# THE CONSTITUTION

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## COUNTY AND CITY.

Atlanta couldn't begin to get along without the $400,000 or more worth of work which Fulton county gives annually to city streets, sewers and charities. The statement of Chairman S. B. Turman, of the county board, published today, carries amazing information, showing the extent of the dependence of the city upon the forces and the county treasury.

In that statement Chairman Turman makes reference to the recent editorial expression of The Constitution, commending the splendid work of the county board the past twelve months. In that expression there was no intention whatever of throwing any personal bouquets. The Constitution sought only to emphasize the possible efficiency of concentrated government, so well demonstrated in the results which the board attained.

What the county has done for Atlanta and proposes to continue to do, is further and gratifying evidence of that efficiency. Municipal financial conditions are bad enough now, so far as essential public improvements are concerned; without the assistance so well and so extensively rendered by the county there is not a question that the city would be swamped.

The most gratifying element of all is that this extraordinary work has been done without the least taint or stain; without even the effort to promote personal political favor. Political wrangle and bickering have been wholly abolished from the board, composed as it is of a set of business men who have given to the county's progress and advancement their time and energy without remuneration or hope of reward; without even the thanks of the community they have so well served.

As typified in the Fulton county board and demonstrated in the results which it has attained, the value of properly organized and well defined concentrated government cannot be questioned.

## DR. DUMBA'S MISTAKE.

We have no idea that Dr. Constantin Dumba, Austrian ambassador to the United States, sought to give this country intentional offense in suggesting the calling of a strike of the Austro-Hungarian laborers in munitions factories here, because of certain phases of the laws of his own country.

Dr. Dumba is unquestionably, according to press stories of him, a pleasant, well-intentioned gentleman, past middle life, who, in his overweening thought for the welfare of his own country, made the mistake of concluding that what is not specifically forbidden by the laws of this country might be dealt with by the laws of Austria, so long as it affected only his own countrymen.

It is difficult for the representative of a monarchical power to appreciate the idea of the extent to which real liberty goes in this country; it seems difficult, also, for them to understand why the laws of their own countries should not follow their own subjects here or elsewhere.

It is almost inconceivable that any foreign ambassador should be unaware of the fact that an immigrant of whatever nationality, upon entering this country, becomes immediately subject both to its laws and its privileges. All that he can add to these privileges by taking the oath of a citizen is the right to vote and the protection of this country when he travels abroad.

It is unfortunate that so genial a gentleman as Dr. Dumba appears to be should be made the victim of the establishment and better understanding of this principle; but it was necessary that foreign governments be given to understand that their laws wherein they differ with those of the United States can have no weight or force in this country.

Germany, more guarded in her methods, has reached the point where her ideas of the enforcement of her own laws in other countries are similar to those entertained by the Austrian ambassador. The lesson will no doubt be equally forceful with her.

There is not one of the European nations which would permit for an instant similar interference with its own laws or internal business affairs; and upon the same theory there is no reason why they should expect us to tolerate it. They have learned that we will not. Doubtless there will be no attempt at a repetition of the offense.

## DEATH OF E. N. HANCOCK.

Comparatively few Georgians knew Elmer N. Hancock, editor of The Savannah Morning News, who died suddenly in Savannah Thursday at the age of 71. And yet for thirty years or more he was one of the most forceful figures in the constructive progress of the state, particularly south Georgia, which was his especial field.

It is often the case that the men who serve best are least known. Mr. Hancock was first and foremost an editor; he thought and lived as he wrote. He had no toleration for sham or pretense; always plain spoken, he said what he thought, based upon sound reason; and it was this outspoken fearlessness that commanded respect and commendation for his paper wherever it was read.

Mingling but little in public gatherings, because devoted to the editorial routine, he yet found opportunity for intercourse with men of business and great affairs that kept him thoroughly abreast the times. His one idea for work, early and late; and midnight always found him keeping the editorial columns right up with the day's news and busily scanning proofs for errors that might accidentally creep into editorial assertion.

