THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

Vol. XLVII.—No. 133. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1914. —TEN PAGES.

Daily and Sunday, carrier delivery, 12 cents weekly. Single copies on the streets and at newsstands, 5 cents.

ON NOVEMBER 16 RESERVE BANKS BEGIN BUSINESS

Secretary McAdoo Decides on That Date, Although Directors and Governors Favored Opening on November 30.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH MOVED M'ADOO TO ACT

Secretary Announces That Under New System Government Will Make Deposits From General Fund to Aid Producers of Staples

Washington, October 25.—The twelve federal reserve banks of the new banking system will be opened for business November 16. This was officially announced today.

Secretary McAdoo, authorized by the currency act to name the opening date, made the announcement. His choice of the 16th was made despite the recent recommendation of the directors and governors of the twelve banks against opening before November 30.

Mr. McAdoo declared he had reached his decision after discussion with the federal reserve board and because of emergency conditions in the south. He believes the opening of the banks, especially helpful there, will benefit business in all sections.

In a statement tonight the secretary made it clear that under the new system the federal government will be able by deposits from the general fund of the treasury in reserve banks to aid producers of staples. The new reserve requirements, he pointed out, will release more than $400,000,000 of money now held by national banks as reserves, and will add greatly to the loaning power of the banks.

Secretary McAdoo's Statement.

The statement, in part, follows:

"I have determined to announce on the 16th day of November, 1914, the establishment of the federal reserve banks in all the federal reserve districts. On that date the new reserve requirements for national banks, as prescribed by the act, will become operative.

"I am impelled to this decision particularly because of the emergency conditions in the south and the widespread belief that the prompt opening of the reserve banks will be very helpful to the cotton situation and to general business in all sections of the country.

"This conclusion has been reached after a thorough discussion with my associates on the federal reserve board, who are co-operating cordially with me, and also after full consideration of the views expressed by the directors of the federal reserve banks at their recent conference in Washington with the federal reserve board.

"I am fully aware of the physical difficulties that must be overcome to set the reserve banks in motion on the 16th of November, but the directors of these banks represent the highest degree of American banking ability, and I am sure that not only can they meet the situation, but that they will cheerfully take up the task in the same fine spirit of public service which animated their discussions at the Washington conference.

Treasury to Aid South.

"As the result of the enactment of the war revenue measure, the parity between receipts and disbursements of the treasury will soon be happily restored. This will make it possible for the treasury to render still greater service than it has already rendered in helping the financial situation in the south and in other parts of the country where the need has appeared. The prompt opening of the federal reserve banks will make the assistance of the treasury doubly powerful because the federal reserve act authorizes the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, to deposit a large amount of the public held in the 'general fund' in the federal reserve banks and to require such banks to act as fiscal agents of the United States; and also in his discretion to deposit the revenues of the government or any part thereof, in the reserve banks and to make disbursements by checks drawn against such deposits.

"Under the present system the secretary of the treasury cannot with confidence scatter the 'general fund' of the treasury among the great number of widely separated national banks throughout the country. Up to that present time I have gone as far in that direction as I have felt it was wise to go, but with the larger powers conferred by the federal reserve act and the use which I may be able to make of the federal reserve banks as fiscal agents of the government, it will be prudent and wise to deposit a large amount of the 'general fund' of the treasury in the federal reserve banks.

To Extend Enlarged Credits.

"As soon, therefore, as the reserve banks are in operation I shall be able to them as large an amount of government funds as possible; this will, in turn, enable them to extend enlarged credits to national banks and state banks which may become members of the federal reserve system, which they, in turn, may extend to their customers. By this means and through the agency of the federal reserve banks, I hope to give additional assistance to that already given by the treasury department to the cotton producers, the cotton industry and the business men of the south.

"The new reserve requirements, which will become operative on the 16th day of November, will release more than $400,000,000 of reserve money and largely increase the credit facilities of the banks of the country."

GEORGIA CONGRESSMEN ARE RETURNING HOME

Washington, October 25.—(Special.)—Practically all of the Georgia delegation in congress have returned home. Representatives Edwards, of the first, and Walker, of the twelfth, will leave tomorrow, and Representatives Adamson, of the fourth, and Park, of the second, within a few days. Representative Hardwick left this afternoon. When the new sessions open in December, Mr. Hardwick will take his seat in the senate.

Dr. Jose Uriburi Dead.

Buenos Aires, October 25.—Dr. Jose Uriburi, former president of Argentina, died today.

MAP SHOWING WHERE ALLIES AND GERMANS ARE STRUGGLING THE HARDEST IN FRANCE

This map shows the approximate line-up of the allies and the Germans in that section of the 255-mile battle front that is now holding the attention of the world. Keenest interest centers in the endeavors of the allies to hold the Germans in check from capturing Dunkirk and Calais and sweeping down the coast, with Paris in view.

OVER 3,000 BIG BANKS IN THE SOUTH PLEDGE FINANCIAL HELP FOR FARMERS TO OBTAIN SMALLER COTTON ACREAGE

Reduction of Crop, Elimination of Cotton Surplus, and Era of Diversified Farming Made Possible by Plan Promoted by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

BANKERS ALSO PROMISE TO ENLIST ASSISTANCE OF SUPPLY MERCHANTS

Leaders in Movement Assert That 80 Per Cent of the Farmers Affected Are More or Less Dependent Upon Bankers and Supply Men for Credit.

As the result of a campaign by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce during the past month a majority of all bank presidents in the cotton region, more than three thousand in number, have pledged financial aid to farmers who reduce their cotton crop one-half in 1915 and substitute food crops for the other half. They also promise to enlist the supply merchants in this campaign.

It is believed that this will wipe out the cotton surplus in one year and will make a new era of diversified farming in the south.

While other organizations are

Continued on Last Page.

COTTON CARGOES WON'T BE TROUBLED

British Government Informs United States There Will Be No Interference With Shipments as Contraband.

Washington, October 25.—Sir Edward Grey, British foreign minister, has assured the United States that England will not interfere with American cotton shipments as "contraband of war."

Sir Edward's assurance reached the state department today through Ambassador Page, who also reported that the British ship Campredon, laden with American cotton and products, had been detained at St. Ornaway, Scotland, not because of her manifest, but on account of a disagreement between her owners and the charter party.

Safe Movement for Cotton.

The newly announced attitude of the British government will permit safe movement of American cotton to any point, including Germany, where a market may be found. Sir Edward's statement is construed in some quarters as meaning also that there is to be no interference with any non-contraband cargoes from a neutral country, carried in neutral ships, even when consigned directly to a belligerent.

The British announcement forestalled action by the state department upon a request made yesterday by southern senators that the belligerents be asked to give assurances that shipments of cotton from the United States to neutral or belligerent countries would not be seized or detained.

Cotton never has been listed as either absolute or conditional contraband, but some cargoes have been detained, and certain marine insurance companies have refused to issue cotton policies. A fair market for cotton is said to exist in Germany, though most of the mills in England and France are closed.

Statement by British Ambassador.

The British ahassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, was officially informed by his government tonight of the assurances given Ambassador Page. He issued this statement:

"The assurance may be given that cotton is not on the list of contraband, and will not be seized. It is on the free list, and will remain there."

In a supplementary statement, the embassy again pointed out that cargoes, even of contraband, are being allowed to proceed when it is established they actually are destined to neutral countries.

"Although so far cargoes of contraband have been detained in order to make sure they are really intended for neutral countries," said this statement, "and though some cargoes have been rehained, such as copper destined for Krupps, the British government has not yet taken a single cargo without paying for it, and all cargoes which were really destined for neutral countries have been allowed to proceed to their destinations."

NEW LOW LEVEL FOR COTTON MARKET.

New Orleans, La., October 25.—The

Continued on Page Seven.

SOUTHERN G. O. P. WILL LOSE POWER IN CONVENTIONS

Chairman Hilles, of National Committee, Announces Call for 1916 Will Reduce Delegates From the South by 89.

GEORGIA REPUBLICANS TO LOSE 11 DELEGATES

Texas Will Lose 16, Alabama 8 and Other Southern States Proportionately. Hilles Says Cut Will Reduce Conflicts.

New York, October 25.—The bitter fight waged since 1880 to reduce the representation of southern states in republican national conventions has been won. Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the republican national committee, announced today that the call for the convention of 1916 would be on the new basis, which reduces the number of delegates by 89. Most of this loss falls on the south.

The plan, proposed at the annual meeting of the national committee in Washington last December, has been made effective, Mr. Hilles said, through its ratification by conventions in states which cast a majority of votes in the present electoral college. Every state convention held since last December, except Texas, gave its assent.

The states which adopted it cast 390 of the total of 531 votes in the electoral college. They are: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

In the next convention the delegation of Alabama will be reduced by 8, Arkansas 5, Florida 4, Georgia 11, Louisiana 8, Mississippi 8, New York 2, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 7, Tennessee 4, Texas 16, Virginia 8, Hawaii 4, Porto Rico 2 and Philippine Islands 2.

"The new plan," said Chairman Hilles, "will eliminate conflicts between the rules of the party and the laws of several states, and will reduce the number of contesting delegations. The system of unequal numerical representation was the legacy of years and of political customs, and, therefore, not in any way identified with the convention of 1912."

The Constitution Will Find You Rooms or Board

NO NEED FOR YOU TO search the city over for a boarding place or desirable rooms.

A bureau of information is conducted by The Constitution for the benefit of the public, and everyone is invited to use it free of charge.

Have you a room for rent? It should be listed in The Constitution Bureau of Boarding and Rooming House Information.

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TEARS ARE SHED BY MRS. CARMAN OVER MISTRIAL

The Jury Was Out a Little More Than Thirteen Hours Without Being Able to Reach an Agreement.

TEN OF THE JURY VOTED TO ACQUIT THE WOMAN

Five Ballots Were Taken. District Attorney Says Mrs. Carman Probably Will Never Be Tried Again

Mineola, N. Y., October 25.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, charged with the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, in Dr. Carman's office, failed to reach a verdict after thirteen hours and ten minutes of deliberation. The jury, worn and haggard from lack of sleep, reported its inability to agree at 12:06 a. m. today and was discharged.

Mrs. Carman collapsed upon hearing the verdict and was carried from the courtroom. Her attorney announced that bail would be furnished for her release tomorrow, should the court consent, pending a new trial.

The jury retired at 9:45 o'clock last night.

Ten for Acquittal.

Ten jurors are said to have voted for acquittal and two for conviction of murder in the first degree on the final ballot.

District Attorney Lewis J. Smith said tonight it was unlikely that Mrs. Carman ever would be brought to trial again.

Attorneys for Mrs. Carman tomorrow will ask that she be admitted to bail and the district attorney is not expected to oppose such a step.

The defendant collapsed in the courtroom after the jury was discharged, and it was said at the jail tonight that she had been crying constantly ever since she was returned to her cell.

When the jury appeared to report disagreement, Mrs. Carman was brought in accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Ida Powell, and her niece, Mrs. Helen Carman. Dr. Edwin Carman, the defendant's husband, who had been sitting in the courtroom conversing with friends, joined his wife at the counsel table. Mrs. Carman appeared tired and fearful. Her hair was disheveled and her formerly immaculate costume wrinkled.

Robert Ludlum, foreman, announced: "We have been arguing for eight or nine hours and we have been conversing for the balance of the time. We cannot agree."

Mrs. Carman Weeps.

At the suggestion of John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's chief counsel, Justice Kelby asked the jury whether it was the evidence they could not agree upon.

"It is not a question of evidence, your honor," replied John H. Mellvaney, Juror No. 9; "we have gone over the evidence very carefully and we cannot reach a verdict."

The justice thanked the jury for its attention to the evidence and then discharged it. As the jurors passed out Mrs. Carman burst into tears.

"Oh!" she exclaimed. "I am terribly disappointed. I felt sure the jury would acquit me."

Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Corby assisted in the prisoner out of the courtroom into the chambers at the rear. Her husband followed closely behind. After the party passed through the door Mrs. Carman fainted. She was quickly revived and then continued her journey to her cell in the jail. Dr. Guy Clegborn, the jail physician, was summoned. He said she was on the verge of a nervous collapse.

Ludlum, the jury foreman, said five ballots were taken. On the first, the jurors stood 10 to 2 for acquittal; on the other four the vote was 10 to 2.

GEORGE S. GERSHON ELECTED PRESIDENT OF JEWISH LEAGUE

At a well attended meeting of the Jewish Civic Educational league last night at the Jewish alliance, 96 Capitol avenue, Eugene Oberdorfer retired from the presidency of the organization, and was presented with a handsome token by the members. Mr. Oberdorfer, who is a well-known insurance man, has been president of the league since its organization, about a year ago.

Colonel S. Boorstin made a speech accepting the retiring of Mr. Oberdorfer. Colonel Boorstin nominated the name of George Gershon, president of the Atlanta Woodenware company, for president, and Mr. Gershon was unanimously elected. An address was made by Morris Lichtenstein.

The league has about 2,000 members and its mission is to accomplish the naturalization of Jewish members and to shower the opportunities of the democratic administration.

POLICE SEEK SLAYERS OF TWO NEGRO WOMEN

The body of a negro woman was found Sunday morning near the federal prison, and identified as that of Jessie Stiles. The woman's head was crushed, and from the decomposed state of the body she was probably murdered about five days ago. Two negro men, who have disappeared from the city, are suspected by the county police.

Mattie Morris, a negro woman residing at 12 West Fifth street, was shot and instantly killed last night by her husband, Gus Morris, who then jumped out of a window and escaped. Morris killed his wife because she had called up the police during the afternoon when he threw a brick at her. He shot her twice, one bullet lodging in her heart.

Continual Slaughter Along Entire Front But No Victory Won

Despite Bloodiest Fighting in History Neither the Allies Nor Germans Seem to Have Achieved Any Decisive Result—Allies Claim Gains at Some Points While the Germans Report Progress at Others.

BERLIN CLAIMS REPULSE TO ALLIES AND SLOW GERMAN ADVANCE TO SOUTH

Allies, However, Report the Situation as "Extremely Satisfactory"—Germans Fail to Advance Along Coast Owing to Fire of British Warships, but Take Route More Inland and Cross the Yser Canal—On the Eastern Front the Russians and Austro-German Forces Are Engaging in a Very Heavy Battle.

Paris, October 25.—(Via London.)—A dispatch from Geneva to the Excelsior says refugees from the battlefield declare the French occupy Thann, the valley of Moenzter, the valley of Wesser and all the passes there, including the pass of Sainte Marie in Alsace.

3,000 German Dead in Woods

Paris, October 25.—Four French batteries recently bombarded and destroyed a village in the Argonne region and turned their attention to the surrounding woods to which the Germans had fled. After the fight 3,000 German dead were found in the vicinity.

Allies Gain At Some Points And the Germans At Others

London, October 25.—Each day is but a repetition of the previous day in the battles being fought out in West Flanders, northern France and Poland. One side gains a little at one point, only to lose at another.

It appears from the official German and French reports that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland and have succeeded in crossing the Yser canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for a week, to the west of Dixmude.

They also have made progress to the northeast of, and still are in possession of Roulers, toward which the allies were advancing last week. The German claim to have taken 500 British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood.

NO CHANGE, SAY FRENCH.

Of the gains claimed by the Germans, the French report makes no mention, dismissing the battle with the sentence: "There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras."

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting, a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

Of the battle on the center and left wing the German report does not mention the French declare they are maintaining their positions in the Argonne and along the Meuse. From unofficial sources it is learned the French have made some advance in the mountains along the Alsace border.

HEAVY BATTLE IN POLAND.

In Poland a very heavy battle is in

GERMANY MAY LAND TROOPS IN CANADA

Ambassador Von Bernstorff Says Only South America Will Be Recognized as Protected by the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, October 25.—Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus secure at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was upheld today by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. He declared that as Canada was sending soldiers to fight against his country it would be no infringement on the Monroe doctrine if Germany should do the same.

Discussing his note to the state department giving assurances that Germany would attempt no South American colonization in event of victory, the ambassador said only South America was referred to. Tokyo never has been any questions raised, he said, as to possible German attempts to seek colonization in any other part of the American hemisphere.

BRITISH STAFF CHIEF PASSES IN LONDON

London, October 25.—General Sir Charles Douglas, chief of staff of the British army and first military member of the army council, died today.

General Douglas was appointed chief of staff on April 1 last after resignation of Sir John French, now commander of the expeditionary forces on the continent. Sir Charles was born in 1856. He had served in all of Great Britain's wars since the Afghan campaign of 1878. He was inspector general of the home forces from 1912 until he was made chief of staff.

Weather Prophecy
UNSETTLED

Washington, October 25.—Forecast:

Georgia—Unsettled Monday and Tuesday, probably local rains south portion.

Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Arkansas—Cloudy Monday and probably Tuesday.

Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee — Unsettled Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Louisiana—Local rains Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Mississippi, Alabama — Unsettled Monday and Tuesday, probably local rains south portion.

Florida—Rain Monday and Tuesday, Tuesday.

South Carolina, North Carolina—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

progress between the fortresses of Ivangorod and Radom, where the Germans and Austrians, defeated in their first attempt to cross the Vistula, have made a stand.

Both sides have, according to their own reports, made prisoners and captured guns, during the battle, extending over a front of twenty-six miles, but not yet been decided.

The Austrian still are making a bold effort to cross the river San and are carrying on a splendid fight around Przemysl in the hope of reaching and recapturing Lemberg.

The Muscovites today admit they have had to withdraw to their previous positions along the Bonnian frontier, after an attack by a superior force of Austrians. The latter seem to have made a wonderful recovery.

Turkey again has conferred Great Britain, France and Russia that she intends to remain neutral. She continues her military sacrifice, however, and is collecting transport animals, which, it is said, are destined for the Egyptian frontier. It is considered that the presence of strong Russian forces on the Turkish border has influenced her not to take any action against the allies.

GREAT FIGHTING DONE BY BELGIANS.

London, October 25.—"All the allies must take their hats off to the Belgian army, which, for several days has been holding in check two entire German army corps near Dixmude, frustrating the German designs on the strip of territory between Dunkirk and Calais,' says a dispatch to The Times.

"It now is permitted to explain how the Belgian army was able to make a successful retreat from Antwerp in face of the elaborate plans of the Germans. It occurred what might be felt amounted to annihilation by a magnificent feat of arms. It sent a force of a few thousand men to the neighborhood of Mullem (in East Flanders, 13 miles southwest of Ghent) to hold back the pursuing enemy at all cost until the retreat of the main army had been effected. The battle of Mullem resulted in the virtual annihilation of the gallant little body of Belgians, but it meant the salvation of the Belgian army and their allies.

"The situation of the Belgians and French at Dixmude has changed for the better in the past few days. This does not mean, however, that the Germans are on the run. Much water will run through the Yser before the Germans will definitely abandon their design upon the northern coast.

"Reports of a German retreat towards Bruges are anticipatory and exaggerated. The retreat up to the present is a matter of a mile or two, made in order to get further away from the guns on the warships. The Germans now are entrenched a mile or more inland.

"The casualties in the Belgian army about Dixmude have been tremendously heavy."

FIRE OF SHIPS DEADLY TO GERMANS.

Dover, October 25.—(Via London.)—It is estimated that the Germans lost 4,000 killed and wounded in Belgium on October 21, when their advancing line was bombarded by British warships. Firing started at 6 a. m. and continued without intermission for twelve hours.

The range of the ships' guns enabled them to shell the German trenches three miles inland. They destroyed a German field battery, dispersed a German bridging train, which had been assembled to force a crossing of the Yser, blew up an ammunition column, killed General Von Trip and all of his staff to the west of West Ende and compelled the Germans to evacuate their position before Nieuport.

The firing was so rapid that some guns discharged fourteen projectiles per minute. At the end of the day the whole position at Nieuport to West Ende was completely evacuated.

ALLIES SATISFIED WITH SITUATION.

London, October 26.—(1:05 a. m.)—"The return of the French government to Paris is being seriously considered," according to Reuter's Paris correspondent.

"The military situation as a whole is regarded as extremely satisfactory," the correspondent continues. "Despite the enormous reinforcements received, the Germans have been unable to pierce the allies' lines and this is greatly adding to their restoring confidence.

"At the same time it is admitted that the pursuing enemy at all of the Germans in the district of La Bassee will mean prolongation of the present long drawn battle.

"The furious efforts of the enemy to cross the Yser resulted in enormous losses. When the Yser dykes were opened most of the German trenches were flooded and the German soldiers were ordered to save themselves if they could. Of this situation the Belgians skillfully took advantage to make a vigorous counter attack in which they captured 1,000 fugitives."

Verdun Key to German Campaign

This map shows the forts of Verdun, Toul and Metz and the German battle line in the locality of the two French forts. Verdun is key to the whole French situation on the east. If the Germans can raze this strong fortification also that of Toul, it will secure important railways that will benefit it in bringing reinforcements to the front. The whole French battle line pivots on Verdun, perhaps the strongest fort in the continent. If Verdun falls the entire French defense must be changed, and quickly. The Germans have built five lines of railroad up to their frontier, and the movement of troops can be made over new lines of communication for ammunition and men from the heart of Germany.

GERMAN BOMBS RAIN ON WARSAW

Large Number of Non-Combatants Killed and Wounded, Including Many Children—Only Nine Soldiers Struck.

London, October 25.—"The German campaign with aeroplane bombs against Warsaw has been rather effective," says the Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's. On one day forty-four people were killed or wounded, and of these only nine were soldiers. On another day there were sixty-two casualties. Many children, drawn into the streets by curiosity, were struck.

"According to information gleaned from prisoners, aeroplane raids on London are impending.

"Relatively few prisoners have been taken in the fighting along the Vistula. This is explained by the mutual hatred of the contestants and their determination to come to mortal grips.

"During a fight at Rassin, near Warsaw, the Germans were strongly entrenched, the Russians set fire to the forest, smoking the enemy out."

AIRSHIP REWARDS CROWN PRINCE.

Paris, October 25.—The Excelsior's correspondent at Vitry-le-Francois says:

"The town of Revigny, twelve miles from here, where Crown Prince Frederick William had his headquarters several weeks ago, received a visit that time from a French aeroplane, which dropped a bomb, killing fifteen people and injuring twenty-two others. The crown prince was uninjured."

BACKS COTTON POOL

FESTUS J. WADE.

Festus J. Wade, president of the St. Louis Clearing House Association, who has been arranging with New York bankers for the flotation of a loan of $150,000,000 to care for the country's cotton crop in the crisis brought on by the war, announced a definite conclusion had been reached and that the loan will be effected. Wade said it had been agreed to turn over the entire $150,000,000 to the federal reserve board in Washington, who would act as managers of it, in order to make the fund beneficial as small as possible. On the other hand, President Wilson was reported to have objected to the government having anything to do with such a project.

GERMANS BEATEN, RUSSIANS CLAIM

Petrograd Asserts Austro-German Forces Are in Retreat—Alleged Germans Are Sacrificing Austrian Troops.

Petrograd, October 25.—The following communication was issued tonight from general headquarters:

"On October 23 and 24 the Russian troops inflicted several defeats on the German guards regiments, attempting to hold positions along the rivers Ravka, Skernevka and Rylka.

"Levina, Sikerniewce and Rawa were taken by bayonet attacks.

"The Austrians in retreat with the Germans on the roads near Radom having received reinforcements, and profiting by the wooded and rolling character of the region, offered stubborn resistance to our offensive, which developed into an engagement of considerable dimensions. At that place we captured prisoners, cannon and rapid-firers.

"Along the river San and south of Przemysl desperate fighting continues. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemysl failed, the Austrians suffering great losses.

"An Austrian column, which descended on the Carpathians near the town of Dolina (22 miles from Stry), has been defeated and dispersed."

"In the region between Radom and Ivangorod, Russian Poland," says an official news bureau statement, "attacks frequently have been made by the Germans. When the Russian troops begin the offensive, however, they meet Austrians. It seems as though the Germans were supported by big brigades of Austrian infantry upon whom they imposed difficult rear guard work. Thanks to Austrian sacrifices, the Germans spare their own troops.

Very Violent Battle Is Raging According to French War Office

Paris, October 25.—This official communication was issued here at 11 o'clock tonight:

"The action has continued under the same conditions as on preceding days. A battle of a very violent character is in progress between Nieuport and the river Yser. The Germans forces have succeeded in crossing the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude.

"To the west and to the south of Lille spirited attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

"Between the Oise and the Argonne there is nothing to report except several small advances by our troops to the northeast of Soissons and in the region of Craconne.

"On the heights of the Meuse there is an artillery engagement. In the Woevre region our heavy artillery holds today under its fire the road connecting Thiaucourt, Nonsard, Buxieulles and Jonville, which is one of the principal lines of communications of the Germans near St. Mihiel.

"It is reported that yesterday, in the Argonne region, an entire regiment of German infantry was annihilated during an operation which was extended to the wood to the north of La Chalade."

During the afternoon the war office issued the following:

"There is no change to report between the sea and the region of Arras.

"In the Argonne region our situation is maintained under the conditions announced yesterday.

"On the upper Meuse our field artillery has destroyed three more German batteries, one of which was composed of guns of heavy caliber."

FURIOUS BATTLE AT LA BASSEE.

Paris, October 25.—The Germans at La Bassee are making desperate efforts to shake themselves loose from the close grip of the allies, who menace their line of communications with Armentieres. Both armies are fighting furiously, but the allied lines today withstood formidable shocks and delivered severe counter attacks. The battle is of a very furious nature, as shown by the fact that in one day the British infantry division over 1,500 German bodies were found after an engagement, while 500 German prisoners were taken by the British in the course of one attack.

LaBassee forms a promontory near Lille and is a very important point, covering railroads which the Germans seem determined to capture at whatever cost.

General von Kluck's army, which was brought to bear in Belgium, has moved from its position on the Aisne, but three other German armies have completely changed their fronts. Grand Duke Albrecht, of Wurttemberg, now commands the forces in Belgium, while General von Buelow is further down, and the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is stretched along a line of trenches on an extended battle front between the Somme and the Aisne, and from Rheims to the Argonne region.

The lines last named region the fighting is desultory. The positions of the opposing armies are too strong for any side to succeed in a assault, and the campaign has become one of patient endurance. Both sides are fighting in the straw in the deep trenches, but look out from time to time to take a shot at their adversaries, and a general exchange of rifle fire follows for a time.

The fighting in the Argonne forests has been very severe. Two French aviators today pursued and brought down a German aeroplane east of Amiens. Both were decorated with the military medal of honor on the field. A German aeroplane threw four bombs into Verdun, but did little damage.

FRENCH PUBLIC FEELS ENCOURAGED.

Paris, October 25.—The success of the French in repulsing the German attacks of the Germans, as indicated in the official statement, encouraged the French public. The Germans, however, in a mighty effort to gain a victory, continue to receive large reinforcements that can be spared.

Twenty-five German soldiers at Dixmude have come from Berlin within the last few days. Arriving on the scene of battle they have been sent at once into trenches, well to the front. The Belgians approached the trenches under cover of a fog, and at the point of the bayonet captured a large number of Germans. At the same time the contest was resumed at numerous other points, but the result was different and the casualty lists were large.

The fact that the allies have advanced approximately east of Nieuport has helped to reassure them, since in this vicinity the British army can hardly could continue to exercise an influence in gaining ground.

The slight retrogression at other points was considered as inevitable in a great conflict of this kind. It was apparently did not cause the slightest uneasiness in any quarter.

The strategic consequences of this battle of the Dixmude, in the first quarters, will be greater to the Germans than to the allies. If it should be necessary for the latter to withdraw, it would be upon normal lines and without risk, it is thought.

Fifty per cent of the troops on the right wing have not had their baptism of fire, according to reports here. General Joffre is said to be a sparer of his men, and has refused, it is officially on account of humanity.

There is question of the return of the government to Paris from Bordeaux, in view of the necessity of voting emergency bills and credits, is being discussed. It is suggested that after the war Bordeaux should be made the capital of France.

Germans Claim Check to Allies And Gradual Advance to South

Berlin, October 25.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The end of the twelfth week of the war, according to German official accounts, sees the final stemming of the enveloping campaign, which the allies for a month have directed against the German right. The Germans have begun slowly, but definitely, to push southward, it is declared.

The following German comment on yesterday's French official statements has been given to the press here:

"The tone of the French official war bulletin of last evening was rather depressed and caused a panic in Paris. It admits a retreat between the sea and canal La Bassee and mentions the impetuosity of the German attacks near Arras and the Somme.

