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NAT PARK

...tic vistas. It is a natural ...improvement is in keeping ...the graceful bridges, spans ...Country club on the banks ...to the woodland environ-

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...environment. She ..., with men and women ... mind always the ...ional girl—that is, the W...an. Every influence ...to her development.

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(ADV.)

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WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS, URGING CURRENCY REFORM

President Tells Congressmen That Country Expects Immediate Action in Revising Laws on Money Questions

"IT IS OUR DUTY," HE DECLARES TO LAWMAKERS

Galleries and Corridors of House of Representatives Packed Long Before President Arrived

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Bearing a personal plea for immediate action by congress to revise the banking and currency laws, that business may be aided in meeting tariff revision, President Wilson for the second time went to the house of representatives today and personally read his address on the subject to both houses of congress assembled in joint session.

Although shorn of some of the novelty that attended his first appearance, when he upset presidential traditions of more than a century, today's visit of the president to congress took on a deeper significance.

On his first visit he delivered a message long anticipated, urging the carrying out of the party's pledges for immediate revision o the tariff.

His address today was an appeal to every member of the House and senate to lay aside personal considerations and sacrifice comfort and even health if necessary, to secure at once a revision and reform of the nation's banking system. Only in that way he declared, could the country secure the benefit of the tariff revision soon to be completed.

"IT IS OUR DUTY."

"It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it more than ever," said President Wilson.

"Shall we hasten to change our tariff laws and then be haggling about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer to that question. We must act now, at whatever sacrifice to ourselves."

The view and strength of his special message had been strongly felt in the capitol several days before its delivery. The corridors were filled with members and senators, and the galleries were crowded with men and women from the official and corridor world assembled with the house and senate for the session.

The president gave no direct indorsement to the Glass-Owen bill, which is to form the basis for the Democratic revision of the banking laws, but indirectly made it known that it had been prepared with his counsel and approval.

"The committees of congress to which legislation of this character is referred has devoted careful study to the means of accepting those objections," he said in conclusion. "They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action."

Speaker Clark announced Representatives Underwood, Fitzgerald and Mann as members of the committee to escort President Wilson to the chamber. The vice president announced Senators Kern, Root and Gallinger as the senate members.

Just before 1 o'clock the house doorkeeper dashed into the chamber and shouted:

"The president of the United States!"

Galleries and the floor arose as the president walked in from the speaker's lobby and with a nod to the speaker and the vice president, mounted the steps to the clerk's desk.

"I present to the sixty-third congress the president of the United States" announced Speaker Clark.

Addressing first the two presiding officers, the president turned to the desk and in a low, even voice that was never raised but which penetrated clearly to every ear in the chamber, began the reading of his address. Not a stir from the audience interrupted.

At 1:10 o'clock the president had finished reading his address and left the house chamber.

Long before the capitol doors were opened today hundreds of people lined up in a steady rain in the hope of getting in to hear President Wilson deliver his address to congress on currency reform.

Although the attendance had been rigidly limited to one card of admission for each member of either house with provision for the president's family and the cabinet circle, hundreds clamored for admission.

Railings were erected near the entrance doors and guards placed in charge of the entrances.

HIS MESSAGE.

The message in full follows:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress:

"It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time felt it wise to exercise the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the special reason of the year in upon us, that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps in the case of some of us, considerations of very great weight, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session, but there are occa-

(Continued on Last Page, Column 5.)

OTTENT AND GRAY HEAR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

BY RALPH SMITZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—John K. Ottley, vice president of the Fourth National bank, and James R. Gray, president of The Atlanta Journal, heard President Wilson's currency message from a private gallery in the house of representatives. They were well impressed with the address.

PRESIDENT'S MASTERFUL MIND WINS DRIVE TO HIS CURRENCY PLAN

All Differences Between Wilson and His Secretary of State Are Settled, and Commoner Backs Glass Bill

ADMINISTRATION HAS PASSED ROUGHEST SEAS

Split in Cabinet Is Avoided by Wilson's Persuasive Powers Over Other Great Master Minds

BY RALPH SMITZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—Back of the formation of the Owen-Glass McAdoo currency bill and its introduction in the house today lies another story of vital significance to the Democratic party and the country generally. It concerns itself with the achievement of President Wilson in winning Secretary of State Bryan over to the bill.