A believer in Georgia and her people, Mr. Hancock worked unceasingly for their material and intellectual progress and advancement. But his own identity was submerged in that of the newspaper he served. Many people and many sections have been assisted and benefited through his able effort, recognizing the paper and not the editor as the primary factor. That is as he would have had it. He lived and was The Savannah Morning News.

## THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

One of the first important problems congress will have to consider when it convenes is that of the national defense. The country at large is somewhat keenly alive to the importance of this question. But conservative opinion realizes that its importance consists almost as much in not going too far as in doing what really ought to be done.

We agree neither with those who are holding up the bugbear of German and Japanese invasion in the effort to extract unnecessary millions from the national treasury; nor with those who would find security behind the dove of peace, counselling disarmament.

The New York World characterizes those who are trying to frighten congress into the expenditure of half a billion dollars or more upon army and navy, as "our most eminent cowards," and their pictures of German and Japanese invasion as figments of "their weird imaginations." The World declares:

> To say that the United States must immediately spend $500,000,000 on the navy and support an army of 1,000,000 men is just as silly as to say that the country should learn no lesson whatever in military defense from the war that has wrecked Europe. Between the lunatics and the fools, there is a broad plateau of sanity which we hope that the administration and congress will seize and occupy. In particular, we should like to see the navy equipped with battle-cruisers, destroyers and submarines to the end that its fighting efficiency, ton for ton, would be 100 per cent. But in the meantime we can think of nothing more ridiculous than the campaign of cowardice which the preparedness propaganda has undertaken in the hope of terrifying the country. It is doubly foolish because it prejudices the cause of rational and sensible preparedness. Its advocates in demanding a preparedness that is absurd are in danger of defeating the preparedness that is necessary.

The proper solution of the problem is undoubtedly thus endangered. Public sentiment has come to concede the necessity for and to desire a reasonable preparedness; but in the face of such demands as are now made by the one-time jingoes, silenced for the time by European bloodshed, there is danger of a reversal of opinion that might thwart even a conservative program.

The important lesson of the European war to this country is the remarkable development of the submarine. As a weapon of coast defense—and that is where our defense is chiefly needed—it has been proven it cannot be surpassed.

With submarines strung along our coasts, eastern and western, hostile craft would be slow to approach to what would prove almost certain destruction.

This method of defense, the most effective that has yet been devised, is within our reach at comparatively moderate cost. Thirty efficient seagoing submarines can be constructed at the cost of a single modern battleship which might be sunk by a single torpedo from a hostile undersea boat built to cross the Atlantic.

If the war in Europe has proven anything, it has demonstrated beyond question the fact that it is upon the development and construction of the submarine that we need to first concentrate our energies.

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There is growing interest in baseball in Haiti, which is a reassuring sign that she'll have less time for revolutions.

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Probably what the Colonel wants is to see great armies of raw recruits drilling with big sticks.

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Business men at military instruction camps are getting muscle for the great Prosperity Drive.

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Russia's crops are far below the record this year, but Germany is feeding a million Russians for her.

## County Board Chairman, S. B. Turman, Makes Interesting Statement

Editor Constitution: I wish to thank you as well as to congratulate you on the complimentary editorial you had in your paper on the morning of September 8. I am not speaking so much from a personal side of the matter, but because I believe that your editorial will do much good toward stimulating both city and county officials who have and are striving honestly and earnestly, and probably in many instances at considerable personal sacrifice, to render efficient and conscientious service.

Modesty forbids my taking to myself any great amount of credit for the successful management of the county's affairs during the last few years, but from close observation and experience in the inner circle I do believe that the affairs of the county, particularly the progressive improvements made during this year, the building of the new courthouse and the new alms house, together with the commencement of the building for colored boys near the river, have been handled well and, from a business standpoint, successfully. Considering the fact that the enormous amount of work done, including the new buildings, trunk sewer work, building and maintenance of the highway bridges, the grading, widening and paving of the principal roads and streets in the city and outside, has been done without any grounds for criticism as to unreasonable cost, that the county has been involved in no litigation, no damage suits (that is worth mentioning), and that the county is or will be entirely out of debt before the end of this year, the taxpayers are to be congratulated and ought to be satisfied.

It is unfortunate, but true, that very few people have any conception of the enormous amount of work that has been done, because few people know or are familiar with the scope of the county's work and the expenditure of labor or money.

