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VOL. XXXI. NO. 101. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1913. LAST EDITION. PRICE 2 CENTS IN ATLANTA 3 CENTS OUT OF ATLANTA

FELDER EXONERATES BEAVERS, BUT SAYS LANFORD IS CORRUPT

Witnesses Summoned in Dictograph Controversy, Although Foreman Says Vice Probe Is Not Complete

BEAVERS AND FELDER ASK INVESTIGATION

Felder's Charges Against Lanford to Be Heard With Dictograph Case—Felder Says the Records Are Forged

Four witnesses were called Wednesday morning by the Fulton county grand jury to testify in regard to the existence of vice in Atlanta. They were Colonel Thomas B. Felder, who was on the stand but a few minutes Tuesday; A. J. Young, a real estate man; J. E. Skaggs, agent of the South ern Express company, and Police Chief James L. Beavers.

Neither of these witnesses would indicate during what time he was questioned by the grand jury. It is understood, however, that Colonel Felder presented a supplementary list to the list of alleged disorderly houses furnished Tuesday by Attorney Carl Bathnson and that he also turned over to the grand jury a number of affidavits relative to houses which are operating in the city without police interference.

Colonel Felder is said to have supplied evidence attacking the official integrity and moral character of Detective Chief Newport A. Lanford.

Chief Beavers, it is understood, was questioned at length concerning his vice crusades and the general moral condition of the city as he observes it. He was also asked, it is said, about Attorney Hutcheson's charges that he had failed to make raids upon disorderly houses which had been reported to him.

Upon leaving the grand jury room Chief Beavers stated that he could not discuss what had transpired there as he had been requested not to do so, but he admitted that he had been asked questions which he thought his recent crusade against vice had bettered conditions in the city and that he had replied that it was his opinion that conditions were much better today than they had ever been.

The chief says he admitted that it was possible that disorderly houses were operating surreptitiously. He says he assured the grand jury that he was diligently endeavoring to obtain evidence against such places and that as fast as he got them evidence he made cases against the proprietors and inmates.

Messrs. Young and Skaggs are reported to have been interrogated relative to disorderly houses which they have come under their observation of which they may have information about.

A number of persons alleged in Attorney Hutcheson's testimony to be proprietors, managers and frequenters of disorderly houses, were summoned by the grand jury Wednesday, but were not called. At 4:45 p. m. the grand

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4.)

COUNTY PAID HIGH FOR CHEAP GRADE OF ASPHALT

So States Resolution by County Commissioner Waters, Asking $4,417 Deduction

By a resolution introduced in the county board of meeting Wednesday by County Commissioner Tull C. Waters, the board found itself confronted with the statement that it had contracted for a certain high priced asphalt with which to pave Hunter street, when it received and put down a cheaper grade of asphalt, and that had paid for the lighter grade of asphalt. Therefore, the resolution concluded, the board should deduct $4,417.80, the estimated amount of over payment, from bills now due to the Barbour Asphalt company.

The board, of which all members were present except Commissioner Bell, by Smith, referred the matter to the finance committee for report.

TRIAL NOT EXAMINED.

The idea of the board were examined by a Journal representative and the correspondence was found to be that the Barbour Asphalt company wrote to the board that its understanding was that Trinidad asphalt, and not Bermudez asphalt, was to be shipped, that the board replied "Ship as per contract." Mr. Waters' resolution containing the other stated facts was based evidently on other papers in the board's files.

Mr. Waters' resolution stated among its whereases that the county contracted with the Barbour Asphalt company last year for 710 tons of Bermudez asphalt, the best, for use on Marietta street, repaving, the price to be $23.00 per ton. This year the price for the same asphalt slightly over $22.

The resolution continued that for some reason unknown, the Barbour company shipped Trinidad asphalt, and Trinidad asphalt was used in the work.

PAID FOR BERMUDEZ.

It continued that the board paid the Barbour company for Bermudez asphalt which it ordered instead of for Trinidad asphalt, which it received, the amount of the payment being $23,445.34.

Inasmuch as no figures were quoted on Trinidad last year by the Barbour company, the resolution, the market value of the 710 tons of Trinidad received could be estimated only upon the bid made this year to supply Trinidad asphalt, which was $22.

PAID HIGH REPEATEDLY.

The resolution continued that the Barbour company for Bermudez asphalt which it received, the amount of the payment being $23,445.34.

Inasmuch as no figures were quoted on Trinidad last year by the Barbour company, the resolution, the market value of the 710 tons of Trinidad received could be estimated only upon the bid made this year to supply Trinidad asphalt, which was $22.

The result showing that the true claims of the asphalt upon this year contract would have been $18,027.54, instead of the amount being $4,417.80 in favor of the company. It was this amount which Commissioner Waters' resolution would withhold from amounts due to the Barbour Asphalt company.

COUNCILMEN AGREE THAT CITY MUST HAVE MORE MONEY

Bond Issue, Special School Tax and Amendment to State Constitution Are Among the Plans Discussed

MAYOR WILL OPPOSE ISSUANCE OF BONDS

Declares He Doesn't Think the "People Will Vote Any More Bonds to Be Spent by That Gang Now in Council"

That the supreme court's decision in the ordinary case puts the city of Atlanta in a position where it is obliged either to issue bonds or raise the tax rate in order to make the new improvements which are necessary, is the prevailing opinion among members of the general council.

They say the city's current revenue never was and never will be sufficient in any year to provide the new improvements for which there is a need and a demand.