"The slight bulletin aggravates the pessimistic impression. It repeats that there have been French defeats on the north wing. In order to dissipate the impression, an official note was issued yesterday stating that the battle front had shifted 200 kilometers northward and, therefore, patience always was needed.

Events on the eastern theater of the war have not yet entered a decisive phase, it is said.

Dispatches from Austrian headquarters report that a battle continues before Przemysl, where the front has assumed the shape of a crescent, with the Austrians vigorously attacking the north and south portions. On October 24, 5,300 Russian prisoners passed the Austrian headquarters, while 15,000 additional prisoners from Przemysl and Jaroslaw are reported en route.

YSER-YPRES CANAL CROSSED BY GERMANS.

Amsterdam, October 25.—(Via London.)—A Berlin dispatch gives this official German report dated Sunday morning:

"The Yser-Ypres canal between Nieuport and Dixmude was crossed Saturday by further strong German forces after heavy fighting.

"East northeast of Ypres the enemy has received reinforcements, but in spite of this our troops have advanced at several points, capturing about 500 British, among them 25 officers.

"In the east our forces have begun an offensive movement on Augustowo. Near Ivangorod our troops are fighting jointly with the Austro-Hungarians and have taken 1,800 prisoners."

Another official dispatch from Berlin says General Von Moltke, chief of staff, who is suffering from an affection of the liver, is much better.

STUBBORN FIGHTING ALONG YSER CANAL.

Washington, October 25.—The German embassy today received the following official wireless from Berlin:

"Official headquarters report October 24 says that fighting along the Yser canal was extremely stubborn and that in the north the Germans crossed the canal with strong forces. East of Ypres and southwest of Lille our troops advanced slowly. Under heavy fighting a British ship yesterday unsteadily bombarded Ostend.

"In the Argonne our troops also gained ground, took several machine guns and a number of prisoners. Two French aeroplanes were shot down there.

"North of Toul, near Fleurey, the French declined a truce offered by us for burying the great number of their dead and taking care of their wounded.

"West of Augustowo the Russians renewed their attacks, which were repulsed.

THOUSANDS HEAR GENERAL BOOTH

Work of Volunteers in Taking Care of Unfortunate Men Detailed by Leader of Movement.

General Bellington Booth, president of the Volunteers of America, thrilled several thousand persons at the mass meeting at the Baptist Tabernacle Sunday afternoon.

General Booth was scheduled to deliver a lecture and make an appeal. He did both. He lectured on the subject of service to God and mankind, and then he made a forceful appeal for both. He outlined at great length the most salient features of the Volunteer movement throughout America, and he struck the sympathetic chord when he told the throng how thousands of wretched men and women have been dragged from the depths of Europe's prison cells, and how they have been started on the straight path.

Such work, explained General Booth, has been a second chance and a firmer grip on life.

Aid Volunteer Work.

At the conclusion of his lecture, General Booth made an appeal for help for the local institution being supported by the Volunteer movement, and as the result several hundred dollars was collected.

Mr. S. Witham, the local banker, started with a subscription of $50, and he explained that he had a friend who would give a like amount.

General Booth arrived in Atlanta early Sunday morning, and spent one of the most strenuous days of his life. He visited the local headquarters in company with Captain Charles Stratton and the executive committee of local citizens. He was entertained at the home of Mr. Witham, on Peachtree road, following a visit to the federal prison, where he spoke to more than 500 prisoners in the morning.

At 2:30 o'clock General Booth was at the Tabernacle, where a great crowd was present to welcome him.

After the meeting he was introduced by Mr. Witham, who spoke of the great work of the Volunteer movement in the United States.

Governor Slaton Speaks.

Governor John M. Slaton spoke briefly. He said that the last time he was in the Tabernacle was to preside at the funeral services of General William Booth, in 1912.

Mr. Witham had covered the entire field of introduction of General Booth, and he did not in the one word which it expected to make the subject of a minute's introduction," said Governor Slaton. "That word is service.

Dr. J. S. Lyons offered the prayers at the opening and conclusion of the service, and Rev. L. G. Dibble rendered a solo. The Misses Bearden sang in trio. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. M. D. Smith.

KINGS WILL FALL, PREDICTS MAYOR

Woodward Makes Speech at Special Services Where Greeks Are Honored for Valor on Field.

"Autocracy is tottering on the brink of oblivion. The Balkan war and this grim battle in Europe are the forerunners of destruction to the rule of kings. I am glad to see it. Nothing would do more good to the old world—nothing would aid any world better than the fall of kings."

These were the words of Mayor James G. Woodward Sunday morning at the special services to the Greeks of Atlanta, in their church at Central avenue and Garnett street, when eight valiant warriors of their nation were given medals of honor for field service during the Balkan war.

The mayor's address was received with great enthusiasm. Applause greeted the mayor's prediction that the men of Greece would be the first to volunteer for service in event the United States should become involved, and that this country would be America's most acceptable and available ally.

The medals of honor were moulded from bronze taken from guns and other field pieces captured from the Turks. They were presented by Dr. Pappas, Greek consul in Atlanta. Stirring addresses were delivered by Vafadi and Father D. Petridas, the latter of whom presided over the meeting. An address was also made by Monsieur May, consul for France in Atlanta.

The medals were awarded the following heroes, all of whom went to Greece from Atlanta at the first call of arms when war was declared a year ago: A. Theodlopoulos, B. Papadopoulous, Paul Pyrilos, Theo Gouras, M. Kiriakos, G. Nikas, G. Coutsonikas and B. Gazis.

Practically Atlanta's entire Greek colony was in attendance. There were also many Americans and representatives of other nations.

PRICE OF PROVISIONS RISING IN AUSTRIA.

Pola, Austria, October 25.—(Via Venice and Paris.)—The price of provisions here has increased greatly. Bread costs 29 cents a kilogram (2 3-5 pounds), more than double the ordinary charge. The civil population have been told they must lay in food for six months or leave town. Hundreds already have departed.

Towns in the surrounding country are exceedingly quiet. The people generally seem greatly depressed. Trieste has only enough imported coal to last until December, after which it must burn styrian coal, which is of poor quality and useless for gas manufacturing purposes. To save gas street lighting has been reduced by half.

The police have adopted severest measures to prevent Italian newspapers circulating in Trieste. Persons possessing them are sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

Scarcely any teachers, police or firemen are left in the town, nearly all having gone to the front. The schools are open only two hours a day, the students acting as firemen.

BRITAIN WILL STOP GERMAN RESERVISTS

Washington, October 25.—The British embassy tonight issued this statement:

"In order to prevent misunderstanding, the British embassy begs to contradict a rumor that has been circulating in the United States that the British government had come to an agreement not to stop Australian and German reservists on their way to Europe to take part in the war. His majesty's government is determined to prevent all illegal or unfriendly action to stop and detain such persons.

"This rumor probably arose from the fact that safe conduct had been given to a German and Austrian diplomatist returning home from enemy country, in accordance with the prevailing international practice that only persons liable to military service are subject to seizure."

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED BY THE MONTENEGRINS

Nish, October 25.—(Via London.)—The Servian war office announces:

"On October 19, a detachment of the enemy advanced from Medropolje, north of Kalinovik (Herzegovina) against the flank of the Montenegrin troops east positions at Galinovik. A Montenegrin detachment attacked the enemy's flank and defeated them, capturing a mountain gun, nine caisons and a large number of rifles.

"On October 21 a battle took place all along the Bosnia front, both Servians and Montenegrins taking part. The Italians also repelled attacks and took 200 prisoners.

"In view of the enemy's severe attacks, the Montenegrin troops have been compelled to fall back a little behind their positions."

GEN. POCHHAMMER DIES WHILE LEADING TROOPS

Berlin, October 25.—(Via the Hague to London.)—In the casualty lists issued yesterday appeared the name of Major General Pochhammer, killed October 4, while leading his troops in the forest of Argonne.

CAPITAL OF RUSSIA SOMBRE AS NOCTURNE

Gay City Sobered by War—All Classes Pervaded by New Unity of Feeling.

Petrograd, Russia, October 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Probably in no capital of Europe has war wrought such a change as in Petrograd. What was traditionally regarded as a city of pleasure, seaside and midnight gayety quickened by the sale of vodka, has become in two months as sombre as a nocturne.

The streets are quiet and almost deserted at the hour when the night life of the city is at its height. Instead of the guests could be comfortably gathered around one large table. The Weekly prospect no longer echoes with revelry, but is as quiet as Fifth avenue on Sunday afternoon. The capital is saturated, saddened by its losses and by all the misery which ebbs back from the front.

Aristocrat and Peasant Together.

In the general staff offices, which are on the side of the famous Winter Garden, the daily lists of dead are posted. In one day I saw there scores a line of peasants their black shawls like blots of ink against the blood red color of the building, stand helpless and afraid. Some have found relatives in the hospitals, others, and others, miserably apprehensive, are there to learn the sufficient courage to go upstairs and look.

Women of the better class, dressed in furs, the blood in their cheeks, faces and bowed heads, and step into the hallway, and then, with a sob, with no outward protest among them. Sometimes they go to the peasant women, words of consolation to the peasant women who are as much as paupers. There is the extraordinary spectacle of aristocracy and peasantry brought together in a community of grief.

But apart from scenes such as these, Petrograd is alive with new hope and confidence. The end of the first two months of war is the occasion for the kind of celebration which usually accompanies a great anniversary or a holiday. The Russian people have assisted in this by careful reviews of the fighting.

Conquest of a Kingdom.

The Novoe Vremya makes this comment:

"We have finished the second month of the war. Although we were on the whole unprepared during the first month, we were overtaken by a great calamity. The second month has been marked by a single failure. We have not yet finished the campaign, but we have seen the conquest of a kingdom—Galicia—and a duchy—Bukovina. Aside from the value of these successes from a military point of view they have brought us the realization of our national aim, in that they give us the possibility of reuniting from 300 years ago. If we are able to hold these lands, the Russian military territory will be appreciated in the centuries to come."

The Russian newspaper, referring to the repulse of the Germans near Warsaw, continues:

"We now have proved the German soldiers to be ordinary soldiers and not the supermen they have been called."

New Unity of Feeling.

The new unity of feeling in Russia and the loyalty of a population commonly thought to be revolutionist pervades every class. Restaurantkeepers, who recently were converted into military quarters during the mobilization of troops, have yielded without hope of compensation.

"It is our fight," said one of them. "Why should we not make the most of it?"

One of the larger restaurants was fortunate enough last night to have as many as twenty guests. It was the first restaurant in which, six years ago, a Russian officer leaped to his feet and shouted a toast which was objected to rise when the national anthem was played. On Saturday night the orchestras in the restaurant had struck the same anthem, which was the program, but last night for the first time since then it was restored. Every person in the room rose to his feet.

IRELAND TO KEEP PLACE AS A FIGHTING NATION

Belfast, Ireland, October 24.—(Via London.)—Addressing a meeting here today, Sir Edward Carson, John Redmond, Irish nationalist leader, said that if the Irish government were drawn into being the volunteers must be absolutely at the disposal of the government. He said that if, after the war, Ireland were to be defended merely within the Irish shores, Ireland would be humiliated if, after the war, it had to be admitted that the liberties had been guarded by the sacrifices of other men, while Irishmen remained at home."

Thirty-five thousand men from all parts of Ireland have joined the army since the beginning of the war, Mr. Redmond said.

KEIMOS IS ATTACKED BY MARITZ AND REBELS

London, October 25.—The Pretoria, Transvaal, correspondent of Reuters, has received the following official statement:

"Commandant Colonel Maritz, head of the rebellion in British South Africa, attacked Keimoes (Cape Province), October 22 with over 1,000 men, including several hundred Germans, and artillery and machine guns. Our casualties were ten wounded. The enemy left two dead.

A previous dispatch from Cape Town said that in a battle on October 22 Colonel Maritz was defeated. The place was not named.

DEMAND FOR COTTON COMING IN DUE TIME

English Trade Paper Tells the Planters of South Not to Be Despondent.

London, October 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Discussing the plight of American cotton growers, The Cotton Factory Times, a prominent English trade paper, says: "It is to be hoped that for their sake as well as ours, the planters will get through without serious loss. The call for cotton will come in due time, and it is essential in the general interest that it should then be forthcoming in sufficient quantities, which could hardly be the case if the growers were ruined or severely hit at the present time."

The World Record has prepared a table, based on figures of the International Cotton Federation, which show that about one-half of the cotton produced in America for the year ended September 1, 1913, was used by the countries now at war, Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Belgium and Japan, are represented as consuming 7,534,934 bales out of a total of 14,903,747 bales. Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, which took 1,193,887 bales of cotton in 1913, are also more or less seriously affected by the war.

Cotton Spinners Disgruntled.

Cotton spinners at Manchester were much disgruntled by the action of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' associations in running short time. For a time serious labor troubles were threatened. But conditions in the cotton market have now become so bad that complete suspension of cotton manufacturing cannot be much longer delayed unless the government finds some way to offer relief.

Spinners are indignant over the continued closure of the Liverpool cotton market and have inspired efforts to effect direct business relations between the growers and consumers of cotton, thus eliminating the Liverpool cotton dealers. The Manchester Guardian and other prominent papers located in cotton manufacturing centers have admitting that such a plan might be desirable, but it would require a long time to handle cotton direct because of the great amount of machinery required to take care of it properly and the necessity for the careful grading which Liverpool dealers have developed.

Speaking of the proposed elimination of Liverpool interests from the cotton trade, The Cotton Factory Times says:

"Cotton planters in America have already considered the necessity of protecting themselves against the Liverpool interests, and it is reported that they have decided that no cotton shall be planted next year. This, of course, meant as a warning that if their stocks of material are not taken off their hands now a greatly enhanced price will be demanded for it later on.

Conflicting Interests.

"Opinions may differ as to whether some of the present dislocation of trade could not be avoided, but it is daily becoming more clear that there are too many conflicting interests at work in the business, which makes it very difficult for trade to move, and those interests seem bent on blaming each other for some portion of the present unsatisfactory situation."

Thomas Tempenly, of Bolton, in a letter on the plight of the cotton trade, charges that "Liverpool cotton lords" are supported by British banks in keeping the Liverpool cotton market closed and preventing mills from getting the supply of raw cotton they need. This is much the same position taken by Manchester in the recent session of parliament, who charged that Liverpool interests manipulate the official cotton market, and even when the Liverpool market is open do not permit trading unless prices are in their favor.

Direct importation of cotton to Manchester by the manufacturers who require it is urged by Mr. Tempenly.

The tin peddler was in Lazytown this week. He got in at noon from the east, travelling several miles directly under the sun, but laid over here a while until the sun had got well in the lead.

CONFIDENCE IS SELF AID TO GOOD HEALTH

Healthy vitality is the greatest aid to success in any line of work. It imparts breeds confidence and confidence brings success.

All of the organs of the body must work in perfect harmony to assure the real glow of perfect health. The mind must not be overworked at the expense of the body, neither must the body be overworked at the expense of the brain.

Nowadays the trouble is that conditions bring too great a strain to bear on the nervous system, and in this way the whole body is affected.

The dress and customs of society; the ever-increasing household responsibilities; overwork, worry, grief, loss of sleep and indulgence in exciting and exhausting amusements; the close competition, uncertainty and anxiousness of business; the burden of great enterprises, the use of stimulants, sedatives and narcotics all combine to wreck the general system.

Tona Vita, the restorative tonic, is a splendid aid to nature in fighting ill-health that has been brought on by any of these causes. It is food, as well as medicine. It brings a glow of health and strength to the tired body.

Thousands have used Tona Vita with never-failing success. It has not only been beneficial to invalids and sick people, but it has brought strength and ambition to many who have simply felt "run-down."

Take tonic is on sale in Atlanta at any of the leading drug stores.—(adv.)

WE SHOW COMPLETE LINE OF

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GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK $3.00

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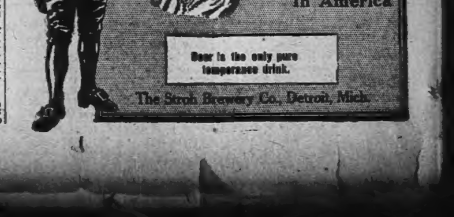

Atlanta Amply Able Now To Float a Big Bond Issue; City's Limit Is $7,671,000

Advocates of a municipal bond issue for schools, hospital annex, streets, sewers and other needed improvements, are elated today over fact that Atlanta's digest shows that the city's borrowing capacity will be approximately $7,671,000 in January, an increase of $721,000 over its capacity at the time the last issue of bonds was floated.

Councilman Claude Mason, chairman of the recently created industrial commission, believes that the city will be safe if it issues $3,000,000 in bonds, or less than half of the city's borrowing capacity.

The commission will meet Thursday afternoon. Among other things it will discuss the feasibility of issuing bonds. The commission is composed of Councilmen C. C. Mason, chairman; Claude L. Ashley, C. D. Knight, A. R. Colcord and George H. Boynton, and citizens of Atlanta are represented on the committee by J. M. B. Hoke, T. K. Glenn, Isaac Schoen and L. C. Hopkins.

Councilman Mason will present to the commission figures showing the increase in taxes, revenue from municipal industries and other data, and will urge that in its report to council the commission recommends an issue of $3,000,000 in bonds. Councilman Mason believes that the people of Atlanta will vote for a bond issue in amount of bonds. He advocates ten-year serial bonds for street improvements, which, he explains, will enable the people to pay for their street assessments by installments covering a period of ten years.

Separate Vote on Bonds.

"I will favor allowing the people to vote on the bonds separately," Councilman Mason says. "That is, let the people vote as they want. If they don't favor bonds for sewers, they can vote against the issuance of bonds for that purpose, or any other purpose they don't consider as needful."

Councilman Mason said Sunday that he is going to invite the members of the original bond commission to meet with the industrial commission on Thursday. Judge John S. Candler was chairman of the committee. Councilman Mason will urge the commission to give his committee the benefit of the knowledge and information it absorbed while wrestling with the last bond issue problem.

It is certain that the commission will make its report to the general council at its next meeting, which will be on Monday, one week hence. It will strongly urge a bond issue of $3,000,000, probably less, as a means of not only making the improvements needed, but also to afford work to the unemployed of the city.

Sentiment in favor of bonds is stronger among members of the general council today than ever before. The oldest and best informed men in council take the position that taxes are so low that a bond issue will not be a burden on the city. Councilman W. G. Humphrey, chairman of the finance committee for two years, and who is, perhaps, better posted on the finances of the city than any other man in the council, says that Atlanta must issue bonds or show improvements to one side.

City Has Many Needs.

Atlanta's sewerage system will take four or five years to complete if the city sticks to the present method of dishing out money for new sewers. Atlanta's high schools have been the source of as much protest as the grammar schools with their ancient and dilapidated equipment. Members of the board of education declare that the school department is handicapped because there is not enough schools to take care of the children.

Chief Cummings says the fire department needs additional fire stations and equipment, and the police department, according to Chief Beavers, should have substations in various parts of the city to afford protection not only in the city proper, but in the newly-acquired territory.

Business men whose affairs are concentrated in the center of the city declare that the most conspicuous shortcomings of the city should be paved with a permanent pavement.

Mayor Woodward was asked Saturday if he would oppose a bond issue of $3,000,000. He would not commit himself one way or the other. He stated, however, that he was not favorable to bond issues because of the amount of revenue necessary to float bonds.

Every Monday is Our Bargain Day In Used PIANOS

Our immense business in Player-Pianos, connected with our entire South, throws upon our Home Office, here, about Six Hundred used instruments per month. These are received from our customers throughout the South in part payment on new Player-Pianos and are shipped to our central repair shop in Atlanta, where they are refinished, repaired or rebuilt as occasion requires.

We sacrifice them on Monday of each week at prices ranging from $75.00 upward, and on terms little more than rent quickly. Some are slightly used; all are in first-class playing condition. The values are phenomenal. Full credit for the price paid will be allowed later in exchange for a new instrument if desired.

Our Monday Bargain Sale of Used Pianos has become famous in Atlanta and throughout the South. Call Monday and look them over, or write today for special list reserved for out-of-town customers.

LUDDEN & BATES SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE
30 North Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Oldest Piano House in Southeast

SPECIAL NOTICE
KODAKERS

Here's your chance to save dollars on your Christmas Gifts and at the same time give your friends an out-of-the-ordinary present. If you own a Kodak you probably have a bunch of good negatives—pictures of yourself or members of your family—THAT WILL MAKE SPLENDID ENLARGEMENTS.

We will make from any Kodak Negative, a Black and White or Sepia Bromide Enlargement 5x7 inches, mounted in a handsome Silver Gray or Sepia mount, 10x11 inches, embossed in two colors, for

30 CENTS

For 35 cents additional we will put on a beautiful GOLD, EBONY or SEPIA BROWN frame, complete, ready for hanging.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT AT A VERY SMALL EXPENSE

This Special Offer Begins October 26th And Ends January 1st, 1915

GET YOUR NEGATIVES TO US EARLY

Out-of-town Kodakers will please send 5c extra for postage

A. K. Hawkes Co.
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14 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.

CUT THIS OUT—Announcement Will Not Appear Again

STERLING PAINT
A GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION
DOZIER & GAY PAINT CO. Mfrs.
31 SOUTH BROAD STREET ATLANTA, GEORGIA

View of Ostend, Taken by Germans

1. View of Waterfront at Ostend. 2. Belgian Refugees. 3. House Damaged by German Airship Bomb at Ostend.

ROTARIAN "FRANK" GIVEN GLAD HAND

Winecoff Rose Garden Will Be Opened Tonight in Honor of Head of International Association.

"Hello, Frank. Glad to see you, old boy."

How would you like to enjoy the distinction of receiving the above warm welcome in every big American city you visit, and from no less than 100 of the leading citizens of each place? Well, that's how 16,000 Rotarians in America know Frank L. Mulholland, and greet him when he comes to their respective cities.

Mr. Mulholland, who is the international president of the Association of Rotary Clubs, arrived in Atlanta at midnight last night from Birmingham, Ala. He was met at the Terminal station by a large number of loyal Atlanta Rotarians, who extended to him the foregoing warm welcome. They all knew him as "Frank."

"Hello, Frank," Message.

And, too, long before Mr. Mulholland ever arrived in Atlanta, while he was on the fast-speeding train which was bringing him to the city, he received the following "Hello, Frank," telegram:

"Hello, Frank—Every Atlanta Rotarian greets you with a heartfelt welcome to 'Ole' Georgia and Atlanta. May your stay with us be one of your most pleasant memories of your southern trip."

"By George, boys! that message sounded good when I got it," said Mr. Mulholland, as he jumped into a big motor car, escorted by A. S. Adams, president of the local Rotary club, and E. H. Comer, who whirled away from the Winecoff hotel, where he will remain as the guest of Rotarian Frank Letton, manager of the hotel.

Mr. Mulholland is spending through Atlanta on his way to Jacksonville, Fla., to attend the southern get-together convention of Rotarians. He will be escorted on his trip from Atlanta to-morrow morning by a number of Atlanta Rotarians.

Entertainment Tonight.

The Rotary club members of the city have arranged an elaborate program of entertainment for Mr. Mulholland during the day. Rotarian Letton has arranged to open the new Rathskeller rose garden of the Winecoff tonight in his honor, when the Rotary club will entertain at a unique dinner complimentary to their leader. An old-fashion southern mammy will fry chicken in plain view of the guests at this dinner.

Mr. Adams will act as toastmaster for the evening, and Lee Jordan will make the address of welcome. The honor guest will be the main speaker of the evening.

Smith—H. Peck went on a silence strike the other day, but it did no good.

Thomas—Why not?

Smith—Mrs. H. Peck wouldn't stop talking long enough to notice it.

TRAGEDY OF THE WAR PICTURED BY GERMAN

Touching Incidents of Invasion of France Are Given by Kaiser's Officer.

The Hague, October 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The tragedy of war is pictured in the letter of an unnamed first lieutenant which appeared in The Cologne Gazette of recent date:

"The woman in whose house I am quartered, and whose husband is in the field," he writes, "told me in tears this morning:

"Since two months no news. We do not know whether my husband is.

"The woman and her family do not even know in what regiment the man serves. That is terrible. The woman wanted to know how many French had been killed. I tried to console her by telling her that many had been made prisoners of war. And now she has fastened every hope upon this.

"When I hear that at home children go to school and that everything progresses more or less in the regular channels, I am compelled to say a prayer of thanksgiving that our country has been spared. You ought to see the disorder here. The countryside is overcrowded with troops; there is no administration, the crops are still in the fields, and famine threatens. The people are irresolute and dejected.

"It is now eight days since the fighting in the forest of Argonne. I think of the event with a shudder. It is different when you are fighting out in the open, but to fight in the woods—in the deep dark forest—is awful. The explosions of the shells reverberated through the forest and the heavy bullets cut lanes through the trees. We did not even know most of the time where the shells came from. It was impossible to return the fire. In the morning we saw the French cook their breakfast, but we could do nothing because we had to conceal our position.

"There is one picture I will never forget. On September 1 we shot down a patrol of chasseurs; two men who were in cover were taken prisoners. When the skirmish was over I went with one of the chasseurs to where his officer in charge of the patrol had fallen.

"I saw immediately that the man had died from a shot through the heart. But the chasseur who accompanied me, and who evidently was very fond of the officer, asked me, with great concern in his voice:

"'Does my officer live?'

"I shook my head, saying:

"'No, he is dead.'

"And then a very touching thing occurred. The soldier fell to his knees beside the dead officer and prayed for a long time. A gripping picture. On the ground, in a flood of sunlight, lay four dead horses. My men stood about them in a ring, and in this circle rested the dead officer with his chasseur kneeling at his side. We were silent—the silence of death was upon us. We heard through it we heard the steps of Death, who may gather us tomorrow.

"I, too, said a prayer for the brave enemy, the dead comrade—Lieutenant of Reserve Gaston Forgues, of Bordeaux."

HOME OF FIRE CAPTAIN LOOTED BY BURGLARS

Thieves entered the residence of Samuel B. Chapman, 37 North Jackson, last evening in the absence of the family and carried away everything portable in the house. Mrs. Chapman stated that she had no idea as to the amount of her loss as the intruders showed no discrimination between silverware, fine cut glass and old shoes.

At the time of the looting, Mrs. Chapman and her niece were attending church. S. B. Chapman, who is captain of the 8 engine house, was away on duty.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES BOMBARD ANTIVARI

Cettinje, October 25.—(Via London.) Three Austrian aeroplanes today dropped bombs on Antivari without effect. The attack apparently was to destroy the French aeroplanes recently brought here by the fleet.

The Lawyer's Way.

"Before I agree to undertake your defense," said the eminent criminal lawyer, "you will have to tell me the whole truth. Did you embezzle the $100,000 you are accused of having taken?"

"Yes, sir," replied the accused man. "I'll not attempt to conceal the fact from you. I stole every cent of it."

"How much of it have you still?"

"It's all gone but about a couple of dollars."

"Young man," said the eminent lawyer, buttoning his coat about him and putting on his gloves, "you'd better plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court."

"I'll do it if you say so, sir. What are you going to charge me for the advice?"

FRANCE TO BOYCOTT ALL GERMAN PRODUCTS

Austrian Products Will Also Be Barred—The United States Will Profit.

Paris, October 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—French trade aggregating 1,800,000,000 francs ($360,000,000 a year) is thrown into the market as a result of the war. Such was the total value of goods purchased by France last year from Germany and Austria, the balance of trade being in favor of Germany to the amount of 304,000,000 francs and in favor of Austria to the amount of 54,000,000 francs.

Local committees are being organized with a view to placing this business to the best advantage. The committee of industrial and commercial defense is taking up the interests of small manufacturers, who have not been in touch with the foreign consumer in a way to enable them to make new connections directly. Proposals are being made to English business organizations with a view to an exchange of visits in the two countries of representatives of commercial and industrial concerns. The importance of this work to the United States may be understood from the fact that of the purchase from Germany last year there were 177,000,000 francs in machinery, while France purchased from the United States only 57,000,000 francs in this line. Germany supplied 103,000,000 francs in cereals while the United States supplied 35,000,000.

