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Dixie Highway in Georgia

An organization of fifty women has been perfected at Guyton, Ga., to assist in the Dixie highway movement in Effingham county.

In every county between Chattanooga and Atlanta activities in the construction of the highway are in evidence. It is the opinion of Mr. Grafton, chief engineer of the Dixie Highway association, that by November 1 the routes, both via Rome and Dalton, will be in good shape. Mr. Grafton writes: "When it is considered that most of these counties did not start the highway work until well along in June, many times in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, both financial and otherwise, the spirit and achievement they have recorded will be hard to duplicate in any other section of the country. This group of counties is determined to build a surfaced twelve months' road throughout this entire section of Georgia, and to improve the highway from time to time as their resources will allow. Georgia has no highway commission, so that the counties are thrown on their individual efforts in this matter, which makes their efforts all the more commendable."

Good Roads day is being celebrated in many counties to boost the highway movement.

Indiana has a "Dixie Highway Girl," and when the club women from Michigan to Florida do the beautifying work along the roadways, there will be more girl sponsors.

Across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific the Lincoln highway is being constructed, and from the west through the central south to Miami, Fla., the Dixie highway is being projected.

Now, The Manufacturers' Record discusses the need of another great highway—this to be known as the Lee and Jackson highway—passing from Washington, the capital of the nation, through the capitals of many states which formed the confederacy.

Work that is being done will stimulate an interest in highways between many important points throughout the country. Bringing good roads into communities is already bearing fruit. Dalton has raised $30,000 of a fund to build a new hotel in the city. The business men have purchased a farm of 160 acres along the Dixie highway about a mile from town, with a historic old southern mansion and a large lake stocked with fish. The house and grounds are to be improved and used as a club for tourists.

In order to accommodate the tourist travel, Rome will open a handsome new hotel.

Georgia and Florida federations of women's clubs have taken up the work of planting along the highway fruit and shade trees expressive of the hospitality of their states for the travelers.

In some instances the clubs are working with the aid of the school children and Boy Scouts. One effective plan being carried out by a woman's club is to secure the active co-operation of the various companies of Boy Scouts, giving each company a section of the highway to beautify by carrying away rubbish, cutting down weeds and planting trees. Each tree planted along the section allotted to a particular Boy Scout company is named after a member of the company.

Work Club Women Should Do To Improve Dixie Highway

(Complying with the request of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, the article, "The Club's Work for the Dixie Highway," appearing in our columns today, was prepared by Mrs. Julia Lester Dillon, Augusta's landscape architect. The article is practical and contains helpful suggestions along the lines of conservation, concentration and education. Mrs. Dillon is a patriotic Georgian, a professional worker and a club woman who is capable and ready to be of service.—Editor.)

By Julia Lester Dillon.

The first work of the club women, not only of Georgia, but all along the Dixie highway, from Chicago to Miami, and all its branches inclusive, must be the conservation and preservation of the natural growths, trees, shrubs, wild flowers and grasses that at present exist along the boundaries of the route. The importance of this work cannot be overestimated. There must be no waiting. It should be initiated at once.

The initial step will doubtless be the appointment of a committee of influential women in each county, whose duty it shall be to interview the property owners and request them to allow as much as possible of the original and native growth to remain as at present. This should not be limited to any set number of feet. Since the ideal plan will be to bring back the woodlands to the highway if there are native growths of many feet that do not menace the "safety first" idea of the roadway, they should be left intact.

The road engineers should be requested to include in their map the landscape survey, and, if they cannot do this, then the club women should set about having such a survey made, and without delay. This survey will show groups of trees here, masses of shrubs there, whole fields of wild flowers yonder. With these to give an idea of how the valleys and plains and mountains looked when the pioneers blazed their trails across them it will not be hard to formulate a definite scheme of landscape development that will approximate that fargone time of natural loveliness. This is our ideal.

Concentration.

To use the present growth as a key note and fill with masses until the grouping is that of Mother Nature herself would be a plan that calls for the utilization of every natural advantage on the way from Chicago to Miami. This will give trees for the lowlands, trees for the heights, trees for the stony stretches, and trees for the swamps, diversified interest that will be a marvelous unfolding panorama of woodlands that are so completely a part of the landscape that they seem to have been always of it.

