

FINGERPRINTS CALLED ARCH ENEMY OF CROOKS

Chiefs of Police of Nation Declare System is Invaluable in Keeping Track of Criminals.

METHOD IS INEXPENSIVE ONE

Convention of Detectives Agrees That Accuracy has at Last Been Established.

By Jonathan Winfield.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The biggest obstacle to the criminal of today is the "finger print" system.

Five hundred criminal catchers who are in Washington will bear witness to the fact. They are attending the twentieth annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Hailing from all parts of the world, these half a thousand police heads will meet yearly to talk over the latest ways and means for outwitting their enemy—the crook.

This year they agree that the best method known to the police for the identification of the criminal is the finger print system.

The system of finger printing has been in use for many years, but it was not until the late part of the nineteenth century that it was first used in the United States.

When scientists some few years ago first told the tale of the finger print, the police were dubious. They looked at finger prints on white pieces of paper and shook their heads.

The little black and white lines and circles, forming the impression of a finger on paper, seemed more a hindrance than a way to identify a criminal. But the scientists continued taking the police continue learning and the finger print system came into its own.

First, it was not known that one of the chief tests of the police is the identifying criminal. A man may be arrested on suspicion in San Francisco, looked in a card merely on the suspicion that he is a habit robber.

Finger Print Tell Tale. The finger prints tell tale. They are the only sure way to identify a criminal. A man may be arrested on suspicion in San Francisco, looked in a card merely on the suspicion that he is a habit robber.

Just a few months ago the Washington police had the victim of a system demonstrated. A man was arrested on suspicion in San Francisco, looked in a card merely on the suspicion that he is a habit robber.

The chief reason that the system is the most accurate and inexpensive method of identifying criminals is the fact that it is so simple and so easy to use.

When a criminal is captured, whether by the police or the private investigator, his fingerprints are taken.

WOMAN MAIL CARRIER IS BESIEGED BY SUITORS. LENOX, N.Y., June 21.—Miss Florence S. Morrison, who has traveled more than 75,000 miles the past twenty-five years carrying the mail between Interden and Stockbridge, was married in Canada, Conn. to a young man.

Wins Cash With Mrs. Sinclair Wife to Increase Youth's Income Upton Sails on His Honeymoon

MRS. META SINCLAIR, divorced wife of the novelist, who is to wed Hugh Bert Halliwell.



Former Spouse of the Novelist, Who Has Just Remarried, Forgets Her "Box Car Post."

NEW YORK, June 21.—The marriage of Mrs. Upton Sinclair, whose engagement to Hugh Bert Halliwell, of Poughkeepsie, has just been announced to members of the artist colony in Woodstock, that country where the betrothed couple is staying, will make her name famous.

Halliwell is the son of J. W. Halliwell, a Poughkeepsie jeweler. By the terms of his father's will he receives an income of \$150 per week until his marriage. Then the allowance is increased to \$150 a week. At the birth of the first child another increase is made.

Met and Loved in Banquet. Mrs. Sinclair and Halliwell met while both were patients at the Baller Sanitarium in Kingston. According to Halliwell, it is a case of love at first sight, even though Mrs. Sinclair's "year" increased his income to \$150 a week.

Memorial Volume Published at Tech. Growth of Institution in the Last Twenty-five Years is Vividly Told by Photographs.

An elaborate memorial of the 25 years of the Georgia School of Technology has just been issued in the form of a book descriptive of the college in every particular. It is a full and handsome narrative of the growth of the institution, showing the progress of the school in comparison with the first picture in the book showing the original plant in its complete state of only two buildings, one of which held the various shops, and the other the class rooms.

Girl Saves Pupils From Prairie Fire. Young Woman Makes Children Retire Their Lessons While Flames Roar All Around Them.

MOOREHEAD, ARK., June 21.—Surrounded on all sides by a raging prairie fire, which had spread to the very doors of the school, Miss Esther Smith, a young woman who is a teacher in the school, saved more than 100 pupils and herself from probable death in the flames.

BERNARD SHAW PENS REBRIKE OF ASQUITH ACTION

Author Declared That Premier Classes Women Not as Human Beings, but Rabbits.

Special Cable to The American. LONDON, June 21.—George Bernard Shaw's letter to The London Times criticizing the British Government for its "cat and mouse" treatment in the rearrest of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst just before the funeral of Emily Wilding Davison has caused widespread comment.

"I am quite confident that when I see the moment chosen for the arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst Saturday last made the preceding a revolving one I am giving expression to the feelings of a large body of your readers," says Shaw.

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36-Cent Picture Now Valued at \$100,000. Painting Bought by Australian Auctioneer is Now Believed to Be Work of Rubens.

BABIES OF ST. LOUIS ARE TESTED FOR EFFICIENCY. ST. LOUIS, June 21.—A health census of the babies of St. Louis is to be taken up soon under the direction of three expert women who have just completed a baby show here.



Price Sells!

Price is the strongest possible argument. Quality in our goods is always assured. Read this, you'll be amazed.

Investigate, You'll Buy!

- WHEREAS— 1st. The summer was late in arriving— 2d. Our Porch and Summer Furniture was delayed three weeks by the floods in Indiana and Ohio. 3d. We will move into our five-story new warehouse July 1st. 4th. It is more satisfactory to sacrifice profits than to move big lots of merchandise. 5th. We take stock July 1st. 6th. We need room. THEREFORE WE HAVE RESOLVED— 1st. To get rid of all our Summer Furniture—regardless of price— 2d. To do it this week.

Haverty's Special Summer Furniture Sale MEANS THAT THIS WEEK you can buy HERE Porch Rockers, Chairs, Swings, Settees, Go-Carts, Baby Carriages, Kaltex, Willow, Maple, Oak; Finished Green, Natural or Fumed, Plain or with Beautiful Denim or Tapestry Upholsterings, 20% to 50% less than regular prices. Everything is Marked in Plain Figures. Regular Price—The Original White Tag. Special Sale Price—The Red Tag.

MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS— This is not a money raising sale. We don't need money—We need room— Buy what you want— Divide the amount into weekly or monthly payments. The price is the same. We'll be glad to accommodate you.

Table listing furniture items and prices, including Porch Swings, Rockers, and Baby Carriages.

Sale Begins Monday, June 23rd 13-15 Auburn Avenue, Corner Pryor St. Sale Ends Saturday, June 28th

The Weather.
Atlanta and vicinity: Local showers Sunday, Monday, cloudy and not too warm.

HEARST'S
SUNDAY AMERICAN

ROME EDITION

VOL. I. NO. 12.

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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEGRO BURNED BY 500 MEN IN MAIN STREET OF AMERICUS

Mob With Ropes, Sledgehammers, Guns and Torch Avenged Probably Fatal Wounding of Chief of Police W. C. Barrow.

Black Shoots Officer While on Own Pistol, After Receiving Arrows—Minister's Plan Is Unavailing—Crowd Not Masked.

AMERICUS, June 21.—Forecast at the probable fatal wounding of Chief of Police W. C. Barrow by a negro, William Reading, aged 37, here this afternoon, a mob of 500 men to burst into town from the Summit County jail and burned and burned him in Lamar street, the principal thoroughfare of the city.

The negro was residing at a place when he took the Chief's pistol from him and shot him through the abdomen. Another bullet struck a negro bystander in the big crowd of blacks that was gathered around. The shooting took place at 4:15 o'clock. Reading was almost immediately perforated and taken to casualty ward in the hospital. The news of the shooting spread rapidly and before 4 o'clock the mob had begun to gather.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the crowd started toward the jail. The Rev. Robert Living addressed the mob and endeavored to dissuade them from violence, but without avail. Led by some of the best known men of the city, they continued to the jail, ransacked the sheriff and his deputies and secured the prisoner.

One Town Is Hotter, At Any Rate, Than Sweltering Atlanta

Phoenix, Ariz., Gale City's Rival, Clouds Protect Us Some, Says Forecaster.

Taken as 'Hold-Up' For Pistol Practice

Militiaman Arrested When He Points Artillery Revolver at Row of Medicine Bottles.

Farmer to Pose for Statue as Lincoln

Lebanon, Kentucky, Man Is Said to Be Physical Duplicate of Mar-tyred President.

TEMPERANCE FORAYS TO RALLY MONDAY NIGHT

Study Has Ended New Work Starts

Mr. Student and College Graduate, you are anxious to get "something for the summer."

Colonel to Lecture In South America

Bankers Favor Central Bank, Not Zone Plan

Mark Twain Story Wins Suit for Boy

Finds Gold Meteor Weighing 20 Tons

Fears Rear Attack Keeps Book in Pants

Jury to Decide Fate of Pugilist Felkey

Woman Can Demand Warships Routed by Air Man's Bombs

St. Louis Sells Free Lunch Meal Tickets

Girl Throws Ball Over 4-Story House

Hello Girl! Striker Held as Briar Kurler

Eats 61 Eggs for 26 1/2; New World Record

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—Colonel Roosevelt will not be in the United States during the campaign this year.

NEW YORK, June 21.—One general impression is that the United States during the campaign this year.

HITSA PILOT AT DEATH BED OF W. M. FLAGLER

Mark Twain Story Wins Suit for Boy

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St. Louis, Mo., June 21.—Amatus Flaggler, who claims to be head of the Western branch of the Flagler family and nearest blood relative of the late Henry M. Flagler, died here today.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Mark Twain's story "The Celebrated Jump Frog of Calaveras County" has won a suit for a boy.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21.—A meteor weighing 20 tons was found here today.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21.—A woman was arrested here today for keeping a book in her pants.

ARNOLD TO AID FRANK

Declares Prisoner Is Innocent Has Studied Case Deeply, He Says

Noted Lawyer, in Statement to Sunday American, Tells Why He Has Decided to Take Up the Defense of the Accused Man.

Negro Conley, in New Interview, Asserts He is Eager to Face Life, M. Frank in Court and Repeat Story of Alleged Part in Crime.



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Robert Arnold, noted Atlanta lawyer, who in a statement to the Sunday American says he will help defend Leo M. Frank, accused of slaying Mary Phagan.

In a new interview, Negro Conley, in new interview, asserts he is eager to face life, M. Frank in court and repeat story of alleged part in crime.

Positive confirmation of the report that he would be one of counsel for the defense in the trial of Leo M. Frank for the alleged slaying of Mary Phagan, was made last week by Robert H. Arnold, a Atlanta man who has previously advised that he would be one of those to be called to the bar for the defense.

Mr. Arnold expressed his conviction that no white man committed the crime, and said that if he had not previously advised "himself" of Frank's absolute innocence he would not have undertaken to assist in the trial.

The brilliant attorney, in forcibly maintaining made known his surprise that the detective body continue to place the responsibility on Frank in the face of what he described as the most convincing and convincing evidence of the crime.

After studying the evidence on a colloquy I can say I am satisfied that I have not a thing to say for the man who is now in jail for the slaying of a woman. I do not believe that any white man committed the crime.