Alderman John S. Candler pointed out in a speech on the floor of council Monday, the city has made practically every big improvement (exclusive of bond issue work) on what is called the "moral obligation" basis. It was on this basis that the city installed the pump that supplies the people's water, on this basis that the auditorium was built, on this basis that the new city hall was purchased.

The city can do business on the moral obligation basis no longer. The supreme court has applied a literal construction to that clause of the state constitution which says that no municipality shall incur debts in a given year to a greater amount than its revenue for that year, except where bonds are issued. This simply means, in substance, that the city of Atlanta, as well as every other municipality in Georgia, must do business on a strictly cash basis.

Consequently Atlanta's city government confronts the question of where and how to get the money to make improvements that are obliged to be made.

The finance committee of council, being the ones directly called upon to find the money made necessary for immediate expenditure by the ordinary decision, held a long conference Monday afternoon with Mayor Woodward on the way to get the money if it's a bond issue, and accordingly will report a resolution to council Thursday afternoon recommending that steps be taken looking to that end.

A resolution of similar import already has been introduced in council, and passed, within the past few weeks. Councilman Thomson having started the bond issue ball to rolling at the council meeting two weeks previous to last Monday. His resolution provides for a special committee consisting of ten councilmen (one from each ward) and five citizens from the city at large to canvass the bond issue subject and report back to council their opinion as to the best course to be pursued.

While the issuance of bonds is favored by the general council almost to a man, it is not the only means of raising money which they are considering and discussing.

In the first place, they apprehend that Mayor Woodward owing to his dislike for council, would oppose bonds if the question were left to the people, and it this way they are not far wrong, as the mayor himself, discussing the situation with a Journal reporter Wednesday, remarked:

"Do you believe the people would vote more bonds to be spent by that gang in council? I don't think they would."

Hence council members are looking to an increase in the tax rate as a possible solution of the problem, and if they take this up it probably will be along the line of a special tax for schools.

To relieve the city budget of the burden of the school department, as they point out, would be equivalent almost to raising at of $750,000 per year. In other words, it takes nearly this amount to run the schools. In a few years the schools will require all of this and more.

With $750,000 to spend for other things, the city could make rapid progress in all departments. It could improve and enlarge the park system. It could build a system of main thoroughfares commensurate with the city's needs, and could pave a great deal of the streets that are now unpaved. It could increase the police force and build fire stations in wards which now have no fire protection except the meager protection afforded by stations miles away. It could construct and bring up-to-date the facilities of the sanitary department by substituting auto trucks

(Continued on Page Four, Col. 6.)

GET YOUR ANSWER BOOK FOR THE BOOKLOVERS' CAMPAIGN BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

REMEMBER THE ANSWER BOOK GIVES YOU THE RIGHT TO TEN ANSWERS, USING ONLY ONE OF EACH PICTURE

An Answer Book May Be Worth One Thousand Dollars to You in This Campaign. You Do Not Have to Be an Authority On Books to Win

Each of the 75 prize pictures represent the title of one book. Just the title and not a part of the story.

And The Journal's new contest never contains all these titles.

You will enjoy the work of selecting titles and can win a prize. Exercise your right to extra answers and win a big prize!!

THE PRIDE OF ATLANTA

SENATE PROBE CALLS IN LOBBYISTS TO BE GRILLED NEXT WEEK

Sensational Turn Is Taken in Lobby Investigation and Sixty So-Called Lobbyists Are Subpenaed

BY RALPH SMITH.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The dragnet was spread today in the senate's probe for "the lobby." Subpenas for a score of men were issued.

It was generally understood here that some of the names were furnished by President Wilson and that others were those which developed in the testimony of senators. The new witnesses are to be heard next week. Some of the names are being kept secret, but Chairman Overman today gave out the partial list:

Aaron Cove, Denver; Dr. S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City, secretary of the National Wool Growers' association; Henry F. Ozmard, New York, prominent in the beet sugar industry; Edward F. Dickinson and Jules Godchaux, representing Louisiana sugar interests; Sidney M. Ballou, E. E. Paxton, H. D. Mead and Walter C. Smith, also understood to be interested in sugar tariff affairs; John F. Hamburg, New York; Harry Irwin, H. T. Alexander, Trenton, N. J.; Frank Gorman, Bufford Lynch and John Carroll, all of Washington.

Some of these are men whom senators have testified appeared in a "legitimate capacity."

The list indicates the apparent purpose of the committee to question representatives of both the free sugar and anti-free sugar camps who have been conducting a vigorous campaign in Washington.

The investigating committee had progressed little more than half through the list of senators today and there were indications that Senator Overman would ask the senate tomorrow for an extension of the ten days allowed for the probe.

A flock of sergeant-at-arms started out today to summon the witnesses for next week, by which time the investigators will have finished taking testimony of senators and plunge into an examination of the socalled "lobbyists."

While the subpenaes are being served and the committee is preparing for the examination of new witnesses, senators

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1.)

DR. JAMESON QUITS AS HEAD OF MERCER AT BOARD'S REQUEST

His Resignation Effective at Once, Followed Resolutions of Trustees Calling for His Retirement as President

MACON, Ga., June 4.—Dr. S. Y. Jameson today tendered to the board of trustees his resignation as president of Mercer university, one of the best known denominational institutions in the south. The prudential committee of the university, with the exception of its constitutional members, also resigned. The resignations were requested in resolutions adopted by the trustees at a meeting held last night.