Formal planting of stately avenues and long lines of graceful trees are suitable for the clearly marked boundaries of the city streets. Smooth-shaven lawns bordered by cultivated shrubs and formal borders of garden flowers is the logical treatment for parks shut in by the closely-built houses that make our towns. They will not be in keeping with this roadway stretching through the almost limitless, by comparison, boundaries of the state. Nor will it be advisable to make any planting that will require care. Future maintenance other than that given by the gentle hand of the returning seasons must not be counted upon. This eliminates from the problem the fruit trees, the cultivated and tender shrubs, and the garden flowers. What have we left?

All the glories of the high hills, with pines, and cedars, and hemlocks; all the beauties of the plain, with sweet gum, and maple and poplar and elm, all the charms of the valley, with birches and willows and berries and wild olives and tulip trees, not to speak of hickory and chestnut and walnut and oak. Surely these are enough to give dignity, to add tenderness, to provide grace, to furnish shade and to conserve the moisture that not only adds to the efficiency of the roadway but lengthens its life and helps to make it a paradise for all who pass that way.

This is not enough, however. In the low-lying places, where ferns and lilies are wont to grow, we will plant, in addition to these, the native azaleas. The pinxter flower, with its cloying sweetness, that we know as "swamp honeysuckle," will bring the earliest message of spring, the flame-colored azalea, calendulacea, will blossom a few weeks later, the white azalea, armoresens, the sweetest and daintiest of our native azaleas, will all serve to emphasize the beauty of the southern wild woods in the early months of the year.

This is strictly southern, you say. And why not use the Cherokee rose, the chosen flower of the state of Georgia? For the simple reason that we must plant for posterity, and Cherokee roses grow so flambuoyantly that in five years from the planting they make impenetrable hedges that ultimately have to be cut down and burned. There is no way of getting through them, no way of seeing over them, and, if you had ever traveled for twenty-five miles along a highway bordered by such growth on a burning day in midsummer, when not even the air could get through to the road, yo would agree that Cherokee rose hedges must not be planted on this highway. It is like this in many parts of Louisiana, and I mention it simply to show that it is not practical to use it here.

Having grouped the tree masses according to the natural conditions of soil and situation, having emphasized the blossoms peculiar to the states, let us tie the plan together with a ribbon of shrubs that will be common to all.

First, the dogwood we will plant wherever the situation will allow it, and in each recurring springtime its blossoms will unfold in a continuous band of white loveliness from the shores of the gulf to the borders of the great lakes. Where the dogwood will not grow and for the sake of its creamy blossoms of early summer, its always beautifully cut leaves, and for the winter berries, we will add the elderberry. The sumach, for late summer bloom, for glorious autumn foliage, in this like the dogwoods, with its brilliant harvest of fruits for the winter months, is the third of the group that is to be planted where dogwoods and elders will not thrive. These three give us a trinity of deciduous shrubs that will furnish unfailing interest from season to season, that are adapted to all climates, adjust themselves to almost all conditions of soil and will unify our planting scheme from Chicago to the sea. For the evergreen notes in the harmony we will add, for the sake of the scarlet winter berries and the leaves of never-failing green, the hawthorn, known as the scarlet thorn, wherever it will grow and where it will not do well the native holly may find a place.

These few shrubs, cornels or dogwoods, elders and sumach, hawthorn and holly are to form the backbone of the beauty that the way is to show. They should be planted by the thousands. Never in lines, never singly, but in colonies, of not less than fifty, and if a hundred can be grouped together, so much the better. Thousands of them will be needed to plant along the highway.

Education.

Let the boy scouts, the school children and teachers, as well as the club women, seek these plantings. Let them study the environments in which they thrive and seek to reproduce it against the time of transplanting. Of course, no digging and no transplanting will be done except under expert and skilled supervision. Here is an opportunity for the children to learn how to do both of these very important operations. Indeed, they are vital ones and many shrubs and trees are dug each year in the woodlands and fail to grow because this is not properly done. The children and the older folks as well may learn these things from this highway landscape development.

This is not all, however, that the women and children can do. There will be many places where the beautiful views of mountains, in the distance; of orchards on the hillsides, of fertile farm lands across the plain, of rivers winding toward the sea, of waterfalls leaping from rock to rock, of still lake and rippling brook, form vistas that the artist has left free from trees and shrubs and growth of any kind. These pictures will make one of the abiding charms of the roadway and to emphasize their beauty we will colonize the wild flowers of mountain and valley and plain at the edge of these bare spots of the highway and thus form a fitting foreground for the loveliness of the views. We will add to the witchery of these unfolding vistas the roadside beauties of goldenrod and aster, black-eyed Susans and columbine and scores of other wild flowers, that will, if we let them, cluster at our feet.