The county pays all expenses of the different divisions of the county courts; contributing something like $40,000 to $60,000 per year to charities, including the alms house, the two reformatories, Home for Incorrigible Women, the Associated Charities, old soldiers (outside of the Soldiers' home) and the various city charities, such as Home for the Friendless, Incurables, Carrie Steele orphanage, Old Women's home, Florence Crittenton and other institutions, maintains and equips the county police force, helping to build and maintain the tuberculosis sanitarium at Battle Hill, the juvenile court, probation officers, feeding and caring for all jail prisoners and other city and county institutions and public works.

The county also contributes cash to the city of Atlanta in addition to labor for widening streets, such as Peachtree's bottle neck, $25,000, and labor in handling such jobs as Ivy, Whitehall, Luckie, North Forsyth, West North avenue and other streets; paying for and furnishing all stationery and furniture for all the courthouse departments.

It has long been my opinion that if the taxpayers had brought to their attention the full scope of work and burdens borne by the county and administered through the board of county commissioners, considering as a result of these expenditures the rapid development in the way of public improvements throughout the city and county, that they would not begrudge the payment of the increase in tax levy for the last three years and would realize that the development in the streets, roads, sewer and water system (the county having dug the last city reservoir), played an important part in the upbuilding and maintenance of Fulton county, and realize more fully the relation of the board to the progress made.

I have further belief that if the people would lend their hearty co-operation and backing to the public officials, while in office, it would enable the officials to be more efficient and accomplish even better results. I am sure your timely editorial will do much good, far beyond the mere question of the fact that it was complimentary to the commissioners.

S. B. TURMAN,
September 10, 1915. Chairman.

## 24 CANDIDATES SEEK 13 COUNCIL PLACES; ENTRY LIST CLOSES

When the entry list for candidates at the primary on September 30 closed Friday at noon, twenty-four candidates had paid in their fees to the democratic executive committee, and a lively campaign is expected. These men are seeking the thirteen seats to be vacated in general council on January 1.

The election of a general manager of the waterworks will also take place on that date. W. Zode Smith, the incumbent, is unopposed for re-election. He has been at the head of the department for the past six years.

Four candidates will be unopposed in the primary, three of them already members of general council. Alderman J. R. Seawright and Councilman Charles Alverson will be re-elected without opposition to represent the first ward; Councilman Frank Reynolds is unopposed for re-election from the eighth ward, and J. J. L. Poole is running without opposition to succeed Councilman C. D. Knight, from the second ward.

There will be contests in the other wards, as follows:

Third Ward—For councilman, Fred Woodall, O. T. Camp and Ed L. Harling.

Fourth Ward—For councilman, A. W. Farlinger and W. S. Dillon.

Fifth Ward—For councilman, A. C. Burton and Leonard Bell; for alderman, W. E. Besser, J. D. Sission and C. R. Garner.

Sixth Ward—For councilman, Dr. Ed T. Mincey and Tom I. Lynch.

Seventh Ward—For councilman, Sim L. Dallas and J. N. Landers.

Ninth Ward—For councilman, S. E. Davidson and J. L. Carpenter.

Tenth Ward—For councilman, A. T. Peacock and Carl Dolvin; for alderman, Nelson Spratt and G. C. Hannah.

## "The Suffrage—Why Not?"

(From Collier's Weekly.)

Four of our extreme eastern states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts—will vote this fall on proposed constitutional amendments granting to women the right of suffrage. New Jersey's election will be held in October, the vote in the other states being cast at their regular November elections. It is perhaps too much to expect that these states will all vote in favor of suffrage, and yet there seems not much doubt of the final result. Many of those opposed to woman suffrage today are of that class which formerly opposed all suffrage except that based on property qualifications. When men come to realize that suffrage is not a natural but an acquired political right, and that women were formerly considered ineligible because they were unfitted to bear arms, and because in mental capacity and equipment women were considered inferior to men, they cannot longer consistently hesitate to allow them a share in political privileges. There are too many physical incompetents who are already voters, and the progress of women in all departments has long since laid the ghost of their intellectual incapacity. Politics is becoming more and more a matter of humanity and of civic and domestic economy, and the arguments against woman suffrage are becoming leaner and more archaic year by year. "No reason on earth," said the late Speaker Reed, "can be given by those who claim suffrage as a right of manhood which does not make it a right of womanhood also." Lincoln, Greeley, Phillips, Curtis, Beecher and other leaders of their time were of like mind. It is merely a case of self-preservation when politicians expert in sordid politics are against the political activities of women—as they usually are. California was one of the last states to grant woman suffrage, and Governor Johnson says that, were the question to be again submitted, the vote in its favor would be overwhelming.