This action by Dr. Jameson and the prudential committee is declared to be the climax of friction which is said to have existed for some time between Dr. Jameson and the committee on one side and a majority of the members of the board of trustees on the other.

It is said the disagreement between Dr. Jameson and the trustees was suggested by the president's action in regard to fraternity organizations at the university and by alleged ruptures with members of the faculty.

A successor to Dr. Jameson probably will be named today.

MILITANT TRAMPLED BENEATH KING'S STEED

Suffragette Grasps Reins of King George's Race Horse, Anmer, at Epsom

(By Associated Press.)

EPSOM, June 4.—The most dramatic derby ever run on the historic course at Epsom Downs was accompanied today by a series of startling events.

Just before the finish a suffragette attempt to seize the bridle of the king's entry, Anmer, while he was running at top speed. The woman was fatally injured when the horse fell and the jockey was badly hurt.

The king and queen, scores of royalties and many Americans witnessed the incident.

The woman lies unconscious in the local hospital.

Her name is given as E. Davison and she is said to be the Miss Emily Wilding Davison; a member of the Women's Social and Political union, who since 1909 has been sentenced eight different times to imprisonment for participation in militant suffrage outrages.

Emily Davison was the woman who assaulted a Baptist minister at Aberystwyth station, mistaking him for David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer. Whenever she has been imprisoned she has started a "hunger strike" and has generally been cleared. She has been found hidden in the house on commons three times and ejected.

The race itself was unusual. The favorite, Craganour, crossed the line first, but was promptly disqualified for "bumping" and was displaced by Aberyar, a 100 to 1 shot.

In another race Jockey Whalley was actually injured and his horse had to be shot.

Fifteen horses competed and the prizes were awarded to Louvois at 11 to 1 against and Great Sport at 33 to 1 against.

ATLANTA'S FOOD MEN BEGIN HOLIDAYS IN 3-MILE LONG PARADE

Scattered Souvenirs, Novelties and Confetti Along the City's Downtown Streets

The grocers and butchers of Atlanta today are taking a half holiday and celebrating the same with a great parade.

Starting from the state capitol shortly after 3 o'clock, the procession stretched a length of three miles—the longest ever held in Atlanta and the first of its kind in the city's history.

Throngs of people lined the sidewalks along the route of march and entered with unrestrained enthusiasm into the festive holiday spirit of the event. They cheered the gorgeous floats as one after another moved past, greeted their friends in the parade with admiring comments, and scrambled for the souvenirs and advertising novelties scattered along the parade by the people in the wagons.

The purpose of the parade was twofold. First, it was a celebration of the Wednesday closing, the grocers and butchers having inaugurated a half-holiday on Wednesday throughs the months of June, July and August. Second, it was intended to attract the attention of the general public and impress them with the new order of things in both ways the parade was a grand success.

CITY'S COMMISSARY THERE.

Practically the entire "commissary department" of the city—the whole foodselling department of the local business world—was in the parade. It was a splendid apotheosis of good things to eat. Everything was represented, from the pickle and the soda cracker to the choicest steaks and the costliest delicatessen. Not only was it a pageant of the retail grocers and butchers—the men who serve the public directly—but also a procession of the wholesalers and jobbers and manufacturers, those great concerns which supply the retailers.

There were upwards of 1,000 vehicles, ranging all the way from small, one-horse wagons to huge automobile trucks carrying whole brass bands. They were decorated in all kinds of gorgeous de-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3.)

Quits Mercer

REV. S. Y. JAMESON,
Who gives up presidency of University after Trustees called resignation.

SENSATIONAL AFFIDAVIT MADE BY MINOLA M'KNIGHT, NEGRO COOK AT HOME OF L. M. FRANK

In This Affidavit Minola Tells of Conversation That Occurred Between Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Selig, in Which Mrs. Frank Is Alleged to Have Said Frank Was Drinking on Night of Tragedy, and That He Wanted a Pistol to Kill Himself

MRS. FRANK SAID, SO NEGRO COOK SWEARS, THAT FRANK MADE HER SLEEP ON THE FLOOR THAT NIGHT

Negro Says Further That Frank Came Home at 1:30 o'Clock on Fatal Saturday, but Remained Only About Ten Minutes, and That He Left Without Eating His Dinner—Affidavit Is Vague and Confused—It Is Given Here In Full

An affidavit, sworn to by Minola McKnight, the negro servant at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Selig, where Leo M. Frank and his wife live, was made public by Chief of Detectives N. A. Lanford Wednesday afternoon. In the affidavit Minola McKnight tells of alleged conversations at the Selig home in which Mrs. Frank is quoted as having said that Frank was drunk on Saturday night, April 26, and that he made her sleep on a rug. The negro quotes Mrs. Frank further as saying that Mr. Frank couldn't understand how he could be guilty of murder, and that Frank had begged her for a pistol that he might shoot himself.

The negro says in her affidavit that she has been kindly treated and gives this as the reason for not having made her statement sooner. She swears that the affidavit is made of her own free will.

The affidavit is nearly all hearsay evidence, and therefore inadmissible in court.

The affidavit follows in full:

TEXT OF AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF GEORGIA, County of Fulton:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the above state and county, Minola McKnight, who lives in the rear of 351 Pulliam street, Atlanta, Ga., who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Saturday morning, April 26, 1913, Mr. Frank left home about 8 o'clock, and Albert, my husband, was there Saturday too; Albert got there I guess about a quarter after 1 and was there when Mr. Frank come for dinner, which was about half past one, but Mr. Frank did not eat any dinner and he left in about ten minutes after he got there.