In the National Geographic Magazine for May, 1915, there is a wonderful article on the American wild flowers. The beautiful illustrations that accompany this story, with the delightfully written life history of the plants will make their identification very easy. Both schools and clubs should rally to this work, and if there is concerted effort along these three lines of conservation, concentration and education, it will be possible to help the commissioners to bring this new and great national highway to its greatest efficiency and its highest possible beauty.

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Send contributions to Georgia Room, Confederate Museum, Richmond, to Mrs. R. L. Nesbitt, 48 Waddell street, Atlanta.

Send contributions for the Georgia Division, Helen Plane Educational Fund, to Mrs. Trox Bankston, West Point, Ga.

Send to Mrs. F. R. Williams, Newton, N. C., for certificates of membership, at 15 cents each.

APPEAL TO CHAPTERS BY STATE TREASURER

Joyously the U. D. C.'s thoughts now turn to convention seasons—happy reunion days. Alluring are the pen pictures drawn in the folder, "Grand Special Tour," to the twenty-second convention of the U. D. C., in San Francisco, Cal., October 19-23.

This year the general convention precedes the state conclave—an unusual occurrence—and more than the usual number will be in attendance, since the golden west offers such wonderful attractions to the tourists in her two expositions.

Chapters will find little trouble in appointing delegates this time. Mrs. Tate, treasurer general, is "busy now" recording the per capita tax for the U. D. C. and she sounds the warning cry to all who have forgotten the necessary contributions to the treasury.

Her books close, according to the constitution, on September 19, and certainly it would be gratifying if the treasurer could report no delinquent chapters in Georgia. To attain that end thirty chapters must be heard from in the next ten days. You see all taxes, state and general, pass through your state treasurer's hands and more time is consumed getting to Mrs. Tate, so hasten. There is always a discrepency between the tax payers for general and state dues to some chapters—usually the new ones—not understanding that two taxes must be paid.

Before the closing of the books of your state treasurer, two weeks prior to the state convention, twenty-one chapters must send in their dues in order to enjoy the rare pleasures Thomasville is preparing to offer us.

Last year you recall how happy your treasurer was in reporting at the convention in Eastman four chapters "not heard from." Bear in mind this is the last time I shall serve you as treasurer and let me go to Thomasville exultantly reporting "aye, sir, all here!"

When the date for the state convention is announced in these columns, please bear in mind, only a short day of grace remains to the few who have not sent in a check covering their dues.

Thomasville is a delightful place, ideal for holding a convention. Let us "reunionize" there at the call of the president.

Yours faithfully,
MATTIE B. SHEIBLEY,
Treasurer Georgia Division U. D. C.

CHANGING IDEALS

The first of September is New Year's day in the business world. Schools begin and the vigor and enthusiasm of youth seems to permeate everything. Business enterprises enter into renewed activities and prove the survival of the fittest. Organizations come together again to make fonder and stronger the brotherhood of man.

So the new year has come with a clean sheet, and what shall we write thereon? Year by year the United Daughters of the Confederacy have attained to high ideals and made marvelous strides in educational philanthropy and other lines. But other problems are pressing most heavy upon us just now—problems that no other organization could solve quite so smoothly and justly as the daughters of the south. The duty nearest at hand is the changing and adjusting of ideas and ideals as to the dignity of positions. For instance, to illustrate with the following quotation:

"A clergyman presiding over a faithful flock in a small town in north Georgia wrote a personal letter to the president of an Atlanta factory in the interest of two young girls who desired to go to the city for employment. They were good, well-reared girls, and their work, from the start, was satisfactory. Before they were in the institution six months one was making $20 a week; the other $18. Their wage, they were told, would increase with their efficiency, but at the end of the year they failed to appear one Monday morning at the factory. Inquiry proved that they had left the factory and found employment in a department store, starting with $8 a week. The case was investigated, as the head of the factory desired to make a report to his friend, the clergyman, who had asked his interest in the girls. It was found that the girls believed that working in the department store, though for less wage, and with surroundings less comfortable, their positions as wage-earners was more dignified than when they were in the employ of the factory."

