

MARY PHAGAN MURDERED WITHIN HOUR AFTER DINNER

SHEPPARD SUBSTITUTE FOR LIPSCOMB BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

Votes of State Board Tax Reformers Were Needed to Carry the Measure Through.

ROLL CALL SHOWS FRIENDS AND ENEMIES OF REAL TAX REVISION

Many Went on Record for Measure They Did Not Indorse in Hope of Senate Amendment.

At the close of a morning session, which was prolonged until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the house on yesterday passed the Sheppard substitute for the Lipscomb bill by a vote of 107 to 59.

This was only fourteen votes over the required constitutional majority, and without the help of tax reformers, who believe in a state board and equalization among counties, it would have been impossible for the bill to have passed at all.

Quite a number of members who had lined up with Mr. Sheppard and Dr. Stovall in the mutilation of the ways and means committee bill did not vote for the Sheppard substitute and went on record as opposed to any form of tax revision whatever.

Analysis of Vote. There were others who voted for the adoption of the Sheppard substitute, who, when the roll was called for the final passage of the measure, cast their votes against it, enough of these, in fact, to have defeated the measure had it not been for the state board revisionists who came to its assistance.

Dr. Stovall, of Elbert, who, more than any other, was responsible for the mutilation of the ways and means bill, was one of those who voted for the adoption of the Sheppard substitute and then voted against it on its final passage.

Tax Reformers Saved Substitute. This seems clearly to have demonstrated what the advocates of the ways and means bill have claimed from the first, that the Sheppard substitute was put forward in the hope of defeating all tax reform. That it did not succeed in doing this was due largely to the efforts of those open and in earnest advocates of tax revision, who came to its aid at the last moment and would not allow it to be butchered at the hands of its supposed friends.

That Mr. Sheppard himself worked very earnestly for the salvation of the measure, when its passage seemed to be threatened cannot be doubted. This is shown by the fact that he even called upon the state board revisionists to save it from defeat. Of the men to whom he yielded his time, after the previous question had been called, one was an outspoken and thoroughgoing advocate of the state board principle, who had determined to vote for the substitute as a last resort to save the cause of tax reform, and another was a member who had always been counted on that side.

An Extraordinary Situation. A still more extraordinary situation was presented, however, when one of the men called upon by Mr. Sheppard to defend his measure, advocated it on the floor of the house and voted for its adoption, but cast his vote against it when it was up for final passage.

It was at first thought that the bill by substitute would pass with little difficulty after the substitute had been adopted. Members were generally averse to another roll call, as the hour of 2 o'clock had been

Continued on Page Twelve.

THERE IS A WAY OUT

No condition is ever as bad as it could be. And there are no obstacles that can't be gone over, under or around.

Will power rules. Have you got your share? Use it. You can have anything you want—if you go after it in the right way.

If it's a job you seek, read The Constitution want ads every day. Business men of Atlanta seek you there. They want you badly and will pay you gladly.

If you don't find the job you want, advertise yourself under Wanted Situations. Play them both ways—and win.

Everybody has confidence in Constitution want ads—because they're paid for. They know that those who use them wouldn't pay their good money to have them published if they didn't have something worth while to say.

3 LINES 3 TIMES COST 15c.

"You Can't Get Something For Nothing!"

CASTRO'S RETURN TO LEAD REVOLT CAUSES SENSATION

State Department Hoped to Prevent His Going Back to Venezuela, and Supposed Him Still in Exile.

GUNBOAT AT BRUNSWICK ORDERED TO THE SCENE

Former President Reported at Coro at Head of an Armed Force—Gomez Is Made Dictator.

Washington, August 1.—News of the appearance in Venezuela of ex-President Cipriano Castro, after his five years' exile, caused something of a sensation at the state department today. For the past five years the department has been keeping Castro under surveillance to prevent his returning to Venezuela, which country has been enjoying a period of unwanted prosperity and quiet since his retirement.

Department officials supposed the exile was living quietly in the Canary Islands until a cablegram came today announcing his re-entrance into the country of his birth at the head of an armed force, while various uprisings in his behalf were reported from different points in Venezuela. He was said to be at Coro.

From the legation at Caracas the state department was informed of uprisings in the state of Tachira, at Coro and Masuro. Telegraphic communication between the capital and the disturbed points was interrupted but the Venezuelan foreign office claimed the revolutionists had been defeated by state troops at all points. The president had been granted dictatorial powers, it was said, and men were being impressed for military service.

Represented by Clerk. The United States government is represented in Venezuela at present only by a legation clerk, Richard J. Biggs. Minister Northcott resigned and left his post and Secretary Caffery now is in Washington attached to the Latin-American bureau. It was announced that a secretary would be rushed to Caracas to be followed by a regularly accredited minister as soon as one could be appointed and confirmed.

The state department today called upon the navy department for a warship to look after American interests in Venezuelan waters and the gunboat Des Moines, now at Brunswick, Ga., was ordered to make the cruise. It is calculated that the gunboat can make the run to Lagualra, the nearest point to Caracas, in about six days.