Another committee is being formed to consider the question of hotels which are, to a great extent, in the hands of Germans, while those conducted by Frenchmen had mostly German and other foreign employees. One proposition is to establish a number of hotel schools, such as the one already in operation at Thonon, where every branch of the hotel business is taught practically. French hotel keepers in Paris have organized schools of languages for their younger employees in order to fit them to take the place of Germans, as the question of language has always been a weak point with French employees.

Everywhere is seen evidence of the intention to follow strictly the injunctions of the official decree in that boycotting of German and Austrian products. In the stationery stores Austrian pencils have disappeared from view, and it is impossible to find any of the usual German articles in the delicatessen shops.

Monsieur Lelievre, president of the industrial defense committee, states that the principal difficulty the committee encounters is in the case of goods which are practically known to be thoroughly German, but continue business under the name adopted for the contingency. There are no statistics giving the number of Germans occupied in commerce and manufacturing in France, but the proportion is very important and the defense committee proposes to ask for radical measures of protection against their continuation under false colors.

GRAND JURY CONSIDERS CRAWFORD CASE TODAY

The grand jury again takes up the case of Mrs. Mary Belle Crawford—central figure in the famous Crawford will litigation—this morning at 10 o'clock. One of the first witnesses to be heard will be Dr. H. F. Harris, state chemist and secretary to the Georgia board of health, who will swear that he found traces of morphine poisoning in the stomach of James R. Crawford, late husband of Mrs. Crawford, whom she is accused of murdering.

Tuesday the jury will resume the vice probe. The program will be a general discussion of the matter by the jurymen. It is expected that tomorrow will finish the jury's investigation of the vice situation, which has been in progress for two weeks.

CONDUCTOR ON GEORGIA KILLED UNDER WHEELS

Charles A. Gravitt, 38 years old, living at 87 Berne street, and for ten years an employe of the Georgia railroad, was instantly killed last night at 11 o'clock when a freight car ran over his body, severing his head and arm. Mr. Gravitt was yard conductor for the Georgia railroad and was superintending the switching of some freight cars at the time of the accident.

The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. C. A. Gravitt, and three children: Myrtle, 10 years old; Mary, 7 years old, and a baby 3 weeks old. Mr. Gravitt and family live with Mr. George Steint, of 87 Berne street, a relative.

The body was taken to the Patterson undertaking chapel.

PARENTS TO MAKE APPEAL TO COUNCIL

Afternoon Sessions in Many Atlanta Schools Cause Indignation in All Parts of the City.

The Constitution's story Sunday morning exploiting the fact that regardless of council's appropriation of $11,813 "double sessions" are still being taught in Atlanta's public schools, has created a stir in parent-teachers' circles, and indications today are that a demand will be made on council and the board of education to make the necessary changes immediately.

In one school alone—the Tenth Street school—there are four double sessions, and in other schools there are as many as two and three instances where one class uses a classroom in the morning, and another in the afternoon. In many schools there is but one double session, but the teachers and parents declare that the system is outrageous and almost as bad as when one teacher was forced to teach two classes.

"It seems to me that the school board, with $11,813 additional in its budget for the last three months of the year, could devise some sort of some system in the schools," said a prominent club leader, Sunday afternoon. "It is a hardship on the parents to be forced to disorganize the home. Something should be done at once. If the school board cannot improve conditions with the money council appropriated, then it seems to me that council is to blame for not giving the school children the consideration due them."

Why Money Was Given.

The members of the education board point out that Superintendent William M. Slaton is carrying out the orders of the board to abolish the double sessions, but, they contend, the board cannot hope to make every session a morning session with the present congestion in the schools. Some members argue that the $11,813 appropriated by council was for the purpose of employing additional teachers, and not for the purpose of renting additional buildings to be used for school purposes. They say that Alderman Jesse Armistead, chairman of the school committee of council, informed the board that he could not sign vouchers or approve the expenditure of any part of the October special appropriation if used otherwise than to employ additional teachers.

Chairman W. G. Humphrey, of council's finance committee, says that it was his understanding at the time the appropriation was made, that the money was to be used to abolish the double sessions. He says that the committee assumed at the time the school board representatives made the demand for the money, that the appropriation would be used primarily for new teachers, which was the most essential need at the time, and that the board, after employing the teachers, would work out a plan which would put every class of school children on the same basis.

Condition are almost as bad now as when the board went before the committee.

Object to Afternoon Sessions.

One of the arguments used against the double session was that it was a futile expenditure of money to employ a teacher to instruct a class in the afternoon. Morning sessions were not hit at in the protests which were made to the board and council and upon which The Constitution waged its fight. Parents pointed out that the evil of the double session was the afternoon classes. Children, they pointed out, after spending the entire morning at school or at work, or idle around the house, were not in condition in the afternoon to absorb the instruction which a fagged-out teacher attempted to force on them. It was also pointed out that in addition to disorganizing the home schedule, the afternoon sessions had the effect of interfering with the single sessions by conflicting with the schedules of the faculty.

Only in the negro schools where the children have been actually crowded out because of lack of teachers and lack of room, do the conditions approach what teachers and children have to contend with in some of the white schools. At the Exposition Mill school the annex will probably suspend studies for a week, at least, while the room in which a double session is held is made into a classroom. At the Howell Mill school there is dissatisfaction, not only because of lack of teaching facilities, but because of the fact that double sessions are necessary.

Mayor Woodward has indicated his displeasure because of the failure of the school department to remedy conditions to any appreciable extent with the money appropriated for the purpose in October. Members of council who consented to have their special improvement funds recalled are also vexed. It will be recalled that in order to make up the $11,813 given to the school board, it was necessary for the finance committee to take all the West Mitchell street money, part of the South Pryor street fund, money from the Peachtree "bottle neck" fund, and Mayor Woodward was forced to stop the sewer committee and the construction department from going on with any more sewer work this year.

GERMAN SUBMARINE U-9 SAFE IN HOME HARBOR

Berlin, October 25.—(Via Rome.)—The German submarine U-9, which sank the British cruiser Hawke, returned safely to her home harbor at noon Friday. The admiralty has not yet made public the details of the submarine's latest exploit. Captain Weddigen, commander of the U-9, has received the decoration of Knight of Pour Le Merite.

The sinking of the British freight steamer Glitra, off the Norwegian coast on October 20 has been credited by Norwegian papers to the U-17, which also has returned to her harbor.

The German submarine U-9, Captain Weddigen, is the craft which earlier sank the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy.

A FREE LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY BLISS KNAPP, C. S. B.

AT THE NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

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We will prepay freight on any of these Chairs to any point within the third postal zone of Atlanta

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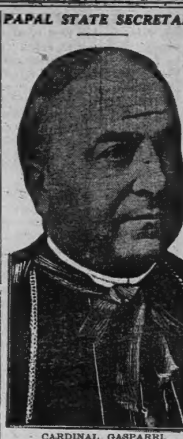

CARDINAL GASPARRI.

Cardinal Pietro Gasparri has been selected by the pope to fill the position of secretary of state, made vacant by the death of Cardinal Ferrata. Cardinal Gasparri was for years the pope's companion in the department of the secretary of state when Cardinal Rampolla was papal secretary. After the death of Pope Leo, Cardinal Gasparris was intrusted by Pope Pius X. with the colossal undertaking of codifying the canon law, on which he has been working for about ten years. Cardinal Gasparri was born just outside Rome in 1852 and was made cardinal in 1907. At one time he was secretary of state for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs, an office which is a subdivision of the papal secretaryship.

CARRANZA FOLLOWER BREAKS THE ARMISTICE

Gen. Herrera Attacks Parral, But Is Repulsed—About 300 Men Killed.

El Paso, Texas, October 25.—General Maclovia Herrera, a Carranza follower, has broken the armistice fixed by the peace convention at Aguas Calientes, and attacked Parral, Chihuahua, according to official constitutionalist advices today.

In the battle, which occurred Friday, the Carranza troops were repulsed. The town was defended by 2,000 Villa troops. Herrera was said to have 1,200 men. The fight lasted five hours and about 300 were killed on either side.

As Herrera attacked, the Villa leaders dismissed forty of their own men on the charge that they intended to assist the Herrera troops. These men were imprisoned in a building on the outskirts of the town and after the battle it was discovered they all had been killed. Villa leaders charged they had been slaughtered by Herrera's men.

ITALY BEING URGED TO JOIN THE ALLIES

Rome, Italy, October 25.—Signor Battisti, socialist deputy from Trent, Austria, described in a public address here today what he termed the frightful condition of the Italian provinces under Austria. He declared the people were worse off than during the wars of Italian liberation, and urged that Italy free them from Austrian rule.

The deputy landed Emperor Michael for his offer to liberate under certain conditions Austrian prisoners of war who are of Italian descent. This called forth a great demonstration in which the emperor was loudly cheered.

Other speakers made similar remarks, but disorder arose in addition among their hearers resulted in several scuffles. Police and troops promptly suppressed the disorders.

The prisoners of Italian nationality who will be transferred to Italy under the emperor's order number 5,000, according to reports received at the Austrian and Russian embassies.

It is said they may even be delivered to Italy without condition, although the first proposal was that they would not be permitted to return to Austria.

AUSTRIA IS ALARMED BY SHORTAGE OF COAL

Venice, October 24.—(Via Paris, 1:28 a. m.)—The coal situation in Austria is becoming alarming. Reserve stocks of coal have been used up and dealers are scarcely able to meet the daily demands of their customers.

There are large stocks of coal in Silesia, but no freight cars to transport them. All efforts to obtain coal from Western Hungary and Styria have failed. Mine owners there already have sold their output in advance.

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THE CONSTITUTION

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THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly

CLARK HOWELL,
Editor and General Manager.

Directors: Clark Howell, Roby Robinson, Albert Howell, Jr., R. R. Black, H. W. Grady.

Telephone Main 5000.

Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as second-class mail matter.

POSTAGE RATES:
United States and Mexico.
30 to 35-page papers, 1c; 12 to 24-page papers, 2c; 26 to 32-page papers, 3c; 60 to 64-page papers, 5c.

ATLANTA, GA., October 25, 1914.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,
By Mail in the United States and Mexico.
(Payable invariably in advance.)

	1 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
Daily and Sunday	$0.70	$4.25	$8.00
Daily without Sunday	.60	3.75	6.00
Sunday	....	1.25	2.00
Tri-Weekly	....	....	1.00

By Carrier.

In Atlanta, 65 cents per month or 15 cents per week. Outside of Atlanta, 60 cents per month or 14 cents per week.

J. R. HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Manager for all territory outside Atlanta.

The address of the Washington Bureau is No. 1327 G Street, N. W. Mr. John Corrigan, Jr., staff correspondent, in charge.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New York city by 9 p. m. the day after issue, can be had: Holaling's Newsstands, Broadway and Forty-second street (Times building corner), Thirty-eighth street and Broadway and Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.

The Constitution is not responsible for advance payments to out-of-town local carriers, dealers or agents.

THREE THOUSAND BANKS BACK SOUTHERN PROSPERITY.

The Constitution announces this morning the result of a remarkable campaign instituted by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce in behalf of the reduction of next year's cotton crop.

The movement has had the personal direction of President M. R. Wilkinson, ably assisted by Mr. Robert F. Maddox, chairman of the cotton committee of the chamber, which was charged with the responsibility of working out the plan to which the organization, as a whole, had committed itself.

Briefly stated, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has secured the written pledge of more than THREE THOUSAND BANKS IN THE COTTON BELT to lend financial assistance to those farmers who will agree to reduce their next year's cotton crop one-half, and to substitute food crops for the other half. These bankers are enthusiastic in their assurance of co-operation, pledging themselves to enlist their local supply merchants in the campaign. Practically all of them predict that with the active co-operation of the banking interests represented, next year's cotton crop will not only be reduced one-half, but that the energy, the effort and the money which would ordinarily go to the other half will be concentrated in the making of the most abundant grain and food crops ever grown in the south.

The significance of the promptness and the enanimity with which the banks of the south have responded to this movement cannot be overestimated. It means that with the reduction of next year's cotton crop to a one-half basis the south will receive more for the cotton it will market than if it duplicated this year's crop. On the basis of another 18,000,000 bale crop, the price of cotton next year would drop to perhaps less than four cents per pound. On the basis on a half crop, the 7,500,000 bales thus produced will easily bring ten cents and more. What a foolish thing, therefore, it would be for the south to commit itself to the stupendous folly of overplanting next year!

The Constitution has repeatedly said that THE REMEDY IS IN THE HANDS OF THE BANKERS, THE MERCHANTS AND THE FARMERS THEMSELVES—each being dependent to a large extent upon the other, and both of the other two being directly dependent upon the banker. It will thus be seen that with the banks of the south committed to the policy and acting unitedly in the matter of holding the size of next year's cotton crop down, and proportionately increasing the yield of grain, cattle and foodstuffs, an opportunity is offered for the final freedom of this section from the thralldom of cotton domination. It means that the south will hereafter receive more money for less cotton, and that by raising its own food crops it will not only keep at home the millions of dollars it has heretofore been sending out for food supplies, but that it will actually enter the world-market and supply in part the demand for foods of all kinds, for which all Europe is now clamoring, and for which it is looking to this country as the chief source of supply.

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has never committed itself to a more notable undertaking, nor has it ever been more successful in the consummation of any movement.

The main thing now is that this campaign should be pushed to the utmost between now and the time of the planting of next year's crops. The organization already assured must be pushed, pushed, PUSHED!

It means more for this section than any campaign ever undertaken, and on its success depends the welfare and the future prosperity of every state in the cotton belt.

GET IT TO THE WAREHOUSE.

There are two good reasons why every farmer should get his cotton into the warehouse with as little delay as possible: First, for his own protection in preventing serious weather damage; and, next, as an aid to business by putting the cash advances or the warehouse receipts, which is almost the same thing, into circulation.

If any grower has been deluding himself with the idea that exposure doesn't hurt cotton, the quicker he gets it out of his mind the better it will be for his pocketbook. There is nothing so deleterious to cotton as long exposure to the moisture of the atmosphere and to rains, which gradually rot it and render the staple worthless for weaving purposes. Officials of the Georgia Bankers' association, who call attention to this danger in a circular which The Constitution publishes today, have in no wise overdrawn it when they say the farmer who leaves his cotton exposed to the weather for six months will lose more than he stands to lose right now as the result of depressed prices brought about by the European war.

In addition to this duty to self, there is the duty to others which the grower may meet by warehousing his cotton. The receipts may be placed with his creditors as security, or if his creditors have been satisfied, retained by himself. In either event they become a basis for loans which mean more circulation, the discharging of more obligations and better business.

If it costs a cent a pound to carry cotton in the warehouse for an entire year, what does this amount to in comparison with the loss of fully half its value by letting it deteriorate and rot through six months of bad weather? Besides, the use of the money advanced on warehouse receipts is an offset in part to this comparatively small expense.

Georgia farmers should get their cotton to their nearest warehouse now. Every consideration of self and others demands it. It is as safe there as if it had been finally sold and the money deposited in bank to the grower's credit. It means insurance against loss by fire and weather. It will mean more business and better business for everybody. It will mean mental relief to the farmer through the temporary settlement of his problem and the renewal of his credit, and he can go at his next year's work with better heart.

In the meantime, there is every reason to look for improvement in the market, and when the time comes to sell it will mean full market price for cotton that has been kept in condition as good as when it came from the field.

Any way you figure it, getting cotton to the warehouse now is going to mean more money in the farmer's pocket.

WRITING THE WAR'S HISTORY.

The Boston Transcript does not believe that "any European will be qualified for the task of historian of the war for many years to come. His name is not on the horizon of letters today."

The difficulties of the task are clearly outlined—the home-hatreds and prejudices engendered by the war, and the strict censorship of the work of the conscientious correspondent who would get at the truth of the dreadful drama of the world's great strife.

Many of these correspondents, hedged about by the restrictions under which their work is done, have become disheartened; but nevertheless, if they are not permitted to write the whole story, they see it in all its grim reality, and perhaps the future historian of the war is among them.

Correspondent Irvin Cobb, writing to his wife recently, said:

"I am at a town in Germany. I am going to another town. If I told you the name of it you wouldn't get this letter."

Those few lines throw light on the situation as it affects the work of the war-reporter.

Will the historian of the great conflict be an American? The Boston Transcript believes that he will:

"As we expect the United States to render her good offices when the time comes to discuss overtures of peace, so we believe that the task of writing the history of the war can be most safely intrusted to an American. Better than anyone else he would have the benefit of perspective. In this cosmopolitan country it is possible to obtain and appreciate the various viewpoints and assign to them their proper values."

The American press has sent men of genius to the scene of war. They will be heard from when the time comes to write its history.

George Houston Post Bailey's scheme for taking up distressed cotton is to introduce nightshirts in South Carolina and socks in Arkansas.

Some of the war-critics are complimentary. They always refer to it as "civilized warfare."

A Texas editor says that "a good, juicy cow, a flock of cackling Leghorns and a Berkshire in the sty would not make a bad substitute for the low price of cotton."

The case of stranded American tourists is as hopeless as ever. The censors won't even give their war news free passage home.

In Mexico men who are willing to serve their country as dictators are more numerous than generals.

And now here is the United States senate in the movies, and on the films it really gets a move-on.

Carranza is different, in that he threatens to resign every other day.

Satan knows what war is and feels right at home in it.

The pity of it is there are no Peace-Sundays in Europe.

JUST FROM GEORGIA

By Frank L. Stanton

The Unknown Brother.

I.

He always took a far-off stand:
Fortune? Too hard to win it;
He lived right in the Promised Land
And knew not he was in it!

II.

"Tis yonder, where I want to go."
That was what that bound him;
'Twas for the gold off there, you know,
When gold was all around him.

III.

You better toss your dreams away
And stop your vain replain:
You better fetch your stars, and stay
Where sweet home-lights are shinin'.

* * * * *

The Lost Rabbit's Foot.

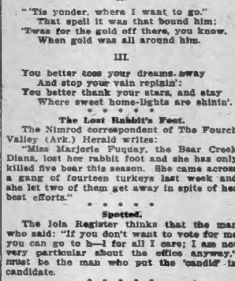
The Nimrod correspondent of The Fourch Valley (Ark.) Herald writes:

"Miss Marjorie Ruquay, the Bear Creek Diana, lost her rabbit foot and she has only killed five bear this season. She came across a gang of fourteen turkeys last week and she let two of them get away in spite of her best efforts."

Spotted.

The Iola Register thinks that the man who said: "If you don't want to vote for me you can go to hell for all I care; I am not very particular about the office anyway," must be the man who put the 'candid' in candidate.

* * * * *



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Unique Home-Song.

This unique poem of "Home" is going the rounds with the "Author Unknown" stamp:

"One rubber plant can never make a home,
Not even when combined with brush and comb.
And spoon and fork and knife,
And graphophone and wife.
No! Something more is needed for a home.

One rubber plant can never make a home;
One day did not suffice for building Rome.
One gas log and a cat
Can't civilize a flat.
No! Something more is needed for a home."

* * * * *

Sure It's an All-Right World!

This is the way Uncle Judd Lewis voices his thankfulness in his Houston Post columns:

"We can be thankful we are living if nothing else when it's Thanksgiving. We've bought our cotton, helped to slip the cargo to the Christmas Ship, and we shall go to sleep that night believing the old world's all right, even if war does scorch its hide, across there on the Europe side. God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform, we can see and His plans in war or in the rushing storm. But just a little segment of the circle meets our ken. The plans of God are too big to be understood by men."

* * * * *

In Line at Last.

I.

He's quit foretellin' hurricanes.
An' prophesyin' snow;
The New Times keep him goin',
An' it's time for him to go.

II.

Folks jes' went on an' left him
To hear the gloom-bells chime,
An' when he saw 'em on the hills
'Twas time for him to climb.

III.

The New Times jes' won't let him rest—
He answers to their call.
And now he thinks he'll make the best
Of God's world, after all.

* * * * *

We pull through somehow, whether we've got the income tax on us; but the higher we climb the more we wonder how we ever managed it!

* * * * *

What He Met With.

This sad local item from The Mercyville Banner:

"Charles Mobair met with a sad affliction last Tuesday morning. He was killed in a stone crusher."

* * * * *

The Grouchtown People.

When Good Times bless the country
Some folks lower knee;
They sulk around, as usual,
Complainin' high an' low.

They find more thorns than roses
When prosperity's about,
But when the times of Times hits us
They're fust to find it out.

* * * * *

War Note of Brer Williams.

"De way dem war-kings over yander talk 'bout God bein' on der side is 'nuff ter make a saint turn over de walls o' Zion an' git a flyin' star ter tell 'um dey dunno what dey talkin' 'bout! W'en de Lawd wun on de earth He didn't walk wid de kings. He made fr'en's wid po' folks. Dey was all His comp'ny.

To Meet a Long-Felt Want.

(From The Boston Globe.)

An enterprising manufacturer of ready-to-wear clothing has put on the market a garment having a secret hiding place for loose change, which may prove popular with many married men.

A small extra pocket, according to the description, opens on the inside of the right-hand trouser pocket, and therefore is invisible.

Furthermore—

At the top of the little pocket there is stiff material which keeps it closed, so that a hand thrust into the large pocket cannot find the tiny one if its presence be unknown.

The improved trousers are of no use as a safety deposit vault, however, unless some means is adopted to prevent coins from jingling. Nickels, dimes and quarters may be hushed best, it is said, by simply wrapping them up in a dollar bill.

The scheme is certainly O. K. if it isn't upset by bachelors.

The Holland Letter

Sir George Paish is quoted as having said to members of the federal administration at Washington that the United States owes to England on current account about $200,000,000. This is $50,000,000 less than the sum reported to have been named by Sir George to New York bankers a few days before he went to Washington as his estimate of the aggregate existing obligations to England by the United States.

The estimate given by him in Washington was gratifying because the disposition has been strong in financial circles to place the aggregate of existing indebtedness at not far from $300,000,000, perhaps more.

In normal times indebtedness of this kind is reckoned with by international bankers when the visible or apparent trade balance is in favor of the United States in its international trade has been under discussion. For instance, the visible or apparent trade balance on foreign trade has averaged for some years in the neighborhood of $500,000,000 a year in our favor. But international bankers have had good reason for knowing that heavy drafts upon this balance are made through settlements of American trade indebtedness abroad and through the payment of bankers' balances here are discounted in London. Another item which was always taken into consideration was the aggregate charges for ocean freight, for instance, and also travelers' letters of credit.

When these invisible or unrecorded payments were made than our visible or apparent trade balance dwindled considerably, sometimes by as much as one-half.

As the entire production of the United States to other parts of the world, and principally to England, were for the most part established by the first of August, it is presumed that there will be much less heavy increases in our foreign obligations since the war in Europe began. Therefore, if we take Sir George Paish's estimate as a fairly accurate one, there was accumulated in the seven months from the first of January indebtedness, principally to England, of from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000. This would appear to indicate that in the course of the year when business is normal our indebtedness abroad occasioned by our purchases of the indebtedness which is a matter of record by customs-house reports is approximately about $400,000,000.

What England Wants.

Sir George was frank in his statement to the bankers of this city whom he met and has been equally frank while in Washington in saying that England is anxious that the existing obligations, possibly not more than $200,000,000, be paid in gold. However, it may be possible to work out some plan whereby payments may be made without exporting large amounts of gold.

There are some other features of the rather general statements attributed to Sir George Paish which have commanded much discussion in this city. For instance, he seems to be of the opinion that it will not be difficult or perilous speedily to open the stock exchanges of New York and of London. He is of such high authority that his views respecting the probability of the dumping of American securities upon the United States after the exchanges are open and the calling of loans by the banks are regarded as worthy of serious consideration. However, his view is not shared by everybody adopted. It is not the opinion of the investment bankers of the United States. Frederick Strauss, who is an influential member of the Investment Bankers' association of America, is persuaded that whenever the stock exchange is open American railway securities now held abroad will be offered for sale. These offers will be made not in any speculative spirit, but because of the need felt by the owners of the securities for ready money. There is no doubt that Mr. Strauss' view is the one held, tentatively at least, by many of the financial leaders of this city.

This is the factor, however, of the situation which is of different character from the one which is represented by our existing obligations to Europe. When Sir George Paish estimates at about $200,000,000, possibly a little more. This money is actually owed and if England can secure payment by exports of American gold she will be gratified.

Economies Enforced and Voluntary.

One factor is now entering into the situation which, if it be continued, will in the long run be of influence equal perhaps to any other in restoring normal conditions. Recent bank statements, as well as another, some of which has been publicly acknowledged while some is yet to be acknowledged—by some of the mercantile and industrial organizations make it plain that we have entered upon an era of rigid economies, some of which are voluntary and some enforced. There will be record made in the course of a few weeks of the passing of dividends by mercantile houses which have not in forty years suspended dividend payments. Action of this kind reflects the desire to accumulate surplus and to strengthen the position of these business houses. Some of the railroads and some of the industrial companies have either passed or reduced dividends and some of the larger corporations have now under serious consideration the expediency of passing dividends which are customarily paid in the last quarter of the calendar year. It has also become clear that the people are beginning to practice economies.

Charles A. Conant has recently stated that the world's new capital normally available for investment each year is about $4,000,000,000. There are about $6,000,000,000 of foreign capital invested in American securities. If we practice rigid economies for two or three years, at the same time developing as thoroughly as possible our resources, we shall have accumulated, chiefly through savings, capital available for use in replenishing the waste occasioned by war and for quickening our business and industrial life. This was well illustrated at the time of the panic of 1907. For nearly a year enforced economies practiced both by the wealthy and those in moderate circumstances resulted in creating a large amount of idle capital which in due time found its way to the channels of trade, industry and commerce.

HOLLAND.

On the Battle Line.

Wrack and ruin and countless dead
Whose life-blood flows like a crimson tide,
And the spirit is sickened, and humbled the pride
Of rengrad nations whose mercy has fled;
For Hate and the horror of madness instead
Reign where the goodness of Love should abide.
Oblivion's long ages alone can hide
The sorrow of conflict—the terror—the dread
Of the hearts war has broken; the anguish wrought
By the battle of brothers who fight and kill—
Of the widows and orphans of those who fought,
And the cry of Famine that will not be still!
O God of All Nations—Spirit Divine,
Let the Light of Peace through the war-clouds shine!

JOSEPH W. HUMPHRIES.

Atlanta, Ga.

Shackleton in the Antarctic.

(From The Youth's Companion.)

In spite of the outbreak of war, Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship, the Endurance, started from London early in August for its long trip to the Antarctic. While the vessel is away, those on board will be almost completely out of touch with European events. They could not be absent at a more dramatic period. What changes will take place no one can now prophesy, but when Sir Ernest Shackleton and his company return in the course of two or three years, they will have to read many new pages of history, and may have to acquaint themselves with new boundary lines.

WALKER EXPLAINS OPERATION OF "SCREVEN COUNTY PLAN"

(The following communication coming, as it does, from Mr. J. B. Walker, originator of the "Screven county plan," should prove of interest to all farmers and bankers interested in the solution of the south's cotton problem.)

Editor Constitution: Risking your displeasure at what might seem an imposition upon your good nature, you having so kindly granted me space on several occasions recently, I am writing you with the idea of informing those of your readers who have evinced an interest in the working of what is now generally known as "the Screven county plan" as to the success with which the plan is meeting and at the same time explaining a few features of it which do not seem to be perfectly clear in the minds of some of our friends.

One prominent objection voiced by our critics has been the danger of accumulation of the cotton certificates in the hands of merchants or local bankers without an outlet and without means of realizing upon them in case of need.

The ready objection is not a sound one is readily provable. In the first place, the certificate is in itself a good 6 per cent bond. Compared with the bond issued by almost any small or medium-sized town, it is very much more desirable. The security behind it is absolute. There is cotton, on the basis of 7 cents per pound for middling, grade deposited with a bonded warehouseman, fully insured against loss by fire, perfectly protected against deterioration from exposure to weather and carefully weighed and graded; then there is the note of the owner of that cotton, given for the amount of certificates advanced and pledging his credit to the payment of the note, and, in addition to this, there is the credit of the warehouse company, which guarantees the payment of the certificates, as well as the joint and several credit and property of the individuals who are members of the company, the organization being a partnership and not a corporation. So that, in the event of the inability of the warehouse company to sell the pledged cotton on redemption day for a sufficient price to bring the principal and charges advanced, there is immediately available, to make up the deficiency, the personal credit of the farmer and the members of the warehouse company. Therefore, with a proper knowledge of the value of the certificate, or bond, if it be desired to so term it, there is no good reason why this paper should not be readily saleable in the financial markets, or at least negotiable or usable as collateral against loans for the terms of the bonds.