Why is not the girl at the loom weaving the silken fabric not on the same rung of the social ladder as the girl behind the counter selling the finished product?

Why does the maid in the kitchen, on whose skill depends the physcial welfare of the family, receive so much less of the world's favor than the trained nurse, who helps, perhaps, to rectify the discouraged maids' mistakes?

Why is there not enough money in this nation of boundless wealth to employ capable, righteous women to devote their time and talent to the social, moral and religious atmosphere of the factory that girls may be safe there as in their homes? Perhaps the daughters of the south hold the key to the problem, the solution of which would keep off the clash of class and the clutch of cast, vampires that have sucked the life-blood of the mightiest empires that have gone before. The success of the south, to a large extent, depends on her industrial institutions and a change of her ideas and ideals about the dignity of positions is absolutely necessary. And here is the beginning of a great work for the new year that is on.

MARIETTA CIVIC LEAGUE TO HOLD BIG CARNIVAL

The carnival, under the auspices of the Civic league, will be held in Marietta on September 24. All automobile owners are invited to enter their cars in the big parade. An entrance fee of $1 will be charged. Beautiful prizes will be offered for the most artistically decorated cars. Other attractions of the carnival will be the baby show and coronation of the queen. Address the president of the Marietta Civic league, Mrs. J. M. Opaham.

Publicity committee, Miss Louise Schilling, Miss Mabel Cortelyou, Miss Sena Towers.

MRS. M'CALL INDORSED FOR STATE REGENT, D. A. R.

After receiving many letters from chapters and D. A. R. members throughout the state in regard to the coming election of state regent at our next state conference, with the request that one member, Mrs. Howard H. McCall, would allow her name placed before the conference we take great pleasure in presenting her name and asking your indorsement.

Every chapter in Georgia knows how eminently fitted Mrs. McCall is to fill the office of state regent.

ATLANTA CHAPTER D. A. R.
Mrs. Joseph Madison, high regent.
Mrs. A. A. Little, chairman of executive board.

Suggestions for Conservation Chairmen.

Create an increased interest in good roads in your community.

Learn the condition in your state of the roads on public lands, state and federal.

Know the laws governing the road management in your city, country and state. Are the laws adequate?

Is your road appropriation being intelligently administered?

Are your roads, when once built, properly maintained?

Are your road officials trained workers?

Gain a knowledge of road construction, paying especial attention to the forms of construction best fitted to conditions in your state.

Civic Work.

In the schools in Seattle, Wash., each child is graded on "citizenship." A copy of Ella Lyman Cabot's book, "A Course in Citizenship," has been placed in the hands of each grade teacher. Arthur Dunn's practical text-book, "The Community and the Citizen," is used in the eighth grade in all Seattle schools.

COFFEE'S TAX VALUES SHOW GOOD INCREASE

Douglas, Ga., September 4.—(Special.) Coffee county's tax values show an increase of approximately $72,000.

Douglas is putting in 2,500 feet additional 6-inch water main, and has added to its fire department a double cylinder, deluge-chemical fire engine, all going to show that a better day is coming.

Six Silos in Crisp.

Cordele, Ga., September 4.—(Special.) There are now six silos in Crisp county, some of concrete and others built of staves. The sixth was constructed this week on the afrm of C. L. Williams by R. O. McCord, agricultural agent for the Georgia Southern and Florida railway, and J. A. Johnson, demonstration agent of Crisp. Mr. Williams has about fifty head of cattle, and he intends fattening some of the steers for beef on the silage taken from his silo.

Decreasing Trouble.

(From The Baltimore American.)

"Fannie says her troubles are growing less."

"In what way?"

"She has a fireless cooker in her kitchen and a smokeless husband in the parlor.

RELICS OF WINNIE DAVIS PRESENTED BY MRS. LAMAR

After an address before a called meeting of the Laura Rutherford chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, in Athens, Mrs. Lamar, of Macon, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, presented to the chapter for transmission to the Winnie Davis memorial hall—a building on the campus of the State Normal school, which was erected by the daughters in memory of "the" daughter of the confederacy—several interesting relics and souvenirs of Winnie Davis.

Among the articles presented was a Bible given to Winnie Davis by her mother, Mrs. Jefferson Davis; a hand-painted placque presented to her mother by Winnie Davis; a pencil box, hand-painted, given to Winnie Davis by a friend in Germany; an invitation from the Athenaeum (an Athens social club) to Winnie Davis to attend an affair given in her honor when she was on a visit to Athens in 1887. This last article is hand-painted upon velvet and is a very pretty piece of work.