Mr. Frank come back to the house at 7 o'clock that night, and Albert was there when he got there. Albert had gone home that evening but he come back, but I don't know what time he got there, but he come some time before Mr. Frank did, and Mr. Frank eat supper that night about 7 o'clock, and when I left about 8 o'clock I left Mr. Frank there.

Sunday morning I go there about 8 o'clock, and there was an automobile standing in front of the house, but I didn't pay any attention to it, but I saw a man in the automobile get a bucket of water and pour into it. Miss Lucile (Mr. Frank's wife), was down stairs, and Mr. and Mrs. Selig were up stairs. Albert was there Sunday morning, but I don't remember what time he got there. When I called them down to breakfast about half past eight I found that Mr. Frank was gone. Mr. and Mrs. Selig eat breakfast and Miss Lucile didn't eat until Mr. Frank come back and that that

I don't know who said it, but Miss Lucile and Mr. and Mrs. Selig and Mr. Frank were standing there talking after dinner. I don't know the girl was killed until Monday evening. I mistrusted them to say it was a Jew girl, and I asked Miss Lucile, and she said it was a Gentile.

On Tuesday Mr. Frank says to me, "It is mighty bad, Minola. I might have to go to jail about this girl, and I don't know anything about it."

I heard Mrs. Rausin, Mrs. Frank's sister, tell Miss Lucile that it was mighty bad, and Miss Lucile said, "Yes, it is. I am going to get after her about it." I don't know what they were talking about.

WANTED TO KILL HIMSELF.

Sunday Miss Lucile said to Mrs. Selig that Mr. Frank didn't sleep so good Saturday night. She said he was drunk and wouldn't let her sleep with him, and she said she slept on the floor on the rug by the bed because he was drinking. Miss Lucile said Sunday that Mr. Frank told her Saturday night that he was in trouble, that he didn't know the reason why he would murder, and he told his wife to get his pistol and let him kill himself. I heard Miss Lucile say that to Mrs. Selig. It got away with Mrs. Selig mighty bad, she didn't know what to think. I haven't heard Miss Lucile say whether she believed it or not. I don't know why Mrs. Frank didn't come to see her husband, but it was a pretty good while before she come to see him, maybe two weeks. She would tell me, "Wasn't it mighty bad that he as locked up," and she said "Minola, I don't know what I am going to do."

HER WAGES INCREASED.

"When I left home to go to the solicitor general's office, they told me to mind what I said. They paid me $3.50 a week, but last week she paid me $4, and one week she paid me $6.50. But at the time of of this murder I was getting $3.50 a week, and the week right after the murder I don't remember how much they paid me. The next week $4, and the next week $4. One week Mrs. Selig gave me $5, but it was not for my work, and they didn't tell what it was for. They just said, 'Here is $5, Minola,' but of course I understood what they meant, but they didn't tell me anything at the time. I understood it was a tip for me to keep quiet. They would tell me to mind how I talked, and Miss Lucile would give me a hat."

Question: Was that the reason you didn't tell the solicitor yesterday all about it?—Mrs. Frank and the others had told you not to say anything about what had happened out there?"

"Yes, sir."

Question: "Is that true?"

"Yes, sir."

Question: "And that is the reason why you would rather have been locked up last night than tell this?"

"Yes, sir.

Question: "Has Mr. Pickett or Mr. Cravens or Mr. Campbell or myself (Detective Starnes, evidently), influenced you in any way or threatened you in any way to make this statement?"

"No, sir."

Question: "You make it of your own free will and accord, in their presence and the presence of Mr. Gordon, your attorney?"

"Yes, sir."

(Signed) "MINOLA M'KNIGHT."

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, this third day of June, 1913.

G. C. FEBUARY."

L. M. FRANK'S TRIAL WILL OCCUR WEEK OF JUNE 30

Although no definite decision has been arrived at by Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey, the indications are that Leo M. Frank, the pencil factory superintendent, who is under indictment for the murder of Mary Phagan, will be put on trial during the week beginning June 30, instead of the week of June 23, as had been expected.

It is understood that the solicitor will be ready with the Frank case at the later date, and that if the defense does not ask a delay the trial will begin at that time.

For several days Solicitor Dorsey, assisted by Chief Detectives Campbell and Starnes, has been preparing the case against Frank. In addition to the numerous affidavits obtained from prospective witnesses, the solicitor has had prepared a very large diagram of the pencil factory interior upon which he has located everything which he thinks will be of importance to the prosecution.

One rather mystifying entry on this diagram is the sketch of a shelf which is supposed to be in the private office of Superintendent Frank. This sketch is explained on the diagram as follows: "Shelf on which notes were found."

Just what notes are referred to cannot be learned. It has been understood that the only notes written about the murder were those two which James Conley, the negro sweeper, claims to have written at the direction of Frank. If any other notes were found this fact has not been made public. Solicitor Dorsey refuses to explain the entry.

WON'T QUESTION CONLEY.

Before leaving police headquarters Wednesday morning to appear before the Fulton county grand jury in connection with the vice probe Detective Chief N. A. Lanford announced that if there was to be any further quizzing of James Conley, the negro sweeper at the National pencil factory, it would occur at the negro's suggestion.

"I am satisfied with what Conley has sworn to concerning his part in the murder of Mary Phagan," declared Chief Lanford. "When he was returned to police headquarters from the jail last Saturday I told him that if he thought of anything else in connection with the murder that he wished to tell to have the turnkey notify me, and I would bring him to my office. I have not seen Conley since that time and have not heard from him.