# CAPITOL GOSSIP

By Ned McIntosh

### GOVERNOR IS FEELING BETTER, SAY REPORTS FROM TENNESSEE

Governor Harris, who has been ill in Hampton, Tenn., where he is spending a short vacation, was feeling better Thursday, according to reports from Hampton. He has been ill for several weeks and went to Tennessee on the advice of his physician for a rest. With the improvement of his health, Governor Harris expects to return to Atlanta Sunday and be in his office at the statehouse again Monday.

One of the matters which it is expected he will take up shortly after his return is the call for the extra session of the general assembly. Besides prohibition, several other matters have been called to the attention of the governor, with the request that they be included in the call for the extra session. Regarded as important among these is a state warehouse bill designed for the protection of the cotton crop. The governor has come to no decision in regard to this bill nor any other requested legislation save the general appropriations bill, for the passage of which the extra session will be specially called.

### PRISON COMMISSION HEARS PLEAS FOR CLEMENCY

The Georgia prison commission Friday heard several arguments upon petitions for pardons or paroles, including a petition for a pardon for Emmett Stargel, a youth of Hall county, who is serving a life term for killing Wiley Jones in a quarrel which grew out of an alleged insult to Stargel's father.

All petitions heard were taken under consideration and any recommendations will be sent to the governor at an early date.

The members of the commission left Friday to spend the week-end at their respective homes.

A visitor at the office of the prison commission was Captain Smith, warden of the state prison at Milledgeville, who has been upon a trip to north Georgia.

### GAME COMMISSIONER ARNOW DECIDES TO MAKE HIS HOME IN ATLANTA

Contrary to circulated reports to the effect that Charles S. Arnow, of St. Marys, newly appointed state game and fish commissioner, would make both his home and headquarters in Macon, the commissioner will both live and conduct the business of his office in Atlanta. Mr. Arnow made this announcement Friday and set at rest rumors that have been floating about for some time.

Mr. Arnow's family has already moved to Atlanta and will have their home at 643 North Jackson street.

### TEXAS CONCERN WOULD BOYCOTT FIRM WHICH BOYCOTTED GEORGIA

F. R. Jones, secretary to Governor Harris, is in receipt of a letter from a Texas firm of druggists, desiring to know the name of a patent medicine concern in Troy, N. Y., which recently threatened in a letter to the governor not to sell any more patent medicine in Georgia until the Frank lynchers are arrested and convicted.

The Texas concern resents the attacks made upon the south on account of the Frank lynching, and declares if the name of the Troy concern is furnished to them they will see that no more of that concern's medicines is sold through the store of the Texas firm.

### CORPORATION TAX PAYMENTS INDICATE GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS

The ease and promptness with which corporation taxes are being paid into the treasury of the state of Georgia this year, says State Treasurer W. J. Speer, indicates that business conditions in the state have greatly improved over last fall.

While the notice that corporation taxes were due did not go out until September 1, and the time limit for payment does not expire until September 31, already more than $600,000 has been received in the state treasury.

In the first three days of September enough of these taxes were received to meet the state's emergency loan of $300,000. This mony was sent to New York Thursday so that it will be there Monday to meet the note when it falls due, September 13.

## DR. DUNBAR H. OGDEN TO DELIVER LECTURE ON STREETS SUNDAY

Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden has issued the following explanation of his reasons for speaking on the streets tomorrow afternoon:

"In beginning the Sunday afternoon open-air services in the center of the city I desire to make a statement to the public.