There were also other articles of interest as having belonged to the daughter of the only president of the C. S. A. These will be placed in a glass cabinet and kept in the Winnie Davis memorial hall—treasured souvenirs of the heroine of Dixie.

Mrs. Lamar spoke to those present of the work of the past year in the several states in which the U. D. C. has organized, and she gave also an interesting and enthusiastic review of the work yet to be done.

She spoke with interest of the plan to make of Stone mountain a monument to the confederacy.

Judge S. B. Adams, of Savannah, Defends Ex-Governor Slaton

Savannah, Ga., September 2, 1915.—Editor Constitution: I must enter my earnest protest against the wave of villification that has swept over Georgia, and still survives, against Governor John M. Slaton. I understand perfectly that what I say will be unpopular, but I think that somebody ought to say some things that I propose to say.

I have never had the slightest professional, pecuniary, or selfish interest in Frank or his case. I appeared before the prison commission, urging its recommendation of a commutation of his sentence. I also wrote a letter to Governor Slaton on this subject. I was in no sense employed. Nobody has ever suggested employment to me. No client has ever requested me to do anything for Frank. I am aware that every man who has taken the position that Frank's sentence ought to be commuted will have his motives impugned. Men incapable of doing anything from unselfish motives cannot comprehend how anyone can act except under the influence of some selfish or sordid inducement. Judging other people by themselves, they naturally have a poor opinion of these others.

There has been, and is, an immense amount of misinformation and misapprehension as to the case and the course of Governor Slaton. There are certain facts which it seems to me are indisputable, and to which every fair-minded man ought to give attention and weight.

Had Legal Right to Commute.

Governor Slaton had the power and the discretion to commute the sentence. The constitution of the state provides (section 6481 of the present code) as follows: "He" (referring to the governor) "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, to commute penalties, remove disabilities imposed by law, and to remit any part of a sentence for offenses against the state, after conviction, except in cases of treason and impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons." This power is broad and comprehensive. It cannot be taken away from the governor, except by a constitutional amendment. The prison commission may investigate applications for executive clemency, but they can only make "recommendations" to the governor regarding the granting of the same." The governor, and the governor alone, can grant the clemency.

The existence of the power necessarily implies that the constitution contemplates that it be sometimes exercised; otherwise the provision for executive clemency would be meaningless.

The commutation of the Frank sentence was, therefore, strictly lawful and regular; was no more an assault, or attack, upon the courts, or the regular and orderly administration of law, than would be the grant of a new trial by a judge. Governor Slaton in commuting was as completely the mouthpiece of the law and as completely the representative of the law as was Judge Hill when he sentenced Frank.

There is nothing unusual or extraordinary in granting a pardon or a commutation. Governor Slaton's predecessors, including Governor Brown, have all done the same thing, and there was no excitement and no commotion over the exercise of the prerogative.

The commutation of the sentence to a life imprisonment was in no sense a setting aside of Frank's conviction. Imprisonment for life is one of the two punishments provided by law for the crime of murder. One is as much a lawful punishment as the other. Imprisonment for life involves a verdict of guilty. The trial jury did not attach to the verdict a recommendation to life imprisonment, and this part only was affected by Governor Slaton's action.

Discretion of Trial Judge.

As there was no eyewitness to the tragedy involved, the trial judge had the discretion to make the punishment life imprisonment. Under his view of the case, he ought to have done this, assuming that he understood that he had the power. Whatever his understanding, the subsequent course, his letter, his remarks to members of his family and to other people show that he thought that he had made a mistake in sentencing Frank to be hanged. His position, by letter and otherwise, meant that he realized that he had made a mistake, and he, in effect, called upon the governor to rectify that mistake by a commutation of the sentence.