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Continued on Page 5, Column 7.

JURORS, NOT NEWSPAPERS, SHOULD RETURN FRANK INNOCENT, DECLARES OLD REPORTER

Writer Declares He Has Only Worked for Fair Trial and Fair Play--Race Question Is No Issue in Phagan Case--Rosser Not Writer.

By AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

There were few developments in the Phagan case last week that to my mind were worth considerable publicity or that threw new light upon the mystery.

Perhaps it was because of this that I am a good member of the "The Atlanta Police Reporter" -- some commending my articles, others condemning them but in every case indicating clearly that the interest has not lessened. I observe that some of the State newspapers are publishing the Atlanta data file, to the effect that the Hearst newspapers have been "bought to defend Frank." This is too foolish to notice.

While other newspapers are taking advantage of the ally season to point out various phases of the case that to my mind are neither very interesting nor very important. Let me say again, as positively as I can, that these articles written by an old police reporter, are not for the purpose of either making a case for or against any other individual.

Newspapers Will Not Render Verdict.
My aim is to set down in a fair, truthful way my own opinion of the case. I do not know whether the editor of the Hearst newspapers desires my views or not.

I am of the opinion that the editor of the Sunday American and The Georgian believes that it is not within his province to try Frank or Conley but that it is his duty to give all the facts in the case that are obtainable and to let the law and the jury decide who is guilty.

I am not a believer in trials by newspapers. I believe in the law. I believe in the courts, in our judges, and in our juries.

I know nothing about the Phagan case that has not been published in the newspapers. I do know that Frank has been innocent, I do know, as does everybody else, that there is a chain of circumstantial evidence which, held together in court, will make the case against Frank very strong.

My own opinion is that there are several links in the chain that are so weak that when one is taken, the chain will fall apart. It is not as sure whether I am right or wrong, however, until the Southern General presents his evidence. In the meantime, I still believe that the community is anxious to give all concerned a square deal, and that the average man is fair-minded and is willing to have the case tried in the courts and not in the newspapers.

Hardy Price
For Rosser.
In one of the letters sent to me, it was stated that the author of the articles signed by an old police reporter is Luther Z. Rosser. I take that as a compliment for Rosser is a very able man, and they tell me he earns \$100,000 a year. I sometimes have doubts about my own ability, but I have no doubt at all about my earning capacity. I do not make \$100,000 a year; Rosser is not the author of these articles, has no hand in them, and I have to let THEATRE responsibility from his broad shoulders as quickly as possible. I also have received a long letter from a woman defending the Jews as a race. It was a very interesting letter, but who could consider race creed or color matter to be discussed in attempting to solve the Phagan mystery. I respect great admiration and respect for the Jews as a race, but every other fair-thinking man who wishes to solve the mystery of Frank is condemned. I can not see how that woman has any reason upon the Jew any more than the Italian, German, Hindu or Japanese were found guilty of the crime. Surely a whole race should not have to carry the burden of one man's crime!

Base Question Not Considered.
I refuse, therefore, in these articles to consider the race question seriously. It is not the sole question to be considered before the court is who killed Mary Phagan? And if the evidence is against Frank, let the jury convict or acquit. The color and race of the murderer are not his DUTY. I wish new deeds on the part of anybody. In fact, my sympathy is with representative

Oh, Yes, Atlanta Is a Great City, but--- : : : By 'Bud' Fisher



LAWYER ARNOLD THINKS LEO FRANK IS INNOCENT

Continued From Page 1.
There is one point of fact that I thought upon today, and that merely because I have been called to account in that direction by a correspondent, very courteously, however. This correspondent deals with my doubts as to the complete truthfulness of the oral Conley affidavit, and gives me a little concerning Frank's hardy fortifications. Well, Conley is three times a confessed liar. That he admitted by all parties on all sides. A presumption of lack of veracity in Conley is his fourth attempt to speak the truth.

Question of Imagination.
Nifty Bob Ebb whether Conley could have imagined the wonderful tale he tells of his going on the day Mary Phagan was killed as innocents, in part as that tale is.

A few days ago, Conley gave out an affidavit concerning new phase of the Phagan case. He sets forth in detail how certain man had undertaken to feed him sandwiches, which he then cleared, he suspected of being THORNTON; and, there, there, there, shudderingly REJECTED!

Concun Can Be Furnished Free.
Georgia, through the orderly and impersonal processes of her courts, furnishes the most depraved criminal the free benefit of a defense, and the lawyer who refused to undertake the defense of a defendant would be held in contempt of court, and would be liable for the cost of the trial.

I have never mentioned the Phagan case to Mr. Rosser, but once, and then casually and without any claim of publicity. Of my personal knowledge, I do not know who has been told by a brother attorney, and who has discussed this case with him, that Rosser unquestionably believes vehemently and thoroughly the Frank's complete innocence, and the brother attorney is one of the leading members of the Atlanta bar.

Old Reporter.
Every word has been set down in an extract and since desire to throw some light upon the great mystery of the case, I do not think that I have gone pretty far, particularly in the case of Rosser, and as to whether or not he is innocent, and as to whether or not he is guilty, I am reasonably

Quits \$2,400 City Job to Return to Work U. S. Attorney Quits; Hands Tied, He Says

Recently Elected Collector Lured Into Politics Resigns Position to Take 'Black' Old Place.

CHICAGO, June 21--But Robert H. McColl, who has been drawing a salary of \$2,400 a year for the last 45 days as township collector at Evanston, resigned yesterday.

Conley Wants Early Trial.
Jim Conley, the negro shepherd at the National People's Factory, talked to a reporter Saturday night for the first time since he made his affidavit confessing that he played a part in the murder of Mary Phagan.

ABANDONMENT CHARGE STOPS WEDDING PLANS.
BAYANNAH, June 21--Morris Kramer, aged 21 years, alleged to have a wife and two children in New York and who is said to have announced his intention of marrying a Savannah woman, has been arraigned on a warrant and a certified copy of a New York indictment charge abandonment.

BABIES OF ST. LOUIS ARE TESTED FOR EFFICIENCY.
ST. LOUIS, June 21--A health census of the babies of St. Louis is to be taken up soon under the direction of three society women. The babies are to be tested for mental and physical efficiency.

EDITOR OF THE GEORGIAN? I REALLY, I REALLY WON'T BE ANY NUTTY AND JEWS TODAY, I DIDN'T GET TIME TO DRAW ONE

Excuse me, sah, but 'im yo' watah I and 'im highly prie a picture of 'im Jeff, 'yes sah ree!

Excuse me, for waking you up but--

Excuse me, mister Fisher, but would you be so kind as to DASH ME OFF A LITTLE PICTURE OF MURPHY?

Yes, just a little rough sketch for the property room.

And would you mind making another one for my little boy, when he's 21 years old, will you show it to him?

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PAY ME FOR CURES ONLY

If you have had kidney troubles, or if you are suffering from any of the following ailments, you will find relief in the use of Dr. J. D. Hughes' Kidney Pills. These pills are guaranteed to cure you, or you will not pay for them. They are sold by all druggists.

DR. J. D. HUGHES, 10 1/2 North Third Street, Savannah, Ga.

At Every Day Occurrence At The Montgomery

DOC BAKER'S
That Popular Character "Singer"

THE ONLY MOVING PICTURE THEATER SHOWING EXCLUSIVE LICENSE PROGRAM

JURORS, NOT NEWSPAPERS, TO RETURN FRANK INNOCENT, DEEMES OLD REPORTER

Writer Declares He Has Only Worked for Fair Trial and Fair Play--Race Question Is No Issue in Phagan Case--Rosser Not Writer.

By AN OLD POLICE REPORTER.

There were few developments in the Phagan case last week that to my mind were worth considering seriously or that threw new light upon the mystery.

Perhaps it was because of this that a good many people wrote letters to "The Old Police Reporter"--some commending my articles, others condemning them, but in every case indicating clearly that the interest has not lessened.

I observe that some of the State newspapers are publishing foolish little paragraphs, bearing the Atlanta date line, to the effect that the Hearst newspaper has been "bought to defend Frank." This is no foolish to defend.

All other newspapers are taking advantage of the silly season to point out various phases of the case that to my mind are neither vital nor interesting.

Let me say again, as positively as I can, that these articles written by an old police reporter, are not for the purpose of either making a case for or against any individual.

Newspapers Will Not Render Verdict.

My aim is to set down in a fair, truthful way my own opinion of the case. I do not know whether the editor of the Hearst newspaper desires my opinion or not.

I am of the opinion that the editor of the Sunday American and the Georgian believes that it is not within his province to try Frank or Conley, but that it is his duty to give all the facts of the case that are obtainable and to let the law and the jury decide who is guilty.

I am not a believer in trials by newspapers. I believe in the law. I believe in the courts, in our judges, and in our juries.

Extremists On Both Sides.

There are extremists on both sides of the Phagan case. There are people who are convinced against their will, are going to remain for their lives of the same opinion still.

To the aggregate these people are inconsequential, however.

The average Atlantian and Georgian is standing to-day with impartial and open mind. I think he wants the truth established--not a lie. He is neither for nor against Frank--he is, in essence, for the law. He is not for "Miserable" strictly, but for the principle that the guilty reader's permission, that I would not give a small and modest amount to the Atlanta newspaper and the American TRIBUNE called for the case tried in the courts and not in the newspapers.

Hardy Price For Rosser.

In one of the letters sent to me, it was stated that the author of the article signed by an old police reporter is Luther Z. Rosser. I take that as a compliment, for Rosser is a very able man, and they tell me he earns \$100,000 a year. I sometimes have doubts about my own ability, but I have no doubt at all about my rating respectably. I do not make \$100,000 a year! Rosser is not the author of these articles, has no hand in them, and I have no direct responsibility for his broad shoulders as quickly as possible.

Old Reporter.

It is an old Police Reporter, after his own manner and method of doing things, but he has a hand in that work. He is very busy, his work has been abundantly and ably aided by the Atlanta newspaper and the American TRIBUNE. I am a young man, but I have been in the Phagan case for some time. I have been in the Phagan case for some time. I have been in the Phagan case for some time.

Race Question Not Considered.

I refuse, therefore, in these articles to consider the race question seriously. It is not the issue.

The sole question to come before the court is whether Mary Phagan was or was not guilty of the crime, and the jury will decide the court and the jury will have done their duty. The Jewish race does not concern me, and I am not interested in it.

Oh, Yes, Atlanta Is a Great City, but--- : : : By 'Bud' Fisher



LAWYER ARNOLD THINKS LEO FRANK IS INNOCENT

Continued From Page 1.

That they are prepared to go to trial at any time, although less conveniently than they would like for several reasons, is customary. It is reported that no delay will be asked by the defense unless some contingency arises that has not been anticipated.

Attorney Arnold will enter a plea into the case at once. He already is familiar with the case, as he has been produced by both sides.

Conley Wants Early Trial.