"Should the negro let it be known that he has further revelations to make we will again interview him. In the meantime it is my purpose to leave him

(Continued on Page Four, Col. 4.)

ENTIRE ARMY OF PEACE COULD NOT STOP JAPAN

This Declaration Made by General R. K. Evans—He Gives Reasons Why

That the entire standing army of the United States if scattered strategically along the Pacific coast would be unable to cope with an invasion by the Japanese and prevent them from taking the principal cities of the far west, is the startling announcement made to The Journal Wednesday morning by Brigadier General Robert K. Evans, commander of the second brigade of the first division.

General Evans has just returned from an extended tour which included Washington, D. C., and army posts in the middle west where portions of the division were stationed. He pointed out the fact that the entire Pacific fleet only 16 battleships were on the Atlantic coast with no defenses on the Pacific save the land forts and a maximum of 5,000 trained soldiers at the present time.

In sweeping the entire fleet of ships together General Evans points out that this country is doing the only sensible thing. He points to the Russian-Japanese war when the Russians practically lost only to have it destroyed piecemeal by the little yellow men. Such a policy on the part of the United States would be folly, he says.

WEAKNESS IN DIVISION.

"Our naval fleet on the Atlantic coast," said the general, "could and would successfully withstand any attack, but once we divided it, keeping thirteen of the ships on this coast and the other half on the Pacific, we would suffer the same inevitable defeat of the Russians. For that reason the entire fleet is being kept together.

"On the Pacific coast, as has been said, there are no ships, and only the forts that are able to shoot twelve miles. Of course an invading fleet of battleships and transports would not get within range, but effort a landing behind some cliff safely out of their range and with their infantry attack the coast defenses from the rear. All of our forts are open, except from the front, and their capture would be an easy matter unless we had sufficient infantry there to drive the invaders back. This, as I have said, we have not, and cannot in the condition at present.

JAP PRINCIPLE WE.

"It is natural to suppose that the Japanese would first take up their abode in the Philippines and the island of Hawaii. Both would be easy matters with our present fighting force in both places and the next point of attack would naturally be the Pacific coast.

"But they could gain a foothold there and remain for some time no one who is acquainted with the conditions of affairs can deny. And they would take our principal cities on the coast from north to south. There would be no depredations however, nor any pillaging. The Japanese are well disciplined soldiers and no harm would come to the non-combatants. Just the same the spoils of war belong to the victor and there would be nothing to prevent a country from demanding indemnity from the principal cities on the Pacific coast for protection.

"The day of formally declaring war months ahead has passed into history. War is war and it is commenced and carried on as such. It is just like that we gave England notice in 1812 and very fair as courtesy to follow it. It was a mistaken idea that such a courtesy is considered essential between two world powers."

NINETY DAYS FROM COAST.

"As was the case in the Russian Japanese war, the Japs could recall their ambassador. Navy men demand his presence which is virtually a declaration of the severance of diplomatic relations and have their fleet within five days of sighting Pacific ship. Bear in mind the fact that our fleet is fully ninety days from the Pacific coast.

"The invasion of the west would be well under way before we could be able to muster enough troops to even stop them and with the army under colors I have to inadequate to go forth and engage fully combat with the army Japan is able to and would send over should they decide on such a policy.

"It is a pitiable fact that the American people are in such ignorance as to the tenor of the army, which is in reality the backbone of defense in any country. The navy, and the coast defenses might be overrunn, but the trained men in the interior to back them up, no force could ever gain a foothold on American soil.

"Give us a mobile army of 1 per cent of the entire population of the country or a soldier to every 100 inhabitants and there need never be any fear of a foreign invasion. Armies can not be made overnight, nor in a month or months, but after long years. Let the people of the United States and the silver tongued orators would have you believe that thousands of men are to-day ready to go to battle.

"Just what the real attitude of the Japanese is no one knows. They are a secret people and keep their plans well guarded. In Washington where I have been for some time making final arrangements for the international shooting tournament, to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, commencing August 14, nothing definite is known in official circles as to what may come out of the Jap controversy.

"They are a people who would war with another country rather than be split with internal dissension as was the case of Napoleon III. He saw his empire tottering and accordingly picked out a foes with Germany. Prussia was defeated, but the dissension was forgotten.

"If official Washington knows anything it will not tell, and right now we are in the dark as to what Japan may be doing."

THE POPULAR RESORT FOR ATLANTIANS

Better this season than ever $10 Wrightsville Beach and return on Thursdays. Season tickets and through sleepers daily. Make reservations now. (BEACHGARD)—(Advt.)

COOK IS RELEASED ON SIGNING PAPER

Minola McKnight, the negro cook at the home of Leo M. Frank, was released from custody by the police late Tuesday afternoon, after she had signed the sensational affidavit now in the possession of the detective department.

The woman had previously retained an attorney, who threatened habeas corpus proceedings.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

TESTIFIED BEFORE GRAND JURY

THOMAS B. FELDER.

ATLANTA'S FOOD MEN BEGIN HOLIDAYS IN 3-MILE LONG PARADE

(Continued From Page 1.)

signs, and as they moved through the streets they left a swirl of confetti and souvenirs in their wake. The famous Mardi Gras festivals of New Orleans were produced few more beautiful floats than some of the big and elaborate affairs of this parade.