No tribunal has ever said, by its judgment, or otherwise, that it was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of Frank's guilt, save only the jury which tried him. I do not think that it can fairly be said that anything like a conclusive, or strong, presumption in favor of the finding of this jury ought to be made under the facts and circumstances. The exact language of the majority of the judges of the supreme court of Georgia, to be found at the conclusion of their opinion, on page 284 of 141 Ga., is as follows: "We have given careful consideration to the evidence, and we believe that the same is sufficient to uphold the verdict; and as no substantial error was committed in the trial of the case, the discretion of the court in refusing a new trial will not be disturbed." The supreme court is a court for the correction of errors. The discretion referred to was that of the trial judge. The court could have made the remark that it did make if every member of the court had been satisifed that, if he had been on the jury, he would have rendered a verdict of not guilty. If the court thought that the conviction was based solely on Conley's evidence, and that the weight of the evidence was in favor of the defendant, the court could have made the observation that it did make. The trial judge had grave doubts as to the correctness of the verdict, and ought, in view of his opinion, to have given Frank another trial. The United States courts, that is to say, the district court for the northern district of Georgia and the supreme court of the United States, did not deal at all with the question of the sufficiency of the proof to justify the verdict. Frank lost his case in these courts on questions of practice and procedure, and there is no expression or intimation from any United States judge on the question as to whether he was guilty or innocent, under the facts.

Decided Conscientiously.

I do not, however, propose to go into the question of Frank's guilt or innocence. It is really not germane to the purpose of this communication. I think any lawyer who, with open mind, will read what Governor Slaton has said, will at least conclude that he really and conscientiously had grave doubts of Frank's guilt, and that, therefore, he decided conscientiously.

Governor Slaton was not disqualified to pass upon the application for clemency. If he had been interested in the Frank case, there would have been no provision of law for anyone else passing upon the application. The laws provide for the appointment of a judge in the place of a disqualified judge. There is no such provision as to a governor. If he had not acted, the sentence would have stood. Indeed, if newly-discovered evidence of the most conclusive character had been discovered, demonstrating Frank's absolute innocence, no power could have saved him, save Governor Slaton. The petition for clemency, in the recent New York case of Lieutenant Becker, was addressed to the governor, who as district attorney had prosecuted him, and he nevertheless passed upon the application.

He had never had, as I learn the facts, which seem to be undisputed and indisputable, the slightest pecuniary or professional interest in Frank, or his case. A written statement prepared by those in a position to know the facts shows that in April, 1913, the firm of Rosser & Brandon, composed of Messrs. L. Z. Rosser and Morris Brandon, was employed to represent Frank. At that time Governor Slaton was a member of the firm of Slaton & Phillips. In July of the same year there was a consolidation, in the name of the two firms, the new firm being known as Rosser, Brandon, Slaton & Phillips. As a part of the consolidation, there were two things well understood and distinctly agreed to. One was that neither of the two consolidating firms was to have any interest in the business then on hand of the other firm, including the Frank case. Neither Governor Slaton, nor his partner, was to have, or did have, under the agreement, any interest in the fees in the Frank case. It was particularly agreed that Governor Slaton himself was not to be interested in any future fees of the consolidated firm, and this because he had been elected governor of Georgia. His connection with the consolidated firm and its business was to be in name only. I gather these facts from written statements from those in a position to know, and who only could know. I assume that they are true. I do not doubt their correctness.

Should Have Objected Sooner.

The solicitor general of the Atlanta circuit, Governor Brown, and others appeared at the hearing before Governor Slaton for the purpose of urging that no clemency be extended to Frank. If it were thought that Governor Slaton was, for any reason, disqualified, that was the time, in law and in good faith, to make the objection. If a case is submitted to a brother of one of the litigants, without objection, the contestants taking the chances of a favorable decision, they cannot, after the decision, make the objection of disqualification. They are estopped in law and in ethics. As I read the public prints, and as I understand the facts, no objection of this kind was made or suggested. It is not right, therefore, for Governor Brown, or anyone else who appeared in the trial, to make this objection now, or to ring the changes on the suggestion that Governor Slaton and Frank's attorneys were partners.