Jim Conley, the negro sewerer at the National Sewing Factory, talked to a reporter Saturday night for the first time since he made his affidavit confessing that he played a part in the murder of Mary Phagan.

Conley declared that the detectives had told him he would be placed on trial for his part in the murder on Monday or Tuesday, and expressed disappointment when he was told that he might not be brought into court for several weeks. He said he had hoped he would have the opportunity of confronting Leo Frank and charging him with the murder.

Question of Imagination.

There is one point of fact that I shall touch upon to-day, and that merely because I have been called to account in that direction by a correspondent, very courteously, however. This correspondent to the complete truthfulness of the trial of Leo Frank, and gives it as his opinion Conley is not a very bright fellow, and made up the tale concerning Frank's alleged confession.

Well, Conley is three times as bright as I am. That is admitted by all parties on all sides. A representative of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution is not unwarlike, that is to say, he is not unwarlike, that is to say, he is not unwarlike, that is to say, he is not unwarlike.

PAY ME FOR CURES ONLY

IF YOU HAD BEEN TALKING TO ME FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS, I WOULD HAVE BEEN AS GOOD AS DEAD. I AM NOW AS GOOD AS DEAD. I AM NOW AS GOOD AS DEAD. I AM NOW AS GOOD AS DEAD.

DR. J. D. HUGHES, 121 1/2 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Quits \$2,400 City Job to Return to Work

San Francisco Prosecutor Declares Pressure From Washington Is Used to Stifle Important Case.

San Francisco, June 21.—With three years yet to serve, John L. McNab, United States Attorney for the Northern District of California, last night wired his resignation to President Wilson asking its immediate acceptance.

McNab to-day declared that the course was taken because of pressure brought to bear upon him by Attorney General McPherson to delay or prevent the prosecution of Henry Diggins and Drew Canfield, son of the Commissioner of Immigration, on white slave conspiracy charges, and directors of the Western Fuel Company for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government.

"I want a job," said McNab. He will work for the Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Company, as he had done for 23 years until May, 1913, when he was fired into politics.

ABANDONMENT CHARGE STOPS WEDDING PLANS

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Morris Kramer, aged 31 years, alleged to have a wife and two children in New York, and who is said to have announced his intention of marrying a Savannah woman, has been arrested on a warrant and a certified copy of a New York indictment charging abandonment.

Kramer is being held at the barracks for the New York authorities. When asked about his engagement to a Savannah girl, Kramer remarked: "I'm all right now."

Every Day Occurrence At The Montgomery

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U. S. Attorney Quits; Hands Tied, He Says

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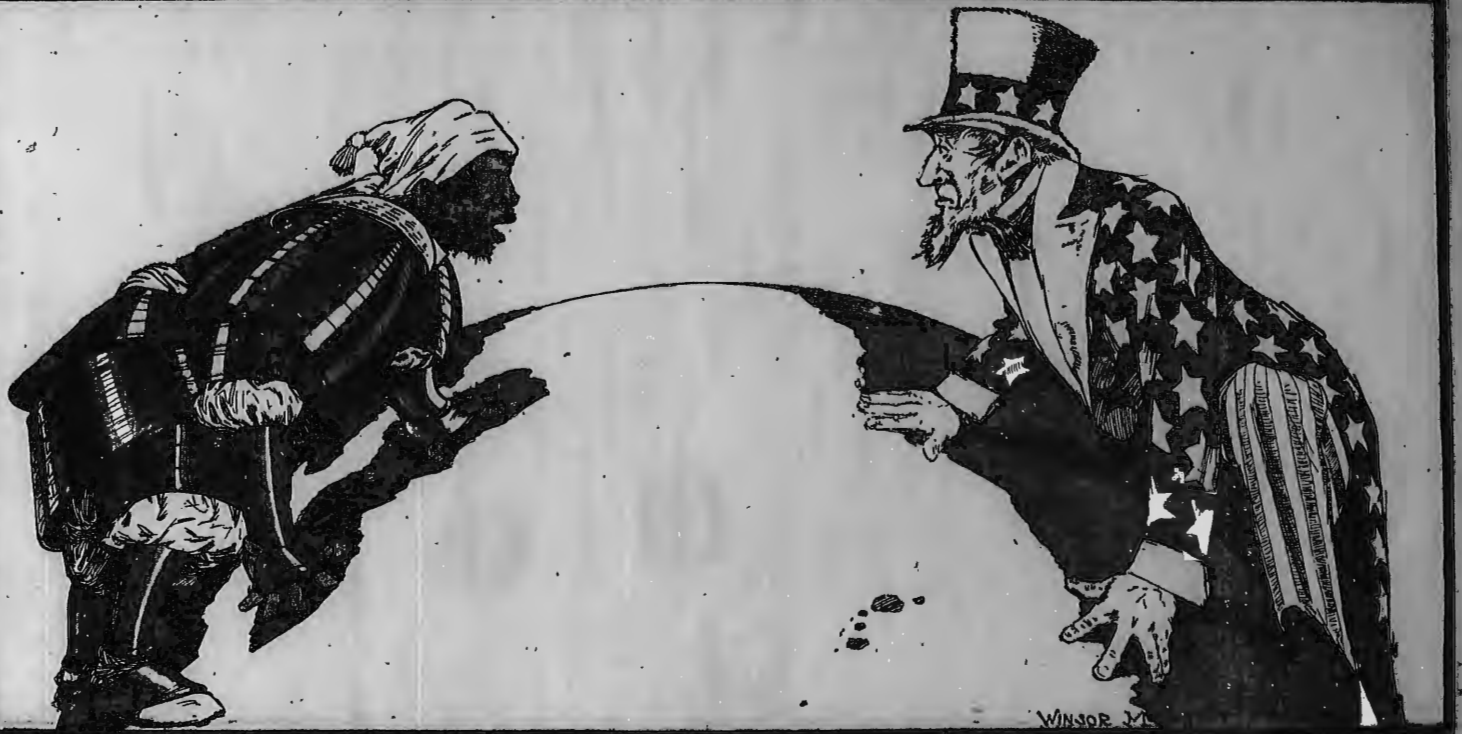
McNab to-day declared that the course was taken because of pressure brought to bear upon him by Attorney General McPherson to delay or prevent the prosecution of Henry Diggins and Drew Canfield, son of the Commissioner of Immigration, on white slave conspiracy charges, and directors of the Western Fuel Company for conspiracy to defraud the United States Government.

"I want a job," said McNab. He will work for the Northwestern Gas Light & Coke Company, as he had done for 23 years until May, 1913, when he was fired into politics.

BABIES OF ST. LOUIS ARE TESTED FOR EFFICIENCY

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—A health census of the babies of St. Louis is to be taken up soon under the direction of three society women who have conducted a baby show here. The babies of the city will be tested for mental and physical efficiency.

America or Japan—Which Will Rule?



WINSOR M.

The Yellow People of Asia Menace This Continent Today, as They Menaced Europe Centuries Ago.
Don't Take Your Opinions From Others; Decide for Yourself Whether it Is Necessary to Plan Against the Invasion of Fifty Millions of Intelligent Brown Men, Locked Up in a Country Two-Thirds the Size of California. This Nation of Ours Will Remain White or Become Yellow. There Is No Half Way Possibility.

DIFFERENT kinds of human beings people this earth. They are white, yellow, black and brown—and some rapidly killed off on this North American continent were red.

RELIGIOUS FAITH teaches us that first one man and one woman were made—presumably white—and then, in ways not very clearly described, other colors appeared.

SCIENCE teaches that the human race descends not from one animal, but from various animals somewhat alike, as regards legs and arms, but sufficiently different to account for the chief differences among the human races.

According to science, the human race appeared on different parts of the earth at different times, and at the different points DIFFERENT human beings. And they have always been fighting each other and struggling for the mastery.

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This much we know.

Our own white race will have as much of the earth, and as much to say in the control of this earth, which is our garden, as we can get and keep by intelligence, force and prudence.

The two great races on the globe are the white and the yellow—the yellow includes the brown Japanese.

The chief distinction between them is that one, the yellow race, has black-eyed men for its intelligent leaders, and the other, the white race, is led by blue-eyed men.

The struggle for mastery on this earth has been between the men with black hair and black eyes on one side, and the men with fair hair and blue eyes on the other.

And thus far the white race has won.

The best lands, the fertile valleys, the shores of the Mediterranean, all of America, all of fertile and beautiful Western Europe, belong to the white race.

The yellow men and the brown men, Chinese and Japanese, and the other Asiatic peoples, probably started in the territory to which they have been confined, in China, the rest of Asia, and the Japanese islands.

What the Greeks went to Europe three thousand years ago, the most highly intelligent mixed race, living on islands and close to the water, the Japanese are to Asia, a highly intelligent, mixed Asiatic race, living on a small group of islands, ambitious, determined to conquer.

For centuries the great masses of population have each remained within set borders. There have been occasional forays and occasional attacks, but in the end the white people have kept their lands, or gained more. And the yellow, black, and brown races have been kept within their own limits.

The destruction of Attila, called "The Curse of God," the man who boasted that the grass never grew where his horse had planted its foot, was a victory of the white over the yellow people.

The magnificent victory of the Huns in checking the Western march of the "scourge of God," was another victory of the white people over Asiatics.

One after another, great hordes of Asiatics have been turned back or destroyed. And now for some centuries there has been quiet—yellows, blacks, and whites remaining within their borders.

But there is in sight another movement, greater than that of Attila, greater than that of Genghis-Khan, in the movement of educated, powerful, intelligent and persistent brown men of Japan, across the Pacific Ocean, toward the United States.

Conditions have greatly changed, and a danger unknown has appeared since the days when the Americans opened the Japanese ports and taught Japan the difference between a bow and arrow and a repeating rifle, the difference between a canoe of bamboo and a battleship of 20,000-horse power.

Marvelous are the Japanese, wonderful their power and facility in learning.

In a generation they have changed from a nation of ignorant nobles, depending upon their fighting men, the Samurai, or two sword men, into modern, intelligent beings, drillers of armies and builders of navies, as big, as powerful, and MORE EFFICIENT THAN THOSE OF THE WHITE MEN IN MANY RESPECTS.

Nature's power only kept the masses of the people fixed within their borders. Mountains and rivers alone sufficed to keep back the moving hordes. When population became too dense, and the great crowd of Tartars, Mongolians, and other Asiatics, started on weary marches, hunger, disease and battle killed them.

There could have been no thought a few years ago of the Japanese crossing the great Pacific Ocean to this continent.

And to-day, in the minds of intelligent Americans, **IS IT POSSIBLE, THAT PROBABILITY, SHOULD BE THE FIRST AND CONSTANT THOUGHT.**

The Japanese have changed from men with little canoes, unable to navigate out of the sight of land, into a people that are building torpedo boats, swift as express trains, battleships the biggest in the world, AND FLYING MACHINES THAT WITHIN THE LIVES OF THOSE NOW LIVING WILL CARRY MEN AND ARMS ACROSS ANY OCEAN.