It had also the element of military pomp and splendor, what with so many mounted policemen, and brass bands, and marshals and aides riding back and forth with sash and sash and waving plumes. Nor was the comedy lacking, as members of the men who marched afoot wore gaudy and picturesque costumes.

The parade began to form about 1 o'clock and soon filled the streets in the neighborhood of the capitol for many blocks in every direction.

A battalion of mounted policemen headed the parade to clear the streets and keep the spectators back inside the curblines.

After them rode Harry L. Schlesinger and D. Nym McCullough, the latter on a fine Kentucky thoroughbred which has won many horse show blue ribbons.

THE PARADE ITSELF.

The marshals were followed by the Fifth Regiment band in an automobile truck, and behind the band rode the holiday committee of the grocers and butchers' association in wagons and trucks, escorted by Aldes Cowan and Mosley, with their assistants, Messrs. Millard Phelps, J. A. Word, H. A. Bishop and Ed S. Buchanan.

The came the retail grocers' wagons, hundreds of them, gaily decorated and loaded down with the employes of the stores, who dealt out souvenirs, advertising novelties and confetti along the way.

The Marist college band, in an auto truck, was next in line, followed by another section of grocers' wagons, and after the latter were the wagons of the butchers and market men, all a flutter, with bunting, flags and decorations.

Next came the wagons of the packing houses, painted in bright colors, washed and polished for the parade, the horses and mules groomed and sheared, the harness black and the buckles shining. The Greater Atlanta Boys' club band headed the packing house wagons, and in charge of this division were Chief Aid M. J. Burton and his assistants, Messrs. Williams, Evans, King and Noonan.

The commission merchants and jobbers occupied the division behind the packers. They were represented by a fleet of auto trucks, including many gorgeous floats, and were escorted by Chief Aid J. C. McNair and his assistants, J. J. McCarthy, D. G. McNair, J. H. Walker, Willis Reisman and Miller M. White.

BAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Following these came the bakers and manufacturers, another big division which made a fine showing. It was headed by Wedemeyer's band in an automobile truck and was escorted by Chief Aid J. J. Merritt with his assistants, J. N. Willis, L. C. Thompson and W. E. Baldwin.

Then came the ice wagons, and a notable feature of this division was the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation's fleet of automobile trucks, each one painted yellow, with red lettering. They were escorted by Chief Aid C. J. McCoy, with a corps of assistants.

Bringing up the rear was a special division consisting of wagons representing a variety of trades, including manufactures, laundrymen, clothiers, hardshakers, etc.

The parade moved down Washington street to Fair, in Fair to Brotherton, in Brotherton to Whitehall, up Whitehall to Peachtree, out Peachtree to North avenue, down North avenue to West Peachtree, and back West Peachtree to Five points, where it dispersed.

At the intersection of Baker with Peachtree and West Peachtree streets, the marshals, assistant marshals, aides and assistant aides draw up in line and reviewed the parade as it returned to the city.

The balance of the afternoon and the evening will be spent downtown by the various merchants in the parade, together with their employes and friends, in a general good-time program. They will invade the "movies," the theaters, the soda fountains and take in a number of special amusements arranged for the occasion.

"We've Started a General Housecleaning," Says Felder

"Well, if we've done nothing else we have started a general housecleaning in Atlanta," remarked Colonel Thomas B. Felder when he walked into the grand jury room of the grand jury chamber Wednesday morning.

"Six arrests closed up last night and now claim to be as white as snow." A general exodus out of town will have begun." Turning to City Detective John Black Colonel Felder said: "I had men out with your men all of last night, and the indications are that a mighty hurried clean-up is in progress."

"You didn't have any men with me," replied Detective Black, "for I was home in bed."

"I had them out with the city detectives, all right," responded Colonel Felder.

Police Chief James L. Beavers and Detective Chief N. A. Lanford were walking from the ante-room when Colonel Felder arrived, they having been excused until noon by Foreman Lewis H. Beck, of the grand jury.

Colonel Felder called to Chief Beavers and began a conversation with him in the presence of a number of newspaper men and court house attaches.

"You can publish what I say, if you wish," announced Colonel Felder.

"You are the man doing the publishing, I am not," answered Chief Beavers.

Then spoke Colonel Felder: "Chief, I have never made any statement attacking your personal character or your official integrity. I am not responsible for that so-called dictograph record. At a later date I will show you that I am not."

Beavers: "Does that mean that you've never charged me with being corrupt?"

NEVER CHARGED CORRUPTION.

Felder: "No, sir; I certainly have not."

Beavers: "Has anybody else in your presence charged me with being corrupt?"

Felder: "Yes, someone else has, and I will tell you about it sometime, don't want to get into that now."

Beavers: "Well, I would like to know who it was."

Felder: "It will come out at the proper time."

Beavers: "Well, I want to say whoever did make such a charge told a ridiculous falsehood."

Felder: "Some time ago I had a long conference with Mr. Marion Jackson, of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, and I told him that I had not charged you with any official corruption and also that I had not attacked your moral character. I did charge it to the chief of the other department (meaning Detective Chief N. A. Lanford), and I will furnish good and sufficient proof to establish that charge."

This closed the conversation and a moment later Chief Beavers left the room.

Colonel Felder announced to those about him that some time later he would prove that Chief Lanford is corrupt. He will also show that those at that dictograph records were forged, he said.

"I am not going to allow Lanford to hide behind the skirts of Fabiany and Colyer."

Colonel Felder referred to Stenographer George M. Gentry's affidavit attesting the accuracy of the dictograph records and intimated that he had obtained an affidavit from Gentry which contained startling disclosures.