"For a long time my heart has been burdened for the crowds upon our streets, so many of whom do not attend the services conducted in our churches. I have felt that our Savior, who taught us largely in the open air, would have His ministers go forth to speak a word of helpfulness in His name.

"I have seen the good work of the Salvation Army and have on more than one occasion had their Major Crawford speak in my pulpit. I have felt that in addition to the work of the Army, some of our pastors should conduct a great open-air service in the center of the city.

"Led, as I believe, by the spirit of God, I propose to conduct Sunday afternoon meetings on Marietta street, near Five Points. The first meeting will be held on the coming Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The service is for all, rich and poor, high and low. Especially do I invite those who do not attend the church services. I shall appreciate the presence of the Christian men and women of the community whose hearts are with me in the work.

"DUNBAR H. OGDEN."

## Court of Appeals of Georgia.

**Judgments Affirmed.**

Seaboard Air Line Railway v. Burns, administratrix; from city court of Atlanta—Judge Reid. W. G. Loving, Tye, Peeples & Jordan, for plaintiff in error. Marion Smith, contra.

Eagle & Phenix Mills v. Moncrief; from city court of Columbus—Judge Tigner. Henry R. Goetchius, William L. de Worsley, Battle & Hollis for plaintiff in error. T. T. Miller, contra.

Lamb, receiver, v. McHan; from city court of Wayeross—Judge McDonald. Bolling Whitfield, J. L. Sweat, for plaintiff in error. Parker & Walker, A. B. Spence, E. R. Smith, contra.

Brown v. Seals; from Fulton superior court—Judge Ellis. T. E. Scott, Albert Kemper, for plaintiff in error. L. R. Ray, contra.

Roper v. Keown; from Walker superior court—Judge Wright. David F. Pope, John D. Pope, for plaintiff in error. J. P. Shattuck, contra.

Heard & Sutton v. Adams & Brother; from city court of Washington—Judge Wynne. C. E. Sutton, for plaintiff in error. Colley & Colley, contra.

Continental Aid Association v. Stunt; from Chatham superior court—Judge Charlton. W. Spencer Connerat, W. W. Douglas, for plaintiff in error. W. R. Hewlett, H. P. Cobb, contra.

Gibson v. Georgia Life Insurance Company; from city court of Macon—Judge Hodges. Robert W. Barnes, for plaintiff in error. Harris & Harris, contra.

Carr v. Morris; from city court of Jefferson—Judge Johns. P. Cooley, for plaintiff in error. F. C. Shackelford, J. S. Ayers, contra.

Linder v. State; from Hart superior court—Judge Park. A. A. McCurry, A. G. & Julian McCurry, for plaintiff in error. Thomas J. Brown, solicitor general, J. H. & Parke Skelton, contra.

Hull & Company v. Anderson Lumber Company; from city court of Wayeross—Judge McDonald. Parker & Walker, E. R. Smith, for plaintiff in error. Wilson, Bennett & Lambdin, contra.

George v. Millen Fertilizer Company; from city court of Millen—Judge T. L. Hill. Charles G. Reynolds, A. S. Anderson, for plaintiff in error. William Woodrum, contra.

**Affirmed With Direction.**

Edwards v. Rider; from Forsyth superior court—Judge Patterson. J. P. Brooke, for plaintiff in error.

**Judgments Reversed.**

Cartersville Grocery Company v. Rowland; from city court of Cartersville—Judge Moon. Neel & Neel, for plaintiff in error. John T. Norris, contra.

Roy v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Company et al.; from city court of Madison—Judge Anderson. Percy Middlebrooks, Samuel H. Sibley, for plaintiff in error. Joseph B. & Bryan Cumming, J. M. Hull, Jr., E. W. Butler, F. C. Foster, F. C. Shackelford, Cobb & Erwin, McDaniel & Black, H. H. Shelton, contra. (Affirmed as to sustaining of demurrer of Seaboard Air Line Railway.)

# "SECOND SEEING GEORGIA" TOUR STARTS FROM MACON, SEPTEMBER 30

The "Second Seeing Georgia" tour will leave Macon at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of September 30.