The complete meeting of the minds of the master minds of the party on this question—one which dragged down the second Cleveland administration and kept his party from power and in dissension during all the sixteen years of Bryan's leadership—has a significance extending far beyond the drafting of a currency measure that commands the united support of the administration forces.

It means that Bryan's radical reasoning is now I nacord with the thinking of his chief, the president, and the very lively fears of a break between the president and the Commoner, which have been a subject of common gossip and conjecture, are overcome with a success that a short time ago seemed to be impossible.

There has been no hinted fread of that break between Wilson, and Bryan. Both men have been getting along famously, but Bryan's own statement this morning carries an intimation of what the president has been up against in his determination of the currency bill and legislation. There is a world of meaning in this sentence by Bryan: "Honest opinions, honestly entertained and strongly adhered to, have been produced with a storm hardly to be expected."

BRYAN'S FORMER PLAN.

Bryan's proposal to "nationalize" the banks, that "nationalize" meant "government ownership," was the cornerstone of the congressional program. He knew the temper of congress, he knew the party, he knew, he believed that the time was ripe for action by the people, through the government, upon the money question, and that the time was ripe for the Democratic party to make issue and their banks made issue against their banks and "Wall Street."

About two weeks ago the situation is said to have been precarious. Bryan disagreed with his chief. The breach was—as he says, an honest difference of opinion between two great statesmen for which Bryan has been fighting since 1896. His followers in congress spoke of this difference of opinion and his intimate friend, Representative Bishop, as the country now knows, made a move to block currency legislation at this session. Bryan was not seeking a quarrel, on the contrary the man was gloomy and sorrowful over his inability to agree with Wilson.

At a juncture when it was thought that the worst fears of a break were to be realized, the president got his powers of persuasion in action, he laid the cards on the table to Bryan and reasoned the situation from every angle and conquered. There were several points at issue, one concerned the constitution of the central control board.

Friends of Mr. Bryan have said that he felt that the reasoning of the president was irrefutable and that he could have been honest, with himself and stayed off the reservation.

The result is that Wilson and Bryan are now closer together than ever before, and their decision to meet on March 4 has been a matter of wide comment. The chances of a split between them and a consequent disorganization of the cabinet, of congress and the party in general has been rendered remote. It is believed that if ever there was to be a division it would come on such a trying and delicate question as the currency.

Not only has Wilson wholly captured the commoner, but he is fairly on the way to accomplish the most difficult and ambitious legislative program since the Civil war. If he gets the tariff and currency bills enacted, he will have two of the greatest problems that confronts the administration.

"I am glad to indorse most earnestly and unreservedly the currency bill which has been prepared by the chairmen of the two congressional committees in conjunction with the president and Secretary McAdoo," said the secretary. "It is a much better bill than I supposed it possible to secure at this time. Conflicting opinions, honestly entertained and strongly adhered to, have been produced with a storm hardly to be expected. I have doubted until recently the wisdom of attempting currency legislation at this session, but my doubts were largely due to the fear that I doubted if agreement upon a plan could be reached. The plan which the president now urges confers great advantages upon the banks, while it safeguards the people acting through the government all that is essential for the protection of the public. It gives to the holders of treasury notes, issued by the government and loaned to the regional reserve banks. This is in harmony with the Democratic contention.

NO SURRENDER.

"There is no surrender of the government's right to issue money. The board of control is appointed by the president. Thus the people, acting through the government, will have control to the extent necessary for the protection of the public interests and cannot be made culpable to the banks. The duties of this central board are so considerable that they could not with justice to the public be committed to men representing private interests.

"The regional reserve banks are to represent not part the national banks of

(Continued on Last Page, Column 1.)

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ARE GATHERING FOR SESSION WEDNESDAY

Candidates for Speaker of House and President of Senate Are Corralling Votes in Advance of Session

ASSEMBLY TOO SMALL TO SUPPLY VOTES CLAIMED

Four Candidates for Speaker, Pro Tem and Two for President Pro Tem Add Interest to These Contests

Up to 2 o'clock Monday afternoon between seventy-five and a hundred members of the general assembly had reached Atlanta, and others were arriving on every train. The legislature does not meet until Wednesday morning, but the spirited contests for president of the senate and speaker of the house has served to bring many of the senators and representatives here ahead of time.