Colonel Felder declares that attorneys and court officials have assured him that, even if everything contained in the affidavit of Stenographer Gentry should be proven true, it would not be a violation of the law for the grand jury to return indictments against the officials named in the affidavit, because it would not be a violation of the law for the officials to do the things charged against them.

Colonel Felder, who sinks the board of police commissioners again has given him full authority, has put his famous vice squad of twenty-two plain clothes men back in harness, declared that he could not understand the attitude of some of the ministers who have appeared before the probaby.

"Some of those men who now tell of the terrible vice conditions in Atlanta," the police official said, "were the very people who raised the loudest voices against me when my men were particularly active in their fight against vice."

"My position," continued the chief, "has never changed. I will make arrests whenever I can secure sufficient evidence to warrant a raid."

Chief Beavers declared that he is now particularly anxious to get Attorney Carl Hutcheson's promised list of thirty houses with evidence against the owners.

Mr. Hutcheson stated on leaving the grand jury room Tuesday that he has furnished the probers with the names of about thirty places, hotels and small houses where vice flourishes, he says, and that in many instances he gave the grand jury sufficient evidence to warrant indictments.

WHAT WILL JURY DO?

There is much speculation over the probable action of the grand jury in the matter.

The question is, Will the grand jury return indictments on the testimony given before it, or will the grand jury simply formulate a report on vice conditions to be embodied in its presentments to the superior court, when it is discharged during the first week in July?

Owing to a remark made to reporters by Foreman Lewis H. Beck soon after the vice probe was inaugurated, it is inferred that the latter course is probable.

Mr. Beck stated that the jury was investigating the general vice situation into vice conditions in Atlanta, calling witnesses who have appeared before the probaby.

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Gives Quickest and Surest Cure For All Sore Feet

The following is absolutely the surest and quickest cure known to science for all foot ailments: "Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of Calocin powders in a basin of water. Soak the feet in this for full fifteen minutes. Instantly the pain is gone, never more pain." The effect is really wonderful. All soreness, tiredness, pain, disappears, the skin feels as good as new, corns and callouses can be peeled right off. It gives immediate relief for sore, aching, sweaty and aching feet. A ready-fire cent box of Calocin is sold to be enough to cure the worst feet. It works through the pores and removes the cause of the trouble. Anyone can't get Calocin from their druggist, can arrange the Calocin compound in stock or for cost, and it is a 25 cents item from his jobber. It is not a patent medicine, but is an ethical preparation.—(Advt.)

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All Other Work at Reasonable Prices

New York Dental Parlors

LADY ATTENDANT.

25½ and 27½ Peachtree St. (over Realty). PHONE IVY 1407

Receiver's Sale of Drug Store

Stocks and fixtures of Todd Drug Co., Bankrupt, located at 106 N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, will be sold at 11 a. m., Saturday, June 7th, 1913. Sale will be conducted in the office of referee, P. H. Adams, at 513 Grant Bldg.

WALTER C. HENDRIX, Receiver.
515 Peters Bldg., Atlanta.

Napier, Wright & Wood, Atty's.

Wife and I Are Friends of INSTANT POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

"I used to drink coffee—was nervous and irritable. Wife said so.

"So when the new food-drink, Instant Postum, came along she said to herself: 'Here's where I break Jack of the coffee habit.'

"Instant Postum is good stuff. I sleep better, smile more, and miss my indigestion."

A level teaspoonful of Instant Postum in an ordinary cup of hot water dissolves instantly and makes it right for most persons.

A big cup requires more and some people who like strong things put in a heaping spoonful and temper it with a large supply of cream.

Experiment until you know the amount that pleases your palate and have it served that way in the future.

Postum comes in two forms.

Regular Postum (must be boiled).

Instant Postum doesn't require boiling but is prepared instantly by stirring a level teaspoonful in cup of hot water.

CURRY'S HEADACHE POWDERS

A CURRY'S HEADACHE POWDER, A GLASS OF WATER AND TWO MINUTES CURE HEADACHES

5 POWDERS—5 DOSES—5 CURES—10 CENTS

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS MANUFACTURED BY CURRY-ARRINGTON CO., ROME, GA.

Fearful Case of Piles Cured

Suffered Intensely, Resinol Brought Instant Relief.

The same soothing, healing, antiseptic medication that makes Resinol so remarkably successful for skin troubles, affords immediate relief in the most distressing cases of itching, painful and bleeding piles. Miss Mamie Russell, 1254 N. Gay street, Baltimore, writes:

April 24, 1912.—"I had a most severe case of piles. I suffered day and night. I could not sleep or even lie down and every one told me the only relief for me would be an operation. I was afraid I dreaded. I was almost wild with pain. A friend of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment and sent for samples. The first application gave me instant relief. After using only two cake of Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap I can truthfully say that Resinol completely cured me.

"I hope all other poor sufferers will read of Resinol as I know it will help them as it did me, for I can never say enough in praise of it—for it does more than is even claimed for it."—(Signed) Mamie Russell.

Better proof, even that such a letter, is to try Resinol yourself and see how quickly the trouble disappears. For free trial write to Dept. 46-S, Resinol Baltimore, Md. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.—(Advt.)

Bilious?

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime—just one. Acts on the liver, gently regulates. Sugar-coated. All vegetable. Dose for 25 years.

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54th St. and Broadway. Absolutely fireproof. Special family rates for Summer season.