We wish that every man in this country, those who make laws, and especially such men as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, who encourage Japanese ambition and arrogance, **JAPANESE AMBITION TO OWN AND CONTROL THIS COUNTRY**—we wish that they could read a few pages of a small pamphlet prepared by A. W. Thomas, a pamphlet of facts.

When we are told that the Japanese "do not

want to come to America," that there is no reason why they should come, or when it is alleged that America discriminates against the poor yellow man as other countries do not, have at your finger tips a few facts.

The United States, in the first place, has been more gentle, more considerate in its treatment of the Japanese, Chinese and other Asiatics THAN ANY OF THE COLONIES OWNED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

The English call themselves the friends of Japan, and they have an alliance with Japan, offensive and defensive.

And yet the English Government, that England whose newspapers criticize American action, has been more determined in exclusion of the Japanese than any other nation. And the treaty between England and Japan is largely based upon England's desire to be upon good terms with JAPAN IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO KEEP THE JAPANESE OUT OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES, AND THUS AVOID LOSING THOSE COLONIES.

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What is Japan?
 It is a country of intelligent, determined men and women—ambitious, vain of their power and reckless of life.

The whole of Japan is only equal to two-thirds of the State of California. And more than half of Japan is worthless for the purpose of raising food.

There are in Japan FIFTY MILLIONS of human beings. Think what that means.

And in Japan the birth rate exceeds the death rate vastly.

Every year the number of Japanese born is seven hundred thousand greater than the number of those that die.

What is to become of those seven hundred thousand surplus Japanese yearly?
 We don't know, BUT WE DO KNOW THAT they shall not come here to SPREAD NORTH AND SOUTH AND EAST, AND MAKE THIS NORTHERN COUNTRY THE SPREADING GROUND AND THE BREEDING GROUND OF AN ASIATIC RACE.

Civilization has always travelled around this world—as long as we have known history—from the East to the West.

From Asia to Greece, from Greece to Rome, from Rome to Spain and France, from France to England, from England to the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The people of this country do not intend that the thing shall be reversed, or that power and conquest shall come eastward across the Pacific Ocean from Japan to America.

Should there be any continuing of the move-

ment of conquest in the future as in the past it will still be westward from the western coast of California, west across the Pacific, toward Asia—and that already has been done and begun in Hawaii and in the Philippines.

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Think of the temptation that is held out to those fifty millions of Japanese crowded together when they look upon the coast of California.

The three great States of Washington, Oregon and California have a population of only nine people to the square mile, and IN JAPAN THE POPULATION AVERAGES THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY TO THE SQUARE MILE.

Do we need wonder that the Japanese, fifty millions of them packed in a small territory, the greater part of it arid and worthless, should be eager and determined if possible to overflow and come into the land of promise and wealth, AND OF THE WHITE MAN?

Theorists may say what they please, and sentimentalists may talk as they please.

The white people of the United States are determined that the thousands of square miles on our Pacific Coast, and every other square mile of this continent, SHALL BE PEOPLED IN TIME BY WHITES—AND MEANWHILE THE YELLOW AND THE BROWN RACE SHALL STAY OUT.

The fight which the Americans must carry on now, the fight to keep the Asiatics from coming eastward across the Pacific to this land, is the fight that the plucky men of Hungary, the fighting Frenchmen, the determined Germanic tribes carried on for centuries against the Asiatic invasion moving westward.

Are the white men, or the yellow and brown men better?

What they are to be in the future we do not know.

What they have been in the past and what they are in the present no one need question.

Read the world's record, find what the white men have done and what the yellow men have done. Decide whether or not it is for the good of the world that the whites shall continue to rule.

Remember that there are on this earth twice as many yellow and brown Asiatics as there are white men.

And the number of yellow men outnumber ten to one the white men in the United States.

The tendency of the yellow men, formerly directed toward Western Europe, coming from the East, is now directed toward Western America, coming from the West across the Pacific Ocean.

It is the business of the white men of

America to keep back the yellow and the brown flood as that flood was turned back by the men of Eastern Europe centuries ago.

The British Colonies are doing their share of the work in Australia, in New Zealand and in Canada.

The English criticise us because we refuse to permit America to become yellow, and there is talk that England may support Japan in a war based upon our refusal to admit Asiatics.

Sympathy for Japan with AMERICA involved is one thing.

Sympathy for Japan where British territory is involved is another.

We recommend to the average American citizen, and to the very average American law maker, a speech of Sir Henry Parkes, the British Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, discussing immigration.

"It is our duty to preserve the type of the British nation, and we ought not for any consideration whatever to admit any element that would detract from or in any appreciable degree lower that admirable type of nationality."

"We should not encourage or admit among us any class of persons whatever whom we are not prepared to advance to all our franchises, to all our privileges as citizens, and all our social rights, including the right of marriage. I maintain that no class of persons should be admitted here, so far as we can reasonably exclude them, who can not come among us, take up all our rights, perform on a ground of equality all our duties and share in our august and lofty work of founding a free nation."

"We can not pitifully stand to be treated with the frozen indifference of persons who consider some petty quarrel in a petty state of more importance than the gigantic interests of these magnificent colonies."

"Neither for Her Majesty's ships, nor for Her Majesty's representatives on the spot, not for the Secretary of State for the Colonies, do we intend to turn aside from our purpose, which is to terminate the landing of Chinese on these shores forever, except under the restrictions imposed by the bill, which will amount and which are intended to amount to practical prohibition."

If a small official of a small British colony could talk in that way, and compel the British Government to give in, as it WAS compelled to give in, to the ordinary American citizen, the man of California, or any man of the Western Coast, protecting his territory against the yellow flood, might well talk with equal emphasis to a President Wilson or to a Mr. Bryan, anxious to conciliate Japan.

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This country will remain a white country.

It can be done without war or bloodshed with common sense and united action, backed up by a sufficient navy. IT CAN BE DONE IF NECESSARY AFTER THE LEARNING OF A SEVERE LESSON AND THE LOSS OF MANY LIVES, BUT IT WILL BE DONE.

The thousand million yellow and brown men that live on this earth shall not overrun or wipe out the ninety million of white men that have developed this country, and intend to develop it AS A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

The Growing Revolt Against the Useless Cruelties of Vivisection

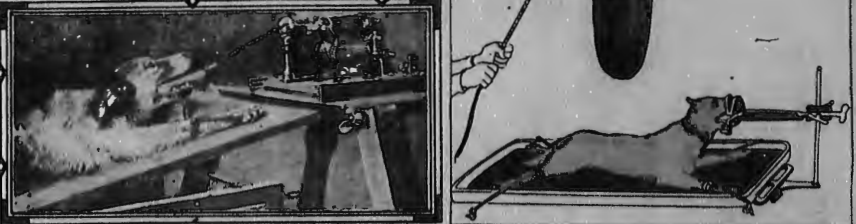
How the Discovery in Philadelphia of "Infernal Machines," Used for Breaking the Backs of Dogs and Torturing and Mutilating Them in "Scientific Experiments," Has Increased the Public Demand for a Sweeping Investigation.

ONE of the most active organizations engaged in attacking the abuse of vivisection is the Society for Prevention of Abuse of Animal Experimentation of Brooklyn, N. Y. It does not seek to abolish vivisection, but to prevent its abuse. Its president, Dr. F. P. Bellamy, here presents a clear statement of what his society is similar at:

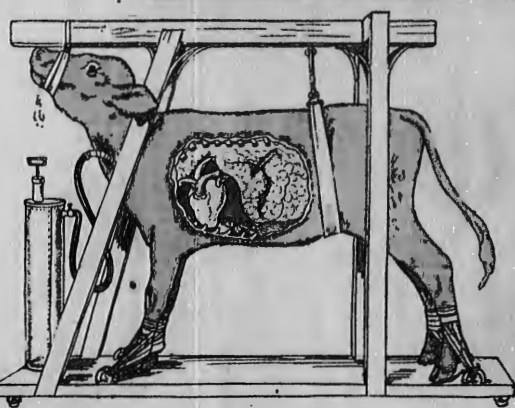
By F. P. BELLAMY,
Treasurer and Counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Abuse in Animal Experimentation.

In Philadelphia police court, several prominent professors and surgeons connected with the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania are now being prosecuted for cruelty to animals. It is charged that in conducting experiments upon living animals more pain was inflicted than was necessary, that after the results of the experiments had been ascertained, the mutilated animals were not promptly put out of their misery, and that in many other respects the experiments were performed in a manner revolting to anyone of humane instincts. Indeed, some of the experiments said to have been used in the experiments were characterized by the presiding judge as "infernal machines."

Animals Are Continually Being Subjected to Intense Suffering by Scientific Workers, Who Are Seeking a Way to Re-ascertain the Dead. The Photograph Shows the Device Used to Restore Animation Being Used on a Dog.



This Infernal Device for Breaking the Backs of Animals Without Killing Them for the Purpose of Experimentation Was Used, It Is Claimed, by Certain Philadelphia Practitioners Charged with the American Association of the United States Medical Regulators of the Conduct of Animal Experimentation in Laboratories. These rules are as follows:



A Living Calf, Its Whole Chest Wall Cut Out to Expose Its Lungs and Heart. It Is Used at the Medical College to Illustrate to the Medical Students the Action of the Heart. When the Chest Wall Is Removed the Lungs Naturally Collapse. To Keep the Animal Alive, It Is Necessary to Force Oxygen Into the Lungs Through a Tube Inserted in the Trachea. It Is Claimed by Those Who Are Attacking the Abuse of Vivisection That This Experiment Repeated Year After Year Is Unnecessary, and That Students Should Be Instructed in the Action of the Heart in Some Other Manner.

Whether or not these particular professors are guilty of the charges made against them is a matter of trifling importance compared with the significance of the case from another aspect. Institutions of the caliber of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania ought, like Caesar's wife, to be above suspicion. The mere fact that sufficient has been ascertained in this institution to justify a police raid in holding one or more of the operating surgeons for trial will, I believe, prove of immense value to the cause of those who are seeking to prevent the abuse of vivisection. For it is possible that cruelty is practiced in connection with the experiments in institutions of this character, the probability that even greater cruelty is an accompaniment of similar experiments conducted in less reputable institutions and by less competent workers is very great.

There are eighteen thousand physicians and medical students in New York who may satisfy their thirst for knowledge by cutting up animals. Not all of them avail themselves of this privilege. Many of them who do so, do so in a merciful, competent, and unselfish manner. It is not necessary to mention the name of any of the "experts" who perform these operations. Believing that vivisection ought to be restricted to those who are competent to perform it in a proper manner and that experiments which may reasonably be regarded as of value to mankind, the Society for the Prevention of Abuse of Animal Experimentation and other kindred organizations are demanding that a State commission be appointed to investigate the whole matter.