I know that he might have respited Frank, and passed the case up to Governor Harris. Had he done this, the very men who now denounce him for passing upon the case would, in this event, have denounced him as a coward. The case occurred during his incumbency of the office of governor. The application was made to him, and he thought that it was his duty to pass upon it. His passing upon it evinced a high order of courage. If he had been less a man, he would have passed the case up to his successor, or he would have permitted Frank to be hanged. A number of people know, as does the writer of this communication, that Governor Slaton realized fully that the commutation of the sentence would be unpopular, and that it would be better for him, personally and politically, either to respite Frank and let Governor Harris pass upon the case, or decline any relief. We are obliged to believe, therefore, that he did his duty conscientiously as he saw his duty, unless we believe that he was bribed, or was in some way corruptly influenced. No honest and intelligent man who knows Governor Slaton will believe this for a moment, or will even entertain the suspicion that his conduct was corrupt. I know such charges are whispered around, and hints and innuendoes by men of prominence, who ought to be above this reckless injustnce, have given circulation and color to these slanderous reports. But if a man were to charge in the public prints bribery or other corruption, and he were prosecuted criminally for libel, as he ought to be, he would not be able to furnish a scintilla of evidence to justify or excuse the charge. I, of course, do not know this, of my own knowledge, but I do know Governor Slaton, and I know that there is nothing in his record, or his life, that could give even the slightest excuse, or extenuation, for such charges. He has always enjoyed the highest reputation for personal and professional probity. He would be the veriest fool in the world, without reference to motives or conscience, to listen to any improper overture. He would not have even the poor excuse (which is, of course, no excuse at all), of financial necessity or stress. If any man is willing to make a charge of this kind against Governor Slaton, he ought to prosecute him criminally. The penal code is full and complete, and gives ample legal basis for the prosecution, if any ground exists in fact. The truth is, no intelligent man really believes the charge.

Those Who Urged Commutation.

If Governor Slaton is to be visited with opprobrium for what he did, then every man who urged, or requested, that he commute the sentence ought to at least share in this opprobrium. Under the penal law, a man who counsels a crime is an accessory before the fact, and is equally guilty with the principal and equally punishable. I have taken the trouble to learn the names of a large number of those Georgians who urged clemency before the prison commission or the governor. The immense record on file at the capitol indicates that more than ten thousand Georgians in all asked that the sentence be commuted. All classes were represented, and largely represented professional men, business men, working men, a very large number of officials and a very large number of prominent men all over the state. Among the prominent individuals are ex-Justices of the Supreme Court Andrew J. Cobb, of Athens, and Spencer R. Atkinson, of Atlanta; Judges Pottle and Powell, formerly of the court of appeals; Major Cumming, Major Black, Boykin Wright and W. K. Miller, of Augusta; a majority of the Savannah bar, and a large proportion of the Atlanta bar, including such men as Colonel Brewster and Mr. Heyman, law partners of the solicitor general; A. C. King, Robert C. Alston, J. J. Spalding, Hollins Randolph, Z. D. Harrison, Hooper Alexander and a large number of others. Judge Pardee, of the United States court of appeals, is also among the number. A large proportion of the Macon bar recommended the commutation, including such men as Judges A. L. Miller and William H. Felton and Joe Hill Hall, also Judge Joel Branham of Rome. Almost every community in the state was represented. A very large number of the clergy of the state, including Bishops Candler, Nelson and Reese, and Dr. John D. Mell are represented. Several hundred bank presidents and officials united in the petitions. A very large number of working men signed petitions. I know that ten thousand form only a small per cent of the population of Georgia, and believe that it is safe to say that a large majority of the people wished Frank hanged. I also know that it will be suggested that "Jew money" secured the letters and petitions in Frank's favor; but this is childish. Certainly, to a large number of these men, their record and standing ought to guarantee (and will guarantee to every fair-minded man) that they were honest and conscientious, and that their letters represented their real sentiments. I insist, however that if a crime has been committed by Governor Slaton every man who recommended the commutation is a parties criminis and that it is not fair to saddle the odium on Governor Slaton alone. If the Marietta mob, or any other mob, proposes to deal with Governor Slaton personally, they ought also to give their attention to those of us who asked for the commutation.

Senator Hoke Smith's Statement.

A recent edition of The New York Sun, a paper noted for its accuracy and its high standards, has an interview with Senator Hoke Smith, in which the senator is credited with these words: "I tell you that, if I had been in Slaton's place, and had had a doubt of Frank's guilt, I would have done as Slaton did if they lynched me for it." These are manly words, particularly as they come from a speaker who is neither a personal nor a political friend of Governor Slaton's. I notice that Governor Brown, in a communication published in The Macon Telegraph, protests that he is both a personal and political friend. I think it clear that Governor Slaton's opponent has been infinitely more fair and manly than has this professed friend.

Governor Slaton had a very serious doubt of Frank's guilt, as have a large number of men who have carefully examined the evidence as reported in the printed record. Many of these men, of first-class ability, have come to the conclusion that Frank was innocent. Governor Slaton has given good reasons for these doubts, and in view of his convictions, his course was right and honorable and manly. With such convictions, his course would have been despicable, if he had permitted Frank to be hanged.