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46TH ST., NEAR 6TH AVE. Absolutely fireproof. Rooms with bath, $1.50.

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Southwest corner 6TH AVE., NEAR BROADWAY. Rooms with bath, $1.50.

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West 34th st. 200 rooms with bath. Rooms, $1 up. Parlor, bedroom & bath, $3 up.

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Rooms, $1 per day and up.

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There is a host of pills, powders, tablets and what-not for rheumatism, but they all lack the first essential to being a natural medicine. To begin with, rheumatism is simply a name given to designate a variety of pains and can only be reached by invigorating the entire blood supply with a naturally assimilative antidote. The pains may be eased with opiates or the acids may be neutralized for the time being. But such methods merely temporize and do not even tend to a cure. There is but one standard rheumatism remedy, and is sold in all drug stores under the name of S. S. S.

It contains only pure vegetable elements and is absolutely free of mercury, iodide of potash or arsenic, and has proved a wonder for every form of rheumatism.

The recoveries of all types of rheumatism by the use of S. S. S. is a fine tribute to the natural efficacy of this remarkable medicine, for it is assimilated just as naturally, just as specifically, and just as well ordained as the most acceptable, most palatable and most readily digested food. You can fail to get a bottle of S. S. S. to-day. You will be astonished at the results. If your rheumatism is such a nature that you would like to consult a great specialist confidentially, write to The Swift Specific Co., Dept. 137 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

DROPSY cured, shortness of breath, relieved in a few hours, swelling reduced in a few days, uric acid and poisonous matter removed from the system, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, corrects the stomach, digestion and heart, purifies the blood and strengthens the system. Write for testimonials, symptom blank and full particulars.

COLUMBUS DROPSY REMEDY CO., 400 ARCHITECT BUILDING, COLUMBUS, O.

"HOME-COMING" DAY BIG AFFAIR IN DECATUR

Program of Speeches, Corn-stone Laying, Tribute to Jefferson Davis and Smoke

Leading citizens of DeKalb and many citizens of Atlanta attended the homecoming day in Decatur Tuesday. The event was celebrated jointly by the birthday of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, adding patriotic touch to the impressiveness of the occasion.

The day's program was opened with an address by Dr. A. M. Soule, president of the State Agricultural college, and was followed by Hoke Smith, Candler, of the state railroad commission, who spoke on the life and work of Jefferson Davis. Representative N. F. Smith urged a cooperative fifth District Agricultural school be established in this county.

The event of the day was the laying of the cornerstone of the new Masonic building under the auspices of the Decatur Masons. Past Grand Master George M. Nasworthy of the Masons presided over the ceremonies. J. Howell Green, Hooper Alexander, John A. Boyd and others spoke.

A smoker in the court house auditorium brought the entertainment of the day to a close. Speeches were made by Wilmer L. Moore, Charles J. Haden, Walter G. Cooper, Forrest Adair, John A. Montgomery, Alexander Field, R. F. Gillham and R. W. Ivey.

REPRESENTATIVE M'CRORY PUTS UP ANOTHER C

Asks Why Percentages D... on School Book Cost—Mp... Answers.

More answers to that arithmetic problem submitted to The Journal Wednesday by Representative C. B. McCrory, of Taylorsville, come in, but yet differing in dollars and cents in the correct answer, with not two alike.

Mr. McCrory has written to The Journal the following letter in response to an answer received from Mr. Casey, giving the price of each textbook:

"H. V. Casey, in answer to my letter, as follows:

"If Georgia people pay $1.75 for first, five readers and arithmetic, the same books cost in Ontario, Georgia boys each year one million dollars' worth, and Ontario people in Ontario pay for same books? Is that Georgia pay $1.75 for one set, that Ontario. Then why is this? The cost of each book is as follows:

"In Ontario, primer, 5c; first reader, 6c; second reader, 8c; third reader, 10c; fourth reader, 16c; arithmetic, 16c.

"In Georgia, the cost is: Primer, 10c; first reader, 20c; second reader, 25c; third reader, 30c; fourth reader, 40c; arithmetic, 40c.

"Now, commencing at the primer, difference is 535 per cent more in Georgia, and the difference on each book makes on the six books 1487 cents more, and this, divided by number of students, gives the price of the books.

"Will some one please answer the answer is not the same when take each book separately instead of taking the price of all the books?

"No one doubts that Georgia people pay out over one million dollars a year for school books, and I like for some one, even a school agent, to answer the question why cannot have school books as cheap as the people in Ontario buy them.

"I do not see any reason why good book people over six hundred thousand dollars each year as we now doing.

(Signed) "C. B. McCRORY."

Here are some of the latest sales that have been received. Charles Young, 359 Pulliam street, $481,4... T. F. Pringleton, 281 Glenn, $481,428.87 1-7; J. N. King, of Wrightsville, Ga., $409,831.11; J. A. Pe... $486,142.58, and R. F. Lovo, of ... West Alabama street, $481,428.57.

EMORY COLLEGE MEN MEET THURSDAY NI...

There will be a meeting of Emory college men at the University club, Wednesday, June 4, at 8:30 o'clock. It is hoped that all Atlanta Emory men who can come will be present. This is a large meeting with many to Oxford Tuesday, June 10, which slightly day of commencement. Many things will be discussed an interesting and entertaining and evening is expected.

$10—WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH—$10

Round trip on sale Thursdays, Ten Days. Through sleepers to Wrightsville Beach better than BEACHGARD.—(Advt.)

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