Hernandez at Capital. General Jose Manuel Hernandez, Venezuelan nationalist-liberal leader, now a political exile, arrived in Washington today and called upon Acting Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy. His call was unofficial, and after a brief visit with Mr. Roosevelt, he went to the state department to pay his respects to Secretary Bryan.

The Venezuelan exile, popularly known as "El Mocho," is opposed both to Castro and to Gomez, and against whose government the uprising is aimed. He declared his present attitude was one of observation, and that he believed both Gomez and Castro were destined to political retirement.

Castro, whose whereabouts hitherto have been indefinite, has landed at Coro, in the Gulf of Venezuela. This department today by the state department today by American Consul Thomas W. Voetter, at La Guaira, the port of Caracas.

The cruiser Des Moines is being held at Brunswick, Ga., in readiness to sail today for Venezuela. She probably will put in at La Guaira, to look after American and their interests.

Gomez Made Dictator. Caracas, Venezuela, August 1.—In consequence of the outbreak of the revolution in Venezuela and the invasion of the country for forces under the leadership of former President Castro, the federal council today constitutionally authorized President Juan Vicente Gomez to assume dictatorial powers until the movement is crushed.

President Gomez on Wednesday night sent the following telegram to the governors of all the Venezuelan states: "General Cipriano Castro, impelled by an ambition and the craze for power, has provoked a revolution in this republic by ordering his partisans to arm themselves against the constitutional government."

"Already rebel forces in several localities have disturbed the public order. It is necessary for you to be alert and to act rapidly and energetically in assisting the government to crush the rebels."

"The peace of the country, which conscientious Venezuelans are obliged to nourish, cannot be left at the mercy of adventurers who possess no idea of decorum."

"I trust you will fulfill your duty. Support is promised. The governors in their replies pronounced..."

Continued on Page Twelve.

Witnesses Called to Stand to Testify Against Frank



From left to right: Mrs. George W. Jefferson, who was a witness on Thursday morning; R. P. Barrett, who testified to finding Mary Phagan's pay envelope and strands of her hair, and Mrs. Maggie White, who told of seeing strange negro in pencil factory on afternoon of crime.

AMBASSADOR WILSON'S REPORT CONTRADICTED

State Department Has Information at Variance With His Description of Conditions.

Washington, August 1.—Developments in the Mexican situation today were confined to efforts on the part of the administration to prevent unnecessary agitation over the revolution.

So far as the United States is informed, both federal and constitutionalists are complying with the desire of the American government for the protection of foreigners and their property and there is a hopeful feeling manifest in official circles that efforts of influential Mexicans to bring about peace may be successful.

In the meantime President Wilson and his advisers are opposed to any attempt to force the American government into any hasty declaration of policy. Secretary Bryan promptly denied today a story that European governments are pressing the United States.

Recital of Conditions. On authority of the president himself it is known that the only documents from foreign powers to the United States on the subject in recent months were those transmitted when the diplomatic representatives in Mexico City recently gave a description of conditions in the republic to their home governments with the request that the information be conveyed to the United States.

The president has told inquirers within the last 24 hours that in no case was there any suggestion or intimation of action desired, but merely a recital of conditions.

To prevent any aggravation of the situation, which, in the view of officials here, is slowly adjusting itself, the administration does not look favorably on the proposal to have Ambassador Wilson appear before the house committee on foreign affairs. Administration officials did not think it compatible with the public interest to have Ambassador Wilson appear before the senate committee on foreign relations, not because they hesitated to submit reports he had made, but because the feeling is growing among them that he is a factor in promoting objectionable discussion in Mexico.

Wilson Report Contradicted. The ambassador is known to hold views at variance with those of the president and Secretary Bryan and it is said on good authority that information in possession of the state department contradicting in many essentials the reports of Ambassador Wilson. For this reason it is believed that when Chairman Flood, of the house committee on foreign affairs, consults the president or Secretary Bryan about summoning the ambassador before the committee he will be informed that while no objection exists to the idea of allowing the house committee the same information which the ambassador gave the senate committee, the administration is strongly desirous not to agitate the situation further, especially since Mr. Wilson is not likely to go back to Mexico as the American ambassador.

News was sent in Mexican circles about the progress of the peace suggestions that are passing to and fro between some of the leaders of the two factions in Mexico. The most significant development was the frequent use of the name of Miguel Covarrubias, at present Mexican minister to Russia, for provisional president. Covarrubias is an appointee of the Huerta administration, but is not affiliated with any faction in Mexico. He would satisfy the constitutionalists, who say their only desire is to have a provisional president chosen to succeed Huerta, who would conduct a free and honest election.

Bees Cause Runaway. Upper Sandusky, Ohio, August 1.—James McClain, a farmer, was badly injured when his team of horses ran away when moving. Stings from bumble bees caused the horses to run away.

SALOON MEN LOSE IN MAGON COURT

Prohibitionists Claim That the Decision Means the Death Knell of Near Beer Saloons in Georgia.