For its successive years our society has presented bills to the New York Legislature in line with our platform, which advocates "the practice of vivisection only limited to competent experts." Our first two bills proposed to regulate the vivisection. The first bill was found to make no headway against the strong opposition interposed by the medical profession. We were located in the same name as the bill. We presented a bill in the following position: a non-partisan commission to investigate and report upon the conditions existing in the practice of vivisection in New York, State and to recommend a suitable law to regulate such practice so as to prevent its abuse without interfering with legitimate scientific research. All these bills met with the same opposition. The medical profession opposed our efforts to regulate vivisection with no less bitterness than they opposed our humble request for a commission to investigate whether regula-

tion of vivisection was necessary. None of these bills has ever come to a vote in the Legislature. Two bills asking for an official investigation of the subject were introduced into the Legislature of the State of New York this year—the McClelland bill, which related to animal experimentation, and the Herrick bill, which related to human experimentation. The McClelland bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee by a majority of 5 to 4, and was placed upon the calendar of the House for passage, but was not reached for final vote at the time when the Legislature adjourned. The Herrick bill which under the vivisection, was introduced so late in the session that it was not reported. Both of these bills will be pressed next year. In several other States, notably Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as also in the District of Columbia, organizations devoted to the same aims as the one I represent have been making a similar fight for a legal inquiry into the subject of vivisection. The bills have been introduced by scotchmen throughout in sympathy with the subject, but opposed to its abuse. They are not, as has

been claimed by those who have most strenuously opposed them, the work of anti-vivisectionists who were attempting this to insert an entering wedge in the hope of securing the abolition of vivisection eventually. To class these bills as anti-vivisection measures is unjust. We believe that vivisection, although inevitably accompanied with an enormous amount of suffering among our dumb animals, is justifiable if it is calculated to diminish suffering in the long run, but we believe also that such experiments should be conducted discriminately and by those only who are competent to perform them and whose efforts some results of value may reasonably be expected. At the next session of the Legislature our bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject will again be presented. Let us state here some of the reasons why every reader of this page should lend his or her support not only to the bills themselves, but to the principle which they are intended to enforce. No stronger proof could possibly be given of the extreme danger of inflicting un-

necessary suffering upon animals in the practice of vivisection than is found in the rules recently adopted by the American Association of the United States Medical Regulators of the Conduct of Animal Experimentation in Laboratories. These rules are as follows: I. Vivagant dogs and cats brought to this laboratory and purchased shall be held at least as long as at the city pound and shall be returned to their owners if claimed and identified. II. Animals in the laboratories shall receive every consideration for their bodily comfort; they shall be housed, fed, properly fed, and their surroundings kept in the best possible sanitary condition. III. No operations on animals shall be made except with the sanction of the director of the laboratory, who holds himself responsible for the importance of the problem studied and for the procedure used in the solution of these problems. IV. In any operation likely to cause greater distress than that attending anaesthesia, the animal shall first be rendered insensible by perfuming pain and shall be maintained in that condition until the operation is ended. Exceptions to this rule will be made by the director of the laboratory, who shall be held responsible for the result. V. At the conclusion of the experiment the animal shall be killed painlessly. VI. The rule will be made only when the scientific value of the animal's life is necessary to the success of the experiment, and that case the same aseptic precautions shall be observed during the operation and, so far as possible, the same care shall be taken to minimize discomfort during the operation. These rules, it has been claimed in public hearings before our Legislature, are now proposed to be adopted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty in Animal Experimentation recently passed in the form of an amendment to the penal code, which was drawn in such a way that the only person who could be held liable, the veterinarian, punishable by law. However, the intensity of our opponents to all laws suggesting reasonable regulation or restriction of the practice of vivisection was so great that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty in Animal Experimentation has determined to do as much as possible to prevent cruelty and had caused to be posted in all laboratories under their control.

If it be true, as claimed by these learned gentlemen of the medical profession, that the enforcement of the above quoted rules in

exercises suffering in this practice, that there is intense suffering, torture, hideous suffering, but necessary to the scientific research, the suffering is justifiable by law only when it can be shown to be surrounded by every possible safeguard against license or excess. Is it so surrounded by all who practice vivisection? If so, then prove the conditions. With their hands on the necks of their victims, they treat the burden of proof, because suffering inherent in the practice. We have their own admission of necessary cruelty or suffering. We say that the published records of the Rockefeller Institute contain cases of suffering which call for inquiry. We say that the unexplained use of vivisection, is prima facie proof of cruelty. Is it so surrounded by all who practice vivisection?

Why do they oppose it? If we then prove the conditions, with their hands on the necks of their victims, they treat the burden of proof, because suffering inherent in the practice. We have their own admission of necessary cruelty or suffering. We say that the published records of the Rockefeller Institute contain cases of suffering which call for inquiry. We say that the unexplained use of vivisection, is prima facie proof of cruelty. Is it so surrounded by all who practice vivisection? If so, then prove the conditions. With their hands on the necks of their victims, they treat the burden of proof, because suffering inherent in the practice. We have their own admission of necessary cruelty or suffering. We say that the published records of the Rockefeller Institute contain cases of suffering which call for inquiry. We say that the unexplained use of vivisection, is prima facie proof of cruelty. Is it so surrounded by all who practice vivisection?

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New Light on the Causes and Cure of the Drunk Habit

THE drunk habit, when it is not within the victim's control, is a disease, not a vice, and can be cured, according to Dr. W. A. Miller, in his new work on alcoholism. Dr. Miller, who is Medical Superintendent of the New York State Asylum for the Insane, at Utica, New York, makes a strong case for his theory. He says that the drunk habit is a disease, and that it is not a vice, and that it can be cured. He says that the drunk habit is a disease, and that it is not a vice, and that it can be cured. He says that the drunk habit is a disease, and that it is not a vice, and that it can be cured.

appetite weak. Liver, kidneys and stomach neglect their work and the patient will go to any lengths to secure the intoxicant. At the end of the attack these organs spring into unusual activity, the irritation passes and the chronic victim has the ungovernable desire for alcohol. The chronic victim has the ungovernable desire for alcohol. The chronic victim has the ungovernable desire for alcohol.

usual quantity, but he is able to sleep and eat about as well as usual. In "lapping off" the alcohol to a degree less than 60 per cent, other symptoms appear. The patient is unable to sleep and his kidneys show disturbances and there is a loss of albumen. Therefore, on the fifth day, a sedative should be given. The amount of alcohol reduced to 25 per cent. As the alcohol on the sixth day is reduced to 10 per cent, the patient should be doubled and on the seventh day, no alcohol at all, but in its place a sedative should be given. From this point on the treatment consists in "lapping off" the sedative until the thirtieth day the patient should be taking either alcohol for any sedative.

or in a special sanatorium, there is no doubt that the second stage is best carried out in such an institution, where those in charge have a thorough knowledge, and what is especially important, where the patient is not left alone, but is kept altogether from his commercial standpoint. We venture to think that there are few conditions where the patient, as a subject, where the treatment calls for such untiring energy, patience, sympathy, firmness and tact combined, as in the case of the treatment of inebriety, and unless those who are entrusted with the supervision of the treatment of inebriety, their work will suffer. It is for that he must do himself, and cannot constantly delegate to those under him.

exercise; the life should be an outdoor one as far as possible, at all events a certain amount of outdoor exercise should be taken daily. Such exercise should be as congenial as possible, and should include all the elements of mental and physical. Golf, croquet, lawn tennis, croquet, bowls, are all excellent forms of exercise for such patients as are not dealing with. If on any particular exercise is unavailable, another is thoroughly so, all providing interest as well as exercise, and ensuring (especially golf) long periods being played in the open air. The patient should be encouraged, and the facilities for him should be provided in a good sanatorium. Indoor amusements and occupation should also be provided. A well-stocked library should form part of the treatment. Many patients will do much work if it is provided for them; many will do no work, or anything less than a great deal, if it is not provided. A certain amount of work, preferably physical, should form part of the treatment. Many patients will do much work if it is provided for them; many will do no work, or anything less than a great deal, if it is not provided.

Sanctus showed that this was so, and by the simple division of his grip dumb-bells he improved the mind of the patient, being found on his work; the patient's mind wandered his work, and he was found to be more than planned exercise. Work with ORIP dumb-bells at once gave results that were previously unobtainable. The patient's mind wandered his work, and he was found to be more than planned exercise. Work with ORIP dumb-bells at once gave results that were previously unobtainable. The patient's mind wandered his work, and he was found to be more than planned exercise.

Waiting a Husband by "Waiting"

How the Pretty Daughters of the New Haven Prudent Mothers' Club Hope-- Like "Naomi, My Restaurant Queen"-- to Capture Millionaire Husbands by Serving Hot Butter Cakes and Coffee with "Special" Cream to Yale Boys

The bookworms now are fat and staid,
The coffee's turning gray;
The milk is sour, the soap is pale--
Naomi's gone away!
Oh, sweet Naomi Campbell Stearns,
You've baked Cupid's darts;
You've struck a fire that sears and burns,
You've broken all our hearts!
--Butter Cake Chorus of Yale Freshmen.

THEIR last faint spark of hope has expired. Never again will the ears of susceptible Yale freshmen be charmed by the dulcet tones of sweet Naomi Campbell at "Old Eli Lunch," warbling:

"One dark! Fry two! Rush them there butter cakes!"

When sweet Naomi eloped with George Sullivan Stearns, a freshman in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, the shock was hard to bear; but they bore up, saying to each other:

"She'll be back on the job. George's old man's a millionaire. Business of proud family spurning blushing bride--charge of credence--marriage annulled. 'Tis ever thus--no chorus girl, no candy shop girl, no butter cake-maker, need apply. Consult the newspaper files. Oh, yes, Naomi'll be back on the job--we should worry and get an indictment!"

Blasted hopes, alas! It was barely a week ago that the news reached the Yale Prudent Mothers' Club that the happy couple had been received into the bosom of the eminent Stearns family. Sweet Naomi, erstwhile lovely hostess of butter cakes at "Old Eli Lunch," is mistress of a handsome mansion in the smart set district of Capitol Hill, in Denver, Colo. Far from feeding butter cakes to Yale freshmen, she is now serving afternoon tea to the elite of the Rocky Mountain metropolis. And she has a husband who is now a solid factor in the mattress manufacturing industry which, in Cincinnati, made a millionaire of his father, Edwin R. Stearns, of that city.

In the Prudent Mothers' Club, of New Haven, this news, while it scattered woe in the ranks of Yale freshmen, is received with exclamations of regret. It justifies the purpose of their organization. It proves upright husbands for other daughters of the Prudent Mothers. It demonstrates the principle that, among Yale men as well as among all other men:

"A man's affections are reached, retained and controlled through his stomach. Don't rely on your beauty," say the members of the New Haven Mothers' Club, that feed the brutes. Vendors of the chorus and Hebes of the candy shops have won these Yale sons of rich fathers, but they know nothing about the important art of feeding them.

"Evenings the fellows all gather around to see Naomi smile. That's what they're about while the victuals out--dressed in the latest style."

What happened? Naomi smile. That's what they're about while the victuals out--dressed in the latest style. Naomi smile. That's what they're about while the victuals out--dressed in the latest style.