The lobby of the Kimball house presents a scene of activity, and this is visible during the annual sessions of the legislature and open sessions of political conventions. Politicians are swarming about in clusters, exchanging information, canvassing for votes for one or the other of their favorites, and discussing prospective legislation.

All of the candidates, assisted by friends, are working hard to corral the votes. Many former members are on hand; they just couldn't stay away during the period that things were openly up. Among the members who are present are former Representative W. L. Mulkey, of Thomas; former Representative Carl Vinson, of Baldwin; former Senator Emmett Shaw, of the Eleventh district; former Senator L. A. Bush, of the Ninth district, and former Representative Hooper Alexander, of DeKalb.

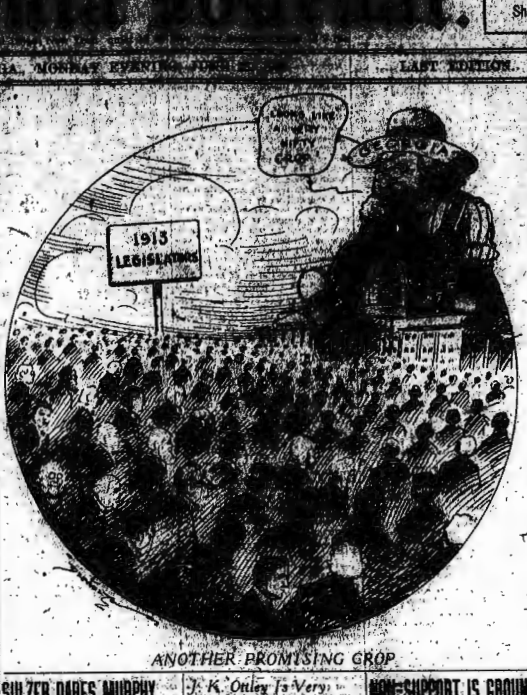
The races for speaker of the house and president of the senate are being waged diligently and aggressively. According to the figures, Hon. E. Rudolph Anderson, of Chatham, is leading for speaker, with Hon. Thos. J. Pope and Hon. W. H. Burwell, of Hancock, for speaker of the house. Both Mr. Anderson and Mr. Burwell claim their nominations by large majorities.

CLAIMS OF CANDIDATES.

For the speakership, Mr. Burwell claims 120 pledged votes, Hon. R. M. Hardeman, of Jefferson, another candidate for speaker, says he will go into the election with 70 pledged votes, and that he will win on the first ballot. Hon. J. E. Sheppard, of Sumter, the third candidate for speaker, is making no claims, but he worries not. His friends say that he has fifty votes pledged him. All that, however, may or may not be. The subject is too delicate in this extraordinary session of the legislature, by the bitter and outrageous and unfounded attacks upon myself.

"Mr. Murphy, leaders of the direct primary bill in the last session of the legislature, he cannot deny it. Again I ask him to take his hands off the legislature and let the representatives of the people pass the direct primary bill."

Concerning Mr. Curtis, who still maintains that an effort was made to induce Governor Sulzer to perjury in Vermont relative to the latter's suit to recover counsel fees in a suit brought by a granddaughter to break the will of John Anderson, a millionaire tobacco manufacturer, the governor said: Curtis is a "notorious shaker," and "the tool of the political conspirators who are trying to ruin me because I refuse to do their bidding."



ANOTHER PROMISING CROP

SULZER DARES MURPHY TO PRODUCE HIS PROOF

New York Governor Says He Wants Murphy, Not a Tool, to Prove Charges

Curtis, of New York, the governor said:

"I want Mr. Murphy and his associates to produce evidence against me on all the other charges that they say they have on me which they have kept secret so with because I refused to do what they wanted. I want Murphy to do this—not some irresponsible tool will answer.

"However, I don't want the people of the state to have their attention diverted from the main question of direct primaries now pending in the extraordinary session of the legislature, by the bitter and outrageous and unfounded attacks upon myself.