Macon, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—According to Macon prohibitionists, Judge H. A. Mathews, of the Bibb superior court, this afternoon sounded the death knell of the near beer saloons and blind tigers in Georgia when he granted a permanent injunction against the saloon of Ed Cassidy on Cotton avenue. After a hearing, which lasted all day, on a petition brought by the Law Enforcement League of Macon, and signed by fifty persons, Judge Mathews held that the saloon of Cassidy was a public nuisance and ordered the place closed.

The judge refused to grant a supersedeas until the case can be passed on by the supreme court.

The decision is claimed to be of far-reaching importance as regards the prohibition law in Georgia, for if the supreme court sustains Judge Mathews, the Mason Law Enforcement league will bring similar proceedings against every saloon in the city, and it is said to be the intention to wage the same kind of a campaign throughout the entire state.

Saloon Men Downcast. There is no denying the fact that the saloon men of Macon are considerably downcast over the decision of Judge Mathews, but they are prepared to fight to the last, and for that purpose have formed an association with which to provide funds to carry on the fight.

Similar cases to that of Cassidy are now pending against Charles Bekakes, proprietor of a saloon on Combeville street, and Tony Cutro, a locker club proprietor. These cases, however, along with charges of contempt of court for alleged violation of the temporary restraining order granted against the saloon of Cassidy, have gone over to September 5.

The Law Enforcement league was represented in the hearing today by Attorney R. D. Feagin, while attorneys John R. Cooper, Joe Hill Hall and Sam B. Hunter represented Cassidy.

Attorney Feagin did not have much trouble in proving that whisky had been sold at the place of Cassidy and introduced several witnesses to prove the same. The chief witness was Ed Forsyth who had been employed by the league to secure the necessary evidence. R. F. Williamson and H. W. Ekkins both testified that they had seen sales of whisky made at the Cassidy place.

No Witnesses for Defense. The defense introduced no testimony, but in the arguments by Attorneys Cooper and Hill it was contended that the proceedings were irregular, in that they were not brought through the solicitor general's office.

Attorney Cooper declared that if all the saloons in Georgia are closed up it will mean a loss in revenue to the state of \$200,000 annually and it will be necessary to call a special session of the legislature to devise means of raising money to defray the expense of the state. He said it means the throwing of 1,000 people out of employment and in Macon alone it will shut down close to 100 places of business. He pleaded against the mixing of the affairs of church and state and declared the solicitor general to be an able man and able to enforce the law without the aid of Dr. W. N. Almsworth and Dr. John L. White, local clergymen.

Bees Cause Runaway. Upper Sandusky, Ohio, August 1.—James McClain, a farmer, was badly injured when his team of horses ran away when moving. Stings from bumble bees caused the horses to run away.

FATE OF MRS. HAWKINS IS NOW WITH THE JURY

Love Letters From Jim Cantrell to Wife of Murdered Man Are Read in Court.

Gainesville, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—The trial of Silvia Hawkins, the widowed mother of three little children of Arthur Hawkins, who was murdered by Bartow Cantrell at the instigation of his brother, Jim Cantrell, continued through today. At a late hour tonight the jury is still out.

She made a statement of over an hour's duration, in which she denied any knowledge of the crime and of any part which she is said to have played in it.

The state introduced a batch of letters from Silvia Hawkins to Jim Cantrell showing by insinuation the close relations between the two. These letters, besides being very mushy, were funny in their coolness. Several rhymes were included, one of which is "As shore as the vine grows round the pine, I'll be your'n if you'll be mine."

Colonel William Johnson opened the arguments for the defense, Colonel McMillan spoke for two hours and fifteen minutes for the state. Colonel Ben Galliard, in one of the most impassioned speeches ever heard in the courthouse, addressed the jury in defense of the woman. Colonel Johnson criticized the state at length for the method employed in obtaining confessions and evidence, and Colonel McMillan answered his remarks in a complete exoneration of the state's officials.

REGIMENT TRAMPLES UPON AMERICAN FLAG

Saskatoon, Sask., August 1.—A member of the Saskatoon militia was today tried by court-martial and discharged from his regiment for trampling an American flag under his feet during a parade last night. Members of the regiment threatened to resign if the dismissal of their comrade was allowed to stand, and the offender at once was reinstated.

When the One Hundredth and Fifth Fusiliers were marching down the city's main thoroughfare a girl in an automobile waived an American flag in front of one of the members of the bugle band. A man broke ranks, caught the flag and trampled it under his feet, most of the regiment passing over it also.

FALLS AGAINST SAW AND IS CUT IN TWO

DeFuniak, Fla., August 1.—Walter Bowers, superintendent of a sawmill of Quife Terwin, and one of the best known citizens in Walton county, met a terrible death here today by falling against a rapidly revolving saw. He fell with his back against the saw and his body was ripped to the breast bone.

Besides being superintendent of the mill, Bowers was extensively engaged in cattle and sheep raising in Walton county.

NEARLY DESTROYED BY GASOLINE EXPLOSION

Gate City, Va., August 1.—Fire started by the explosion of a gasoline tank in a department store destroyed six stores and five residences here today. The loss is estimated at more than \$80,000. Heroic efforts of the volunteer fire department saved the town from total destruction.