In order that an outlet might be provided, one of our local banks took the question up with its Savannah correspondent, one of the largest banks in Savannah. This bank had the entire plan investigated both as to its practicality from a business and financial standpoint and as to its legality. The business feature of it was instantly recognized by the officials of the bank as being its truest approval, and, after an exhaustive consideration of the legal status of the certificates, counsel for the bank, among the leaders of the Savannah bar, rendered a favorable opinion thoroughly indorsing the plan and sustaining its legality. This bank now accepts the certificates as collateral to loans. In addition, to this, one of the largest fertilizer companies in the country, the American Agricultural Chemical company, has announced its desire to receive the certificates in payment of the notes due them by the farmers in Screven county, and a large number of the merchants and jobbers there are now considering the plan to the end of deciding whether or not they will accept the certificates in exchange. In the absence of regular currency, it will be greatly to the advantage of any community to adopt a plan similar to this one, and the merchants and jobbers and wholesalers of the city markets to agree to accept the certificates in trade, for, besides stimulating trade, it will enable the farmer to pay his back indebtedness in perfectly good exchange and at the same time hold his cotton at his nearest warehouse against the time for another large crop to pile up on his present accumulation.

The buy-a-bale plan was a very creditable display of patriotism and loyal friendship to our country in a crisis which promised heavily for the end. Its effect upon the market has been almost nil.

The cotton pool suggested in St. Louis will, if it is successful, prove of great benefit, but will it be successful—is it yet guaranteed that the pool will be raised? Every day of waiting puts the crisis nearer to another. There must be some instant action taken in a great many communities. We have taken ours here and it is relieving us. We want our neighbors and friends all over the south to get the benefit of our experience and get the consequent relief.

Under our plan, every man who owns a bale of cotton is equal. No matter what a man's standing is, if he has a bale of cotton and it is unincumbered, he can bring it to our warehouse and get his certificates and spend them just as readily as the most influential banker in the community.

I had not intended to ask for this much space, but I would respectfully invite correspondence from anyone interested in the welfare of our farmers and our merchants and bankers who have made advances for the making of the crop. Yours very truly,

W. J. WALKER.

Sylvania, Ga., October 22, 1914.

WEATHER DAMAGED COTTON MAY MEAN SEVERE LOSS TO GROWERS

Warning to farmers all over Georgia against leaving their cotton out of doors exposed to rain and moisture is given by the officials of the Georgia Bankers' association. It is pointed out that losses from this source may, through carelessness and inattention, prove greater than the decline in price because of the European war.

There are other reasons, too, why cotton should be properly warehoused, as shown in the following circular issued by Secretary Haynes McFadden, of the bankers' association:

"Bankers can perform a valuable service at the present time by using every resource at their command to force cotton into storage. Large quantities of exposed cotton are now subject to great damage. In a letter to President L. G. Council, Mr. Mills B. Lane, of Savannah, says:

"It is our opinion that the planter will be as great a loser on account of damaged cotton next spring when he is ready to sell as he is damaged by low prices now. I believe it would do more good if the association could bring about a campaign to make the farmers protect their cotton than anything that has been so extensively attempted.

"Commenting on Mr. Lane's letter, President Council says: 'I fully agree with Mr. Lane. I cannot help thinking that it would be well for our association to get busy along this line and try to prevail upon our farmers and producers of cotton to store their cotton in the warehouses and out of the weather. It is our duty to do dancing if continued out in the weather, and if our banks will take hold of the matter, we can easily get in behind the matter, it will, in my judgment, help materially. I am sure that the majority of the farmers, as I see it, should bring their cotton to the warehouses, if for no other purpose but to turn over the receipts for the credit. In our section I find many of them are holding back their cotton on the farm, when they have obligations which should be secured at least with the warehouse receipts for this cotton until finally sold.

"Get your home paper to help you get the farmer on his guard against the loss that is sure to follow the continual exposure of cotton. Urge them to print articles every week, insisting on the farmer getting his cotton in out of the rain."

ALFALFA.

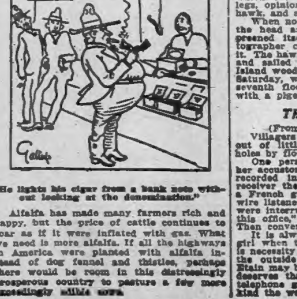
By George Pitch,
Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

Alfalfa is the greatest known breakfast food for cattle. It is a short, curly plant looking like overgrown clover and possessing a flavor which causes the mouth to blow to brighten up immediately and pass her plate for more.

Alfalfa is distinguished for the persevering manner in which it searches for water. When an alfalfa plant begins to grow, it does not erect a beautiful and luxuriant superstructure which dries up and blows away with the first hot wind. It first gives its earnest attention to its roots. If water is scarce enough, an alfalfa plant will grow downward 20 feet before it grows upward any to speak of. Then while the corn withers and the tomato vine becomes exceedingly dejected, the alfalfa plant flourishes and gets out three editions of hay per year.

When an alfalfa plant is firmly established it is as hard to root out and eradicate as a congressman who has been placing government appointments where they will do him the most good.

Year a farmer has induced a 400-acre alfalfa field to grow blithely through the long hot summer, he leads a gay and careful life, skimming his field with a mower whenever he needs a new automobile, and piling up mountains of alfalfa which contribute cheerfully to the high price of meat by selling at $14 a ton. Our notion of the ideal employment is to hang around home all winter and spring reading a good book, and then go out under a four-acre alfalfa hay in the summer and bale up a few bonds in an alfalfa field. One can almost always distinguish an alfalfa farmer in California by the easy way in which he lights his cigar from a bank note without looking at the denomination.



"He lights his cigar from a bank note without looking at the denomination."

Alfalfa has made many farmers rich and happy, but the price of cattle continues to soar as if it were inflated with gas. What we need is more alfalfa. If all the highways in America were planted with alfalfa instead of dog fennel and thistles, perhaps there would be room in this distressingly prosperous country to pasture a few more scientifically silly sorts.

The Life Line

THE VIGILANT HOSTESS.

"Just drop work and run out for the week-end," she writes us. "You shall have a thorough rest, I assure you." And we go—to our surprise—we go. Oh, where is the "thorough rest?" When we'd like to wander peacefully in her garden, we are dragged severely into the kitchen. "You must mope around that way!" she admonishes us. I can't let you meditate; you know you came here for a rest. Now own up that you hate to do dishes!" Hate to do "our work?" Well, what if we were? She doesn't know that to rest is to do what one wants to do, not what someone else wants one to do. She has brought us out here to work—work hard!" we storm to ourselves. "To work at tea and talk." And it's the last time we'll seek her roof for a "thorough rest," you may be sure. She doesn't know the meaning of the word. The hostess who aims at popularity had better modify her hard and strict definition of the word hospitality. She must learn that the best hospitality is sometimes seeming neglect.

She's buzzing in our ears.

A Hawk's Lofty Luncheon.

(From The New York Sun.)

Everyone in the Woolworth building is being an unusual afternoon entertainment so that next time the large bird that has been plucking meals out of the air and eating them on a gargoyle comes around can be identified.

Yesterday just before the dinner hour a big black shape swooped down on a fat pigeon in front of the Woolworth and flew up to a gargoyle on the twenty-seventh floor to dine. Someone in a nearby building saw the unusual sight from the wide and went over to ask the Woolworth superintendent about it. In a short time heads were craning from windows, watching the unique sight of a killer bird eating high up on a cornice on Broadway and Barclay street.

Some folks said it was an eagle, but after a code telephone call had been produced and it was seen that the bird on the gargoyle did not have the traditional feathers, which hung down from its shoulders in tight legs, opinion was unanimous that it was a hawk, or a big one.

When nothing was left of the pigeon but the head and feathers and the hawk had presened itself to its satisfaction, a photographer crawled out to get a picture of it. The hawk cocked one eye at him, winked and sailed leisurely off toward the Long Island woods. The hawk was first seen last Saturday, when he sailed up to the forty-seventh floor of the Woolworth building with a pigeon, and ate it.

The Telephone Girl.

(From the Sioux City Journal.)

Villagers in fear of death were scuttling out of little homes like rats driven from holes by flood.

One person in the village remained at her accustomed post and from time to time recorded into the mouth of a telephone receiver the progress of the conflict, while the French retreated at the other end of the wire listened. Presently her communications were interrupted. "A bomb has just fallen in this office," the girl called to the general. Then conversation ceased.

It is always that way with the telephone girl when tragedy stalks abroad and there is necessity to maintain communication with the outside world. The telephone girl of Stain may be limned in lyric literature. She deserves that much at least. And if the telephone girl at Stain is but one of her kind the world sorts.

BENEFIT FOR BELGIANS TO BE GIVEN AT GRAND

Tickets for Thursday's Society Vaudeville Go on Sale Tuesday.

Interest grows daily in the society vaudeville benefit which is to be given Thursday night at the Grand for the relief fund of the Belgian sufferers.

Seldom, indeed, has a more worthy cause been offered for generous Atlantans to donate their good dollars. A few months ago the little kingdom of Belgium was a prosperous country; its people were happy and contented; its industries thriving and its fields covered with splendid crops. Today nothing is left of the once beautiful country and in its stead there is only ruins and devastation. Her people are wandering aimlessly, not knowing where to go for food or shelter. The suffering of the women and children is intense and thousand are starving.

To help these poor Belgians the relief committee will give a vaudeville show in which some of Atlanta's best talent will participate. There will be sketches, monologues, dances and various other features, making a diversified and pleasing entertainment.

One of the most pleasing numbers on the bill will be a beautiful Gavotte danced in costume by twelve of Atlanta's prettiest society girls. This number will be under the special direction of Mrs. William Lawson Peel. There will be also a remarkable tableau by Miss Catherine Ellis, entitled "After the Battle," which promises to be very clever.

A big dancing number will be put on by Professor Victor Zebley, the well known dancing master. In addition to dancing himself some of the latest society dances, Professor Zebley will introduce three of his little girl pupils in solo dances.

In looking over the program one is attracted by a sketch which bears the rather timely title of "The Call to Arms," which is said to be one of the big surprises of the bill and will certainly be worth seeing.

But these are only some of the clever numbers that are to be given Thursday night and the knowing ones predict that it will be one of the most remarkable shows that has been seen in Atlanta in many moons.

The sale of seats has already reached away beyond the most sanguine expectations of the committee. Nearly all the boxes have been taken. No one can afford to miss the performance. Remember, Thursday night, at the Grand. The box office will be opened Tuesday morning in the arcade of the Grand.

CANDLER CALLED "MODERN JOSEPH" BY NEGRO PASTOR

In the prelude to his sermon at the First Congregational church, colored, last night on "God's Message to the People Through the Adversity of the Times," Dr. H. H. Proctor spoke of Asa G. Candler as a modern Joseph, in view of his scheme to relieve the cotton crisis. He said:

"Atlanta, with its splendid spirit of enterprise, is equal to almost any emergency. Egypt was fortunate in having her Joseph, who, predicting the famine, stored up grain in the years of prosperity against those of need, thus saving his nation. The south has been facing the failure of a cotton market in view of the European war. America has only 21,000,000 cotton spindles, while Europe has 100,000,000. By this it can be readily seen that the larger part of our cotton crop is shipped abroad. The war stops this. Many remedies have been proposed for this. The best step yet taken was that during the past week by Asa G. Candler, who offers to lend $50,000,000 to cotton growers, taking their cotton as security. Mr. Candler does not buy this cotton; he simply stores it in his Atlanta warehouse and gives a receipt. Any time the borrower wishes to redeem his cotton and sell it, he is free to do so. Such a plan involves the best elements of business and philanthropy. Its originator deserves to rank with Joseph as a benefactor. As so much of the cotton is raised by colored people it will be seen at once what advantage this plan will be to our people and how much gratitude we owe this man who regards himself as God's steward in the use of his large wealth. Being a Sunday school superintendent, he no doubt got his plan from the Bible."

Philip Weltner Succeeds Cheatham as Professor At Atlanta Law School

Philip Weltner, the Atlanta lawyer who is well known through the state for his work as secretary of the Georgia Prison association and as former judge of the juvenile court of Fulton county, has been selected by the Atlanta Law school as professor of "common law pleading," to succeed Silas E. Cheatham, who moved to Washington a few days ago to accept a position as assistant in the United States attorney general's staff.

Mr. Weltner's work for the present will be with the junior class only, common law being one of the fundamental studies of the beginner in law. Later on, Mr. Weltner will probably take up instruction with the senior class also.

At the election of officers, just held by the junior class of the law school, Walter T. Daley was elected president; Francis X. Pavesich, vice president; S. A. Gayle, secretary; R. R. Jackson, historian, and A. Chess, poet

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Problems of Today Rival Those of Frontier Heroes

Rev. J. S. Lyons Tells Congregation of Great Opportunities Facing the Church Workers in Great Cities of America.

Before a large and attentive congregation Dr. J. S. Lyons, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, made an eloquent address yesterday morning on "The New Frontier." His sermon, in part, follows:

"Text Deut. 1:8, 'Go in and possess the land which the Lord sware unto your fathers—to give unto them and to their seed after them.'

"These are the words of God to His people as they stood on the border of the promised land. They were looking over into that fair country, which was on the other side of Jordan, 'by the way where the sun goeth down.' They were facing their 'west'—that mysterious charm which has rested upon all nations through the ages. The lure of the land where the sun goeth down.

"Four hundred years of American life has been employed in 'going west.' It is impossible to estimate the significance of the spell of the frontier—'the west'—over our national life and ideals. The 'frontier' has been an irregular, wavy line, ever advancing line, commencing with the first scouts of Captain John Smith's party, as they passed into woods of eastern Virginia, and continuing until the last ox train of weary immigrants reached the Pacific.

Frontier Has Disappeared.

"These great chapters in our national life have contributed elements of strength, imagination, foresight, resourcefulness and enterprise to what is now recognized as the 'American type' of character.

"This long period of adventure and heroic enterprise, which has meant so much in the development of American life and character, is now ended. The west' is gone. The frontier has disappeared. The states on the Pacific coast are amongst our most advanced and cultivated.

"We must also recognize, that when the heroic passes out of life, old age is at hand. This is just as true of a nation, a family, a congregation, as it is of an individual. Many thoughtful Americans, recognizing the passing of the heroic chapters in the physical conquest of America, fear the effect which it will have upon American life and character.

"There are two or three important considerations which patriotic citizens, and especially Christian people, cannot afford to ignore.

"First, with the physical conquest practically finished, the great moral struggle has only fairly begun. The cleaving of forests and tilling of prairies, and opening mines, have succeeded in driving out wild animals and savage Indians, but they have opened the door to a vast population which constitutes a jungle of social and civil and religious problems, compared with which the physical difficulties were mild and simple.

"Viewing the new situation from the standpoint of relation of the church of Christ, we discover that the problem and lure of the 'frontier' which we thought had disappeared beyond our western boundary, reappears at our very door in the problems of our modern complex life, with its admixture of races, so that Chicago, New York and Boston are not American, but foreign cities, with class distinctions, with an unprecedented delirium for wealth and madness for amusement.

Situation a Challenge.

"All of the great branches of the church of Christ are recognizing that the present situation presents such a challenge as the resources and courage of the church have never encountered before in the history of our country. They see a vast country with a hundred and nine millions of inhabitants, presenting a task for adventure, enterprise and achievement, along moral, social and spiritual lines, unparalled. The perils of this new conquest of our country are of no ordinary kind. The terrible problems of intemperance, white slavery, child-labor, tenement perils, disease and all the wild theories of civil, social and religious vagaries, present a conquest compared with which the killing of wolves and grizzly bears, and Indians, the clearing away of forests, building railroads, boring tunnels and swinging bridges, are child's play.

"We believe in a better world, and that this world is growing better all the time, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that sin and vice are more accomplished and more to be dreaded today than ever before.

"Second. The great battlefield of the new conquest of America will be in the American city. For thirty years the majority of the people of America have lived in the cities. The dominating influence of the city is ever being made more plain. The problem of the country church is sore and pressing, and surely must not be neglected while we attend to the needs of the city. Being equal to the problem of the city we will demonstrate the power and sufficiency of the church of Christ in America.

"With this new frontier and its measureless opportunities for adventure and enterprise, there is rising a new literature of heroism, to stand beside the leather stocking stories and the annals of men like David Crockett and Kit Carson. It will contain the narrative of the hand-to-hand encounter with sin and vice, and disease and poverty, and suffering in the dark alleys and congested centers of our city life.

Rival Work of Boone.

"I venture the confident assertion that the leaders of evangelistic and rescue work for the people of this city have passed through more to try the soul and have endured more physical peril from disease and exposure, than Daniel Boone encountered in all his life of adventure in the 'dark and bloody ground.'

"Third. There is a demand for congregational and individual heroism in this situation, which I have described. The physical problems of the community have grown, but the moral ones have increased immeasurably. You have solved many of the material problems of the well being of our community; you have given your people an incomparable water supply, bringing health and life and freedom from much disease, but the problem of bringing the 'water of life' to the perishing multitudes has not been adequately undertaken. You are concerned in the great enterprises for furnishing light and heat to give comfort and brightness to your homes, be just as zealous to bring the light of heaven into the darkened and benighted lives and homes of your people.

"Fourth. Let us lift our eyes for a moment from the frontier which is at our door, and which is so personal and insistent in its character, to the vaster frontier which God is opening to America. Our 'west' has apparently vanished at the Pacific coast, but it only reappears to summons Christian America to be a blessing to the whole world. We resent the assignment as 'policemen of the western hemisphere' and claim the honorable task of being the big Christian brother to the world. The ambition of all other great world powers have been in physical extension and material aggrandisement. Let our program be ethical conquest—spiritual enrichment.

"This conception of the new discovery and conquest of our country opens a door of tempting opportunity for Christian young people, who have elements of strength and courage in their make-up. When in all the history of the world could the right kind of a minister of the gospel be more worth while than in these days just before us?

All Look to America.

"One is reminded today, as the great nations of Europe are flying at one another's throats, of the terrible prophecy of Bismarck: 'The next great European war will be one in which the nations will bleed until they are whi'e.' Every nation at war today looks to America as its friend, and is entrusting its interests to our national care. The world will soon be sick and sad because of sin and strife, and will be glad to have the message and ministry of Christian America to bring to an end the hatred of man for his fellow man.

"If America is equal to the task of its own evangelization, it will be given the incomparable honor of being God's chosen instrument in bringing the world to Christ.

REV. J. S. LYONS.

RECORD OF COTTON CROPS MORE THAN ONE CENTURY

Number of Bales, High and Low Prices, for Each Year Since 1792.

On account of the present cotton agitation the following clipping sent The Constitution by Mr. S. A. Martin, manager of the Southern Press Clippings bureau, will prove of interest:

Year.	Crop.	Price—Low.	Price—High.
1792	13,222	....	25
1793	32,372	....	44
1794	35,546	....	26½
1795	44,444	....	36½
1797	48,828	....	24
1798	66,667	....	39
1799	85,589	....	44
1800	105,827	....	44
1801	210,826	....	44
1802	241,728	....	18
1803	352,384	....	19
1804	369,741	....	20
1805	261,128	....	28
1806	348,965	....	29
1807	335,714	....	21½
1808	271,799	....	18
1809	356,881	....	17
1810	340,000	....	16
1811	269,696	....	15½
1812	354,384	....	16½
1813	380,034	....	17
1814	394,555	....	15
1815	363,024	....	27
1816	457,886	....	29½
1817	402,994	....	24½
1818	447,989	....	34
1819	564,629	....	27
1820	606,061	....	17
1821	647,481	11	30
1822	712,949	10	16
1823	628,650	9	17
1824	762,411	11½	18
1825	893,041	12	17
1826	1,131,987	8	17½
1827	957,251	8½	19
1828	720,593	8½	15
1829	870,415	8	11½
1830	976,845	8	12½
1831	1,038,847	7½	13½
1832	857,851	7	14
1833	1,070,538	9½	17
1834	1,205,394	9½	20
1835	1,254,328	12½	20
1836	1,360,724	9½	17
1837	1,423,930	7½	20
1838	1,360,099	7½	15
1839	1,360,532	9½	17
1840	1,634,377	6	12½
1841	1,634,954	7	11½
1842	2,379,474	5	10½
1843	2,378,875	6½	8½
1844	2,030,409	6½	9½
1845	2,394,503	5	9½
1846	2,100,537	7	9½
1847	1,779,678	6½	10½
1848	2,423,756	6	13
1849	2,866,823	5½	10½
1850	2,232,718	10	13½
1851	2,454,448	7½	9
1852	3,126,310	8½	11½
1853	2,415,214	9½	12
1854	2,074,979	10	11
1855	2,934,651	8½	11
1856	2,653,587	9	11½
1857	3,092,737	11½	14
1858	3,257,329	5½	8½
1859	3,113,444	10	12
1860	3,851,282	10½	11½
1861	2,269,000	20	31
1862	1,000,000	61	93
1863	1,450,000	50	58
1864	1,300,000	38	1.03
1865	2,269,256	33½	48
1866	2,097,037	26½	43
1867	2,218,594	25½	35
1868	2,366,457	24½	35
1869	3,112,603	19½	25
1870	4,352,317	16½	21
1871	4,074,351	16½	22
1872	3,930,598	19½	22½
1873	4,170,388	16½	20
1874	3,832,991	14½	17½
1875	4,110,214	9½	14½
1876	4,474,069	10½	13½
1877	4,773,022	10½	13½
1878	5,074,156	8½	13½
1879	5,761,263	10½	13½
1880	5,661,174	9½	12
1881	6,456,046	11½	13
1882	6,949,756	9	12½
1883	5,712,260	9	10
1884	5,706,542	9½	11
1885	6,575,691	9½	10
1886	6,606,057	8½	11½
1887	7,046,823	9½	11
1888	6,935,279	8½	11½
1889	7,311,322	10½	12½
1890	8,652,087	9	12½
1891	9,035,379	6½	8½
1892	7,549,351	7	10
1893	7,549,817	6½	8½
1894	9,901,251	5½	7½
1895	7,046,846	7	8½
1896	8,757,964	7	8½
1897	11,199,622	5½	7½
1898	11,274,849	5½	6½
1899	9,436,045	5½	6½
1900	10,398,642	8	12
1901	10,018,505	8½	9½
1902	10,757,530	8.20	10.50
1903	10,014,851	11.50	12
1904	13,566,985	8.85	11.50
1905	13,243,328	9.80	12.60
1906	13,510,952	9.40	12.55
1907	13,273,666	8½	12.15
1908	13,828,647	9	12.15
1909	16,605,865	12.40	20
1910	16,043,000	8.50	16.15
1911	14,123,000	9.35	12.60
1912	14,667,000	10.75	14.60
1913	14,156,000	12.50	14.60

Cox Gets Camilla Office.

Washington, October 25.—(Special.) O. E. Cox, of Camilla, Ga., was confirmed as postmaster by the senate before congress adjourned yesterday. About thirty-five nominees failed of confirmation. Mr. Cox was the appointee of Representative Frank Park.

YOU NEED NOT FUSS

With two pairs of glasses if you have your glasses made Kryptoks. Both far and near vision in one pair—no seam or cement. Jno. L. Moore & Sons would be glad to show and explain this long to you. 42 N. Broad street.—(adv.)

FARMERS' EXCHANGE IN PULASKI COUNTY

Farmers Are Optimistic Over Conditions, Declares J. C. Maness.

Establishment of a farmers' exchange for the purpose of aiding each other in bettering conditions was decided on at the meeting of the Pulaski County Farmers' association, at a meeting held Saturday, according to J. C. Maness, of Decatur, Ga., who has just returned from the session.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic held in the county in many months according to Mr. Maness. Harvie Jordan addressed the farmers on the subject of the Lee county plan, and following the discussion the members decided to join the movement. The signatures of a sufficient number were secured to organize under the Lee county plan. It was unanimously decided to call a meeting for the purpose of reducing acreage and adopting other measures to relieve the situation.

"Pulaski county farmers are not complaining," said Mr. Maness. "They realize that they are up against conditions which will become better in time, and are going ahead with business in the most optimistic spirit. The bankers and the merchants of the county are exceedingly lenient, and are a great factor in relieving conditions. The farmers are not selling their cotton. The streets are veritable warehouses for cotton. You can see it piled upon the sidewalks, on the streets and in yards. Farmers are not going to take whatever is handed out to them for their cotton. They are going to hold until they get what they demand, and I know that the bankers and merchants are going to back them up in their stand.

"If every other cotton county in the state will do the same as Pulaski is doing, there will be less cry of hard times. The farmers are helping themselves. They are prepared to raise less cotton and more food crops next year."

CHARITIES WILL HOLD LAST MEETING TODAY

Organization Has Large Number of Destitute Families on the List.

The members and board of directors of the Associated Charities will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the council chamber at the city hall for the purpose of disbanding the association, on account of lack of funds with which to successfully continue the work of that organization.

The general secretary will make his office report, following which the directors will make their final report and resign in a body, asking the membership to appoint a committee to liquidate the Charities and wind up its affairs. All members are urged to be present.

Linton C. Hopkins, a principal director and former president of the association, stated last night that there were no new developments in the situation, and that the directors go into the meeting with no suggestions to offer in regard to reorganizing the work of the Charities.

The organization has on its list a large number of destitute families, many of which consist of only an aged couple, whose sole help has been received from this institution and who will find it hard in any case to go through the coming winter. In view of this fact expressions of hope are heard on every side that efforts will be made to prevent a discontinuance of the work.

REV. J. A. PARK IS DEAD.

Once Served as Pastor of the Walker Street Church.

Rev. J. A. Park, well known former pastor of the Walker street church, died Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock at his home, 355 Hunter street. He received his stroke of paralysis two weeks ago after serving for a number of years. He was 69 years old, and had lived in Atlanta over forty years.

Rev. Park was a member of Rockwell lodge 165, F. & A. M., and of Camp Walker, U. C. V. He is survived by the following children, H. C., C. J. and Sam C. Park, Mrs. L. L. Daniel, Mrs. W. E. Englett and Mrs. G. M. Hicks.

DR. HILLIS TO SPEAK ON FUTURE OF SOUTH

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the famous Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y., will speak chiefly of the south and its opportunities when he lectures Tuesday night at 8:30 o'clock at the Auditorium on "The America of Today and Tomorrow."

He will analyze the resources of this section and will speak of the future of the south, with an insight which will make his utterance prophetic.

His address Tuesday night at the Auditorium, which will be the second number of the Alkahest Lyceum course, will be the most important lecture delivered here this winter.

ROMANS TO DISCUSS RULE BY COMMISSION

Rome, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—A mass meeting of the citizens of Rome will be held on Tuesday night to discuss the proposed commission form of government. There will be a special election on November 24, at which the voters will accept or reject the bill passed at the last session of the legislature.

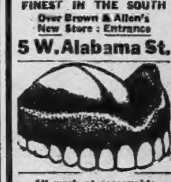
WE HAVE MOVED!

Dr. E. G. Griffin's New Gate City Dental Rooms

FINEST IN THE SOUTH

Over Brown & Allen's New Store: Entrance

5 W. Alabama St.



All work at reasonable prices and GUARANTEED

Gold Crowns $4 Bridge Work $4

Phone M. 1708—Lady Attendant

SUPREME COURT PASSES ON FRANK CASE TODAY

Defense Seeks to Have Verdict Set Aside on Constitutional Grounds.

Assisted by Attorney General Warren Grice, Solicitor General Dorsey will again take up the Frank case this morning at 10 o'clock, when it is called in the supreme court for argument over the motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that the prisoner was not present when the verdict was rendered.

The defense will be represented by Attorneys Tye, Peeples & Jordan, Herbert J. Haas, Leonard Haas and Harry A. Alexander.

The argument of the state will be based on the contention that the constitutional motion, brought at such a late date, cannot be entertained, but a technical attempt to set aside the verdict, and that it would be trifling with the courts to grant it.

GREAT MEETINGS HELD AT FIRST METHODIST

Evangelist Klein preached to two large congregations Sunday morning and evening at the First Methodist church, where he is holding a two weeks' revival.

His subject Sunday morning was, "What God Thinks of the Way We Worship." Sunday evening he preached on "The Lost Soul."