"Mr. Murphy, heal the direct primary bill in the last session of the legislature, he cannot deny it. Again I ask him to take his hands off the legislature and let the representatives of the people pass the direct primary bill."

Concerning Mr. Curtis, who still maintains that an effort was made to induce Governor Sulzer to perjury in Vermont relative to the latter's suit to recover counsel fees in a suit brought by a granddaughter to break the will of John Anderson, a millionaire tobacco manufacturer, the governor said: Curtis is a "notorious shaker," and "the tool of the political conspirators who are trying to ruin me because I refuse to do their bidding."

PENFIELD TO GET CHOICE OF DIPLOMATIC POSTS?

New Yorker Reported to Have Been Tendered Posts in France, Germany or Russia

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Speculation was caused in diplomatic circles when it was learned today that Frederic C. Penfield, of New York, was to have a special audience with President Wilson. The report was formed that the president would offer Mr. Penfield one of the five ambassadorships not filled. These included France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Turkey.

The speculation was based largely on Mr. Penfield's familiarity with foreign countries and the fact that he has had wide experience in the service of the United States abroad. He was vice consul general at London in 1875; diplomatic agent and consul general to Egypt with the rank of minister, resident from 1882 to 1887, and was prominently identified with the negotiations which led to the purchase of the Suez rights and property from the French company engaged in the digging of the Panama canal. For his good work in this connection he was given the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Judge Newnan Observes 70th Birthday at Work

Judge W. T. Newman, of the United States court, celebrated his seventieth birthday Monday by working as an ordinary day.

Throughout the morning he was much busier than usual, however, for he was receiving congratulations from everywhere and everybody in addition to attending to the duties of the court. The cordial wishes of scores and hundreds of friends in Atlanta and other parts of Georgia were tendered personally and by telegrams and telephone.

Only twenty-five years and during the long intervening time Judge Newman has been on the bench of the federal

Harvard Graduate.

She Will Testify In Phagan Case

J. K. Ottley Is Very Much Impressed By Currency Message

BY RALPH SMITZ.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—John K. Ottley, vice president of the Fourth National bank of Atlanta, was very much impressed with President Wilson's address, which he heard from a private gallery in the house of representatives today.

Mr. Ottley said:

"I was very much impressed with the address of President Wilson. It is a very lucid presentation of the subject and I believe it will insure that a legislation of the character needed will be enacted. I am very much impressed with the fact that the president has taken the matter up in such a manner as to insure the passage of a currency bill at this session of congress. I believe

M'ADOO ANNOUNCES THE NEW CUSTOMS DISTRICTS

Savannah to Be Georgia Headquarters, Abolishing Office in Atlanta

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Secretary McAdoo, of the treasury department, has just settled all disputed questions in the south over the redistricting of the customs service and is now practically prepared to effectuate the sweeping customs reorganization the country over on July 1.

Jacksonville will be the headquarters of the Florida district. While some treasury officials believe Tampa should be the headquarters of the district because, it is said, the import business of that port is far greater than that of Jacksonville, it has just been decided that under the plan of reorganization as sent to congress by former President Taft, it is imperative that Jacksonville be designated as the headquarters of the collector for Florida. To meet the requirement of the service, it is added, however, the collector will spend much of his time at Tampa.

The prolonged controversy in Virginia between Norfolk and Newport News for the honor of possessing the headquarters of the collector of customs has been decided in Norfolk's favor. Treasury officials, in drawing the reorganization plan, originally compromised the situation by making Norfolk and Newport News the dual headquarters of Virginia, empowering the collector to divide equally his time between the two points.

While there is some ambiguity in the phraseology of the plan as sent to congress by former President Taft with reference to Virginia, it is said that undoubtedly the former president meant Norfolk to be the headquarters and that cannot legally be changed without legislation. Like the situation in Florida, the collector, although his headquarters will be Norfolk, will spend some of his time at Newport News.

As finally decided upon, the new southern districts and the ports of entry, continued or created, are as follows, the first port mentioned in each instance being the headquarters of the collector:

Virginia (except Alexandria county): Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond, Petersburg, Cape Charles City, Chincoteague, Reedville.

North Carolina: Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Newbern, Manteo, Beaufort.

South Carolina: Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort.