Frank has been hanged by a lawless mob, taken from a prison of the state, when the men in charge must have known that the lynching was brewing. He was taken without resistance from the men in charge, and no one of the state's representatives was hurt, or took the slightest risk of being hurt. A foul blot has been put upon the state which it will take many years to remove. Not only has the state been discredited and disgraced, but great business and material harm has come to the state, and will continue to come. Instances of a pronounced sort might be mentioned to illustrate this harm. Those who wished Frank lynched and contributed by their talk and their newspaper articles to his end, ought to be satisfied with his blood, and ought now, with reason restored, stand for law and order and decency. It is no longer a question in Georgia of Frank's guilt or innocence, or of the wisdom or unwisdom of the decision of the governor. It is a question between law and lawlessness, between civilization and anarchy. Any man who now, by reckless or careless speech, increases the feeling against Governor Slaton, or encourages his vilification, or the threats against him, forfeits the name of a good citizen and feeds the fires of lawlessness.

There is no special reason why I should come to the defense of Governor Slaton. I am under no obligation to him. There is no special intimacy between us. I do not live in the same city. But his detractors and vilifiers have had their way long enough. It is high time for his defenders to say something in his behalf, particularly those who urged that he make the decision that he did make. I cannot myself, consistently with my sense of duty and right, remain silent longer. Hence this communication.

SAMUEL B. ADAMS.

NEGROES TO DISCUSS RECENT CRIME WAVE

Ten thousand negroes will celebrate Labor day Monday on the campus of Morris Brown university. Captain Jackson McHenry is manager of the day's program. Several baseball games will be played in addition to other amusements. The white people are urged to let their servants off on that day.

A meeting will be held on the campus at 3 o'clock to discuss the wave of crime among the colored people, and how to check it. Among the speakers will be Bishop J. S. Flipper, President W. A. Fountain, Revs. F. R. Sims, C. M. Tanner, C. A. Aller, Horace Williams, E. H. Oliver, B. G. Dawson, J. A. Hadley, Colonel H. L. Johnson, M. J. Davis, J. W. Dawson, Anias Brown and J. M. Robinson and others.

B. R. Holmes, president of the Holmes institute, will be master of ceremonies.

Cordele Tigers Spotted.

Cordele, Ga., September 4.—(Special.) "Spotters" have been at work in Cordele this week running down blind tigers, and as a result eleven cases have been docketed on the police court against alleged tigers.

Lime Combats Tuberculosis

"It is difficult to escape the conviction that lime starvation and lime assimilation are the real issues behind the masks of vulnerability and resistance in tuberculosis," wrote the late Ira Van Gieson, M. D., in the N. Y. Medical Record, May 11, 1912.

Ordinarily, lime is not easily assimilated, but Eckman's Alterative contains it in such form and combination as to insure assimilation by the average person. This explains its success in many cases of tuberculosis which apparently have yielded to it.

Containing no opiates, narcotics or habit-forming drugs, it is safe to try.

Ask your druggist or order direct.

Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

Finds a Cure For Pellagra

Harvey, La.—Mrs. S. W. Spruiell, of this place, writes: "I suppose it will be a great pleasure to you to know that you cured my child. She had pellagra very bad and the doctor said she never would get well. She is well of pellagra and looks fine.

"You may use this letter as a testimonial if you wish. Great benefit have you done my daughter, Mindie Abrams."

There is no longer any doubt that pellagra can be cured. Don't delay until it is too late. It is your duty to consult the resourceful Baughn.

The symptoms—hands red like sunburn, skin peeling off, sore mouth, the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red, with much mucus and choking; indigestion and nausen, either diarrhoea or constipation.

There is hope; get Baughn's big Free book on Pellagra and learn about the remedy for Pellagra that has at last been found. Address American Compounding Co., Box 2003, Jasper, Ala., remembering money is refunded in any case where the remedy fails to cure.—(adv.)

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT



Good the year round.
Tested for 50 years
24-Hour Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Laryngitis, Grippe, Bronchitis.
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Friday, Sept. 10

SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Terminal Station 8:30 A. M., and tickets GOOD TWO DAYS will allow you to return on any train (except No. 30) up to and including No. 24, 4:00 p. m. Sunday, September 12, 1915.