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true that even then the Yale boys sang her charms and brought much trade to the shop so graced by her presence. But soda water is not "filling;" college boys have ravenous appetites and cannot live by soft drinks alone. Accordingly, sweet Naomi took counsel with her mother--that was before the Prudent Mothers' Club was organized--and took the step that was to make her mistress of that Capitol Hill, Denver, mansion.

She applied to "Big" Hardestein, proprietor of "Old Eli Lunch"--a favorite Yale student's eating place established by his father more than sixty years ago--and he lost not a moment in engaging her services. He had already heard of Naomi's winning ways, and his wisdom was identical with that of the founders of the Prudent Mothers' Club.

From that day business at "Old Eli Lunch" boomed. Rich students who formerly knew butter cakes only in theory now received them eagerly, from the polite hands of Naomi, desiring the gilded cakes to become steady customers.

Up to the beginning of the last Fall term at Yale it could not be seen that Naomi's gracious hospitality marked any individual among the scores of her college devotees at "Big's." She treated them all alike. Evidently something was needed to fire their competitive spirit. And that "something" arrived in the person of George Sullivan Stearns.

This fine-looking, manly and enthusiastic son of the Cincinnati mattress manufacturer looked upon Naomi when his first order of butter cakes was fresh from her hands and lost his heart completely. From that moment he haunted the place. A Yale poet has immortalized that first meeting in verse:

"George Stearns, a 'Dauntless Durban' bloke,
One day meandered in,
And sat among the other folk
Amid the crash and din;
And as Naomi wandered by
I saw him start and stare
With admiration in his eye--
For whole freshmen contingent; a flame--
I noticed, too, that when she came
To ask him what he'd ordered,
Her dimpled cheeks burst into flame--
Oh, my, but she looked sweet!
I saw her fair hands tremble, too;
Her voice took on the shades

"Sweet Naomi," with a hundred verbal variations, was on every freshman lip. Songs were written about her. At least one was published in regular sheet form, entitled "Naomi, My Restaurant Queen."

Here are the inspiring words:
"Down in a restaurant not far away,
Where peaches bloom so sweet,
There's a little queen that has it on them all,
Fried and trim and petite,
Sandwiches, "special" cream, "ham and egg"
She hands out all day;

to learn that this could happen to the popular idol. Now, alas! they remember how she would lean over his shoulder a bit lower than necessary as she served him, while her lips moved inaudibly--inaudibly except to George. Now they realize that she was remarking tenderly:
"You like 'extra' cream for your coffee, don't you?"
"Are the butter cakes hot enough--hush! the boys are rubbering!"
"Cook? Of course I can cook. What does a girl amount to if she can't cook?"
Suddenly one day in February George Sullivan Stearns was absent from class. He failed to show up on the campus. Agitation among the "freshies." Dark suspicion. Grand rush to "Old Eli Lunch." Worst fears realized--Naomi mysteriously missing.

"They're eloped."
Howls of rage. Gnashing of teeth, but

And when you gaze in her eyes divine,
Like them all you'll say:
"(Spoken.) Well, what WILL you say, fellow?"

"Oh, gee, Naomi, my lunch counter girl,
Praps it's your else, dear,
Praps it's your eyes, dear,
Sets my heart awhirl,
Kiss me, Naomi!

Oh, boy! don't be mean!
Oh, you beautiful big blood baby,
Naomi, my restaurant queen!"

In the meantime young Stearns was concentrating all his faculties on segregating the lovely waitress at "Big's." If not as a waitress, at least as a sweetheart, with the purpose of making her his very own for life. Too late his fellow freshmen were



Mrs. George Sullivan Stearns, Who Was Naomi Campbell, and Below--Yale Boys in Front of the "Old Eli Lunch" Where She "Waited."



George Sullivan Stearns, the Yale Freshman Who Was Won by the Prettiest Waitress at "Old Eli Lunch."



In calling forth: "One dark! Fry two! Rush them there butter cakes!"

George never put the soft pedal on his enthusiasm for Naomi. He let it be known from the start that he was "in to win."

They took comfort in recalling the "Lafayette" (Fry-Press) Library case, the case of Howard Styles, football center, who also eloped, and also had his allowance cut off.

Naomi--It would be hard to over-estimate the terrible loss that our Yale community has recently suffered. The sudden departure of Naomi from our very midst has created an aching void that cannot be filled in a hurry.

To which the members of the New Haven Prudent Mothers' Club add:

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WHICH DOES NOT PAY

No. 12 of a Series of Remarkable Revelations by Sophie Lyons, the 'QUEEN OF THE BURGLARS.'



"Bidwell and McDonald had destroyed everything in their lodgings except a piece of blotting paper—and this proved their undoing. When the Scotland Yard detectives discovered this blotter they were able, by holding it up to a mirror, to decipher Austin Bidwell's New York address and also the impressions of several signatures which proved just the evidence needed to send the forgers to prison."

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There is one crime on the calendar which might be expected to pay, forger, on first thought, would seem to be it. Other criminals work for returns which are more or less problematical. When the pickpocket slips his hand into your hip-pocket, he risks his liberty for a wallet which may contain little or nothing. The bag-snatcher may secure only a worthless handbag containing loose change and a few trinkets. The house-burglar takes big chances for loot which may not be worth carrying away. This is not the case with the forger. Unlike other criminals, the forger has the amount of his booty himself. In this respect he is restrained only by such limitations as the circumstances may suggest. In the majority of cases, however, in making out the forged instrument, he may fill in any amount he happens to need. Under these circumstances, forger ought to pay. It doesn't. I have known scores of professional forgers in the course of my own criminal career and there is not a single one alive to-day who has anything to show for the years of labor he has put into his criminal career. Many of these criminals are dead. None of those left any estates. Others whom I knew in the old days are spending their declining years behind prison walls. All the others are in straitened circumstances. Some of them have turned to less dignified forms of crime and are living the wretched existence of the underworld. There isn't a single forger whom I know in the old days or who has since come directly or indirectly to my attention who is worth \$200 to-day. And those are the fellows who have cleaned up anywhere from \$500 to \$50,000 in a single transaction. These facts are the more significant when it is remembered that the forger is

usually a man of education, refinement and superior attainments. Many of them are college graduates. Certainly the same amount of effort and ingenuity employed by them in their criminal operations would, if legitimately used, have made them wealthy and respected citizens in their old age. My views on this matter are in complete accord with those of criminal authorities who are in a better position to judge. William A. Pinkerton, of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, who represented the American Bankers' Association for years and in that capacity had occasion to run down thousands of professional forgers, recently declared that "forger, like all other criminal occupations, does not pay." "We have in the past twenty-five years had to do with the conviction of probably five hundred forgers," he said, "and to-day I do not know of a single one of them out of prison who has any money, and, like great many other professional criminals, they direct their talents in other directions, the majority might have been successful business men." Bank burglars have been regarded as the aristocrats of the underworld. Forgers are the underworld's bravia. For this reason they have been inclined to hold rather aloof from their fellow-criminals. Nevertheless, they come frugally into contact with each other and the ways of the forger are not very different in some respects from those of other criminals. Perhaps the principal respect in which they do not resemble their brother criminals is the fact that, despite the great amount of talent and skill he possesses, he frequently slips an unimportant detail, and thus comes to grief. How big criminals fall through little things was never better illustrated than in the case of the gang of forgers headed by the Bidwell brothers, George and Aus-

tin. These criminals succeeded in hoodwinking the Bank of England out of \$300,000 and then came to grief through two trifling mistakes. For three months the Bidwells succeeded in getting credit at the bank on forged bills of exchange, and then just when they had decided to make one final haul of \$75,000, they forgot to put the date of acceptance on one of the bills. This necessitated communication with the supposed acceptor and disclosed the fraud. Banks throughout Europe. He also sent letters written on the London bank's stationery to himself in order to have the supposed acceptor in order to have the commission supplied, and thus the forged character of the bill was discovered. Very

Astonishing Careers of the Bidwells, Who Cheated the Bank of England Out of \$300,000, and Other Famous Forgers

into the meshes of the law. He served his first prison term when he was thirty. Escaping from a Southern jail, George Bidwell visited New York. There he met George Engle, a professional forger, and Bidwell at once commenced his real criminal career. For several years these two worked together in this country cleaning up several thousand dollars a year on forged paper, and then, with his brother Austin and George McDonald, a Harvard graduate of criminal tendencies, went to Europe. Bidwell had a well mapped out plan of campaign. He bought a letter of credit from a big London bank, and obtained some \$12,000, they forgot to put the date of acceptance on one of the bills. This necessitated communication with the supposed acceptor and disclosed the fraud. Banks throughout Europe. He also sent letters written on the London bank's stationery to himself in order to have the supposed acceptor in order to have the commission supplied, and thus the forged character of the bill was discovered. Very

seeded Street" in the name of "Warren." Another account was opened in the Continental Bank. False bills of exchange for amounts averaging about \$10,000 were discounted almost daily at the Bank of England and put to the Warren account. Checks were drawn against that account and the proceeds invested in American bonds. The success of the forgers was so great that within a few months they had amassed a fortune of \$300,000 in bonds besides several thousand dollars in cash. They decided that to continue the game indefinitely would be running unnecessary risk and a final coup calculated to net them some \$75,000 was planned. It was this coup which proved their undoing. Through pure carelessness the chief Bidwell forgot to insert the date of the acceptance of the draft. Of course, the bank regarded it as a mere oversight, but it was not to be so. The supposed acceptor in order to have the commission supplied, and thus the forged character of the bill was discovered. Very



Sophie Lyons.

and a "presenter." The proceeds are divided in certain proportions, the presenter often getting the lion's share, because it is he who takes the greatest risk. "Steve" Broadwell is said to have realized nearly three-quarters of a million dollars as his share of the forgeries in which he was inspired. There was hardly a city in the country in which he had not operated at one time or another. His method was unique.

Here is a typical case. He walked into a Boston bank one rainy afternoon just before the hour for closing. He presented a draft drawn by a Southern bank upon a bank in New York directing the New York bank to pay to James Lane some \$7,000. Broadwell was smiling very broadly, and as he handed the draft to the paying teller he commended it with the glowing terms which he considered the most convincing man had a moment's respite and then explained that he couldn't cash the draft because it was drawn on a New York

Again the man started his terrible cough and the perspiration stood out on his brow. The spell subsided, he handed the draft back over to the cashier and insisted in a weak voice that the cashier of the Southern bank, whose signature guaranteed the amount of the draft, was behind the back of the draft, had told him that he couldn't cash the draft as well as the Boston bank. "I was on my way to New York to see the cashier," he went on, "but I'm afraid I'll never get as far as that town. That's why I came here."