Georgia (except St. Marys river section): Savannah, Brunswick, Darien, Atlanta.

Florida (including St. Marys river north): Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West, Punta Gorda, Boca Grande, Miami, Pensacola, St. Andrews, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Cedar Keys Port Inglis, Apalachicola, Carrabelle.

Mobile (including Alabama and part of Mississippi): Mobile, Birmingham, Gulfport, Scranton.

New Orleans (including Louisiana and part of Mississippi): New Orleans and Morgan City.

This reorganization of the customs service of the entire country is the most drastic ever attempted at one time. It reduces the number of districts from 143 to 46 and abolishes 112 collectors of customs, including a number in the south.

STATE LEGISLATORS ARE GATHERING FOR SESSION WEDNESDAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Empire building to make final arrangements for an entertainment to be given in honor of the governor of the state, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house and members of both branches of the legislature.

Some time ago it was decided that the chamber show in no uncertain terms its regard for Georgia's general assembly and officers of the state and accordingly the following committee was named by the president:

J. R. Smith, chairman; Albert Howell, David Woodward, Mel R. Wilkinson, M. Kitzinger and F. J. Paxon. At this meeting the committee will decide formally on the nature of the entertainment, whether it shall be a barbecue, a banquet, a reception or some other form of cordial welcome for the lawmakers.

The matter has been under consideration by the members of the committee since their appointment and it is a foregone conclusion that they will decide the matter in a way that will mark a red letter event in the annals of the chamber of commerce.

WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS, URGING CURRENCY REFORM

(Continued from Page 1.)

sions of public duty, when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequence that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. We are now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

"We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil war they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fall in love, therefore, with the doleful security of their dependence upon the government; some took advantage of the shelter of the tariffs to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now both kinds must face the discipline of liberty and maturity are to assay. There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived, if is for us to determine now whether it shall be a period of growth or of mere adjustment. This it can not be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative.

NOT ENOUGH TO STRIKE SHACKLES

It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs and that we know how to supply it. No risks, however casual and superficial his observation of the conditions now prevailing in the country, can fail to see that one of the things business needs now, and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the proper means by which readily available its credit, corporate and individual, and its originative brains. What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most possible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise? What will it profit us to be quit of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain in the grip of another and more effective kind? How are we to gain and keep the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and restrain it? What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also make it very difficult by leaving all else except the tariff just as we found it? The tyrannies of business, big and little, lie within the field of credit. We know that. Shall we not act upon the knowledge? Do we not know how to act upon it? If a man cannot make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of character and character and resource, what satisfaction is it to him to see opportunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys of credit in their pockets and treat him as a mere tool of their own private possession? It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it, more than ever.

The only question is, when shall we supply it—now or later, after the demands shall have become reproaches that we were slow to act and so slow? Shall we hasten to change the tariff laws and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change? There can be but one answer to that question. We must not let any sacrifice to ourselves. It is a duty which the exigency imposes upon us to postpone. I should be recreant to my highest convictions of public obligation did I not press it upon you with solemn and urgent insistence.

MUST MOBILIZE RESERVES.

The principles upon which we should act are also clear. The country has sought and [illegible] its path in this matter within the last few years—sought it more clearly than it ever saw it before—much more clearly than when the last legislative provisions on the subject were made. We must have a currency, not rigid as now, we readily admit, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of every day transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings. Our banking laws must afford elasticity, must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the money or the resources of its country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or obstruct in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking and of issue which our new laws are to set up must be public, not private, must be vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

The committees of the congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and disinterested thought to the means of accomplishing these objects. They have hoped for the counsel of the country. They are ready to suggest action. I have come to you, as the head of the government and the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately and as we should. In a clear sky of common counsel. I appeal to you with a deep conviction of duty. I believe that you share this conviction. It is therefore, appeal to you with confidence. I am at your service without reserve to play my part in any way you may call upon me to play it in this great enterprise of exigent reform which it will dignify and distinguish to perform and discredit us to neglect.

R. H. NORTHCUTT'S HOME IS BURNED AT MARIETTA

"Cap" Joyner, Former Atlanta Fire Chief, Was There With His Old Gum Coat

The fine home of R. H. Northcutt, on Atlanta street in Marietta, was totally destroyed by fire which started about 1 o'clock Monday morning, supposedly from the kitchen flue.