Sunday afternoon Mr. Klein made a talk to "men only," and he handled without gloves the vices of men and of youths, and appealed to the hundreds present to lead purer lives and to "walk with God." His subject was "Christens Come Home to Roost."

Monday evening Mr. Klein will talk on "Amusements," when he will tell his hearers why Christians must not dance, play cards and go to the theters.

Tuesday evening there will be a special service to the young men.

Wednesday there will be a meeting for "women only."

Dr. DuBose, the pastor of the church, states that as the revival is for all the people of Atlanta, a cordial invitation is extended to the public. The hours of the daily services are 10 in the morning and 7:30 in the evening.

SMITH REYNOLDS TELLS STORY OF CONVERSION

At the close of the sermon of the pastor, Rev. S. F. Fowler, last night at the St. Paul's Methodist church, Smith Reynolds, of New York city, gave an entertaining lecture on his conversion nine months ago in a Philadelphia rescue mission and his work since in the mission field with Mel Trotter, well known to those who attended the Bible conference at the Baptist tabernacle recently. A large audience was in attendance.

"Don't it make you hungry?"

Of course it does. And *you* know just how these youngsters feel when they see

Campbell's Tomato Soup

You have enjoyed it too. You know how the very sight of the "red-and-white label" awakens an "inward longing." That is because the soup inside of it is always so good and so satisfying.

Isn't it just what *you* want for dinner *today?*

21 kinds 10c a can

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

5 CENTS

Double Your Pleasure From That 5c Piece!

Spend it most profitably — try this new, beneficial, palate-pleasing confection

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM

Get DOUBLE joy from its new DOUBLE Strength Peppermint flavor—l-o-n-g l-a-s-t-i-n-g!

It is wholesome, springy chicle—smooth chewing and savory—healthful exercise for mouth and throat muscles—good for teeth, stomach and digestion.

It is DOUBLE wrapped to insure your getting the full original flavor—fresh, tasty and *clean.*

Made by the makers of the famous WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

Popular all 'round the world

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM

DOUBLE STRENGTH PEPPERMINT FLAVOR
DOUBLE WRAPPED-ALWAYS FRESH AND CLEAN

Each package is wrapped in a

United PROFIT SHARING Coupon

UNITED PSC

—giving you DOUBLE value for your nickel!

Buy it for the whole family and let *all* share in its benefits *and* the fun of saving coupons and getting presents.

Be sure to get WRIGLEY'S!

Sports

Adair Wins City Golf Championship

Edited by Dick Jemison

Druid Hills Golf Tourney Was Best Ever Held Here; Adair Won the Big Trophy

By Dick Jemison.

The invitation golf tournament of the Druid Hills Golf club has come to an end, and with its completion the most successful ever held in Atlanta was closed.

To the splendid, patient and untiring efforts of the golf committee, composed of Walter Browne, Hunter Perry and Milt Saul, is due the thanks of every golfer who was entered in the tournament. Everyone expressed themselves as enjoying the best week of the great outdoor sport in their careers.

No Hitch in Tourney.

The tournament went off without a single hitch. There was not a kick registered to the committee to mar the tournament. Everyone was pleased with the handsome way they were treated, and to those who know the thankless job being on a golf committee really is, this is praise sufficient for these three men.

To Willis Mann, the club professional, thanks are also due for the splendid condition that he had the course in for the tournament and the splendid condition that he kept it in throughout. It was wonderful, that in such a short time such a perfect condition of fair and putting greens could be reached.

Everyone connected with the running of the club did his or her best to make the members of the other three local clubs participating in the tournament feel that they were at home, and they succeeded admirably.

The weather man chimed in with some beautiful weather, a slight drizzle on Friday being the only day that was other than the beautiful Indian summer that Atlanta is now enjoying. It seemed that even the elements were in the spirit of the tournament, assisting everyone in enjoying themselves.

The Results.

G. W. Adair won the first flight cup, defeating W. F. Spalding in the 36-hole finals, 4 up and 3 to play, after a hard fight. At the end of the first nine Mr. Adair was one up, and the morning round ended the same way.

In the afternoon round Mr. Adair was two up at the end of the first nine, and won the match when he sunk a 5-foot putt on the fifteenth green for a win.

C. V. Rainwater won the defeated eight, first flight cup, defeating A. Davidson, 1 up and 1 to play.

H. P. Jones won the second flight cup, defeating L. D. Scott, 6 up and 5 to play.

L. H. Beck defeated A. K. McDonald, 1 up, in the third flight.

G. A. Howell defeated F. Holland, 4 up and 2 to play, in the fourth flight.

Hunter Perry defeated Dr. T. P. Hinman, 5 up and 4 to play, in the fifth flight.

P. T. Marye defeated J. Bachman, 2 up, in the sixth flight.

T. L. Cooper defeated C. L. Elyea, 9 up and 8 to play, in the seventh flight.

H. R. Calef defeated S. R. Bridges, 5 up and 7 to play, in the eighth flight.

W. W. Delany defeated H. C. Helm, 3 up and 7 to play, in the ninth flight.

Dick Jemison defeated W. R. Smith, 6 up and 5 to play, in the tenth flight.

J. C. Wheatley defeated C. T. Hopkins, Jr., 4 up and 5 to play, in the eleventh flight.

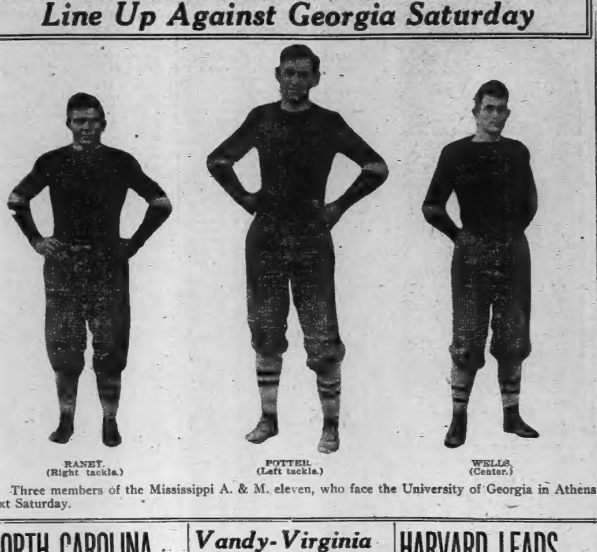
Thirty-six Holes.

All the final matches were 36 holes, and in all the flights but the first handicaps applied. Trophies were awarded to the winners and runners-up in each flight and to the medalist for the defeated eight. They will be presented today.

The invitation tournament idea is going to be a yearly event in the fall of every year. Next year it will be held over the East Lake course of the Atlanta Athletic club. In 1915 it will be held over the Capital City Country club course. Then Ansley Park will be the hosts.

The Constitution has been asked by several of the entrants to think and golf committee, the club professional, all the club officials and every one connected at the club for a splendid time.

Line Up Against Georgia Saturday



RANEY. (Right tackle.) POTTER. (Left tackle.) WELLS. (Center.)

Three members of the Mississippi A. & M. eleven, who face the University of Georgia in Athens next Saturday.

Contenders for Football Titles in All Sections Being Rapidly Eliminated

Contenders for the football championships of the south, east and west are being rapidly eliminated as the football season advances, and in another two weeks, when the really big games come on, it will be easy to forecast a winner.

It will be easy, provided the dope is not again upset in this the greatest year of upsets in all branches of sports.

In the south, Virginia, Washington and Lee, North Carolina, Auburn, Mississippi and Tennessee are still in the running, not having been defeated.

At the present writing, it is extremely difficult to pick out the strongest teams of the lot, as the systems of the coaches vary. Take Auburn, for instance. She does not strike her stride until the November games, and the Auburn team of November is a more formidable one than the one of October.

On the other hand, North Carolina is at the top of her game and must maintain that clip through Turkey day. They be too much of a strain. Time alone will tell. The same is true of Washington and Lee.

Tennessee, Virginia and Mississippi are in the same class with Auburn. They are apparently getting stronger every game that they play. It's going to be a merry scramble trying to pick a winner.

S. I. A. A. Scramble.

In the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic association championship scramble the defeats of Georgia by North Carolina and Virginia and the defeat of Vanderbilt by North Carolina has no effect on their status in the association.

Therefore, this leaves Vanderbilt, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Auburn and Kentucky State still in the hunt for the S. I. A. A. pennant.

The present champions—Auburn—appear at the present writing to have the best chance of any of the teams mentioned. They are strong now. Their goal line has not been crossed and with the knowledge that they will be even stronger, they should rule as the favorite over the jet.

Tennessee's fate rests on the Vanderbilt game. If they are successful in that game, they will have a splendid claim. Auburn has Georgia, Tech and Vanderbilt to eliminate yet. Georgia has Mississippi A. & M., Clemson, Tech and Auburn yet to contend with.

Mississippi does not meet any of the other strongest contenders, unless it be Texas A. & M., and to gain a line on her chances will have to be on that one game. She meets Mississippi A. & M. as well, and as the latter has met Auburn and Kentucky State and meets Georgia Saturday, a line on "Ole Miss" and her team will be gained.

Kentucky State can be tested only by the game with Tennessee. She defeated Mississippi A. & M. but the latter scored two touchdowns against them, while they were unable to score on Auburn.

In the East.

Harvard and Princeton appear to have the best claim in the east. Yale will fight these, her two old rivals to a finish when she meets them, but the Bulldog can hardly wipe out the defeat of Washington and Jefferson even if she does.

Harvard will have a hard fight against Michigan on Saturday, but Syracuse's victory over the Wolverines makes the dope wear shaky in Harvard's favor.

Princeton defeated the strong Dartmouth eleven, and this game alone boosts the stock of the Nassau sons. The Yale and Harvard games will give their final ranking.

The Army is yet undefeated and she may get through the season without a defeat. If she does she will have to be figured in the running.

Pittsburg is a team that has not been defeated and which has defeated some powerful elevens this season thus far. If she beats Washington and Jefferson and Pennsylvania State, teams that gave all the other big fellows plenty of trouble, they will have an equal claim.

In the West.

Chicago and Nebraska appear to have the best teams in the west. Chicago's easy victory over Perdue and the manner in which Nebraska defeated the Michigan Aggies stamps them as having splendid elevens.

Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota are all strong, but the first named appears to have an edge in strength over which they will probably demonstrate before the season ends.

Stallings Tells Why He Shifted Deal in World Series Game

In three of the world series games between the Braves and the Athletics, Gowdy batted sixth, and Deal eighth, and in one Deal batted sixth and Gowdy eighth. Why?

The answer will show that George Stallings, manager of the Braves, doesn't overlook even the tiniest point in planning a campaign.

Here is the answer Stallings gave when the question was put to him:

"Deal is a left field hitter. I noticed before the game that the wind was blowing across the field with enough strength to be of great aid to a left field hitter. A long fly would be carried into the new left field bleachers. I wanted to take advantage of Deal's habit of hitting into left field, and therefore made the change."

Deal made four two base hits in the four games, the double that won the second game in Philadelphia and a double in the left field stands the first Boston game.

The second hit was made just as Stallings hoped it would be. Deal hit a fly ball to left field with the wind carried it into the stands.

The chances are 100 to 1 that not one out of every 15,000 people who saw it noticed that the wind was blowing in the direction of the left field.

Evers Supplants Baker As World's Series Hitter

By Ernest J. Lanigan.

J. Franklin Baker no longer can lay claim to being the only athlete in captivity who has batted .300 or better in three world's series, for Johnny Evers, by rapping the sphere for .437 in the recent arguments between the Braves and the Athletics, got into the Mauling Marylander's class.

The National League Chalmers Car winner of 1914, in 1907 and 1908, ran up an average of .350 against Hugh Ambrose Jennings' slabmen, his record against Fielder Jones' artillerists in 1908 having been a miserable .156. Baker hit at a .429 pace in the 1910 series with the Cubs, and his percentages against the Giants in 1911 and 1913 were, respectively, .375 and .450.

Baker and Eddie Collins are the only pair of players who have twice batted over .400 in baseball's annual classic, the man who won Chalmers car among the American leaguers this season being one of seven pastimers who have twice been members of the world's series team, and the only one.

The other six are "Chief" Meyers, of the Giants; Frank Schulte, of the Cubs; Frank Chance, of nowhere; Jack Barry, of the White Elephants, and Dave Murphy and Artie Hofman, of the Brooklyns.

Not taking into consideration morning-glory performers like Amos Wilson, Olaf Henriksen and J. Wesley Ritter, the high batting percentages for world's series playing positions are as follows:

Hall, of the Red Sox, for the pitchers, with .750; Gowdy, of the Braves, for the catchers, with .545; Chance, of the Cubs, for the first basemen, with .421; Evers, of the Braves, for the second basemen, with .437; Steinfeldt, of the Cubs, for the third basemen, with .470; Barry, of the White Elephants, for the shortstops, with .368; Sebring, of the Pirates, for the left fielders, with .365; Cobb, of the Tigers, for the center fielders, with .368, and Schulte, of the Cubs, for the right fielders, with .368.

CLEMSON-CITADEL GAME INTERESTING

When Clemson and Citadel lock horns next Saturday the first of the games that will decide the football championship of South Carolina will be played.

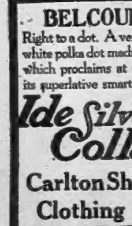
This game is as important in its ranking to the bugs of that section of the country as the Georgia-Tech game is to the fans of Atlanta.

Clemson will rule as the favorite.

"OLE MISS" PLAYS MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE

University, Miss., October 25.—(Special.)—The University of Mississippi and Mississippi college will meet here on Monday in their annual football game.

The heavier University boys are ranked as the favorites, but Mississippi college expects to give them a good battle.



BELCOURT

Right to a dot. A very clever white polka dot madras collar which proclaims at a glance its superlative smartness.

Ide Silver Collars

Carlton Shoe & Clothing Co.

"BATTLING" SHEPPARD STABBED BY A NEGRO

Abraham Sheppard, 19 years old, of 322 Woodward avenue, known in pugilistic circles of Atlanta as "Battling" Sheppard, was stabbed Sunday evening on Capitol avenue by Dacosta Jones, a colored, after he had attacked the negro for striking another white boy. It is said.

According to witnesses, Jones was going to his home, accompanied by his wife. In approaching the Alliance Drug company, 48 Capitol avenue, several small boys fell across his path as they were scuffling on the pavement. Jones, the boys, in their struggle, jostled the negro woman, who became angry and attempted to clear the sidewalk.

When the "Battler" heard that his young friend had been jostled by the negro, he is said to have assailed him with a club, while stones were also thrown by sympathizers.

Sheppard, after the negro had fled, bleeding profusely, fell to the ground. He was carried to the Grady hospital, where his cuts were not considered serious.

FANS OF NEW ORLEANS OBSERVE GILBERT DAY

New Orleans, La., October 25.—"Gilbert day" was observed here today at the opening of the local winter baseball league in honor of Larry Gilbert, outfielder of the Boston National league club, who resides here. The player received numerous presents from local admirers, and Martin Behrman, mayor of New Orleans, made a speech in address. Gilbert's single in the third inning of today's game brought in two runs and won the contest by a score of 3 to 1.

Elimination Contest When V. P. I. Eleven Meets W. & L. Saturday

The first of the elimination contests for the championship of the South Atlantic states will be staged at Roanoke next Saturday, when the Washington and Lee and Virginia Polytechnic Institute teams lock horns.

These two teams, along with Virginia, North Carolina, North Carolina A. & M. and V. M. I. are the chief contenders for the championship of the South Atlantic states. The loser Saturday will be eliminated from the championship honors.

The advance dope seems to favor Washington and Lee.

Overheard.

(From Judge.)

"Tinker has placed an old railroad sign, 'Stop, look and listen' at the entrance to his driveway.

"What's the idea?"

"His wife is running a touring car."

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS THE SOUTH

Tar Heels Have Tallied 308 Points to Date—University of Tennessee Is Second. Auburn Third.

North Carolina leads the Southern football teams in scoring points, rolling up 308 points thus far this season, while they have had only 15 scored against them.

Tennessee stands second and Auburn is third. These three teams, Virginia and Mississippi are the only undefeated Southern elevens.

Here are the scores through Saturday's games:

	North Carolina.	
41	Richmond	0
95	Virginia Medicos	0
52	Wake Forest	0
55	South Carolina	0
41	Georgia	7
40	Riverside	0
15	Vanderbilt	0
308		15
	Tennessee.	
89	Carson and Newman	0
95	Kings	0
27	Clemson	0
65	Louisville	0
17	Alabama	7
253		10
	Auburn.	
39	Marion	0
60	Hamilton	0
26	Florida	0
26	Clemson	0
19	Mississippi A. & M.	0
166		0
	Tech.	
20	South Carolina	0
105	Mercer	0
14	Alabama	13
26	V. M. I.	7
153		20
	Virginia.	
39	Randolph Macon	0
7	Yale	21
62	Richmond	7
49	South Carolina	0
0	Georgia	28
150		56
	Mississippi.	
52	Marion	0
13	Cumberland	13
12	Kentucky State	13
0	Auburn	19
143		38
	L. S. U.	
54	Fayette	0
61	Rhodes	0
14	Mississippi College	0
0	Mississippi	13
14	Jefferson	0
143		34
	Sewanee.	
59	Cumberland	0
6	Georgia	3
46	Chattanooga	0
26	Florida	0
137		10
	Vanderbilt.	
42	Hendersون Brown	23
3	Michigan	0
59	Central Kentucky	10
9	North Carolina	39
113		39
	Georgia.	
81	Dahlonega	0
13	Sewanee	0
14	Auburn	41
6	North Carolina	7
26	Virginia	28
107		75
	Mercer.	
44	Gordon	0
0	Chattanooga	105
0	Tech	105
27	Kings	0
57	G. M. C.	0
97		128
	V. M. I.	
30	Hampden-Sydney	7
10	Richmond	0
28	William & Mary	0
6	Gallaudet	27
26	Tech	7
91		34
	Alabama.	
13	Howard	0
55	Birmingham	0
7	Tech	14
7	Tennessee	17
82		17
	Clemson.	
0	Davidson	0
0	Tennessee	27
0	Auburn	26
57	Furman	0
29	Gordon	0
86		55
	Mississippi.	
20	Jonesboro	0
14	S. W. P. U.	0
21	L. S. U.	0
55		0
	South Carolina.	
80	Charleston	0
0	Tech	55
9	North Carolina	52
7	Virginia	49
13	Newberry	0
56		156

Vandy-Virginia Game Saturday Hard to Figure

Nashville, Tenn., October 25.—(Special.)—Vanderbilt will start work tomorrow making ready for the game with Virginia on Saturday, and Nashville football fans are looking with anticipation to a keen afternoon's sport.

If ever the advance dope pointed to a fiercely-contested scrap, the dope on the game Saturday certainly does. From all indications, it is going to be one of the best and most closely-contested games of the season.

North Carolina defeated Georgia, 41 to 7. Virginia defeated the same team 28 to 0. North Carolina defeated Vanderbilt 39 to 9, and Virginia 9 to 0. There is the dope in a nutshell. It is hard to dope out anything but a close game from that.

The game will also furnish a comparison of the strength of Virginia and North Carolina in their big battle on Turkey Day at Richmond.

YELLOW JACKETS MEET SEWANEE

Good Game Is Certain at Grant Field Next Saturday—A Fierce Fight Is Promised.

Atlanta football fans are in for a real football treat next Saturday if advance dops in this year of sport upsets can be relied upon.

The Sewanee Tigers will be the opponents of the Tech Yellow Jackets in their annual battle, a contest that always furnishes plenty of football and much speculation in advance as to the coming battle.

The Jackets won the game last season, upsetting all dope and copping the game 33 to 0, springing the real surprise of the season. By winning the Jackets received from Captain J. W. English a handsome silver loving cup, it being their first victory over the Tigers.

The game here Saturday gives evidence of being a fierce scrap, with honors about even, if the dope can be relied upon. However, there are many football students who are of the opinion that the Jackets will be the winners by a close score.

Both teams will present about the same kind of a line-up in experience. In speed, they will be about equal, while the chances are that Tech will have a little the best of it in weight.

Heisman took good care of his cripples in the V. M. I. game, giving them plenty of rest by switching in subs and fresh men all throughout the game.

The chances are that the Jackets will enter the game in better physical condition and with a better football team in every department of play than in any other game this season. The same can also probably be said of Sewanee.

If Tech does not eliminate her fumbling, however, by Saturday, she will find herself a sadder but wiser team by the time the game is over. If she conquers this fault, the Tigers are going to have the busiest afternoon that they have encountered at any time during the present season.

It remains for the dope from the two camps telling of what men were hurt in the Saturday games, and what condition they are really in, before any definite line can be gained.

GRAPEFRUIT GROWN BY THOMAS FARMERS

Thomasville, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Two hundred and fifty fine grapefruit were brought to town yesterday by a farmer living in this county and were quickly bought up and placed on the market. The fruit was as fine as any brought from Florida, and shows what Thomas county can do in growing semi-tropical productions. The growing of grapefruit seems to be becoming very general here, and it is found to be hardier than the orange and less subject to the attacks of the white fly, which has proved so injurious to orange trees.

Another fruit of which much is grown in this county is the Japan persimmon, and there are some fine specimens on the market now. This fruit is a great favorite, and the crop this year seems a very fine one.

BLANCHARD'S ASSAILANT NOT YET APPREHENDED

Thomson, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Filmore Ferry, who shot P. A. Blanchard, a prominent citizen of Winfield, a week or more ago, has not yet been apprehended. Mr. Blanchard was shot in three places, but none of the wounds are believed to be serious.

Governor Slaton has offered a reward of $100 for the fugitive's arrest and detention. A reward has also been offered by citizens of the Winfield neighborhood.

HARVARD LEADS EASTERN TEAMS

The Crimson Has Scored 124 Points—Dartmouth Is Second—No Goal Line Is Clean.

Harvard leads the eastern football elevens in points scored to date, rolling up 124 points thus far. Dartmouth is second and the Army third.

Harvard, Army and Pittsburg are the only undefeated teams in the east thus far. Here are the scores through Saturday's games:

	Harvard.	
44	Bates	0
44	S. T. S.	0
10	W. & J.	9
13	Tufts	6
13	Penn State	12
124		28
	Dartmouth.	
28	Miss. Aggies	6
7	Norwich	0
21	Williams	3
7	Vermont	0
12	Princeton	16
111		25
	Army.	
49	Stevens	0
12	Rutgers	10
21	Colgate	0
14	Holy Cross	0
97		12
	Yale.	
20	Maine	0
21	Virginia	0
20	Lehigh	3
28	Notre Dame	0
6	W. & J.	10
94		16
	Cornell.	
3	Pittsburg	9
21	Colgate	7
28	Carlisle	0
28	Bucknell	7
6	Brown	7
86		22
	Pittsburg.	
9	Cornell	3
21	Westminster	0
10	Navy	6
10	Carlisle	0
21	Georgetown	0
74		12
	Carlisle.	
48	Albright	0
6	West Virginia	21
6	Lehigh	21
6	Cornell	28
6	Pittsburg	10
6	Penn	7
74		89
	Navy.	
13	Georgetown	0
6	Pittsburg	10
6	Penn	0
45	Western Reserve	0
70		10
	Brown.	
34	Norwich	0
30	Rhode Island	0
6	Amherst	0
7	Wesleyan	0
7	Cornell	28
67		28
	Pennsylvania.	
14	Gettysburg	0
0	Penn	10
0	Lafayette	0
7	Navy	0
7	Carlisle	0
28		10

YALE STUDENTS GIVE TO RED CROSS WORK

New Haven, Conn., October 25.—Yale students at a mass meeting raised $1,500 for Red Cross work on European battlefields. Former President Taft presided and Miss Mabel Boardman delivered an address.

FRANCE DRAWS LINE ON THE WHITE HORSE

New Orleans, La., October 25.—The color line has been drawn on the American white horse by the French government, according to officers of the British steamer Anglo Bolivan, which sailed from here today with a cargo of 1,048 horses and mules, said to be intended for the use of the French army. The horses included in the shipment were exclusively bays and blacks. It is said that white horses afford good targets for marksmen, and for this reason are less desirable for military purposes than those of a darker hue. The Anglo Bolivan cleared for Bordeaux, France.

DATE AND TITLE

Your negatives at the time you make them with the AUTOGRAPHIC KODAK. Jno. L. Moore & Sons, the Opticians, have these kodaks. Let their salesman show you. 43 M. Broad street.—(adv.)

Georgia Faces Another Hard Game in Mississippi Aggies

Athens, Ga., October 25.—(Special.) The University of Georgia football team returns here this morning from Charlottesville, where they were beaten Saturday by the University of Virginia, 28 to 0.

Coach Cunningham will put his players to work preparing for another strenuous fight, judging from the account of the stiff fight that the Mississippi Aggies put up against the powerful Auburn eleven in Birmingham on Saturday.

Coach Sullivan's team has a heavy eleven that will probably outweigh the Red and Black in the line and a more experienced one.

The game will furnish a line for the opposition on how well Georgia and Georgia will stack up in their game later on in the season.

FEW OUTWARD CHANGES ARE SHOWN BY BERLIN

Less Nervous Anxiety in German Capital Than in London. Theaters Are All Open.

Berlin, Germany, October 9.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) An American, recently arrived from London, was surprised to find that the German capital showed less outward changes due to the war than London. He remarked that there was less of nervous anxiety here than there, as evidenced in the fact that Berlin still shows its usual blaze of electric lamps at night, while London, fearing a Zeppelin visit, has greatly reduced its illumination.

Another cause for comment was the number of men capable of doing military duty still engaged in their customary work here. As a matter of fact most of the military barracks of the empire are still well filled with soldiers, who are to receive further drillin ghefore going to the front.

Women Work for Soldiers.

Another class of soldiers now frequently seen on the streets are the convalescent wounded. The life of Berlin, in fact, centers just now about the wounded soldier as well as the soldier still in the field. Social life is dominated by benevolence for him. Women and girls are industriously knitting stockings and wristlets for him; and wherever they meet, at the afternoon coffee party, at the business meetings of the numerous societies for assisting the sick and wounded, even occasionally at theaters and in other public places, their fingers are busy with their work. Nearly every Berlin woman of the wealthier class is doing something to help. Some are working in kitchens conducted for the feeding of the poor; some in charity organizations looking after the wives of soldiers at the front, and many are nursing soldiers. Most wealthy families are taking into their homes poor women and children for one good meal daily.

Another function of the charity organizations is to collect books, pictures and newspapers for the military hospitals.

Theaters and Concert Halls Open.

The theaters and concert halls are all open as usual, but the attendance is not large. The war has not helped in the light musical farces and in the productions at the variety theaters, and the moving picture places present military films of many kinds. There are sham fights made in very close imitation of real war; but a proposal to take moving pictures of real battles did not meet the approval of the authorities. The government makes it a set policy to spare the public useless emotional excitement.

There are but few so-called war correspondents, and these are kept far in the rear, and never see more than mere scraps of the fighting. Their stories are confined to the exploits of the staff officers dole out to them. The thrill of the eye-witness is utterly lacking in their reports.

Comic War Postcards Barred.

Some of the people in Germany, however, fail to catch the spirit of deep seriousness in which most Germans take the war, and a recent shipment of getting out comic war postcards fell flat.

The newspapers have requested their readers to refrain from sending such missives to the front.

The play impulse in Germany, however, has by no means been suppressed. The other day a Berlin football team went to Vienna and played a match game with a team of electric lamps. The German children are waging war with a seal hardly less intensely than that shown by the soldiers. Wherever a group of them get together they soon divide into two armies and proceed to enjoy the delights of bloodless battle. On vacant lots they dig entrenchments and build forts. Lads of a more serious bent flock to the "Zeughaus" to see the collections of artillery and other military equipment.

RUSSIA QUITS VODKA FOR AN INCOME TAX

Petrograd, October 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—If the minister of finance be successful in carrying out a project under consideration, Russia soon will have an income tax to compensate for loss of revenue through the recent prohibition of the manufacture and sale of vodka. The monopoly had yielded the government annually 900,000,000 roubles (approximately $400,000,000).

For The Critical Man

The more critical the man, the more certain he will prefer the Vassar Union Suit.

The better the store, the more certain you will find there

Vassar Union Suits for Gentlemen

Knit to the form—one suit at a time: Swiss-ribbed fabrics—very elastic; cuffs and ankles knit on—not sewed on—don't roll up or stretch out; specially tailored bunion-holes—won't stretch or pull out; finished like tailored clothes—these exclusive features make Vassar Union suits distinctive.