BANKERS TO FORM ADVISORY BOARD

Amendment Made to Currency Bill as Result of Protest Against Government Control of Reserve Board.

Washington, August 1.—Consideration of the American currency bill was practically concluded tonight by the democrats of the house banking and currency committee after more than five weeks of constant and stormy discussion. The bill was ordered closed and reported, and Monday the democratic committee members will take a formal vote on recommending the measure to the democratic caucus. It will go to the caucus with the disappearance of at least three members of the committee, it was virtually certain tonight.

As closed tonight the bill differs little in its essentials from the administration measure framed by Representative Glass, Chairman Owen, of the senate committee, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and approved by President Wilson. Complete government control of the federal reserve fund, which will direct the new banking and currency system, deemed by the president the all-important factor of the bill, was retained. At the eleventh hour democratic members of the committee incorporated an amendment providing for an advisory board of bankers to "advise" the federal reserve board. This amendment was in the nature of a compromise with the banking interests which protested vigorously against the exclusively governmental feature of the control of the board.

Rediscout Section Altered. Another important amendment incorporated in the bill altered the rediscout section conferring the power to require federal reserve banks mutually to rediscout paper. A change was made in the division of the earnings of the federal reserve banks created by the law. Originally the banks were allowed a yearly cumulative dividend of 5 per cent and a surplus equal to 20 per cent of the paid-in capital stock. All earnings above these amounts reverted to the government.

As amended, the balance of earnings after the 5 per cent dividend and the 20 per cent surplus will be paid, 60 per cent to the government to be used as a sinking fund among the number of banks in proportion to their balances in the federal reserve bank concerned. In the reserve section the committee reduced the period during which a bank must hold a 25 per cent reserve against deposits, from 28 to 60 days. As finally passed, the reserve section requires that after a period of gradual changes the country banks must keep their 15 per cent reserves either in their own vaults or in the federal reserve bank of the district in which they are located.

Provision Struck Out. By a vote of 7 to 5 the conference today struck from the bill the provision previously ordered inserted, forbidding interlocking directorates between banks. It was struck out on representations that the president believed it should be considered apart from general currency legislation.

The so-called insurgent amendments to the bill, providing for currency on warehouse receipts for cotton, corn and wheat, were voted down today by a viva voce vote with little discussion. Representative Ragsdale and Representative Henry, of Texas, will carry the fight for these amendments to the floor of the democratic caucus.

DR. H. F. HARRIS GIVES STARTLING EVIDENCE ABOUT TIME OF MURDER

Wound on Eye of Girl Victim of Pencil Factory Crime Looked as if It Came From Blow of Fist, Secretary of State Board of Health Tells the Jurymen.

WHILE ON THE STAND DR. HARRIS COLLAPSES FROM RECENT ILLNESS

Frequent Clashes Take Place During Testimony of N. V. Darley, Assistant Superintendent of National Pencil Factory, Over the Alleged Nervousness of Frank.

Within three-quarters of an hour after she had eaten her frugal breakfast of cabbage and bread, Mary Phagan was dead.

This startling fact was brought out at Friday's session of the Leo M. Frank trial, when Dr. Roy Harris, secretary of the state board of health, took the stand to tell of the post-mortem examination he performed on the body of the child.

The time of the murder has always been a mooted question. When Dr. Harris made his declaration and exhibited a small bottle containing particles of cabbage, which had been taken from the stomach and which had not had time to digest, a thrill went through the court room.

Crowd on the Qui Vive. As soon as Dr. Harris entered the court room during the afternoon session, the crowd seemed to sense the dramatic situation which was to follow.

It was pretty generally known that Dr. Harris had made an examination, but the result of this examination was not known.

When he came into the room, carrying a small physician's satchel and looking slightly pale from a three days' illness, all eyes were turned toward him.

What would he testify to? This was the question each asked his neighbor. Dr. Harris briefly told of his medical experience and then proceeded to explain the details of his examination of the dead girl's body.

Cabbage Found in Stomach. He stated that he had found in the stomach of the girl particles of undigested cabbage and he exhibited a bottle containing them. He said in reply to a direct question that the condition of the cabbage showed she had met her death within a half to three-quarters of an hour after she had eaten this food. He also displayed a bottle of fluid taken an hour afterward from the stomach of a man who had eaten cabbage and bread. None of the cabbage was visible.

Dr. Harris was emphatic in his statement that Mary Phagan must have met her death from one-half to an hour after she had eaten. He also described the wound on the dead girl's head, and said she must

Weather Prophecy LOCAL THUNDER SHOWERS

Georgia—Occasional showers Saturday and Sunday.

Local Report. Lowest temperature 73
Highest temperature 82
Mean temperature 82
Normal temperature 77
Rainfall in past 24 hrs., inches 0.08
Deficiency since last of mo., inches 2.0
Deficiency since Jan. last, inches63

Reports From Various Stations. Table with columns for Station and State, Temperature (High/Low), and Rain (24 hrs./Inches).

C. F. von HERRMANN, Section Director.

have been struck an upward blow. The blow on the eye, he said, looked as if it had been inflicted by a person's fist.