The coughing started again, the teller became alarmed. It seemed as if the man's racked frame could not much longer resist the terrific strain his coughing spells were subjecting it to. One of the officials of the bank appeared on the scene just in time to catch him as he was falling to the floor. The man's terrible condition completely alarmed them as suspicion, and the draft he had presented was paid. It had been raised for \$20.

cleverly the forger letters of introduction and easily succeeded in getting the banks to cash the forged checks and drafts he presented to them. In this way he cleaned up hundreds of thousands of dollars. The gang had not been operating in Europe before they discovered that the Bank of England might prove an easy victim. An account was opened with "The Old Lady of Thread-



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The New Plan to Encourage Love-Making

By Thomas S. McQuaide, Pittsburgh's Superintendent of Police.

WHY should not the course of true love run smooth? Why should spooning be interfered with? If all the world loves lovers why should they be forced to do their spooning their love-making under cover? If it is the business of any city to see that lovers are given a place to spoon in. And because I was once a lover I am determined that for once the young people of Pittsburgh shall be given every opportunity to spoon to their hearts' content.

clean amusement for your boys and girls they are not nearly so likely to go wrong.

Our park policemen have been instructed to use their discretion in deterring between true lovers and masqueraders. We have twenty-five old, experienced



have them too apparent. All our benches are along the roadways and not far away from light. All our parks are well lighted. A half-hour may make averse to kissing in the open as the matter, but he soon gets over the state of mind when he sees everybody else doing it.

No man will be allowed to spoon with a different girl every night, nor will he be allowed to enter the park with one girl and leave with another. How do our men tell whether true lovers or masqueraders are doing the hugging and kissing? Why, in this way: Take Shenley Park, for instance. There are three entrances to it. At each entrance are stationed policemen, trained, experienced men. Those fellows can tell almost at a glance whether a young man is bringing his regular girl to the park or whether he is the sort that brings in a different one each evening. The masquerader is turned away from the entrance and is not permitted to enter. If he does get through, the policeman watching the benches will get him. If that sort is caught misbehaving, they are hauled out of the park in one of the police automobiles and are fined in the morning. Repeatedly means jail sentences and workhouse terms.

No, I haven't issued any instructions to the park policemen as to what sort of love talk is permissible. That is left to their discretion. Lovers all say things that sound silly to the eavesdropper, but we allow for that. Bilinea is not a sin. We allow the speaking, my rules are three in number. Rule 1—No man will be permitted to bring a different girl to the park every night. Rule 2—Policemen must wink to themselves and look the other way when they hear the sound of a kiss between true lovers. Rule 3—The girl who does not want to be kissed must do more than say faintly, "Please don't."

What about the girl who fuses and says that she doesn't want to be kissed? Well, that is a delicate problem, but our men are told to go along with it. If the girl means it before they interfere. You know girls have that habit, and yet when the man repeats the same thing she says she has changed her mind. I firmly believe that our liberal attitude toward spooners will do much to improve the morals of the young people of the city. I have a great sympathy with lovers, and this year determined that all boys should let the case in the city. If he is a true lover, as they like within reasonable bounds of decency. Spooning is the upright right of the young. I am with the spooners here, too. I am with the spooners here, too.

Some days later when the detectives from Scotland Yard had so far followed the forgers' trail that they came to the abandoned quarters of Bidwell and McDonald, they ran across that piece of blotting-paper. Holding it up to a mirror they were able to decipher Austin Bidwell's New York address. This piece of blotting-paper also contained impressions of some of the forged signatures themselves and proved one of the principal links in the chain of evidence which the Government was able to present against the forgers.

All four were convicted and sent to prison. George served some fourteen years and worked for a year in an effort to secure his brother Austin's release, which he then succeeded in doing. Two brothers were West. Austin died in poverty-stricken a few years later. George delivered a lecture in an effort to raise enough money to bury his brother. A few weeks later George himself died.

George Bidwell had cleaned up over a million dollars in the course of his comparatively short criminal career, but his comparative short and privation he died a pauper. In all the history of crime there never was a better example of the fullness of a life of crime than this.

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Washing Iraged

"Heart Secret" Gowns.

Let Your Wardrobe Tell the Story of Your Love Affairs, Says Lady Duff-Gordon

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 the centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York.



Sea Green Spanish Tulle, Recalling a Love That is Past, but not Forgotten. To Wear It is to Feel Again Some Thrill of the Old Happiness.

Costume of Rare Blue Crepe, Recalling the Happiness of the Honeymoon to a Bride of a Year.



By Lady DUFF-GORDON ("Lucile")

Do you find yourself liking one color, or one shade of some color, more than any other? Do you find that, perhaps, unconsciously you have a touch of this color in every costume that it has been to really have a meaning to you?

If this is not true of yourself do you not find that it is true of some of your friends? Are you not conscious that among your women friends there are some with whom you always associate certain colors?

And have you noticed that some of your friends are apt to have their costumes all cut along the same general line?

You may have wondered at this so-called fact of these friends but remained in ignorance—why? Pretty Marie always has a bit of purple somewhere in her costume and, why, she lately Sarah is never without a touch of green.

Of course there are many reasons that are perfectly patent to the most casual observer, the general comprehension of a color is the most obvious, but it is with the more subtle reasons that I am interested and it is of these reasons that I mean to write.

It is all very well to say that Marie wears purple because it is becoming to her and never wears red because it is not. In those days of the ready-made cosmetics and the applied hair design any woman can wear any color, no matter what she was born. Therefore, we must seek a deeper reason than becomingness.

I believe that in every woman's life there has been an episode that affects her whole being and that consciously or unconsciously, it affects her dressing. I believe that every article of a woman's clothing has some meaning, that her choice of stockings and lingerie are controlled to a great extent by this episode. I have a client who, for instance, will never have a bit of yellow anywhere in her costume; the day she told me that yellow was associated with a great tragedy in her life, and that every time she saw it she recalled that great sadness.

But there are other women who

have capitalized such tragedies and have ever kept with them some memento of them. There will be the faded hank of flowers that is all that is left of an early love affair or a dance programme that brings back

the night when he left forever. These were and still are, I must admit, very mid-Victorian methods; to-day we are more modern and in a way we flout our heart histories on our persons, but by no means do we carry our hearts on our sleeves!

It is because of this that Marie always has a bit of purple somewhere on her person. It is because of her modernity that Sarah invariably has a hint of green in her costumes—and the virgin debutante who does not yet know the world has always gray or soft, warm brown in her costumes.

In the large picture that I am sending you I am showing an episode gown that carries a heart secret that only the initiated realize. This is a simple little frock in its way, but oh! the tale that it could tell if it could speak.

It is created in a soft shade of gray, the true debutante gray—although the wearer is long past that happy stage. But she wears it because it recalls an episode of her debutante days. The little gray lady I call her, but there are those who say that she would better wear scarlet.

Notice, if you please, the extreme simplicity of the design; the sublimity, however, gives it the line of sophistication that the wearer ac-



The Gown of Her Past. Reminiscence of Youth. Dove Gray Charmeuse, with Apple-Green Girdle.

quainted when she went through her episode.

In the picture of the very beautiful evening gown, with its very beautiful train, there is a memory that is very wonderful to the woman who will wear it. This is an exquisitely spangled green tulle that looks very like the color of the sea just as the waves surge but before it breaks.

Sea foam tulle with sea green spangles should mean happiness to any woman and it does to the one I have in mind. It recalls, no, it epitomizes, an episode that is all forlornness, even though I'm now but a memory. And I wonder why it is that some women make all memories unhappy while others make theirs all happiness.

And now this brings me back to the sea-green dress. For this woman loved on a Summer evening and a Summer sea; no, she has not married the man, but she says that her memories of that love will be with her all her life long, and while she does not carry them in every one of her gowns she has epitomized them in this delightful costume. And she is never more happy than when she is wearing it.

And the hat is a picture hat of lace that shades the face most beautifully.

When it was finished and the happy bride saw it she smiled and said, "Ah, before me I see the happiness of my life, I see my heart secret shown, but no one else will know that I do."

PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITE N.Y.

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HOW TO BE AGREEABLE AND WELL-BRED WHEN TRAVELLING---

By Mrs. FRANK LEARNED
Author of "The Etiquette of New York To-day."

AGREEABLE manners lend attractiveness to a man or woman fully as much as physical beauty. Mrs. Cavallari gives valuable information to the readers of this newspaper on the care of their personal charms every other Sunday. On the intervening Sundays Mrs. Frank Learned discusses the equally important subject of social graces. She is a member of New York fashionable society, widely known as a writer on etiquette and kindred social topics.

An evidence of good training is to suppress undue emotion in public. Whether it is an emotion of laughter, anger, disappointment or mortification of any sort, one's tone should be free from sentiment. Self-command is equally to be striven for, whether at home or abroad. Even in the midst of those who are strangers, it is desirable to make a favorable rather than a disagreeable impression. One is obliged for one's own sake to maintain the dignity which forbids doing anything that attracts observation, comment or criticism.

An agreeable companion in travelling makes the most of the enjoyable experiences and the least of the unpleasant parts of the journey. Often there may be annoyances or discomforts, but one who has good sense and good humor does not complain but tries to keep a cheerful temper and an amiable expression of countenance. An expectant traveller does not accuse or abuse officials, and is not severe in scolding. If an inquiry must be

made it is made politely. If a train is late, luggage missing, or hotel accommodations unsatisfactory, it is a test of manners not to be indignant and not to demand rights angrily. If employees do not carry out rules properly one may call their attention to the error but courteously. Complains a kinsman should never be made from a spirit of revenge, but only when the rights of the travelling public must be upheld. Notice or display when travelling stamps a person at once as not conversant with good form.

Consideration for others is obligatory. A well-bred person is careful not to place bags or wraps on an adjacent seat in a train while knowing the fact that someone is looking for a seat. If someone asks if a place is reserved, one should remove things promptly and with a gracious air. One should not throw a seat in front when it is obvious that it is so inconvenient to others, nor should one open a window and let in a draught if others are made to suffer by it.

Although it is a fault to be officious or intrusive about offering information to other travellers, it is equally a mistake to have a haughty, cold reserve when one

NECESSARILY THE RULE FOR A WELL-BRED WOMAN. SHABBINESS IS UNPARDONABLE.

Any woman who thinks that anything will do for travelling is mistaken. Aside from the chances of meeting friends or acquaintances and wishing to make a good appearance, one's own self-respect demands that one should be carefully dressed at all times.

A hat plainly trimmed, without feathers or flowers, is in good taste. A more dressy hat may be provided for occasional use. Gloves of gray suede or tan dogskin are useful, or silk gloves may be worn in very warm weather. An important rule is that gloves should remain on the hands. Nothing is more unattractive, as well as showing a neglect of good form, than ungloved hands in the street or when travelling. Gloves which are inexpensive may be worn, but gloves must always be shown for the purpose of neatness.

Shoes should be black Oxford ties or tau in summer.

Women who are correct in taste prefer not to wear pantalettes or fancy shoes of any sort in the street or for travelling, nor do they wear transparent stockings. Plain white thread stockings of black or tau to match the Oxford ties are best.