On September 29 and 30 the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual meeting and those who enter cars for the tour are expected to reach Macon in time for the meeting, as the chamber will decide upon twelve state highways and the tourists will want to be heard from about the proposed routes.

The executive committee of the "Second Seeing Georgia" tour, consisting of C. J. Haden, president of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce; James D. Price, commissioner of agriculture and state chairman of the "Second Seeing Georgia" tour; Frank L. Boud, state secretary of the "Second Seeing Georgia" tour; W. J. Dabney, chairman; Thomas R. Gentry, George R. McCutcheon, William J. Stoddard, pacemaker for the tour, and A. C. Webb, met in the office of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce Friday and arranged a schedule for the "Second Seeing Georgia" tour, which is to cover the northern section of the state.

Leave Macon 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, September 30, making the following towns: Milledgeville, Eatonton, Madison, Farmington, Bishop, Watkinsville, Athens, Commerce, Jefferson, Maysville, Homer, Cornelia, Tallulah Falls, Clarkesville, Helen, Cleveland, Dahlonega, Gainesville, Cumming, Ball Ground, Nelson, Tate, Canton, Adairsville, Rome, Cave Spring, Cedartown, Rockmart, Cartersville, Acworth, Marietta, Atlanta, Jonesboro, McDonough, Jackson, Indian Springs, Barnesville, Forsyth and Macon.

Upon the adjournment of the general meeting, formation of the tour will begin at 2 o'clock, leaving Macon at 3 o'clock, making the above named towns, each being reached in the order as named above.

The committee gave most careful consideration to the routing, night stops and points at which noon luncheon will be taken, as follows:

Night Stops—Milledgeville, Thursday; Athens, Friday; Tallulah Falls, Saturday; Gainesville, Sunday; Rome, Monday; Atlanta, Tuesday.

Noon Lunches—Madison, Friday; Cornelia, Saturday; Helen, Sunday; Tate, Monday; Marietta, Tuesday; Jackson, Wednesday.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment of the tourists at all of the cities at which the night stops will be made and for noon lunches there will be barbecues and chicken dinners, all to be served in good old Georgia style.

Both pathfinder cars returned from the trip through the territory touching all of the towns named above, and report most favorable conditions. The people are most enthusiastic, and prospects are that this will be the most enjoyable and interesting tour ever pulled off in Georgia.

The committee urges that those desiring to enter cars in this tour do so at once, communicating with T. W. Hook, chairman on entries committee and proprietor of the Hotel Lanier, Macon.

The itinerary has been so prepared as to give an opportunity to the south Georgia people to view the mountain scenery of Georgia, which takes rank with the most attractive in America, especially at the season of the year when the tour is to be made. Everything points to a most successful trip.

# WOMEN OF ATLANTA PLEDGE AID TO GEORGIA HARVEST FESTIVAL

If there has been any doubt of the success of the Georgia Harvest Festival, it was dispelled yesterday, when about one hundred and twenty-five leading women of Atlanta gathered in the assembly hall of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, after listening to addresses from Beaumont Davison and Edward Young Clarke, promised their solid and united backing to the Harvest Festival.

Mrs. P. J. McGovern, president of the Atlanta Woman's club, who has been an enthusiastic supporter of the Festival since it was first announced, introduced Beaumont Davison to the ladies, after which Mr. Davison took charge of the meeting.

President Davison called the meeting to order and stated that it was called for the purpose of acquainting the women of Atlanta with the objects of the Harvest Festival and the desire on the part of the association to have the united and enthusiastic support of the women.

"As soon as I was elected," said President Davison, "I realized that to make it a success I must have the co-operation and assistance of the various women's organizations of Atlanta and the state. To the committee that notified me of my election I stated that the chief asset to be counted upon in promoting the undertaking was the affiliation and co-operation of the various women's organizations. Without your help I do not hesitate to say to you this affair, running through an entire week, would be a failure.

**Work for the Women.**

"While we have set apart one day as 'Women's day,' we expect to have events on every day of the week in exclusive charge of the women."