Commenting on the general condition of her body he said he could not tell whether she had been outraged, but there were evidences of violence indicating it.

Dr. Harris had been on the stand but a few moments when he was compelled to leave the stand. The defense did not have an opportunity to cross-question him. In fact, Solicitor Dorsey had not finished the direct examination when he left the room. He will resume his testimony as soon as his physical condition will permit.

The state expressed satisfaction at the testimony of Dr. Harris, and Mr. Dorsey was particularly pleased. Speaking of the turn of affairs he said:

"It is perfectly plain sailing from now on. We have a mass of evidence and it is only a question of knitting it together."

Mrs. Coleman's Testimony.
As soon as Dr. Harris had made his startling statement in regard to the time of Mary Phagan's death, the minds of those in the courtroom reverted to the testimony of her mother, Mrs. J. W. Coleman, who, earlier in the week, had told of the little girl having eaten cabbage for breakfast the morning before she was killed.

Frequent Clashes Occur.
Frequent clashes took place between opposing counsel during the testimony of N. V. Darley, assistant superintendent of the National Pencil factory. The point at issue was the nervousness of Frank on the morning following the murder. Darley testified that Frank was very nervous. On cross-examination he said he had seen him equally as nervous on two other occasions.

During the introduction of the time slips as evidence, Frank appeared to lose the calm which has been his marked characteristic during the trial. In fact, the long hours in court seem to be telling on him.

Albert McKnight, husband of Mlnola McKnight, and who made a sensational affidavit and afterward retracted it, and who cooks for the Franks, testified that on the day of the murder he was in the Frank kitchen; that he saw Frank come in the dining room, but did not see him eat anything. He stated Frank spent several minutes in the room at the sideboard and then left the house, taking a car at Pulliam street and Georgia avenue.

Luther Rosser riddled McKnight's testimony and endeavored to show it was impossible for him to have seen from the kitchen into the dining room.

"What is your position with the company?"

"I am general superintendent and director of the company."

"How long have you held that position?"

"In Atlanta I have held that position since August 10, 1908. My place of business is at 37 to 41 South Forsyth street."

"About how many employees have you there?"

"About 107 in that plant?"

"Male or females?"

"Mixed. I guess there are a few more girls than boys."

"On Saturday, April 26, I will get you to state if that was a holiday with your company?"

"Yes, sir, it was a holiday. The factory was shut down."

"SEWELL'S"

SPECIAL SNAPS FOR SATURDAY

Buy from first hands and save 20 to 50 per cent on your purchases. Everything retailed at wholesale prices.

- Solid carload fancy large Pineapples, each... 7 1/2c
- Solid carload fancy large Cantaloupes, each... 5c
- Large Juicy Lemons, per doz... 10c
- 10-lb. Pail Silver Leaf Lard... \$1.39
- Dry Salt Meat, pound... 12 1/2c
- 15c Can Blackberries... 10c
- 15c Can Sweet Potatoes... 10c
- 24-lb. Sack Best Self-Rising Flour... 78c
- Solid carload Poultry and Eggs, Fries dressed fresh on premises... 24c

Sewell Commission Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 113-115 Whitehall St. Branch Store: 164 Decatur St.

Nervous? Irritable? Can't Sleep?

Your stomach's out of whack. You probably have a touch of indigestion. Too much food this hot weather eaten too hurriedly.

Get Right Now—TAKE NUXCARA 3 Times a Day

Half hour before each meal. Instant relief. Restores the stomach to its natural condition, enabling it to digest food properly.

Nuxcara taken regularly for a while will cure chronic indigestion or dyspepsia. It's a scientific remedy prescribed by reputable physicians.

51 A BOTTLE ASK YOUR DRUGGIST Edmondson Drug Co.

Special Atlanta Agents. 11 N. Broad 106 N. Pryor

Several People in Building.

"Who was in that building during the day?"

"Well, there were several people who come in during the morning."

"Was anyone in the office with you on Monday?"

"Yes, sir, the office boy and a stenographer."

"What time did they leave?"

"About 12 or a little after."

"Have you a day watchman there?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was he on duty at 12 o'clock?"

"No, sir, he left shortly before."

"Who came in after the stenographer and the office boy left?"

"This little girl, Mary Phagan, but at the time I didn't know that was her name. She came in between 12:05 and 12:10, maybe 12:07, to get her pay envelope, her salary."

Frank Pays Mary Phagan.

"You paid her?"

"Yes, sir, and she went out of the office."

"What office was you in at that time?"

"In the inner office at my desk, the furthest office to the left from the main office."

"Could you see the direction she went in when she left?"

"No, sir, it was impossible."

"What was your impression?"

"My impression was she just walked away; I didn't pay any particular attention."

"Do you keep the door locked downstairs?"

"I didn't think morning, because the mail was coming in, I locked it at 1:10 when I went to dinner."

"Was anyone else in that building?"

"Yes, sir, Arthur White and Harry Denham. They were working on the machinery, doing repair work, working on the top floor of the building, which is the fourth floor, toward the rear, or about the middle of the building, but a little more to the rear."