VASSAR SWISS UNDERWEAR CO.

Chicago :: :: :: Illinois

PARTICULAR SMOKERS

Can Always Find Their Favorite Cigars Here

THE BIG HUMIDOR

Keeps Them Fresh and Sweet

BROWN & ALLEN

Reliable Druggists

Cor. Whitehall and Alabama

NEGRO'S SALVATION DEPENDS ON LABOR

Value of Industrial Education Stressed in Addresses by Leading White Men at Mass Meeting.

At the big educational mass meeting Sunday afternoon at the Macedonia Baptist church, colored, where a number of Atlanta's prominent citizens spoke to a large assembly of negroes on vital questions concerning their race, the general opinion prevailed, and met with most applause when advanced by the speakers—that the salvation of the negro race in America was through industrial education—not through a training in Latin and Greek.

The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Atlanta Normal and Industrial institute, which is a practical training school for negro youths in industrial lines, under the leadership of Rev. R. D. Stinson.

The meeting was presided over by Eugene C. Callaway, one of Atlanta's leading business men. The speakers were Dr. E. L. Connally, Judge H. M. W. Palmer, Joseph A. McCord, Rev. C. B. Wilmer and Bishop H. M. Turner, of the C. M. E. church.

A letter was read from President Woodrow Wilson wishing the school success in practical training the negro masses of the south along sane and wise lines. Strong letters from W. O. Foote, Bishop Gaisey and Dr. Milton N. Armstrong were referred to by the chairman.

Efficiency Needed.

Mr. Callaway told the negroes that education was only a means of disciplining themselves for the real battles of life. "Efficiency is what is desired," said Mr. Callaway, "and your race will only realize its opportunities through enlightenment and work."

Bishop Turner followed Mr. Callaway, beginning his speech by saying a high tribute to the educational work being carried on by Dr. Stinson, and contributing his personal check for $10 to the work.

"I believe God sent the negro into the world to serve the white people—the great great race," he said, "and I ask you to pay attention to everything the white man does and say, that he is the creature of Providence sent here to serve the white man. We might as well learn our place. We are spiritual, lies in our learning from the giant race."

Bishop Turner urged the negroes to strive to attain refinement through work. He urged his race to adopt philosophy, science, in order to elevate themselves to a race of high men and women.

Value of Sanitation.

Dr. E. L. Connally was then introduced by Mr. Callaway, and spoke on the subject, "The reason the negro is being charged a diseased race, and its remedy." Dr. Connally said, in part:

"The reason that this black charge so often made against the negro race is because sanitation is lacking. The failure of the French people to construct the Panama canal, everyone knows, was due to their lack of knowledge concerning sanitation. When your race remedies the want of sanitation or existing sanitation, you will have erased the charge of a diseased race, and achieve a higher place in the world's undertakings."

Judge Palmer was next introduced, and delivered an eloquent speech.

"The great trouble with the negro is he doesn't like to think. He doesn't like to think that he isn't the equal of somebody else. Learn your place in life and accept it. Bishop Turner is right when he says you are the creatures of Providence.

"When philanthropists, or no matter what they call themselves, come here from other sections of the country and try to put foolish ideas into your heads about your social equality with the white man, don't you pay any attention to them, but tell them to go back where they came from.

"Don't try to mix socially with the white people. Develop social standing among yourselves, but leave the white man alone.

"Education is a good thing to help elevate your race, but education alone isn't going to cure any of your troubles. It never has. Only the principles of God Almighty and education combined will ever and have got to solve your problems. Don't let education make fools of you.

Negro Gets Square Deal.

"You are getting a square deal from the white people of the state who control the legislatures. If the white people weren't giving you a square deal, you wouldn't have enough money from your own taxes paid in to run your public six weeks.

"But, first of all, labor. It is through hard work, earning your living by the sweat of your brows, that your race will eventually make progress. I would advise all of you to leave the city and go back to the farm to work and till it. Our races have got to live side by side, and we might as well learn to live together in peace. When your race learns to labor, we will live in peace.

Mr. McCord then spoke in part as follows:

"Stick by the leading men of your race, and follow them. They have the interests of your race at heart. We are going to endeavor to lead you rightly. Respect those amongst your race who respect themselves. Do not protect, as I have of'en done, perjured in my grand jury investigations, the law-breakers of your race. Help your race ourselves by doing this. Instead, ostracize them.

"You must labor for the upbuilding of your race in an earnest and right-some way. Learn an industrial education—not Latin and Greek. The white race didn't begin with Latin and Greek, neither must you.

"Be away with vice amongst yourselves, and don't invite the devil into your homes. Your final salvation is through labor and saving."

Dr. Wilmer Speaks.

Dr. Wilmer closed the speech making with a fervent and eloquent talk on the "Hope of the masses" and education which can be used in the daily things of life.

"We are finding out now two things needed in education besides mental training," said Dr. Wilmer, "one is vocational training and the other is vocational training. It does not fail to my lot to speak of the importance of moral training, so I confine myself to the term point of vocational training. Education ought to mean, not merely a certain discipline of the faculties, whether physical, mental or spiritual, but it ought to mean training the person for some particular job, some place in life in which he can fill, and in which the person can make a living for himself and family. The world needs preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, farmers, but the world also needs, and also needs mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., and cooks, launders, etc.

"I am not thinking now of any particular race when I say this. I say it without regard to race, color or prejudice. Unless the negro, as a body, from the top of society to the bottom, ought to be taught useful occupation.

"My first point is a criticism of my own race for its historic attitude toward what is called menial labor, and ought to be called honorable. All useful labor is honorable, and ought to be honored. All we have to do is think of what we do. We do not now honor it as we should.

"My other word is addressed to you colored people. I want to say to those of you who are in business or the professions, that you ought to fall your own race the truth about manual labor. You who know Greek ought to say to your people, that foolish ideas into your heads about your social equality with the white man, don't you pay any attention to them, but tell them to go back where they came from.

"Don't try to mix socially with the white people. Develop social standing among yourselves, but leave the white man alone.

"Education is a good thing to help elevate your race, but education alone isn't going to cure any of your troubles. It never has. Only the principles of God Almighty and education combined will ever and have got to solve your problems. Don't let education make fools of you.

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How Bombs Are Dropped From Airships

This shows the method by which bombs are dropped from aeroplanes during the European war. The bomb dropping officer is shown as just about to drop a bomb upon the town of Huy, in Belgium. The aviator has to take the machine up to a certain height to secure the proper detonation of the bomb. If dropped when too close to the ground the charge will fail to explode. A little wind-mill apparatus (seen between the protecting bars at the top of the bomb) must revolve a given number of times before the bomb becomes operative. The rush of air causes a little propeller at the outer case to descend before the bomb strikes the ground.

"TIPPERARY" SONG HAS UPSET ENGLAND

Recently an Organist Played the Air at Church War Service.

London, October 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"Tipperary Long, Long Way to Tipperary," the setting said old England quite as completely as "Hot Time" outraged the sensibilities of aesthetic Americans at the time of the Spanish-American war.

"Rule Britannia," and "God Save the King" do very well for noncombatants who don in evening clothes and other patriotic evening watching Sir Beerbohm Tree's "Henry V," but the hundreds of thousands of recruits in territorials have little taste for the solemn hymns and prefer instead "Tipperary" by whistling it and singing it in the city streets, along country roads and in the big concentration camps.

Recently a war service was held at Tyler's Green church in London and many thoughtful and conscientious were shocked because the organist played "Tipperary" as a closing voluntary. But hundreds of communicants were moved to tears by the swinging march tune which Tommy Atkins has adopted in spite of squeamish persons who would force more decorous airs upon him.

The organist at Tyler's Green established a precedent which is far-reaching and the popularity of the march is finding a place in the hearts of composers who are giving it dignified variations and offering it the honor place in a medley of patriotic airs arranged for sacred concerts.

A prominent clergyman discussing the propriety of adapting "Tipperary" tune to be used in churches say: "Really, these protests against "Tipperary" are ridiculous. Why, the tune invariably has been associated with the great sacrifices made by our soldiers. Many of them are now dead, and the tune invariably has been associated with the death in their heroic endeavors to save their country and the honor of their womenfolk is surely good enough with which to end a church service. Persons who possess imaginations and hearts must be moved by such a hymn as "Tipperary." Organists are in a difficult position. Some people might drop their nonsense at such a time of national peril. I would like to point out to them that a tune which is good enough on a dark, damp night to cheer our brave men on to almost certain death in their heroic endeavors to save their country and the honor of their womenfolk is surely good enough with which to end a church service. Persons who possess imaginations and hearts must be moved by such a hymn

COTTON CARGOES WON'T BE TROUBLED

Continued From Page One.

price of cotton again dropped to lower levels during week, quotations ranging at 6¾ cents a pound, the lowest of the week and the lowest in several years, while January contracts at one time stood at 6.95, closing at 7 cents. In the interior primary and the cheapest markets went down around 6 cents, Dallas quoting at that level after the middle of the week.

A factor that contributed not a little to the decline was the refusal of insurance companies to take war risks on cotton shipped in neutral bottoms to neutral ports. England forbade England's insurance companies taking such risks, it being understood that the ground for this attitude was the claim that much cotton was finding it way to Germany through neutral countries. The influence of this stand was to be seen in the week's exports, which were smaller than for the preceding week, the figures being 83,195 bales, against 87,856 last week and 345,248 the corresponding week last year. Exports for the season now amount to 297,175 bales, against 3,078,525 bales during the same period last year and 1,971,375 during the same period two years ago.

A pathetic note was struck at one of the leading financiers of this country and Europe when it was stated that a cotton trade with great interest because of the growing belief that they will lead to plans that will accomplish the reopening of the future markets.

COTTON BEARS ARE BEING CONSIDERED.

Washington, October 25.—Among the few congressmen remaining in the capital today were several southern representatives, who stayed with a view to expediting cotton relief legislation when congress reassembles in December.

A special house committee on cotton legislation appointed in the last hours of the session will meet tomorrow to go over the situation. Representative Henry, the republican leader, was one of those named, but he announced he would not be with them after the next election. Representative Henry, besides heading the committee, and other members are Representatives Austin (Tenn.), Langley, Lenroot and Lever, Heflin, democrats, and Bell, progressive.

Representative Henry's declaration Saturday that an extra session of congress would be called if Democrats gave rise to much discussion. Representative Wilson today made no comment but it was said in administration circles he did not contemplate calling congress back.

NO EXCUSE FOR DEAR MONEY AT THIS TIME

(From The St. Louis Republic.)

There is certainly no reason why, at the present time, money should be "tight" and rates of interest high. Reports from the treasury show that 1 per capita circulation now stands at more than $37.

This is tremendous. There is nothing like it in our previous history. In the past, per capita circulation never had $19.41. By 1900 this had grown to $26.53. Today it is 40 per cent greater than it was fourteen years ago.

We understand the significance of this tremendous volume of money we must consider the place the United States is a check-writing nation. But a small portion of the exchange of an American community is made in cash. To realize how well supplied with money the nation is, we should look at the situation of other nations where checks are not in common use at all. On January 1, 1912, Germany's per capita circulation was $11.85. Italy had only $14.60 on the same date. Austria, a nation where checks are almost unknown, had but $12.70. Great Britain, which writes checks as we do, had $20.95. Today the United States is a nation with the check-writing habit, has a circulation almost twice as great as that of Great Britain and more than two and one-half times as great as that of Germany.

There is no reason why our circulation today for tight money or high interest. It is the duty of the banks of the country to make a heavy draft on ready money and the reserves of national banks on account of interference with our international trade still further diminishes the amount of money. It is devoutly to be hoped that no banks are hoarding to sustain interest rates. This is certainly not the case in St. Louis, we think we should be glad to be sure it is not the case in smaller cities. As for individual hoarding, there is absolutely no excuse whatever for it.

With a greater circulation per capita than any check-writing nation ever had before, there can be no rational excuse for dear money.

WOMEN WORKERS ARE HIT HARD BY WAR

Over 60,000 Discharged From Employment Since the First of August.

London, October 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The economic results of war have fallen heavily on the women wage earners of London. Over 60,000 women have been discharged from employment since August 1. In the pingis district of Islington, 800 were discharged the past week and six others at works, which were forced to close down because the supply of bottles from Germany had been cut off. Some 1,000 women in machinery of Queen Mary's fund to give work to women is slowly gaining ready, the Society of American Women in London, also has a small knitting factory of its own in this populous district.

Mrs. Joseph Willcox Jenkins started the factory one of the women who had a labor exchange where 800 women were registered and asked for work who could knit. They were then put out of work knitting by hand socks and comforts, and paid on the average of three pence an hour. This insures a weekly wage of £1.10 for 40 hours' work.

Funds for running the factory are obtained by the sale of socks, caps and comforts which are knitted expressly for the soldiers and children. Production is expected to present the same to the allies in Europe. Other funds are obtained by contributors.

One of the operatives in the American factory is a woman with a husband out of work, a paralyzed sister to care for and seven children, ranging in age of 3 to 16 years. Her eldest, a girl, earns 10 cents a week in a shop, and the war relief fund gives seven chil. This family of nine depending on the income of the soil on which it is planted.

For the fall crop of wheat, it should be planted about 30 pounds of vetch and 30 pounds of wheat to the acre in the drill row. When planted with a drill one row of wheat and one of vetch should be planted alternately. In spring the wheat will hold up the vetch from the ground. The vetch should be taken off it in spring about the time it begins to blow.

As for the Pigs.

Most farmers have pigs, but those who have not should hasten to buy, borrow, beg or raise on shares. When the fall rains begin, farmers should begin to think about the pigs and get them before you give up. The most economical meat we raise is the Duroc Jersey, though it is not quite as fine eating as the Berkshire. Years ago, of the experience of southern farmers with the Berkshire, we could raise more pounds of Duroc-Jersey meat for given amount of feed than of any other kind. Pigs of this breed that are dropped any time between September and March, will be ready to kill the following fall and winter, and the sooner they are dropped, the better, so the pastures will come in for the young animals to feed on. Pigs dropped "To succeed with hogs farmers should never let the pigs get hungry and should look after them very carefully. They will pay for all the care they bestow. Pigs of a sow dropped eight or ten pigs it is the owner's duty to take care of them and see that they get enough to eat. In many cases farmers think they are feeding a litter of pigs when they get eight or ten pigs. Small houses can be built inexpensively to keep them through the winter, especially the young pigs. Plenty of water, as well as salt, is essential to success in hogs. The flesh analyzes about 80 per cent water, so they require it most cases, and we should see to it that they get what they need in winter, so we can have good meat. The keeping of pigs out of the streams in many cases directly to the water supply, and of course it is always well to see that our stock get fresh water to drink.

This is a big subject and more will be said about it, but we hope farmers will pay heed to the increasing cost the meat supply in the south without delay. Write to the Farmer and Home Editor, care of The Constitution, and we will do what we can.

WAR FERVOR TOUCHES SOULS OF CRIMINALS

Decrease in Law-Breaking in London Since the Britons Began to Fight.

London, October 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The patriotic fervor over the war has touched the souls of even burglars, pickpockets and other criminals. Scotland Yard's police records prove it, for crime has fallen off tremendously since the war began.

"Too little is due the criminals," said Robert Wallace, K. C., in addressing the grand jury at the London session. "For the self-control they have shown during this period of stress and anxiety."

A well-known social reformer, commenting on this, said: "Crime is a crime to the ebullient animal spirits of youth and the temptations of surroundings. Defiance of law and order offers them a means to escape from their dull drab environment and to indulge their propensities for romance and adventure. This they prefer to seek at the cannon's mouth. A great war for a great cause, and stripes for valiant service may reclaim many who have heretofore been considered candidates for the gallows.

The annual report of the prison commissioners for the past year show there has been a general decrease in crime all over Britain. Sentences to penal servitude are 797 as against 871 in the preceding year, while the imprisonments of all classes are 126,140 against 149,555.

British reform, the substitution of kind and helpful treatment for the harsh disciplinary methods of old, and mercy for young offenders, is held responsible for the change.

Farms and Farmers

PROF. R. J. H. DE LOACH, EDITOR.

Address all letters for this department to Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach, Experiment, Ga.

Practical Pointers on "Diversified Farming"

ARTICLE NO. 1.

The Constitution farm department has published a number of articles within the past few weeks on the subject of the diversified farming and winter crops for the south. Many suggestions have been made with reference to better outhouses and barns for taking care of the new crops and live stock which must follow any change of crops from cotton to the grains and grasses, and the change from "buy" to the raise hay and grain crops and ship to the north and west. We propose to discuss these. To do so we must increase our live stock, and must look after our own farm needs in this line.

Live stock cannot thrive without good shelters and plenty of good feed stuffs, or rations of the foods and feed stuffs we have. Our suggestions along this line have been both practical and feasible. We are going to give a few suggestions along the same general line on some specified phase of this change from the "buy" to the "raise" to the newer "diversification methods," which we trust the reader will carefully follow. These suggestions will be made in a series of articles beginning with this issue, and should last till the beginning of winter. Some of them will answer questions, and a practical farmer, they will in a large measure contain independent suggestions from the editor of the department.

To Increase the Pork Production.

Whether one raises the pigs to begin with or not, makes very little difference. We should begin now to plant a crop or rather crops best suited to pigs. Nothing is better for pigs in the fall and winter than Dwarf Essex Rape, which should be planted in small patches or in large patch and some movable fence so the pigs could be restricted to parts of it at a time, six or eight pounds of seed to the acre, and one acre will graze a dozen pigs if they are not allowed to waste feed at something else daily. For planting rape we need a fairly good piece of good land, fertilize it with barn yard manures if possible. If not, use commercial fertilizer in small quantities and thoroughly incorporate into the soil. The seed should be sown broadcast and with a small hand drill if possible, which will insure a good stand. If it happens that a farmer happens not to have one of these small drills, he can sow with the hand and do very well, the fact most farmers do sow with the hand.

Rape should be left alone till the leaves are about two to four inches in width, and then allowed to get somewhat high. Pigs should run on it then till it is cleaned off pretty well. Any farmer can stock rape with a grazed clean enough. The seed can be bought in quantity now and sown for about 10 cents per pound, and will make a set price, if not grazed it should be planted and grazed. Rape does better planted in September, but we succeed very well if we have to wait the first of November, if the season is not too cold.

Some Other Crops For Pigs.

Another crop for winter for hogs is a mixture of oats or wheat and vetch. If planted as late as September the wheat and not the oats should be planted with the vetch, as it is possible to succeed with wheat sown quite late and very late. Grazing does not hurt this combination very much, and it is ready to cut for hay in early spring time enough to make a good crop. It is equally as good grazing for horses and cows, but the pigs do better and should not run on the pasture during the rainy season when the ground is wet. They pack the soil too much, while horses do not do so much harm. In spring it will make, on good land, from one and a half to two tons of hay per acre, depending on the richness of the soil on which it is planted.

For the fall crop of vetch it should be planted about 30 pounds of vetch and 30 pounds of wheat to the acre in the drill row. When planted with a drill one row of wheat and one of vetch should be planted alternately. In spring the wheat will hold up the vetch from the ground. The vetch should be taken off it in spring about the time it begins to blow.

As for the Pigs.

Most farmers have pigs, but those who have not should hasten to buy, borrow, beg or raise on shares. When the fall rains begin, farmers should begin to think about the pigs and get them before you give up. The most economical meat we raise is the Duroc Jersey, though it is not quite as fine eating as the Berkshire. Years ago, of the experience of southern farmers with the Berkshire, we could raise more pounds of Duroc-Jersey meat for given amount of feed than of any other kind. Pigs of this breed that are dropped any time between September and March, will be ready to kill the following fall and winter, and the sooner they are dropped, the better, so the pastures will come in for the young animals to feed on. Pigs dropped "To succeed with hogs farmers should never let the pigs get hungry and should look after them very carefully. They will pay for all the care they bestow. Pigs of a sow dropped eight or ten pigs it is the owner's duty to take care of them and see that they get enough to eat. In many cases farmers think they are feeding a litter of pigs when they get eight or ten pigs. Small houses can be built inexpensively to keep them through the winter, especially the young pigs. Plenty of water as well as salt is essential to success in hogs. The flesh analyzes about 80 per cent water, so they require it most case, and we should see to it that they get what they need in winter, so we can have good meat. The keeping of pigs out of the streams in many cases directly to the water supply, and of course it is always well to see that our stock get fresh water to drink.

This is a big subject and more will be said about it, but we hope farmers will pay heed to the increasing cost the meat supply in the south without delay. Write to the Farmer and Home Editor, care of The Constitution, and we will do what we can.

Correspondence.

DOW PEA.

J. E. K., Sumter, S. C.—I have a cow that has a bump on her neck covered out in yellow blisters and when these break they leave a hard lump in the skin which seems to be sore and produces some fever. Please advise what to do.

Answer—It is rather late in the season to plant dow pea, but the dow pea inscription seems to fit the disease very well. It is a cow pox, the animal should have a dose of salts, and the further treatment unless there is a high fever, is a matter of indifference. If the udder swells and fever hangs on give the following after the salts has acted: Half ounce nitrate of potassium twice daily in the drinking water. Keep the bowels open. Give the following mixture: Acetate of lead half ounce, water one quart. Mix and apply.

ECZEMA.

C. P. R., Morris Station, Ga.—My 4-year-old child has eczema and I would like to know what to do for her. She has broken out on her front legs and scratches and bites it all the time.

Answer—In the early stages of the disease it is not very hard to check, and perhaps cure, but an aggravated case is hard to deal with. Give the child a dose of salts to start with: Aloes, one ounce; ginger, one ounce; soda carbonate, one ounce; mix and give two pints of warm water and give at a dose when cool. Follow this with the following: Sulphate of iron, four ounces; nitrate of potash, four ounces. Dissolve in a small mash of bran twice daily, if the itching keeps up, the irritated parts should be rubbed with Bell sulphur cream or other sulphur compounds.

LUMPY JAW.

H. D. A., Tebo, Texas.—The cows in this section are doing well when cows call the "lump jaw," and we would like to have a remedy for same. A large hard lump forms on the under jaw, which stays awhile, goes away, then comes back again and then gets worse and kills the cows. A great many have died of it in this community, and we wish to know what will cure it.

Answer—There can hardly be any doubt that this is lump jaw, and if so it cannot always be cured. If treated in the first stages and the animal is apparently in good health otherwise, it can be cured, but unless it can be treated in the early stages it is very doubtful. Give the animal one dram of iodide of potassium morning and evening in bran mash for three weeks. If the eyes begin to water too much, hold up for a few days and begin the remedy again. Rub the lump once a week with biniodide of mercury, one dram; lard, one ounce; well mixed. Continue this for several months when the tumor will gradually go away.

If the tumor develops into an open sore, add a small quantity of powdered bichloride of mercury on it every third day. This will eat away the heart of the tumor and help to effect the cure.

ATTACKS BEING MADE ON BRITISH PENSIONS

Only Five Shillings a Week for Widow of Soldier Who Dies in Battle.

London, October 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Five shillings a week to the soldiers' widow and her lost her husband in fighting his country's battles.

This is the conclusion one of the leading London papers attacks editorially the government's pension system which it says is due to the old tradition summed up in Wellington's words that his troops in the Spanish campaign, were only "the scum of the earth." The writer, according to the writer, fails to realize that times are different now and the vast majority of volunteers are men who in civil life earned good wages in factory, field, office and shop.

Indignation has also been expressed in parliament that it is not until some reform in pensions may follow.

In the British army the pay of officers and men is dependent on the regiment. There is no standard scale of pay as in America. Commissioned officers, as a rule, receive a sum insufficient to live upon, from $15 a month. They must have independent means. The cost of the uniform, such as the Scots' Grays or the Grenadier Guards, they must be able to pay, with pay for mess, and expensive uniforms. But in certain of the colonial troops doing police duty on the borders by savages they get as good pay as American officers, but they have to live in expensive establishments.

The ordinary infantryman in the new volunteer army of a million men, pledged to foreign service, are started at $1.25 a week, the same as American. Married men are allowed in addition separate pay for their families at the rate of $1.90 a week for the wife and one child, and an allowance of 75 cents for each child. In the county of London they are given a further sum of $1.40 a week for the wife and the higher cost of living.

A married soldier serving abroad are obliged to allot at least 25 cents a week to his dependents, and if he does not, the government defraying the payment of separation allowance to soldiers' wives starting from the date of the war. Not until October 1 was this money put into the hands of the destitute women. War office red tape also held up payments.

BUYING WITH COTTON TO RELIEVE SITUATION

(From Richmond Times-Dispatch.)

R. H. Whiteley, in The Raleigh News and Observer, says that southerners interested to drop him a line and tell him what they really think cotton ought to be worth. Mr. Whiteley says: "If it's worth 10 cents, he thinks it ought to be worth 10 cents wherever it is, where; and he thinks it would be worth 10 cents if it was over at 7 cents and lose $200,000,000.

Now will deny that it would be foolish to lose $200,000,000 in the process whatever. Also, cotton not being perishable, it would be worthwhile thinking to dump it overboard in anything short of the bottomless pit, as it happens that there is no panic. It is simply a temporary amount of money is needed for general transaction, but in the payment of bills between men of all classes, and the largest depend upon the sale of cotton for real money at a time when cotton principals ought to be as good a cash.

Now, some of our cities have buy-a-bale-of-cotton movement has been inaugurated, to raise money for the cotton crop, and it seems to the controller has ruled that banking concerns should be allowed to treat such cotton receipts as assets, which is a sufficient reason why it should be made cotton as negotiable as cotton itself. Plenty of people are buying cotton at $50 a bale, believing that in 1915 it will go up to $75, and the amount fall below the present price. With all this confidence, backed by cash, cotton is selling at 6 cents. Why should the south worry? Isn't cotton worth 10 cents now? And isn't it really a little better?

Cotton has had money, men traded supplies at certain transactions, but for countries transactions were paid in gold, nations are trapped for gold, and Indians took their pay in provender, and Europe is in the grip of a terrible lake region. In our own rural districts people are coming back days, and was carried away again no better than the day before. Farmers have had gone so far that my fingers became blistered from the operation, and I got out straight, but it was impossible to close my hand, and my knees and shoulders were very sore, and I was the first treatment given me by the Hindoo, and I was able to open my hands as well as ever, and have already gained twelve pounds.

ABE ABRAMS.

181 Echo Street.

Magnetism is not only effective in such cases as the above, but many other chronic diseases yield to the treatment. No matter what your condition, how long you have been sick, nor how many others you have tried; no matter what your doubts may be, if you are sick and are the hope for all who will take the trouble to investigate, and a little investigation yourself that Vital Magnetism is all that it is claimed to be, and you wish to be treated, you must take advantage of the opportunity while it is offered, as an appointment, as the time for engagements is being rapidly taken.

Special Notice.

The present low introductory prices will prevail only one week longer, after which the regular fees will be charged. Therefore it is desirable that those who contemplate taking treatment should call on or write Dr. Mayo's hours are from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. daily except Sunday, and Tuesday and evenings from 7 to 8 Peachtree street.

MORTUARY

(All funeral notices appear on last page.)

Dr. D. J. Reeder.

Dr. D. J. Reeder, son of Mrs. D. J. Reeder, died at his home in Newnan on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. Reeder was a native of Atlanta for thirty-five years and was the only surviving elder member of the Druid Hills Presbyterian church. He is survived by his mother, three sisters, widow and three children. At one time Dr. Reeder was a practicing physician in the Inman Park section. He was forced to give up the practice because of ill health.

G. T. Prear, Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., October 25.—(Special.) The funeral of G. T. Prear, whose death occurred yesterday afternoon, took place this afternoon from the Rose Hill Methodist church, conducted by Rev. E. B. Sentell and was largely attended. Mr. Prear was one of the most popular citizens of Columbus and his death is deplored by all classes of people.

Mrs. Matilda T. Spears.

Mrs. Matilda T. Spears, widow of the late Colonel W. J. Spears, died suddenly last night about 9 o'clock while sitting in a chair on the front porch at the residence of her son, 114 Plum street. She was 73 years old. Surviving her are three sons, C. P., C. A. and G. H. Spears, and one daughter, Mrs. S. M. Russell.

Mrs. R. E. Carroll.