Prompt work by the Marietta fire department saved most of the furniture and household effects, though the house itself was burned to the ground.

The loss is estimated around $10,000.

"Cap" W. R. Joyner, former chief of the Atlanta fire department, who now lives in Marietta just a few doors from the Northcutt place, caught the old fire fighting fever and hurried to the scene, wearing a gum coat.

But he was prevented from taking a very active hand in the work, for Mrs. Joyner, close behind him, took hold of his arm and held him back, fearing that he would be overcome by the exertion.

ENGINEER KILLED WHEN WRECKER SPLIT SWITCH

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 12.—Engineer Russell K. Ayers was killed and the fireman and two trainmen injured when a Frisco wrecking train split a switch two miles from Jasper last night. The wrecker had gone to Carbon Hill to replace some freight cars on the track and was returning to Birmingham when the accident occurred.

Students Win Honors

AUBURN, Ala., June 12.—Five of the seventy students from Georgia who attended the Alabama Polytechnic institute at Auburn last session, were awarded a certificate of distinction for special proficiency in conduct and scholarship and granted an honor scholarship which exempts from non-resident tuition fees. The young men are: P. H. Hardwick, West Point; M. L. P. King, Macon; J. R. Lester, Covington; C. H. McLendon, Omaha, and C. B. McManus, Smithville.

PRESIDENT'S MASTER MIND WINS BRYAN TO HIS CURRENCY PLAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

the district, but such state banks as are willing to put themselves upon a footing which will be equitable to the national banks. This is an important provision and gives to the state institutions a protection which they deserve, for their share with the national banks the responsibility of furnishing banking facilities to the business of the country.

"The great point of advantage to the banks—an advantage that ought to make them willing to accept the bill without question—is that it furnishes a currency which they can secure in time of need, without having to pit up bonds as security. The bond requirements largely neutralize the advantage of the money issued on them as security, because the banks cannot draw back more from the government than they have already invested in the bonds, and where a bank can put up good assets it is able at all times, without sacrifice, to secure any additional circulation that the community may need, and the governing board will be trusted to secure its currency notes to the regional reserve banks on terms that will be fair and just.

"The business interests will, I think, welcome this bill as an unalloyed blessing. It gives them, through their banks, a promise of relief in any time of stringency, and it gives this promise without putting in the hands of the banks a power that might be used against them. The bill is a faithful fulfillment of the promises made in the Baltimore platform, which reads as follows:

"We oppose the so-called Aldrich monetary bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of this country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the money trust."

"Banks exist for the accommodation of the public and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it."

"I feel sure that the Democrats of the senate and house will rally to the support of the bill, and I am sanguine enough to believe that it will receive a cordial support from Republicans as well."

President Wilson freely discussed the Glass currency bill with Washington correspondents today and made it plain he intends to stand as firmly behind it as he did behind the tariff bill. The general principles of the bill he considers clearly defensible, but he expects there will be some amendments as to detail.

The president is inclined to believe that the bankers individually would be glad of direction by a federal reserve board of which they have no composition but which would safeguard their interests. He made it clear that he had no fear of politics in that connection.

So far as the rediscounting features of the bill are concerned, the president regards the provision to compel federal reserve banks of one region to rediscount assets of a reserve bank of another region, assuming that the Phagan girl undoubtedly preceded Miss Stover into the factory. Miss Stover would have seen the body, they say, if Mary Phagan had been killed at the foot of the stairs.

Frank at the coroner's inquest asserted that he paid Mary Phagan at about 12:10 or 12:15 o'clock, and that he himself did not leave the building until about 1 o'clock.

LITTLE GIRL TALKS.

Monteen Stover admitted Monday morning that she had gone to police headquarters Sunday with her stepfather, H. W. Edmondson, Walter Siddearth and J. C. Hines, to see if Conley could identify her. That the police attach significance to the identification is evidenced by the frequent efforts made by detectives to get her to headquarters.

"They wanted me to go down there Friday," said the girl Monday, "but mamma didn't want me to. Then Saturday they phoned by mamma said to. Papa said I better go Sunday afternoon so he took me down to the station himself.