"That kind of work were they doing?"

"They were tightening up the belts; they are not machinists, one is a foreman in one department and the other is an assistant in another, and Denham was just assisting White, and Mrs. White, the wife of Arthur White, was also in the building. She left about 1 o'clock. I went up there and told them I was going to dinner, and they had to go."

"Did you see any other people in the building?"

"No, sir, they couldn't get up there if I was out."

"You locked the outer door?"

"Yes, sir, and I locked the inner door."

"What time did you get back?"

"At 3 o'clock, maybe two or three minutes before, and I went to the office and took off my coat and then went upstairs to tell those boys I was back; and I couldn't find them at first, they were back in the dining room, in the rear, and I said, 'Are you ready?' and they said, 'We are just ready;' and I said, 'All right, ring out when you go down, to let me know when you go out;' and they rang out, and Arthur White came in the office and said, 'Mr. Frank, loan me \$2,' and I said, 'What's the matter? We just paid off,' and he said, 'My wife robbed me,' and I gave him \$2 and he walked away, and the two of them walked out."

New Lee Arrives.

"And you locked the doors behind them?"

"I locked the outer door, when I am in there, there is no need of locking

the inner door. There was only one person I was looking for to come in, and that was the night-watchman."

"What time did he get there?"

"I saw him twenty minutes to 4."

"Had you previously arranged for him to get there?"

"Yes, sir. On Friday night I told him, after he got his money. I gave him the keys and I said, 'You had better come around early tomorrow, because I may go to the ball game,' and he came early because of that fact. I told him to be there by 4 o'clock, and he came twenty minutes to 4. I figured I would leave about 1, and would not come back; but it was so cold I didn't want to risk catching cold, and I came back to the factory as I usually do. He came in, and I said, 'Newt, you are early,' and he said, 'Yes, sir,' and he had a bag of bananas with him, and he offered me a banana. I didn't see them, but he offered me one, and I guess he had them. We have told him, once he gets in that building never to go out. I told him he could go out; he got there so early, and I was going to be there, he came back about four minutes to 6; the reason I know that is I was putting the clock slips in, and the clock was right in front of me. I said, 'I will be ready in a minute,' and he was downstairs, and I came to the office and put on my coat and hat and followed him and went out."

Saw Newt and Gantt Talking.

"Did you see anybody with him as you went out?"

"Yes, sir; talking to him was J. M. Gantt—a man I had fired about two weeks previous."

"Did you have any talk with Gantt?"

"Newt told me he wanted to go up to get a pair of shoes he left while he was working there, and Gantt said to me, 'Newt don't want me to go with him, and he said, 'You can go with me, Mr. Frank,' and I said 'that's all right, go with him, Newt,' and I went on home, and I got home about 6:25."

"Is there anything else that happened that afternoon?"

"No, sir, I know."

"You don't know what time Gantt came down after he went up?"

"Oh, no; I saw him go in and I locked the door after him, but I didn't try to get any news."

"Did you ask Newt?"

"Yes, sir, I telephoned him. I tried to telephone him when I got home. He punches the clock at half hour intervals, and the clock and the phone is in the office, and I called him and asked him if Gantt got his shoes, and he said yes he got them, and I said is everything all right, and he said yes, and the next thing I knew they called me at 7:30 the next morning."

Did Lee Let People In?

"Do you know whether your watchman, at any time, has been in the habit of letting people in there, any time?"

"No, sir."

"Have you ever heard of it?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever have any trouble with any watchman about such as that?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know whether any of your employees go there at night?"

"Yes, sir. Gantt did when he was working there. He had a key and sometimes he would have some work left over. I never have seen him go out until I go out; I go out and come back, but he has come back before I left, but that is part of his duty."

"Did you take a bath yesterday or Saturday night?"

"Yes, sir, Saturday night at home."

"Did you change your clothes?"

"Yes, sir."

"The clothes that you changed are at home?"

"Yes, sir; and this is the suit of clothes I was wearing Saturday. After I left the shop I went to Jacobs Pharmacy and bought a box of candy for my wife, and got home about 6:25."

Two Members of Jury



Photo by Francis E. Price, Staff Photographer. On the left, F. V. L. Smith, and on the right Beder Townsend.

own hands and shook them violently.

"Could Frank have nailed up the back door?"

"I think so."

"What did you swear about this in your affidavit?" asked the solicitor, but the witness held out that he thought Frank could have nailed the door.

"How did Frank look that Sunday morning?"

"Pale."

"Can you say or not if Frank was upset and why in either case?"

Rosser Takes Dig at Dorsey.

"The witness can't testify in regard to 'upset,'" roared Attorney Rosser; "if he'd been in the courtroom all the week, though, and had watched the solicitor he would know what the word means."

"I don't see why we can't use the good old Anglo-Saxon word, 'upset,' instead of having to use 'nervous,' the solicitor objected, and after an argument the court ruled that 'upset' was just as much allowable as the Latin derivative.

"Well, was Frank upset?" continued the solicitor.

"I can't say that he was."

"Look here at what you said in your affidavit!" yelled the solicitor, apparently thoroughly exasperated.