Following a brief illness Mrs. R. E. Carroll, of Lithia, Ga., passed away at a private sanitarium in Atlanta Saturday afternoon. She was 36 years old. The deceased was the wife of R. E. Carroll, county commissioner of DeKalb, and the daughter of Mrs. D. B. Chubb.

Horace Dickerson.

Horace Dickerson, 25 years old, died at his home, 65 Green street, at 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The body was removed to Poole's chapel. Besides his father, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickerson, he leaves one brother and one sister.

Mrs. W. S. Marvil, Delaware.

Waycross, Ga., October 25.—(Special.) Mrs. W. S. Marvil, mother of R. Lester Marvil, of Waycross, died today at her home in Delaware, Del., after a brief illness. Six daughters and two sons survive the deceased. Funeral services will be held Wednesday at Delmar.

Miss Kate Robertson.

Miss Kate Robertson, 23 years old, died Saturday at a private sanitarium. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robertson. The body was sent to Fairmount and buried at Gainesville, Ga., for funeral and interment.

Miss Louise Taylor.

Miss Louise Taylor, 25 years old, died at 8 o'clock Sunday morning at her home, No. 248 Peachtree street. She is survived by her father and mother, three sisters and two brothers.

Quaker Quips.

(From The Philadelphia Record.)

Many a man with a coat of arms has shiny sleeves.

Even a train of thought doesn't always travel on schedule time.

There is no place like home. It's the only place in all the world where a man feels free to be just as disagreeable as he wants to be.

THE FILM-TANK

Way is the simplest way—the best way, anywhere, without a darkroom. Jno. Wanamaker & Sons, Philadelphia, headquarters for the kodaker. 42 N. Broad street.—(adv.)

HEALTH IN HIS HANDS

ANOTHER ATLANTA LADY TELLS WHAT VITAL MAGNETISM DID FOR HER.

A Helpless Sufferer From Rheumatism, Three Treatments Conquered Where Medicines, Doctors and Hospital Failed.

Still the wonderful work of healing afflicted humanity goes steadily on, while daily crowds throng Dr. Abrams' magnetic treatment, patiently waiting their turn for consultation, examination and treatment. Many are just commencing treatment, who for years have considered their conditions hopeless, but who were led to come by the cures they have witnessed, witnessing the many phenomenal cures performed upon the public stage during the Vital Magnetic Demonstration days afterwards, for the purpose of satisfying the public of the permanency of a cure by Vital Magnetism, many of the people who, emerging from the treatment rooms, their aching troubles vanished, happy story, some bidding the doctor goodbye with tears of joy in their eyes, others thanking the doctor," and an expression of praise and gratitude on their faces, and a countenance that is most happy yet pathetic to behold.

Another of the numerous remarkable cures accomplished by the power of vital magnetism is that of Mrs. Josie Abrams, an Atlanta lady, whose testimony is given in her own explanation: Public:—I suffered terribly from muscular inflammatory rheumatism for a long time, it became so severe last spring that I was absolutely helpless, could not walk with the continual pain, I could not turn over in bed. I tried all kinds of medicine, had three doctors, and finally last April was carried to Grady hospital where I spent 28 days and was carried away again no better than when I went in. My husband had gone so far that my fingers became blistered from the operation, I got out straight, but it was impossible to close my hand, and my knees and shoulders were very sore, but I was the first treatment given me by the Hindoo, and I was able to open my hands as well as ever, and have already gained twelve pounds.

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PELLAGRA IS CAUSED BY A ONE-SIDED DIET

That Is the Opinion of Dr. Goldberger—Not Contagious or Infectious.

Savannah, Ga., October 25.—"The government's investigations have led to the definite conclusion that pellagra comes from a one-sided diet, and that it is no way contagious or infectious," said Dr. Joseph Goldberger, United States public health service, today. Dr. Goldberger came to Savannah for a conference relative to the progress of the studies and researches being made at the United States marine hospital here the subject.

"Only those foods that contains too little of certain classes of protiod foods, such as milk, lean meat or legumes (beans and peas) develop the disease," said Dr. Goldberger, "the treatment and prevention are, therefore, very simple. Those who are sick with pellagra should be fed an abundance of milk, eggs, lean meat and beans or peas. If the disease has not gone too far recovery is certain. To cure pellagra, therefore, to prevent pellagra, eat more beans."

Dr. Goldberger is the head of the commission of public health, with this experts which has been investigating the pellagra problem. The result of their investigation is embodied in a report entitled "Prevention and Prevention of Pellagra," which has just been issued by the United States public health service.

FOR SWOLLEN ANKLES OR EYELIDS

Try Buchu Mixed With Juniper, Best for Kidney or Back Pains and Swellings.

Swollen eyelids or ankles, twinges or back pains in the region of kidneys, headaches, dizziness, yellow skin, shortness of breath are sure signs of weak kidneys. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver troubles, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders come from sluggish kidneys. Get from any reliable druggist a 1-oz. bottle of Doctor's Buchu and Juniper Compound. Take a tablespoonful after each meal. Drink plenty of water. Stop taking sugar or sweets. In a day or so your kidneys and bladder will act fine and natural. The symptoms disappear like magic for Stuart's Buchu and Juniper Compound acts quickly on the kidneys and bladder, strengthens these organs and drains all impurities from the system. You then quickly regain your buoyancy and ambition, the dull tiring or the red hue of pure, rich blood. All swellings in ankles or eyelids pass away. Back pains and shortness of breath cease to worry you.—(adv.)

Cotton Export Situation On Bright Side of Picture

Cotton Exports May Solve Two Problems, Says Dun's Review.

Cross Currents in Trade Give It Irregular Aspect, Declares Bradstreet.

Dun's review says:

Basic conditions are steadily improving, although considerable contraction in general trade continues to the war has his stimulated activity in certain lines, but the volume of distribution, both at wholesale and retail, is reduced as a result in large part of enforced economies and checked enterprise. The protracted warm weather serves also to restrict sales. There is no change in iron and steel, except the better demand for machine tools in connection with the war. The dry goods trade is also less active, except in those special lines which are stimulated by the war consumption. In the shoe trade the mills are kept very busy on heavy contracts. The big exports of wheat constitute the best feature of the situation. With declining earnings, which in the first two weeks of October were 14.3 per cent less than last year, the position of the railroads is such that they are limiting their purchases of supplies to the most immediate necessities, and their economies reflect the whole business situation.

Foreign and Gold Balance.

The dislocation of commerce and industry as the result of war is still prominent, yet gratifying progress made week by week in that financial rehabilitation, which must necessarily precede full restoration. The international exchange situation in respect to rates are easier and the coming of representatives of the British exchequer to confer in regard to the very large balance which this country owes abroad is distinctly encouraging. Our balance there is the gold pool of $100,000,000; now as the suggestion goes foreign creditors take American cotton instead of gold would, if it be feasible to carry this out, solve two difficult problems at once, relieving both the south and the banks, increase our exports, particularly of grain products, are increasing, and a full trade balance in favor of this country would assist powerfully in restoring normal exchange conditions. The president is urging the opening of the federal reserve banks at the earliest possible moment and the interstate commerce commission is trying the appeal of the railroads for an advance of rates. A favorable outcome of these projects will undoubtedly be followed by the reopening of the stock exchange. With the government and the business leaders working harmoniously, confidence that these efforts will bring about an orderly advance is growing, and this makes for a better feeling.

Iron and Steel.

In the iron and steel trade blowing out of several blast furnaces is reported in the central west, which is instructive as a structural material is pronounced and similar conditions prevail in the market for steel rails, the demand for light rails being quieter than at any previous time this year. Price concessions are available in various departments of finished products, but both crude steel and pig iron are easier. Not much change is noted in the production of coke, there being less than 20,000 ovens in operation, or about 50 per cent of the total.

Manufacturers of many lines of textiles are readjusting their output to a lessened distribution in this country. They continued to be a fair supply for supplies for war purposes abroad, notably in blankets, woolen and worsted and hosiery, and hospital requirements. Some orders have been placed and business is expected to develop in volume. All wool products for future delivery are firm, but concessions are made to move heavyweight goods. Jobbers still postpone commitments for cotton goods for spring, owing to price uncertainties arising largely from the unsettled conditions in the raw material and the inability to secure dyestuffs.

Bradstreet's Review says:

Cross currents in trade and finance, domestic and foreign, give a very irregular appearance to commercial and financial affairs. The war abroad is still the dominating element in the entire situation, and whatever dullness or, on the other hand, stimulation is visible, takes its rise apparently in the hostilities in Europe. On the favorable side of the picture are to be found the rather better tone of financial markets, caused by international efforts to bring about a resumption of normal conditions in the stock exchange, the cotton export situation and the reopening of the stock markets. Money affairs trade unquestionably shown easing, foreign exchange rates are lower, commercial paper is selling more freely, and there is a better commercial demand for high-grade railroad bonds, short-time notes and city issues. On the other hand, necessity selling still dominates the operations of outside dealings in stocks, prices are well below the closing quotations of July 30 as reported for some stocks.

Many Cross Currents.

In trade lines proper there are many cross currents, viz., the weather, while permitting farmers to work busily, is adverse to activity in the trade in fall and winter goods, clothing, foot covering and numerous other lines in regard to the very large balance which this country owes abroad is distinctly encouraging, yet that balance there is the gold pool of $100,000,000; now as the suggestion goes foreign creditors take American cotton instead of gold would, if it be feasible to carry this out, solve two difficult problems at once, relieving both the south and the banks, increase our exports, particularly of grain products, are increasing, and a full trade balance in favor of this country would assist powerfully in restoring normal exchange conditions. The president is urging the opening of the federal reserve banks at the earliest possible moment and the interstate commerce commission is trying the appeal of the railroads for an advance of rates. A favorable outcome of these projects will undoubtedly be followed by the reopening of the stock exchange. With the government and the business leaders working harmoniously, confidence that these efforts will bring about an orderly advance is growing, and this makes for a better feeling.

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BANK CLEARINGS IN UNITED STATES FOR THE PAST WEEK

Bank clearings in the United States for the last week, as compiled by Bradstreet's Journal, New York, aggregate $2,723,346,000, against $2,266,705,000 last week and $2,625,000,000 in this week last year. Canadian clearings aggregate $17,160,000, against $138,461,000 last week and $150,981,000 in 1913. Following are the returns for this week and last, with percentages of change from that week last year:

CITY	October 22.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,000,000,000	22.1	
Chicago	206,159,000	1.2	
Boston	172,000,000	1.3	
Philadelphia	156,671,000	12.3	
Boston	150,000,000	2.9	
St. Louis	54,507,000	14.4	
Pittsburg	70,057,000	11.6	
Kansas City	56,000,000	1.9	
San Francisco	48,000,000	1.9	
Baltimore	37,118,000	6.2	
Detroit	31,000,000	10.0	
Cincinnati	28,814,000	17.5	
Minneapolis	26,000,000		4.0
Cleveland	24,321,000	1.1	
Los Angeles	23,000,000	23.3	
New Orleans	15,493,000		2.0
Omaha	13,000,000	2.0	
Milwaukee	10,212,000		20.3
Atlanta	11,000,000	16.0	
Louisville	11,302,000	3.0	
Seattle	12,000,000	10.0	
Buffalo	12,000,000	1.0	
Portland, Ore.	12,000,000	1.0	
St. Paul	11,575,000	2.0	
Denver	11,000,000	2.0	
Indianapolis	8,000,000	14.0	
Providence	12,000,000	14.0	
Memphis	8,000,000	41.1	
Richmond	8,737,000	6.5	
Fort Worth	8,000,000	2.0	
St. Joseph	6,000,000		24.0
Washington, D. C.	6,000,000	4.0	
Nashville	6,232,000	27.0	
Albany	6,000,000	27.0	
Columbus	6,152,000	6.0	
Salt Lake City	6,000,000	4.0	
Savannah	6,000,000	1.0	
Toledo	5,000,000	1.0	
Des Moines	5,000,000	1.0	
Rochester	4,000,000	1.0	
Hartford	4,000,000	1.0	
Duluth	3,000,000	24.5	
Spokane	3,000,000	11.0	
Norfolk	4,000,000	14.0	
Akron	2,000,000	1.0	
Peoria	2,000,000		33.0
Jacksonville	2,000,000	1.0	
Sioux City	2,000,000	1.0	
Jacksonville, Fla.	2,000,000	1.0	
Birmingham	2,000,000	28.3	
Wichita	2,000,000	1.0	
Grand Rapids	2,000,000	1.0	
New Haven	2,000,000	1.0	
Syracuse	2,000,000	10.1	
Scranton	2,000,000	1.0	
Springfield, Mass.	2,000,000	2.0	
Worcester	2,000,000	1.0	
San Diego	1,000,000	28.3	
Tacoma	1,000,000	1.0	
Chattanooga	1,000,000	1.0	
Dayton	1,000,000	1.0	
Little Rock	1,000,000	1.0	
Wheeling	1,000,000	1.0	
Augusta, Ga.	1,000,000	1.0	
Scranton	1,000,000	1.0	
Portland, Me.	1,000,000	1.0	
Charleston, S. C.	1,000,000	1.0	
Lincoln	1,000,000	1.0	
Trenton	1,000,000	1.0	
Reading	1,000,000	1.0	
Akron	1,000,000	1.0	
Oklahoma	1,000,000	1.0	
Wilmington, Del.	1,000,000	1.0	
Topeka	1,000,000	1.0	
Knoxville	1,000,000	1.0	
Cedar Rapids	1,000,000	1.0	
Lancaster	1,000,000	1.0	
Youngstown	1,000,000	1.0	
Wilkesbarre	1,000,000	1.0	
Waterloo	1,000,000	1.0	
Davenport	1,000,000	1.0	
Canton	1,000,000	1.0	
Mobile	1,000,000	1.0	
Fort Wayne	1,000,000	1.0	
Evansville	1,000,000	1.0	
Fall River	1,000,000	1.0	
Tulsa	1,000,000	1.0	
Springfield, Ill.	1,000,000	1.0	
New Bedford	1,000,000	1.0	
Columbia	1,000,000	1.0	
Helena	1,000,000	1.0	
Erie	1,000,000	1.0	
Fort Worth	1,000,000	1.0	
Rockton	1,000,000	1.0	
Ogden	1,000,000	1.0	
Fargo	1,000,000	1.0	
Austin	1,000,000	1.0	
Harrisburg	1,000,000	1.0	
Houston	1,000,000	1.0	
Galveston	1,000,000	1.0	
Totals, U. S.	$2,723,346,000		
Total outside N. Y.	1,433,346,000		11.4

*Made up on new basis. Not included in totals; comparisons incomplete.

BLACKS UNDER BOND FOR WHITECAPPING NEGRESS

Griffin, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—Charles Adams, Will Tom Jones, Franklin Huff, Harry Putnam and Doc Cutchens, colored, all residents of Spalding county, are now at liberty on bond in the sum of $750 each, for the whitecapping a negro woman, Hattie Mae Jones, a few days ago.

Within the next day or so it is expected that federal agents will take up the study of the case, and probably carry the matter to United States commissioner Adams with prosecution.

The Miller woman is now detained in the county jail, pending the order of the court, for safe keeping. She was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Adams during the past twelve months. During the past summer she ran away, but was brought back and now faces the charges. A few nights ago she was taken from her home by a band of men and carried to an adjoining woods and beaten unmercifully, being almost practically dead. The next day she was placed in the jail and asked for the U. S. Hutson for protection. Later she identified Adams, Jones, Huff, Putnam and Cutchens, colored, as the men who beat her. A further feature of the incident is the complete purpose of the man concerned in the affair to keep the woman in jail and keep her there and make way with her to prevent the federal officers using her testimony in pending investigations.

Orders Grain Planted.

Columbus, Ga., October 25.—A west Georgia planter who runs the fifty to sixty plows has issued orders to his tenants that they plant at least two acres of wheat to the plow and plant more acres of corn. Acreage of his plantations, already large, will be increased.

COST OF LOCAL WANT ADS IN THE CONSTITUTION.

1 Insertion 10c a line
3 Insertions 6c a line
7 Insertions 5c a line

To pay cash for classified and advertising from outside of Atlanta.

No advertisement accepted for less than two lines. Count 5 ordinary words to each line.

Discontinuance of advertising must be in writing. It will not be accepted by phone. This protects your interests well as ours.

If you can't bring or send your Want Ad, phone Main 5000, or Atlanta 5001.

Courteous operators, thoroughly familiar with rates, rules and classification, will be glad to give you information. And, if you wish, they will write you the ad, taking your want ad to make it most effective.

Accounts opened for ads by telephone will be charged for if your name is in the telephone directory. Otherwise cash ads taken by phone are to be paid for immediately upon publication by check, money by mail or solicitor the same day printed.

EVERY HOME HAS USE FOR CONSTITUTION WANT ADS.

LEGAL NOTICES

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Under and by virtue of an order of ordinary of Fulton county, in the case of Mrs. Ameelia Pendleton, judge of the superior court, Atlanta circuit, in the case of Mrs. Ameelia st. v. John W. Martin, No. 21402 Fulton superior court, under and by virtue of the order of the undersigned commissioners will sell at public outcry between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in November, 1914, the following described property in Fulton county, Georgia, at the place of holding public sales for Fulton county, Georgia, to the highest and best bidder, viz:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot eighteen (18) in the Fourteenth (14th) district of Fulton county, Georgia, and being at the corner of Mayo and Elliott streets and running thence north along Elliott street, sixty-four and one-half (64½) feet more or less, thence west one hundred and twenty feet along the south side of said Williams lot, one hundred and fifty (150) feet more or less south ninety-four and one-half (94½) feet more or less, thence east along the north side of Mayo street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the beginning corner, the same being properly described in the case of Mrs. L. H. Dorsey v. John W. Martin, No. 21447 Fulton superior court.

Sale by commissioners subject to confirmation by the court as provided in the order above referred to. The successful bidder at sale will be required to pay 10 per cent of the amount of his bid immediately upon the sale being cried down to him or forfeit the same as liquidated damages, and the balance of said purchase money to be paid immediately upon the confirmation of said sale as provided for in order of court above referred to, at which time the successful bidder upon confirmation of said sale returns to the commissioners the balance of the 10 per cent so paid will be held by the commissioners subject to the order of court above referred to as therein stipulated.

This October 5, 1914.

CHARLES HOPKINS, JR.,
L. H. DORSEY,
W. B. DILLON,
Commissioners.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Court of ordinary of said county. At Chambers, September 28, 1914. To all of the heirs at law of State of Oklahoma, Mrs. W. A. Smith, of the state of Texas, Mrs. W. H. Butterworth and Mrs. Lizzie Parks, of the state of Tennessee and Mrs. Mamie Hughes, of the state of Georgia, as heirs-at-law of Mrs. Nancy Elizabeth Hughes, deceased:

Petition having been filed in the last will of said Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, deceased, which petition is entitled and a copy of said petition and the order thereon in the court on the first Monday in November, 1914, and order of citation, having been granted, and it being shown to the satisfaction of the court that you, and each of you, are not residents of Georgia; You, and each of you, are hereby notified to be and appear before the court of ordinary of said county on the first Monday in November, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause, if any you have, why the petition for probate of will of said Elizabeth Hughes, deceased, should not be granted and said will probated and established by the court as the last will of said deceased, and why letters testamentary should not be granted to petitioner, MOLLIE BARBER COLLEGE, 25 Luckie St., Atlanta.

HIGH-CLASS office, mechanical and hotel work, wanted by well established reference investigated. Ames Business Agency, 1412 Candler building. Phones: Main 4000; Atlanta 400.

WANTED—Competent and intelligent man as collector for large local wholesale house; must have automobile and those with first-class references need apply. Address, with references, J. A. B., Box 791, Thomasville, Ga.

H. L. SMITH Employment Agency help on short notice without charge. Ivy 2385-7. 18 Auburn avenue.

WANTED—Man with horse and rig to carry route; good proposition; good days work; good money. Apply City Circulation Dept. Constitution.

WANTED—Cotton pickers at once. Apply Dr. J. B. Smith, 634 Kimball house.

WANTED—Experienced cotton seamstress. Apply Benton Theater, 52 Peachtree.

WANTED—International ideas write Randolph & Co., Patent Solicitor, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED—Female

STORES AND OFFICES.

WANTED—Experienced suit salesladies; no others need apply. Grossman's.

DOMESTIC.

WHITE MAID—To assist in chambermaid work and sewing; must understand cutting and mending children's clothes and ordinary housework. Good home as plus. Salary $5 per week. For particulars write "White Maid," care Constitution, Atlanta, giving experience, age, references, address, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WOMEN wanted, for government clerkships. Sign up now for coaching, specimen examples questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 288-S, Rochester, N. Y.

WOMEN make silk bows at home; stamp for instructions. Marshall Company, Lincoln Park, Mass.

GIRLS, learn millinery. Free scholarship to one. Also short course. Brown Shoe Co., 124 School of Millinery, 104½ Whitehall.

COLORED WOMAN for general house work, sleep in room. 238 Pulliam street.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST articles sometimes are never found; others they are found with the chance of recovery, but when found they are worthless to finder, and will get back to the owner if advertised in this column.

LOST—Silver Dorin Box, initials G. L. G. either in or near Kimball, Peachtree and North avenue, or on Peachtree between Kimball house and Ponce de Leon avenue. Phone Ivy 366.

LOST—A moonstone stickpin, between College Park and West End Baptist church. Finder return to W. J. Barnes, 46 Walton street.

STRAYED—My Shetland pony; sorrel, with white spot on his face and white feet. Reward for him or news of him. Florence Heyward, Decatur, Ga. Phone Ivy 2386.

LOST—Gold pin, two hours and crown set with diamond. Reward for return to 316 Washington street.

STRAYED or stolen, one mouse-colored mule with a little stringhalted in one leg. Call Ivy 1612.

PERSONAL

M. FOX LADIES' TAILOR AND FURRIER. Remodeling Suits and Furs. Cleaning, Dyeing and Coloring. 314 GRAND OPERA HOUSE

SANITARY

CARPET CLEANING.

WHEN you clean your carpets work and compare our price you will understand why hundreds of people in Atlanta prefer us. We have us do their work. 80 Old Wheat street. Phone Ivy 2000.

NOTHING better for spring flowers than bulbs planted now. Extra quality. Regular prices.

HASTINGS, 16 W. MITCHELL.

MATERNITY SANITARIUM — Private, refined, skillful care; home; adoption; infants cared for. Homes provided for infants. Mrs. Dr. Hoyt, 1 Forest avenue.

SWITCHES — Sent from combings. Mrs. A. L. Ed Dill service. Main 911.

BEAUTY SPECIALIST

MANICURIST and hairdresser. Superfluous hair removed by electrolysis. Mrs. E. E. MASON, Stove, Range and with Barnes Sheet Metal Works, 61 E. Forsyth street. Phone Main 3667.

Miss Thompson, tailor, 240 Marietta street.

FREE—Our 1914 Magazine catalogue, tonic, Kodaks, Cameras, Sundries. Charles A. Barker, Circulation, 19-21 Peters, M. 4512.

SMOKE EE-M TOBACCO for Catarrh. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Your druggist or EE-M Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MATERNITY home; strictly ethical; best care made over. Dressmaking. Room 14, 63 Peachtree.

SCALPS long-experienced maternity nurse; best reference from physicians. Ivy 8391.

WE MAKE switches from combings. If such, write Atlanta Switch, 79 Peachtree street. Phone Ivy 1942-J.

REMOVED—Lady manicurist wishes your patronage. Appointments. L. 6525-J.

MISS WHELAN, ladies' tailoring, robes and fine dressmaking, 214½ Peachtree St.

SEE us for good investments. Fidelity Inc. Co. Company, 307 Four Candler Bldg.

SPECIAL order jams cooking, easy times, that pleases the palate. Ivy 8681-L.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. H. Brownlee, Attorney-at-Law, Hugh M. Dorsey, Arthur Hayman, Arthur Hayman, Jr., Hugh M. Dorsey, Jr., Attorneys-at-Law, Offices: 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210 Kiser Building, Atlanta Ga. Long Distance Phone: Ivy 2844, 2814 and 2024, Atlanta, Ga.

HELP WANTED—Male

STORES AND OFFICES.

LICENSED pharmacist with North Carolina license, wanted in Asheville, N. C. Give reference first letter; state experience, age etc.; must be sober. Address, 1107 Novelner Co., 1107 Jackson Bldg., West Asheville, N. C. Ivy 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,

READ THE CONSTITUTION'S WANT ADS! —·GIVE THEM A TEST!

BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

ABSTRACT AND TITLE INSURANCE.
ATLANTA TITLE GUARANTEE INSURANCE CO., 1st floor, ground floor Equitable building. Main 4187.

ART SQUARE AND RUG WEAVERS.
Texas Old Were-Out Carpets.
COLONIAL RUG MILLS
Particulars, G. C. WINCHESTER, 189 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA. Ivy 876.

CARPET CLEANING—UPHOLSTERING.
SANITARY CARPET CLEANING CO. Phone Main 941. Our work and prices are right. Old carpets cut into art squares. 89 Old Wheat street.
H. M. COX Oriental Rugs like new; furniture repairing. 146 Auburn. R. 6125-J.

COAL.
$4.50—COAL—$4.50
DELIVER PELICAN LUMP. Phone M. 666-J. GATE CITY COAL CO.
W. C. HARKEY SAND CO.
Best Red Ash Jellico Lump, $4.75. 612 Decatur St. Phones 3475.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
WE do all kinds of house repairing, tinting and painting a specialty; if you want it we ask. Main 1931-J; Main 5095-J; Atlanta 1193. Atlanta Builders and Tinters.
L. Y. CARTER Stove and office fixtures. Phone Ivy 2174. Prices right. Repair work. 21 Peters street. Main 1661.

CONTRACTING AND PAINTING.
T. M. CANNON Painting, Tinting. Satisfaction guaranteed. 184 Walton st. Main 1938.

CHINA PAINTING.
STUDIO CHINA PAINTING, water color, special occasions given prompt attention. Firing a specialty. 146 E. Pine. Ivy 2449-J.

FURNITURE REPAIRING.
GUARANTEE FURNITURE REPAIRING & UPHOLSTER. ING CO. Wheat turning. W. B. CONNER, PROP. Atlanta 2494.

GRADING.
CITY COAL AND GRADING COMPANY does all kinds of grading. Phone 1618.

HAIRDRESSING PARLORS.
THE CLAYTON SCHOOL, manicuring, chiropodist and hairdressing parlors; facial massage. Main 1711. 15 N. Hunter

HATTERS.
OLD HATS MADE NEW—Satisfaction guaranteed. Hats cleaned and given prompt attention. ATLANTA HATTERS, 10 EAST HUNTER ST.

HOUSE CLEANER.
WALTER HANDLEY, General House Cleaner. Phone Ivy 5159-J. 14 Chilton St.

JEWELRY REPAIRING.
R. A. DAVIS 230 Decatur st. Bell Phone Main 2064. Repairer of fine watches and jewelry.

KEYS AND LOCKSMITHS.
WEST ENDKEY AND LOCKSMITH Sewing machines; work guaranteed. 36 Decatur St. West. 79.

MINUTE MESSENGERS.
MILLER'S MINUTE MEN on the minute. Phone 58 or Ivy 4872.

LUMBER.
R. J. CRAIG & CO., INC. 1 DECATUR STREET. Bell Phone Main 5042. Atlanta phone 1724.
TERRY BRO. CO. Lumber, Lath, Shingles.
LAWN WORK, GRADING, SODDING.
FOR wood, earth, cow-pen or stable manure, see Henry Williams, 114 Johnson avenue. Bell phone Ivy 3125-J. Lawn work a specialty.

MATTRESSES.
Why throw your old cotton mattress away? We make it good as new for small cost.
AMERICAN MATTRESS CO. Bell phone Main 486. Atl. Phone 1697.

MONUMENTS.
CHEROKEE Marble and Granite Works, 66 Peachtree. Main 1898. Corner E. Hunter and Terry streets.

MATTRESS MANUFACTURERS.
ATLANTA MATTRESS CO. MANUFACTURERS and dealers in renovating. 374 Piedmont ave. Ivy 2847. Atlanta 4847.

NEW HELIOGRAPHING.
MULTIGRAPHING AMERICAN CALL AND WIRE CO. 825 CANDLER ANNEX. IVY 2488.

NEW RUBBER TIRES.
PUT on your buggy carriage, repaired, repainted and re-covered. Robert Mitchell, 237-239 Edgewood avenue. Ivy 2078.