A man's dress for travelling is a sack suit or cutaway suit of tweed, cloth or flannel; a derby or straw hat or a soft felt.

At hotels in the evening in summer women wear dresses of fourfold or other light materials, or pretty waist or chemise or lace with separate skirts.

In regard to luggage much depends on what is to be the length of one's journey or absence from home. For a short trip a small quantity of luggage is best. Good form forbids that a woman should ever carry a satchel bag by hand. It should be checked and thus relegated to the car for baggage. A small travelling bag or satchel, or a satchel may be carried. It is incorrect to carry boxes, packages or baskets.

Convenience is to purchase one's ticket in advance and to check one's trunk through from residence to destination. A small extra express charge relieves one thus of trouble; otherwise it is necessary to attend to the checking of the station.

Women and girls travel alone more than they used to do. If they are quiet and dignified they will always be treated with respect. It is of the utmost importance for them to remember the rule to ask for any required information either at the information bureau, a ticket office, or from officials at railway stations or on trains or boats. They should avoid making inquiries of strangers and should be prudent in entering into conversation with them if a civility is offered by a stranger if a woman expresses her thanks and that ends the incident. Under no circumstances should one take a present of fruit or bou-

quets when she went through her episode.

In the picture of the very beautiful evening gown, with its very beautiful train, there is a memory that is very wonderful to the woman who will wear it. This is an exquisitely spangled green tulle that looks very like the color of the sea just as the waves surge but before it breaks.

Sea foam tulle with sea green spangles should mean happiness to any woman and it does to the one I have in mind. It recalls, no, it epitomizes, an episode that is all forlornness, even though I'm now but a memory. And I wonder why it is that some women make all memories unhappy while others make theirs all happiness.

And now this brings me back to the sea-green dress. For this woman loved on a Summer evening and a Summer sea; no, she has not married the man, but she says that her memories of that love will be with her all her life long, and while she does not carry them in every one of her gowns she has epitomized them in this delightful costume. And she is never more happy than when she is wearing it.

And the hat is a picture hat of lace that shades the face most beautifully.

When it was finished and the happy bride saw it she smiled and said, "Ah, before me I see the happiness of my life, I see my heart secret shown, but no one else will know that I do."

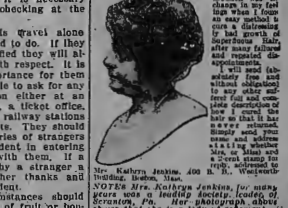
PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITE N.Y.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITE N.Y.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ALL SIGNS BANISHED

Woman Tells From the Secret of Her Complete Cure So That It Never Returns

"From days of youth I had a habit of using hair cream, and as my hair grew longer and thicker, I became more and more dissatisfied with its appearance. I had heard of the 'New Method' and I decided to try it. I bought a bottle and used it for a few days, and I was amazed to find that the hair was falling out. I used it for a week, and I was completely cured. I have never had a hair since, and I have never had a hair since."



New Method's Hair Cream, 40c per bottle. Write Mrs. William J. ...

"Whipping Is None Too Bad for the Heartless Woman Flirt," Says Mile. Lenique.



How DUGHT FLIRTS TO BE PUNISHED?

They Killed Them with Poisonous Snakes 4,000 Years Ago. Here Distinguished Persons Discuss What Should Happen to Them To-day.



The lascivious manoeuvres of the Modern Flirt. From the Painting by A. Guillaume in the Present Salon.

THE discovery that Hatsou, an Egyptian priestess of 4,000 years ago, was put to death for flirting has raised the perplexing problem how this offence against society should be punished in these days.

Some of the best authorities on social laws and customs in America give their opinions about it here. Flirtation is a natural instinct that, passing certain limits, becomes a crime. Hence a great difference of judgment among the authorities. Some view it in its innocent form, others think of its most evil consequences.

The mummy of Hatsou was recently received in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park Museum. In un-

wrapping the mummy Professor George Barron, the Curator, found the skeleton of an asp upon her bosom.

Hatsou, explained the professor, "was a beautiful vessel who defied the priests of the temple to which she had been assigned by dancing before the tomb of a sacred cat. In other ways she aroused their ire, and finally when she was caught flirting with an archer of the Pharaoh's guard, a council of the priests was called, and she was condemned to death. The archer was presumably married, but the priests probably condemned her for her offence against their cult rather than the domestic transgression. A viper was secretly placed in her nock, and in the morning she was found dead."

"Electrocution for the Man Flirt."

By Mile. Andree Lenique, Parisian Portrait Painter.

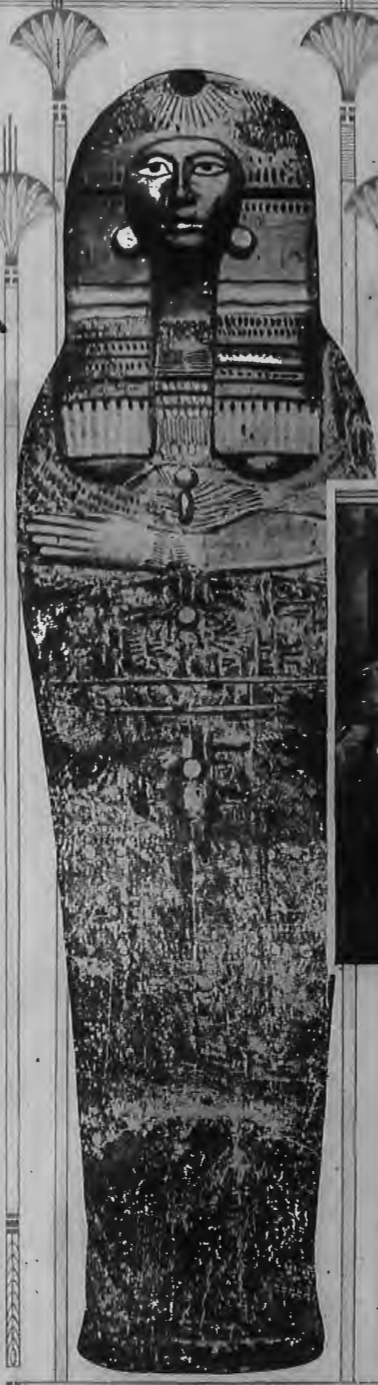
FLIRTS should be punished severely. There is flirting and flirting: A flirtation in which neither is interested and in which each knows that the other means nothing is harmless amusement, but there is seldom such a condition. In this country, whose people are childlike and ingenious in their affections, one or the other is almost sure to be interested, and if the other knows of the interest, there is for the one who continues the flirtation no excuse. In France a man and a woman understand each other. Here they do not always. In France if a man rolls his eyes and says an extravagant compliment the woman smiles and forgets. Neither is credulous. Here the man is credulous. If a woman flatters him he believes all she says and is convinced that she believes in him.

The American women are cleverer than the French. Hence they flatter and flatter and flatter, and behind the man's back they smile and smile and

smile. The American woman cultivates aloof there governing her life and directing its affairs. And that is better, much better than when the heart always rules.

Generally speaking and forgetting all boundaries of land and creed, I think the punishment of the male flirt should be greater, because love is not so large a part of his life. He has his business and is immersed in it for the greater part of his life.

To make clear what I would desire to see done in extreme cases of flirtation, we will suppose that a woman deliberately sets about ruining the happiness of a home. She has no love for the man. She desires only to show her power, or she may want his money. For her what punishment should be meted? The whipping post would not be too severe. But for the man who brings havoc and dishonor into a home, what? If the whipping post for the woman, then electrocution for the man.



"Within the mummy case of the ancient Egyptian Priestess Hatsou was the skeleton of the asp with which she had been put to death for flirting 4,000 years ago."

"I'd Give the Flirt Thirty Days in Jail."

By Anthony Comstock, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

FLIRTATION is not only harmful to persons concerned, but evil consequences are likely to ensue from it affecting the welfare of society. Particularly is flirting a menace when it involves married persons.

Many young girls make a business of flirting at every opportunity. These girls are, as a rule, attractive and charming; they smother their youthful admirers and lead them on under the presumption that they are willing to marry. Then, when the affair becomes rather serious a heartless

girl of this kind will calmly tell her most ardent wooers, one by one, as she tires of them and finds more entertainment in newly found victims, that she has never really cared for them, and that marriage is the least of her thoughts.

Culprits with whom I have to deal, people who handle vice as their stock in trade, are often sentenced to thirty days or more in jail. If I could convict a man or a woman who had been party to a disastrous flirtation, I should feel justified in pronouncing the same sentence upon either.

"Don't Punish the Flirt—Reward Her."

By Alberta Hill, Former Secretary Women's Political Union.

If there is no misunderstanding about the true meaning of the verb, to flirt, then the answer must be: No, the flirt should not be punished; she should be rewarded.

She should be rewarded because she radiates sunshine. Sunshine is clean, wholesome. Synthetically, sunshine is the developer and the beautifier of every living thing; analytically, it is Nature's own disinfectant. The true flirt scatters sunshine, aids in developing what is good and wholesome, and in neutralizing what is morbid.

So, if you ask, "How should flirts be punished?" the answer should be: Convert your plummy into a throne and seat her upon it, crowded with roses.

Besides, it is rather late in the day to talk about "punishing" flirts—at least when considering the verb in its feminine gender. Throughout all the ages we know anything about my sex has been rewarded for flirting. Until quite recently we have been looked upon by men as irresponsible beings, to be cared for, petted and caressed and exalted when we made ourselves agreeable to them, ignored or otherwise punished when they found us lacking in charm.



The Death of Paolo and Francesca da Rimini, a Historical Tragedy That Resulted from an Originally Innocent Flirtation.—Painting by A. Cabanel.

"Innocent Flirtation a Social Necessity."

By Clara Morris.

WHAT in every's name would become of society without flirtation of a certain harmless kind? For, of course, there is an imprudent—nay, worse—a cynically cruel flirtation, that should be fobbed.

It is the flirt who opens the heavy portals of society to sentiment and romance. Poetry ever follows the small tracks made by Cupid's rosy feet; in truth, flirtation is to society what bubbles are to champagne. Oh, I am aware there are those who declare flirtation is never innocent.

"Nonsense! Have I not seen a baby girl, short of three years of life, flirting to beat the band, the object of her attack being some twenty years older than her own father. Arching brows; playing curved lashes; casting the glance oblique; stirring, repelling, retreating, advancing, retreating; head on one side, smiling, frowning, one lovely pose melting into another, all with the skill of a Nino de Vecchio and the innocence of the delicious baby she was, as she, fascinated a



whole car full of people by exercising her birth gift of coquetry. One cannot look with favor upon the married flirt, but for the young, the free, let them alone! Let "him" read poetry aloud while lying at her feet; let "her" give him the rose from her belt—yes, even let him lightheartedly lift her from the saddle, and don't thunder against their wickedness; it is so ludicrously like sending for the public executioner to break a butter-knife on the wheel.

"I Would Give the Wicked Flirt Thirty Days in Jail," Says Anthony Comstock.

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