Attorney Rosser declared that the solicitor had no right to talk in such a manner as to indicate to the jury what the witness had said in a former affidavit which had not been placed in evidence and went on to say that Frank's actions on that morning had shown that he was not thoroughly upset. Before he and the solicitor finished arguing the affair had almost developed into regular argument as to whether or not Frank was upset, rather than in contesting about the witness using the word.

"Well, on that Sunday morning was Frank thoroughly done-up?" asked the solicitor, seemingly determined to get down to plain, old Anglo-Saxon in preference to the Latin derivative.

"What in the world does 'done-up' mean?" objected Reuben Arnold, Mr. Rosser's partner in the case. "It may mean in bed, for all I know," he added.

The court, however, held that "done-up" might come into the case and take its stand by the side of "upset," and that it was for the jury to determine what was meant when a witness used either of the words.

Frank "Partially Done-Up."

Darley then declared that Frank was "partially done-up" on that Sunday morning that the body was discovered.

"Give your reasons for saying he was partially done-up," said Mr. Dorsey.

"Well, he did some things that a man entirely unstrung could not have done," said Darley.

"What was a new word and when it came into the trial spectators expected Attorney Rosser to ask for its credentials, but he let it in without a murmur.

"Did Frank sit steadily on your knees in the auto ride to the station?" asked the solicitor.

"No, he was trembling and shaking."

"Did you see Lee?"

"What was his demeanor?"

"He was composed."

Mr. Rosser objected to the question about Lee, and Dorsey withdrew it.

"Did you attend to any business Monday?" the solicitor then asked.

"Yes."

"Did you see the financial sheet Sunday?"

"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He said something about it."

"What time was it?"

"Between 9:45 and 10:45."

"Did J. M. Gantt ever come to the factory after he was discharged?"

"Yes."

"Did you see Frank examine the financial sheet Sunday?"

"Yes."

"When called your attention to sheet No. 28?"

"Frank."

"What did he say?"

"He said something about it."

"What time was it?"

"Between 9:45 and 10:45."

"Did J. M. Gantt ever come to the factory after he was discharged?"

"Yes."

"Did you see Frank examine the financial sheet Sunday?"

"Yes."

"When did Haas, the insurance agent, come to the plant?"

"On Monday or Tuesday in May."

"What was done after his visit?"

"The plant was cleaned up in a general way."

"Did you clean up the first floor?"

"Yes, it was cleaned on May 3."

Hudgson Produced in Court.

Mr. Dorsey then asked the defense to produce the Hudgson which it is claimed was found later in May near the elevator. They produced it.

"Did you see this club, found?" Mr. Dorsey asked, sending it clattering down on the floor between the witness and the jury box.

"No."

"Was the finding of the club subsequent to the cleaning up?"

"No."

"Did you see anything on the rear of the office floor near the ladies' dressing room Monday after the murder?"

"Yes, blood," replied the witness.

"What was your attention to the blood?" asked Attorney Arnold.

"Barnett and Quinn."

Arnold Cross-Questions.

"How many strands of hair did Barnett show you?" asked Mr. Arnold, who here took up the cross-examination which before this Attorney Rosser had always conducted.

"When I first saw them they were wound around a lever, and there seemed to be six or eight in all," said the witness.

"Wasn't it difficult to tell their color?"

"Yes."

"Barnett did most of the discovering, didn't he?"

"Yes."

"Isn't he mono-maniac on the subject of the crime; buys all the papers and keeps constant watch on the case?"

On objection of Mr. Dorsey this question was ruled out.

"Barrett claims to have discovered the blood spots, doesn't he?"

Mr. Dorsey also got this question ruled out.

"When you first saw the blood spots, who pointed them out to you?"

"Quinn, Barnett and others."

"Were they hidden by white spots?"

"Partially; not completely."

"In other words, the man who attempted to hide the spots left the spots and the attempt to hide them revealed," said Mr. Arnold.

"It looked that way," replied the witness.

"Did Barrett tell you he was working for the rewards?"

Mr. Dorsey objected to this question, and was sustained by Judge Roan.

"Did you ever see any blood around Mary Phagan's machine?"

"No."

"Did you see Barrett find the pay envelope?"

"No, I was at the other plant."

"What did most of the employees do with their pay envelopes?"

"Tear them and take out the money."

"By looking at this envelope can you tell whether it ever had any money in it?"

"No, there are no indications by which one can tell."

"Don't you find such envelopes all over the factory?"

"Yes, even in the metal room."

"Liable to find them anywhere, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"Nothing more common than pay envelopes?"

"Yes."

"Were you present when Frank ran his finger down the time slip?"

"No."

Fails to Identify Time Slip.

Mr. Arnold then showed the witness the time slip which the defense claims is the one taken out of the clock that Sunday morning by Frank.

"Is this the one?" the attorney asked.

"I can't say that it is; they are all alike."

"Did you notice the absence of punches on this?"

"No."

At this juncture M. J. Jochenning, one of the jurors, stated that he desired some information about these time slips, and he and the witness examined it together, the factory man explaining to the juror the manner in which a record is kept on it of the time the punches are made and how the clock worked.