"I were the raincoat and hat I were the day I went to the factory, but I didn't wear the tennis shoes I had on that day and Conley said I was the one he saw only he said I had on 'tennis walkers' that day. I guess he meant the tennis shoes.

"When I went to the pencil factory I went right up stairs to the office and went through the front room to where they paid off. Nobody was there. The office door was open so I thought we no one was around. I waited about five minutes and I noticed the clock which I went in. It was five minutes after twelve. Nobody came and I didn't hear anybody so went down the stairs again and left the factory."

ACTION POSTPONED ON LONGSTREET APPEAL

Senate Postoffice Committee Puts Off Passing on Record of Gainesville Postmaster

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Final action by the senate postoffice committee on the appeal of Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet for its approval of her record as postmistress at Gainesville, Ga., was postponed today on account of the absence of a quorum of the committee.

Mrs. Longstreet is the widow of the Confederate general whose name she bears. The confirmation of her successor at Gainesville has been held up by the senate until the postoffice committee passes upon Mrs. Longstreet's record.

American Bankers Consider The Wilson Currency Bill

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, June 12.—Eleven of the fifteen members of the currency commission of the American Bankers' association, whose views on numerous problems were made known in a statement they gave out Saturday night, were in conference at an uptown hotel Sunday with the currency bill recently framed in Washington as the subject of consideration.

United States Senator Robert L. Owen, chairman of the senate committee on banks and currency, who will have the new bill in charge in the upper branch of congress, was in the city and was reported to have attended the conference. The senator would not admit, however, that he had been present. He returned to Washington last night. The bankers expect to continue their conferences today.

Senator Owen was reported to have outlined the attitude of the administration on currency legislation and to have indicated that full consideration would be given any suggestions the bankers might make regarding the bill or objections they might have to provisions in the measure.

SOLICITOR WILL FIX FRANK TRIAL FOR JUNE 30, HE SAYS

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE HARVEST PLENTEOUS, BUT THE LABORERS FEW

(By Associated Press.)

PRATT, Kan., June 12.—Twenty-one automobiles and twelve teams were waiting at the depot for harvest hands last night, when a train arrived here. The county needs 200 more and but few are coming.

MRS. NEWSOME A SUICIDE, IS VERDICT OF CORONER

Valdosta Man Probably Will Be Released of Murder Charge

VALDOSTA, Ga., June 12.—A verdict of death by suicide was returned by the coroner's jury, which has been investigating the death of Mrs. Norris Newsome, who was found dead in her home a week ago, a pistol wound in her head.

NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICES

SEACORD.—The friends of Dr. [illegible] Andrew C. Seacord and family are invited to attend the funeral of Dr. Andrew C. Seacord tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence, 1 Brandon Co.'s chapel, 99 Ivy street. The following named gentlemen will act as pallbearers: [illegible] Chapel at 2 o'clock: Mr. G. C. Cook, Mr. G. J. Parker, Mr. W. H. [illegible], Mr. Tea Short, Mr. William Butler [illegible] W. B. Harrison. Interment at Oakland View cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.—Pursuant to an order of the Honorable M. C. Pendleton, judge of the superior court of Fulton county, in the case of Fulton Mercantile Company vs. [illegible] Hardwick, ordinary, Docket No. 8888, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, the 14th day of July, 1914, in front of the office of J. Hawkins in and for said county and state, the following lots of land lying and being in land lot 14 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and particularly described as follows: On the east side of Washington street, 84 feet by 200 feet to a point of Washington street and Gordon street; thence north along the east side of Washington street 84 feet to a stake; thence east along said line 184 feet to a point; thence south 84 feet to the beginning point; being lot 10 of a subdivision of Warren park property, as per plat of record in the office of the Fulton County Records. This July 6th, 1914.

F. K. CALLAWAY, Sheriff.
B. H. TURNER, Attorney.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton County.—Sam S. Sewell vs. Ellen C. Miller, et al.—Petition to Lay Out a Road.—Docket No. [illegible] Chicago, Ill., T. J. Miller and Jessie Miller, Sycamore, Illinois, Sycamore, Illinois, Sycamore, Illinois