PAINTING.
ALL KINDS of vehicles painted automobiles a specialty. Rear 178 East Hunter Atlanta phone 1528.

PAINTING AND WALL TINTING.
D. J. VICKERY CAN save you money. 19 East Mitchell St. Main 3846; Atlanta 2095-J.
PIPE, WORK—WALL TINTING.
PAINTING, tinting of radiators, removing paint off floors. J. Lanford, M. 52-J.

PLUMBING.
LOFTIS PLUMBING COMPANY, repair work given prompt attention; work guaranteed. No. 2 Cone St. Both phones.

RUGS CLEANED.
CLEAN 9x12 rugs for $1; make them look like new. Ivy 5273-J.

ROOF REPAIRING.
MOONEY Repairs all kinds. Roofing specialty. Prices reasonable. Call Ivy 998.

SHOE REPAIRING.
SHOES HALF-SOLED AND SEWED, 50 CENTS AT GWINNEP SHOE SHOP, 6 Luckie st., opposite Piedmont Hotel. Both phones. In a hurry? Call Tazlosh Company for auto rent service.
New York Shoe Hospital
HALF-SOLES sewed, 50c up; rubber heels, 40c. Across from courthouse. 47 S. Pryor street.

STOVES AND RANGES.
DAN THE FIXER
REPAIRING of all kinds of stoves, chimneys swept, stoves reset. No. 9 East Mitchell. Main 2058.

TINNER.
Phone E. S. O'Rear, Ivy 7716.
FOR sale, 10 tin cans, 1 gallon, extra quality; all work guaranteed. Stops your leaky roof.

TAILORING, CLEANING, PRESSING.
REGAL Tailoring Shop. Special method steam cleaning and pressing guaranteed. Suits to order. 152 W. Mitchell. A. P. 729.
SUITS PRESSED WHILE YOU WAIT. Ryan & Williams, 14 Mitchell. Atlanta phone 3238.
OLD Pressing Club. 714 Marietta street. Atlanta phone 932.
J. W. BAILEY.
HIGH-CLASS cleaning, pressing, altering and repairing. 46 Peachtree St. Ivy 2586-J.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.
HARDAGE & THOMAS
PUBLIC TRANSFER—We move you on short notice; right prices. Phone Doc. 121. All Cash and we will do the rest.
Mayfield Transfer and Storage Co. moves you carefully. 141 Grant St. M. 4122. Ivy 126.

WINDOW GUARDS BURGLAR PROOF.
SOUTHERN Wire & Iron Works. 68 Marietta St. Phones 5266.

TINNERS.
ENOX & MAIER CO. REPAIR tin, slate and metal work. 297 Marietta st. Main 5258.

THE STOVE MAN.
W. R. BEASLEY STOVES, ranges and furnaces repairing. 141 Marietta street. Phone Main 5414. Atlanta 6759—A.

TILE & GRATE REPAIRING.
FIREPLACES Mantels, grate boxes. Manuel and Tile Co. Main 4187.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES REPAIRED.
TAILORED AND REPAIRED.
ROUNTREE'S, 10 WHITEHALL STREET. Phone Bell, Main 3174. Atlanta 3494.

UMBRELLAS—Wholesale and Retail.
UMBRELLAS Buy from makers; keep profits for yourself. Save money. All prices and kinds with detachable handles. Taylor Umbrella Co., 5 Viaduct Place.

AUCTION SALES.

THE SOUTHERN AUCTION AND SALVAGE COMPANY, at 99 South Pryor, will buy or sell your furniture, household goods or piano. Phone Bell, Main 2206.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

Expert Public Stenographer
Telephone Ivy 7711.
1117 Healey Building.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—Department store in flourishing Georgia city, wants assistant manager. Applicant will be required to take small financial interest in the business to insure best service; must also agree to sell interest back to present owners in case his services are not satisfactory. Salary, $1152 per month. Address "Manager," Box F-301, care Constitution.

A PROMINENT collection agency, known throughout the country for integrity and efficiency, will sell the agency for Atlanta, to a party that can furnish the best of references as to character, etc. Box F-301, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—The best and most popular cafe in Athens, Ga.; entire building remodeled, equipped and furnished with the best of fixtures. An up-to-date location; easy terms. For further information write Manager Cafe, Chris Jones, Proprietor, Athens, Ga.

FOR SALE
MOVING PICTURE SHOW in one of the best towns in Florida, cause for selling other business. Box A, Ocoee, Fla.
City Coal Co. Furnace coal. Phone Ivy 1918.

WANTED—An idea. Who can think of some one thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write for our $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted. Manager, Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

STRAWBERRIES and Asparagus plants set now will begin bearing next spring. Ask for order.
HASTINGS, 16 W. MITCHELL

SEED AND PET STOCK

PIGS
FANCY Berkshire pigs, young boars, bred and open gilts, royally bred, perfect type, as good as can be grown. Prices right. Pair View Farm, Bellwood, Ga.

WE are headquarters for poultry supplies, feeds and remedies of all kinds. Phone orders.
HASTINGS, 16 W. MITCHELL

PLANTS.
ORDER AT ONCE—Trees, shade trees, fruit trees, pecan trees, rose bushes, grape vines, hedge and ornamentals. Stock for November delivery. Concord Nurseries, R. F. D. 3, Atlanta, Ga. Phone Ivy 2721.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS Large, nice flowers. Ivy 6637-J.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

SEED OATS.
HASTINGS' 100 bushels oats, pure, sound, bright, sound and free from all noxious grass or weed seeds, $1 bushel, 10 bushels or more, 90c bushel. Pair View Farm, Pallemont, Ga.

FOR SALE—Crimson Clover, Winter Vetch, Red Oats, Georgia Rye, Pasture Grasses and Wheat.
HASTINGS, 16 W. MITCHELL

CENTRAL PARK lawn grass, bliss grass, English rye grass, seed wheat. Plant now. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 35 South Pryor street.

SNEED NURSERIES will mail you catalog free on request. Fruit trees, ornamentals, shade trees, Privet hedge, pecan trees, etc. Morrow, Ga.

DAFFODILS, jonquils, buttercups, Sallie Plant. 4pc. 16 Kirkwood Rd. Dec. 16th.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE—Splendid saddle and buggy horse. Gentle, reliable breed. Four years, smooth, easy and graceful stepper. Gentle. She is a beauty. Price $125. Address Box 1, City her. Pretty bay, two white stockings. Address F. O. Box 1, City or phone Ivy 3-J.

FOR sale, carry, Cobb harness, Harmony burro, at 166 Jackson st. Ivy 6618.

POULTRY

THE Poultry Department of Hastings Farm has a surplus lot of fine White Leghorns to dispose of, Rhode Island Reds, will sell them in pens of ten hens and one cockerel for $15 per pen; also have a few pens of their prime. They will pay for themselves in a few weeks. They are pure-bred, farm-raised. It is seldom that stock of this class is offered at such low prices, especially at this season of the year. We can deliver immediately and expect to sell them quickly. H. G. Hastings & Co., 16 West Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Live Stock

LIVE PONIES FOR SALE. A. E. Hewett, Bowling Green, Ky.

MEDICAL

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy and Cotton Root Pills are safe and reliable treatment for irregularities. Trial box by mail $1. Pennyroyal Chemical Co., Box 1, North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. DR. E. BOWEN, SMITH, 156 West Peachtree. Ivy 469. Diseases of women and children; electric treatment in chronic diseases.

MONEY TO LOAN

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS
TO LEND on Atlanta homes or business property, at lowest rates. Advanced to builders. Write or call
S. W. CARLSON
413-14 Empire Building.
Broad and Marietta Streets.

5 PER CENT straight interest for money loaned on Atlanta property, repayable in 120 monthly installments. W. B. Smith, 708 Fourth National Bank Building.

$1,000 AND $500 on good city residence property. Purchase money notes bought. GEO. H. MOONEY, 1107 Candler Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—NO COMMISSION. 6 per cent. Long time. Atlanta Mortgage Co., 211 GRANT BLDG. BOTH PHONES.

MONEY TO LOAN; we can make some loans on improved real estate, 4 and 5 years. The Merchants & Mechanics' Savings & Loan Co., 109 Grant Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ATLANTA RESIDENCES and suburban real estate at current rates. Interest only. Advanced to builders. Write or call
S. W. CARLSON
413-14 Empire Building.
Broad and Marietta Streets.

5 PER CENT straight interest for money loaned on Atlanta property, repayable in 120 monthly installments. W. B. Smith, 708 Fourth National Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN, either straight or on monthly plan, on Atlanta and suburban property. Jacob Elsas, 26 Edgewood avenue.

WE place either $2,500 loan or two, $1,250 loans on Atlanta improved property. W. C. Thaxton, 214 Peachtree St. Main 4122.

MONEY TO LOAN on Atlanta real estate. W. H. Stone Company, 14th Nat'l Bank Bldg.

MONEY to lend on improved real estate. C. C. McGehee, Jr., 632 to 634 Empire Bldg.

MONEY loaned on Atlanta residence property. Purchase money notes bought. GEO. H. MOONEY, 1107 Candler Building.

FARM LOANS—We place loans in any amount on improved farm lands in Georgia. Trust Department Mortgage Company, Good Building.

WE HAVE FUNDS FOR LOANS AND NEGOTIATE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE NOTES. L. H. ZURLINE AND EDWARD ROBERTS, 1001 EMPIRE BLDG. MAIN 5280.

MONEY TO LOAN, either straight or on monthly plan, on Atlanta and suburban property. Jacob Elsas, 26 Edgewood avenue.

$1,250

ADDITIONAL COUNTIES DECIDE TO CUT COTTON

More Foodstuffs to Be Planted in Warren, Greene, Carroll and Gordon.

Additional reports of cotton meetings held Saturday in response to Governor John M. Slaton's proclamation are in line with those already published, in that they show a unanimous determination on the part of the farmers to cut down the cotton acreage next year very materially and to do this by their own efforts.

Governor Is Indorsed.

Warrenton, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—In response to the proclamation by Governor Slaton, Ordinary P. M. Hill presided at a gathering in the courthouse today. Several speeches were made and the plans of asking the governor to call an extra session of the legislature and also the Lee county corporation plan, were discussed. Action was taken looking to the adoption of either on account of the small number of planters present, but a resolution was adopted directing the chairman to appoint a committee to advertise a meeting for Saturday, October 31, and also to work out some plan or plans favorable to the object desired.

Most of the addresses made today indicated that the people are inclined to the idea that every man in this crisis must do the very best he can and work out his own salvation by reducing his cotton acreage and raising his own supplies without being forced to do so by law. Included in the resolution passed today was an amendment that the meeting indorsed the action of Governor Slaton in not calling an extra session of the legislature at this time.

Greene to Cut Cotton.

Greensboro, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—A large number of the farmers and business men of Greene county met in the courthouse today. Hon. James R. Park, chairman, called the meeting to order.

These resolutions were adopted:

"That for the year 1915 no more than one-third of all lands cultivated in this county be planted in cotton, and that the remainder be devoted to the raising of food supplies; the increasing of our dairy interest and the raising of live stock; that landlords rent their farms for 1915 to tenants, whenever rented, with one-half of the rent payable in cotton and the other half payable in other farm products; that all creditors of every description be as lenient as possible with their debtors and that no creditor press his claim for collection unless it is absolutely necessary to protect his interest, and that all debtors do the right thing towards their creditors."

A committee was appointed, one from each militia district, to see all the farmers in their respective districts and report at the next meeting how many would sign pledges to carry out the above.

Carroll Favors Lee Plan.

Carrollton, Ga., October 25.—At a mass meeting of the citizens of Carroll county held yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:

"That a telegram be sent to the president of the United States embodying the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we urgently request the attention of the president and of congress to the platform pledge of the democratic party to a 'Rural Credit System,' and urge that congress do not adjourn without the passage of a broad and non-sectional rural credit measure.

"That the 'Lee County Plan' be favored and adopted and that the chairman appoint a committee of three (including himself) with power to designate the committee (one from each militia district) whose duty it shall be to secure the requisite 75 per cent of signatures from the cotton growers of the county to agree that the 'Cotton Growers Association' under the Lee county plan be organized.

"That the farmers of Carroll county request all ginners and fertilizer manufacturers to use cotton bagging and bags for baling cotton and transporting fertilizers."

Gordon to Cut Cotton.

Calhoun, Ga., October 25.—(Special.)—At the cotton meeting held here yesterday, it was decided that seven and one-half acres should be the maximum to the plow. A good number of the most prominent farmers of the county were present and addresses were made by R. G. Robinson, Judge T. W. Harbin and W. Tribble. Every farmer present pledged himself to plant not more than seven and one-half acres of cotton to the plow, and committees were appointed from each militia district to secure the pledges of every farmer in their respective districts to not plant more than this amount.

No action was taken in regard to a special session of the legislature.

J. J. HARDY PASSES AWAY AT HOME IN LAVONIA

Lavonia, Ga., October 25.—(Special.) J. J. Hardy, aged 73, died at his home in Lavonia Thursday night, October 22, after an illness lasting six weeks.

Mr. Hardy was one of the prominent citizens of this section. He was editor of the first paper in Lavonia and is well known by members of the Georgia press. He had lived in Lavonia for many years and was identified with almost every step of progress the town has made. He leaves a wife, sister and five children. He served with honor for three years during the civil war.

COMMITTEE NEEDS CASH FOR DEMOCRATIC FIGHT

Washington, October 25.—Thomas J. Pence, in charge of democratic national committee headquarters, announced tonight that payment of bills since the preparation of Treasurer Wells' recent report had wiped out the committee's balance and left a deficit of about $12,500. The indebtedness was incurred for printing.

OVER 3,000 BIG BANKS PLEDGE FINANCIAL HELP

Continued From Page One.

working to pledge the farmer to a reduction of the cotton crop, this campaign is based on the fact that 80 per cent of the cotton farmers are more or less dependent on bankers or supply merchants for credit. This credit in the past has been based largely on cotton acreage, and the farmers working under that system are not in a position to change their methods without the aid of the banker or the merchant.

The new plan is a reversal of the credit system of the cotton states, where, heretofore, the average farmer, in securing advances to make a crop, had to show that he would plant enough cotton to pay the debt. Now it is proposed to base credit on less cotton and more food crops.

This will emancipate millions of farmers from the one-crop system, which has retarded the progress of diversified farming in the south for half a century and the new policy will make of the south a great corn and cattle region with cotton as a surplus crop.

CORN RECORDS.

This statement is based on the fact that the highest records for corn production were made within the past five years in Georgia, the Carolinas and Alabama, where yields of more than 200 bushels per acre are authenticated. The total yield in seven southeastern states has risen from 228,000,000 to 383,000,000 bushels in four years.

In September letters were sent to all bank presidents in the cotton region explaining the plan and asking that a pledge of co-operation be signed and returned on a postal card. A majority have signed the pledge and mailed it back. Numbers of them have sent with the pledge letters commending the movement in the strongest terms.

This is the pledge they signed:

"I will be glad to co-operate with the plan outlined in your letter to cut down the 1915 cotton crop one-half. My policy will be to extend financial aid to those who do this and to discourage in every proper way the planting of more than half this year's acreage in cotton, the other half to be planted in grain and food crops.

"I will confer with the supply merchants of this community and urge them to adopt the same policy."

PLEDGES BY STATES.

The replies up to October 24 were as follows:

Alabama	335
Arkansas	349
Georgia	817
Louisiana	114
Mississippi	177
North Carolina	190
Oklahoma	448
South Carolina	166
Texas	726
Tennessee	113
Total	3,941
Post mark indistinct	69
Total	4,010

ECONOMIC REVOLUTION.

A statement by Mell R. Wilkinson, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, shows that this is nothing less than an economic revolution in the south. He says:

"We know from a flood of inquiries that the north is intensely interested in the south. This is a friendly interest, aroused by the fact that the cotton states are confronted with the most difficult financial problem they have had to deal with since the civil war. The northern people want to know what the south is doing to overcome these difficulties. Being its actual or prospective creditors on a large scale, they wish to know whether the people of these states will be able to meet their obligations.

"The ability of the south to do this depends upon the marketing of its cotton. Just now cotton is selling 30 per cent below the cost of production. It has neither an open market nor a fair price, because of the surplus caused by the European war, which closed thousands of mills and cut off a large part of the demand for cotton.

"The work undertaken by the chamber of commerce is intended to accomplish two great objects, either of which will be worth millions to the south.

"One is to wipe out the cotton surplus and re-establish the market for cotton. This answers all the questions of the north.

"The other is to replace the one crop system of the south with diversified farming. This means that the south will become the great grain and cattle region of this continent, as other section has produced as much corn per acre under favorable conditions. Soil, seed and culture being equal, a month more of sunshine makes more corn. This is why 3,040 Georgia boys last year averaged nearly 60 bushels of corn to the acre and 76 made over 100.

"To accomplish these objects, we have undertaken and performed no less task than to marshal the financial resources of the south behind the farmer in his supreme effort to emancipate himself from the all-cotton system. His struggle for economic independence began with the advent of the boll weevil and will be finished under the whip and spur of war."

"We believe from bankers show a spirit of grim determination on the part of bankers, supply merchants and farmers to cut next year's cotton crop in half.

STRIKES KEYNOTE.

The keynote is struck by J. W. Bolton, president of the Rapides bank, Alexandria, La., who writes:

"It would be folly for us to attempt to take care of this year's crop and allow our customers to plant a full crop next year, when by so doing we would depreciate the value of the security we have taken from them, which is their cotton."

Chaningham Brothers, bankers, of Palo Pinto, Tex., touch bottom with this comment:

"If the farmers do not get more than 7 cents for their cotton this year, we need not worry about next year's planting."

Hugh Foster, cashier of the First National bank, Union Springs, Ala., says:

"The crop will be cut to a very considerable extent on account of the failure of so many to secure funds to finance making the crop."

W. W. Campbell, president of the Macon County bank, Tuskegee, Ala., says:

"We will heartily co-operate with any movement to reduce the acreage in cotton next year. The crop will be greatly reduced by lack of money to finance same."

B. T. Clark, president of the Bank of Tupelo, Miss., says:

"We have pleaded and insisted that they pursue this plan, requiring every tenant to reduce his acreage and plant so much grain to every team instead of cotton."

MISSISSIPPI SUCCEEDS.

Frank G. Wismer, president of the First National bank, Laurel, Miss., shows the permanent character of this campaign when he writes that his bank and the business men of Laurel started out on this line four years ago and now not more than 35 per cent of the farmers' acreage is planted to cotton in that county. He says the result is a constant increase of corn, oats and hay and the farmers are less in debt than ever before.

Robert F. Maddox, former president of the Georgia Bankers' association, and chairman of the cotton committee of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, says:

"Over three thousand banks throughout the south, the supply merchants, the press, the agricultural societies and all progressive farmers agree that in the diversification of crops and the future prosperity of the south and that a radical reduction in the acreage of cotton next year is the only practical plan to insure a fair price for this year's crop and guarantee a good price for the cotton crop of next year. It is believed that the south has now determined to take advantage of her great possibilities in the production of more grain, food products, cattle and hogs, and less cotton.

"Fundamentally the financial conditions in the south just before Europe's European war were never brighter, and if the plan proposed by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce is carried out, and this now seems assured, the American mills and those of Europe will no longer hesitate to buy cotton, the south, with its well-known courage and record of progress will bravely meet the present crisis and with the co-operation of her creditors, fully pay her obligations and by next year again enjoy her well-deserved prosperity."

Dr. Ernest Lagarde Dead.

Emmitsburg, Md., October 25.—Dr. Ernest Lagarde, for forty-five years professor of English literature and modern languages at Mt. St. Mary's college here, died today. He was born at New Orleans 83 years ago and during the civil war served in the Confederate army. After the war he edited newspapers in Richmond, Va., and New Orleans.

FIGHTING FOR BRITAIN

SIR PERTAB SINGH.

Sir Pertab Singh, a septuagenarian, one of the notables of India, has gone to the front with an expeditionary force, and will offer his services to England. He is only one of many Indian potentates who have promised financial and moral support to Great Britain in the present war.

MUNICIPAL DELEGATES WILL VISIT ATLANTA

Clarence J. Owens Tells of Plans for Big Washington Congress in 1915.

Clarence J. Owens, of Washington, D. C., managing director of the Southern municipal congress, who spent Sunday in Atlanta, declared that the delegates to the International Municipal congress, which meets in Washington in September, 1915, would, on the close of the convention, make a tour of the large American cities, and include Atlanta in the itinerary.

The international congress will be attended by representatives from the twenty Latin-American countries and the European nations. The congress this year was held in London, England, and the American delegates were assembled by the Southern Commercial congress. The delegates visited the cities of the United Kingdom and had started on a tour through Europe when the war turned them back. Fifty-four American delegates were in Europe at the time of the declaration of war.

The congress is held for a week, on the part of the nations of municipal problems and addresses, with special reference to applied municipal efficiency.

MASS MEETING HELD AT HOLMES INSTITUTE

An educational mass meeting was held Sunday afternoon in the Holmes institute, colored, and a plea made for negro boys and girls unable to go to school. B. R. Holmes, president of the institute, stated that 150 students had enrolled who could not buy books or pay tuition.

Rev. W. A. Fountain, president of Morris Brown university, made the principal speech, and declared that Holmes institute was the only charitable school in the city ministering to the masses. Other addresses were made by Archie Grant, E. Elbert Bernhardt and Rev. A. McKever. A donation was given the school by friends.

BAPTISTS HEAR THOMSON PLAN NEW ASSOCIATION

Thomson, Ga., October 25.—(Special.) Next Tuesday messengers of about thirty Baptist churches will meet in the Baptist church building here to organize a new association, which will be more compact in territory and more convenient for the members.

The first Baptist association in Georgia was formed over a hundred years ago in the Georgia association. All of the churches near Thomson have belonged to this. Another old association is known as the Ocmulgee association, which takes in the churches of Augusta, Wrens, Harlem, Spread and places in their vicinity.

These very old associations naturally embraced large areas in early times, when churches were few and far between. Other associations have been formed in Georgia as churches multiplied until now there are ninety-one in the state.

It is the purpose of the Thomson and nearby churches to form an association which will not embrace too large a territory, believing such a move would tend to usefulness, inasmuch as there would be more interest in common.

MISS NELL THOMPSON MARRIES DR. RAINEY

Mr. and Mrs. Sam N. Thompson, of East Point, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Nell Grace Thompson, to Dr. Claude C. Rainey, of Acworth, last night, at their home of the bride's uncle, M. J. W. Thompson, in East Point. Rev. R. E. Cavaleri performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives of the bride. The young couple will make their home in East Point.

AT THE THEATERS.

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Forsyth.)

"A Telephone Tangle," a modern comedy playlet written by Charlot Bennal, and produced by Joseph Herr, who has selected a company headed by Dorothy Regel, will be a headliner attraction at the Forsyth this week. As its title suggests, this is a comedy about crossed wires. It tells about the fun a girl at the switchboard creates when she mixes up conversation. A special feature will be the first appearance of Billy Gould and Belle Ashlyn. Here is the best comedy duo in all vaudeville. Gould is one of America's foremost humorists; a talented composer and a noted Broadway star. His partner is one of the most attractive women on the professional stage and a worthy partner for a man of the talent and standing of Billy Gould. Howard's the Scots wonkticquist; the pretty Misses Irene and Bobby Smith, the accomplished violinists and juggling butterflies," and other acts of the Keith school make up the bill.

Annette Kellermann.

(To the Grand.)

The greatest feature film of the year, "Neptune's Daughter," featuring the popular Annette Kellermann, returns to the Grand during the week's engagement. Less than four months ago in the greatest hot wave Atlanta had seen for years, this film played to capacity audiences at the Grand for nine days. Thousands that saw it before want to see it again. The prices then were 15, 25 and 35 cents, with the Globe theater, New York, charging $1.50 for the same attraction. Even now, "Neptune's Daughter" being shown throughout the country at high prices and continuous to break records. The matinee prices are 10 and 15 cents; nights, 15, 25 and 35 cents; children, best seats at night, 15 cents.

CITIZENS LYNCH NEGRO FOR KILLING MARSHAL

Newport, Ark., October 25.—Howard Davis, one of three negroes who shot and killed City Marshal Felix Payne last night, was captured by a posse of citizens today and hanged. Another of the negroes, arrested by a sheriff's posse, was spirited out of Newport late today while a mob was forming and placed in the penitentiary at Little Rock. Citizens are in pursuit of the third. Payne was attempting to arrest the negroes on a minor charge when he was killed.

REV. THOMAS C. DARST EAST CAROLINA BISHOP

Richmond, Va., October 25.—Rev. Thomas C. Darst, D. D., rector of St. James Episcopal church in this city, announced today his acceptance of the bishopric of East Carolina, one of the three dioceses in North Carolina to which he was recently elected. Dr. Darst will succeed Rt. Rev. Robert Strange, who died several weeks ago. The date of consecration has not been announced.

BODY OF SLAIN GIRL DISCOVERED IN VAULT

South Bend, Ind., October 25.—The body of Hazel Lane, 15, of South Bend, was found today in a vault at Island Park, near here, a white ribbon was knotted around her neck. She left here for Island Park August 19 for a short delay for her health, when the county home of a man representing himself as a farmer. Her parents had received no word from her since.

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Cold, chilly feelings, suffling, sore throat, lung troubles, oppressive feeling in the chest, tickling in throat, coughing and wheezing are a remedy for colds. 50c at drug stores.—(adv.)

MORPHINE

Opium, Whiskey and Drug Habits treated at Home or at Sanitarium. Book on request. Free. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, P.-M., Woolley Sanitarium, Atlanta, Georgia.

LODGE NOTICES

There will be a regular communication of Capitol View Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 646, held this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. The Entered Apprentice degree will be conferred by Brother A. Wesley, Junior Warden. All duly qualified brethren are cordially and fraternally invited to meet with us. By order of

GEO. F. DICKSON, W. M.
CARL DOLVIN, Secretary.

A regular communication of John Wesley Lodge, No. 559, F. & A. M., will be held in their temple, corner of Campbell avenue and West Tenth street, this (Monday) evening, October 26, 1914, at 7:30 o'clock sharp. The Fellowcraft degree will be conferred. Candidates for same will present themselves promptly. All duly qualified brethren are cordially invited to meet with us. By order

T. G. BROOKS, W. M.
CLAUDE WOFFORD, Secretary.

A regular convocation of Mt. Zion Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16, will be held in Masonic Temple on Monday evening, October 26, 1914, at 7:30 o'clock. The chapter will be called and opened in a special convocation on the same evening at 7 o'clock for the purpose of starting a new class in the Royal Arch degree. All companions duly qualified are cordially invited. D. L. SHUMAKER, H. P.
J. H. BARFIELD, Secretary.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

SHIRLEY—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Claude H. Shirley, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Shirley and family, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Everett are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ethel Shirley, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Jasper Johnson, No. 393 Lookie street. Following members of B. R. Lewis camp, No. 5, will act as pallbearers and meet at the residence: Messrs. H. H. Hodge, H. Hudson, Mr. H. T. Loehr, Mr. E. W. Beaman, Mr. J. B. Dunlap, Mr. Jason Cannon, Rev. J. S. Stone will officiate. Carriages will leave Barclay & Brandon Co. at 2:30 p. m. Interment Oakland.

TAYLOR—The friends of Miss Louise Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. William Bullock, Frank and Horace Taylor are invited to attend the funeral of Miss Louise Taylor this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence, 243 W. Third street. Interment at Hollywood. Flowers in care of Harry G. Poole.

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There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at different railroad points in the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations in eastern Oklahoma, from November 16, 1914, to December 4, 1914, inclusive, the sale of approximately 374,000 acres of Indian segregated coal and asphaltic lands, at not less than certain minimum prices. One person can purchase not exceeding 160 acres of agricultural or 640 acres of grazing land. Bids may be submitted in person or by mail or by authorized agents. Residence or land not required. Terms: 10 per cent cash, 15 per cent within one year and the balance within two years, with 6 per cent interest from date of sale. Where houses or other improvements are located on the land the same will be sold, with the land, at appraised value, and the purchaser to be paid for in full at time of sale. The coal and asphalt underlying these lands will not be sold with the surface, except where authorized. Where the coal and asphalt may be sold with the surface, descriptive circulars will so state. Maps and full information communicate with the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma. CATO SELLS,
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