President Davison then stated that the festival had appointed an "events committee," to which would be referred all events, and which must pass on every event to be held that week. This committee, he stated, was anxious to hear from the various women's organizations as to the events which each organization desired to undertake for Women's day, or for any other day of the week, and so far as possible the events committee, after approval of the executive board of the festival, would give to each organization exclusive charge of such events as these organizations might desire to have charge of, on any of the various days announced. He called attention to the particular days which had been tentatively arranged: Monday, Atlanta day; Tuesday, Women's day; Wednesday, Military day; Thursday, Agricultural day; Friday, Merchants and Manufacturers' day; Saturday, Georgia Jubilee day.

At the conclusion of his address, President Davison introduced Mr. Clarke to the audience, and, in a few well-chosen words, Mr. Clarke told the ladies that in all the events which he had managed the women had played the most vital and important part. He called attention to the fact that many of the ladies in the audience were his friends, and he stated that he was sure the association would have the co-operation of the ladies of the various organizations.

President Davison then called upon those present for expressions and suggestions and, in a happy talk, Mrs. William Lawson Peel said that she was sure all the women of Atlanta would be behind the festival.

**Churches Will Help.**

One of the most important suggestions made, looking to the making of the week an overwhelming success, was that the churches be asked to keep open every night and to have sacred music for at least one hour each night free to the many visitors in town. The suggestion was received by President Beaumont Davison with great enthusiasm, and he said it was one of the most valuable yet made to him.

One after the other of the ladies arose and indorsed the proposition. Mrs. McDonald said the suffragists were glad to help. Mrs. Stephens, of the Atlanta chapter, of the U. D. C., indorsed; Mrs. Wilson, of the Uncle Remus Memorial, indorsed; Mrs. Cora Brown, for Woman's Study club, indorsed; Mrs. McLendon, for suffragists, indorsed; Mrs. Block, for Drama league, indorsed. Among the organizations that indorsed the festival through representatives at this meeting were: The Atlanta Woman's club, the suffragists, Georgia Habersham chapter, D. A. R., Atlanta chapter, U. D. C., Uncle Remus Memorial association, Woman's Study club, W. C. T. U., Woman's Benefit association, Drama league, Atlanta chapter, D. A. R., Y. W. C. A., Atlanta Needlework guild, Inman Park study club and Friday Morning Study class.

# DOCTORS AND DRUGGISTS TO HELP GOVERNMENT IN FIGHT ON DRUGS

At a joint meeting of the members of the Fulton County Medical society and the druggists of the city last night at the chamber of commerce steps were taken to co-operate with the United States government officials to enforce the law against the sale of narcotics and to cure those addicted to the use of drugs.

A committee of seven was appointed to prepare a plan whereby the law can be rigidly enforced in the city and county and the victims of drugs can be cured and helped to remain so. The committee, appointed on motion of Dr. O. O. Fannin, is as follows:

Drs. J. M. Brawner and Cheston King, physicians; Drs. E. H. Cone and W. S. Elkin, Jr., druggists; Dr. J. P. Kennedy, city health officer; Dr. L. L. Froneberger, special United States agent; A. O. Blalock, United States revenue collector.

**Praises City Hospital.**

Dr. Froneberger made a report on the city's hospital for drug habitues and stated that it was doing a great work. He said that there were now sixty patients and in a few days the number would reach 200. In two weeks several of the patients would be discharged as cured.

"The question arises," he said, "what is to become of those who are cured and who may be tempted to go back to the habit? We must do something to get the physicians from prescribing the drugs and to prevent the durggists from filling the prescriptions."

Dr. Brawner said the majority of the drug victims can be speedily cured and the question was how to keep them cured.

"We meet with two classes," he said, "those who can be cured and those who are incurable. We must keep the drug from those who are cured and take steps to see that the incurable get only what they actually need of the drug."

Dr. M. T. Davis said one evil was the use of paregoric and that that drug should be sold sparingly.

Dr. Froneberger said there was no use denying the fact that there were druggists in the city who were flagrantly violating the law.

"We have the names of druggists," he said, "who have been shipping narcotics from Atlanta and we are watching them slosely."

Dr. Elkin offered a resolution calling upon the city council to co-operate with the physicians and druggists in suppressing the narcotic evil. It was unanimously adopted and council will be asked to pass such laws as will help stop the sale of narcotics to addicts to the drug habit.

Dr. Fannin said he feared that the fellow who needed talking to was not present, as he was the little druggist and physician who did not belong to the association.

**Blalock Makes Talk.**

Mr. Blalock made a talk, in which he called upon those present to wipe out the drug evil in the city by practical means. He said that no reputable doctor ought to prescribe narcotics unless absolutely necessary.

"With honest, true and moral public sentiment behind us," he said, "we can enforce the law."

Dr. King stated that about 35 per cent of the drug users were either physicians and their wives or druggists and their wives.

"And I will add," he said, "that fully 60 per cent of the drug evil is due to the carelessness of physicians in giving prescriptions. Take paregoric, why that drug is as bad as morphine."

Dr. Elkin replied by saying that druggists could limit the sale of paregoric to 10-cent bottles to each purchaser.

Dr. Kennedy spoke of the good work Atlanta was doing with its hospital and said that the hospital was already a great success.

Dr. E. C. Cartledge said that physicians could do away with the use of morphine in their practice if they wished to and that there were other drugs that would alleviate pain which ought to be used.

After further discussion the meeting adjourned to await the report of the special committee of seven.

## POLICEMAN'S BABY WINS THE CONTEST FOR BETTER BABIES

Policeman B. B. Haslett's girl baby, Bertha Louise, was declared Friday to be the winner of the "better babies contest" which was conducted at the First Christian church. Little Miss Haslett, after a score of doctors had weighed her, was accredited with good marks that totaled up a 99½ per cent perfect baby.

Those babies scoring the twenty highest scores were:

99½—Bertha Louise Haslett, 12 months old; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bolling B. Haslett, of 508 South Boulevard.

99—Frances Elizabeth McDonald, 27 months old; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. McDonald, of 51 Oak Hill avenue.

98½—John Wade Haden, of 683 Washington street.

98—William Gregory Drake, 26 months old; son of Mr. and Mrs. James Stoney Drake, of 106 Peachtree place.

98—Elizabeth Adele Stanford, 9 months old; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stanford, of 83 South Gordon street.

97½—Frances Elizabeth Barrett, 7 months old; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young Barrett, of 256 Pulliam street.

97½—David Celon Alexander, Jr., 30 months old; son of Mr. and Mrs. David Cleon Alexander, of 75 West End avenue.

97½—Mary E. Cox, 16 months old; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cox, of 179 Oakstaid avenue.

97—John A. Kelley, Jr., 7 months old; son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kelley, of 100 Wabash avenue.

97—Carolyn Louise McNeil, 6 months old; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. McNeil, of 696 Highland avenue.

97—Chester Hansen, 36 months old; son of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Hansen, of 156 McMillan avenue.

97—William Armistead Clonts, 6 months old; son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Clonts, of 123 East Eleventh street.

97—Mary Elizabeth Roberts, 18 months old; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Roberts, of 334 Lake avenue.

97—O. G. Kelley, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. O. G. Kelley, 684 Washington street.

96½—Florence E. Jones, 7 months old; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Jones, of 104 Luckie street.

96½—Mabel Leslie Church, 9 months old; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Church, of 67 Ashland avenue.

96½—Lane Mitchell Smith, 13 months old; son of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Royal Smith, of 105 West Baker street.

96½—Doris Ellen Kingston, 22 months old; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kingston, of 127 Davis street.

96½—Sylvia C. M. Schillinger, 11 months old; daughter of Leonard Schillinger, of 156 Holderness street.

Votes were taken for the most popular babies in the show, the results being as follows:

Queenie Elizabeth Matthews, daughter of Al Mathews, Prospect avenue and Delaware avenue; Price Jack Newell, son of Mrs. Louise Newell, Kirkwood; Julia Perdue Boykin, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Boykin, 287 Myrtle street; Ada Galanter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Galanter, 170 Capitol avenue; Doris Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. M. Baldwin, 153 Whiteford avenue; Florence Mary Carter, daughter of Mrs. Una Carter, 165 Grant street.

These six most popular babies were all given prizes by the committee in charge. The better babies were awarded bronze medals, donated by The Woman's Home Companion.