"I believe you saw the financial sheet Sunday morning."

"Yes."

"It is all in Franks handwriting?"

"Yes."

Mr. Arnold then asked the witness to tell what the financial sheet showed and the state objected to this until the actual sheet should be brought into court.

"We are going to produce it," said Mr. Rosser. "Oh, yes; you needn't fear but what we'll bring that in all right," added Mr. Arnold.

"Why did you always want to look at this sheet on Saturday?" said Arnold.

"Because it always told what had been done during the past week, ending Thursday," said Darley.

"Was it always made up on Saturday afternoon?"

"Yes."

"Takes an expert to get it up, too, doesn't it?"

"Yes, it has not been got up since Mr. Frank left the factory."

A Laborious Task.

Mr. Arnold produced the sheet and went into great detail as to each item on the sheet, proving by the witness that the task of making out this sheet was a laborious one, and one that required expert work and that it usually took from 3 to 5 or 6 o'clock for Frank to make it out.

"Could the sheet have been made out on that Saturday before 2 or 3 o'clock?"

"I left there at 9:40 and he had not started on it then."

"How does Frank's handwriting on this sheet compare with his handwriting on similar sheets?" asked Mr. Arnold.

Mr

FREQUENT CLASHES BETWEEN ATTORNEYS

Continued From Page Two.

only about Frank's excitement that there was any material evidence. Judge Roan held that the witness might be used to show that the occasion was an exciting one, but that he could not be used to show that others were excited.

son of other handwriting specimens of the defendant. The witness was then questioned by Attorney Arnold. After pointing out a number of stated discrepancies in the diagram presented by the state, he was asked: "Anybody on the third floor can see anyone coming from the metal room, can they not?"

Describe All Actions. "Well, whether they were officers or not, you said they all were nervous. Now describe the actions of them all."

Negro Lurking in Factory Seen by Wife of Employee

Mrs. Maggie White, wife of John Arthur White, who was at work on the fourth floor of the National Pencil factory part of the day upon which Mary Phagan was killed, was the first witness the state called to the stand Thursday morning in the Frank trial.

HIS TESTIMONY CAUSES CLASH



Photo by Francis E. Price, Staff Photographer. Assistant Superintendent of National Pencil Factory.

"Why did you repeat the question?" "Because he asked me to." "Did you see Frank again that day?" "Yes, he came up to the fourth floor."

SEC. M'ADOO PREPARING TO DISTRIBUTE HUGE SUM

\$50,000,000 of Government Funds To Be Parceled Out According to Needs of Sections

Washington, August 1.—Secretary McAdoo today prepared to distribute twenty-five to fifty millions of dollars of government funds in the agricultural regions of the south and west.

SEASHORE EXCURSION AUGUST 7

Jacksonville, Brunswick, St. Simon, Cumberland, Atlantic Beach, \$6.00—Limited 6 days. Tampa, Fla., \$8.00—Limited 8 days.

EDUCATIONAL

THE GILMAN SCHOOL. The most beautiful suburb of Baltimore. Accommodates for 60 boarding boys in the new building; 160 boys and 14 masters. Preparatory for the leading colleges.

"Well, how deep are they, about 2 feet, or a foot and a half, I think."

Startling Statements Made During Testimony of Dr. Harris

Making the startling declaration that Mary Phagan had been killed within thirty or forty-five minutes after she had eaten dinner, Dr. Roy F. Harris, state chemist, took the stand during the afternoon session yesterday.

It was Dr. Harris who made the autopsy upon the body when it was disinterred in Marietta on May 8. He brought with him into court specimens of predigested cabbage which had been removed from the slain girl's stomach.

Dr. Harris then testified that in examining the organs of the girl's body, he had discovered evidences of violence. "How long does it take a corpse to begin rigor-mortis?"

HE IS PRESIDING IN FRANK TRIAL

JUDGE L. S. ROAN. W. F. Anderson, the policeman who answered the telephone when Newt Lee called police headquarters on the morning of the discovery and who went with the police squad to the scene, was next called to the stand.

Asked for Strickland. Gramling-Spalding company, claiming a debt amounting to \$91; the Third National bank, \$500, and Dougherty-Little-Redwine company, \$33.25.

Asked for Strickland. Gramling-Spalding company, claiming a debt amounting to \$91; the Third National bank, \$500, and Dougherty-Little-Redwine company, \$33.25.

Policeman W. F. Anderson Tells Of Newt Lee's Telephone Call

W. F. Anderson, the policeman who answered the telephone when Newt Lee called police headquarters on the morning of the discovery and who went with the police squad to the scene, was next called to the stand.

FOR SALE

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Roofing Pitch, Coal Tar Creosote, Road Binder Metal Preservative Paints Roofing Paint, Roofing Felt and Shingle Stain



PHONE YOUR WANT ADS

Don't bother to bring or send them. Write them out carefully, being sure that you use enough words to make your meaning absolutely clear, and then

Usual August Reductions Prevail at Muse's---

These apply to Clothing, Furnishings, Straw Hats, and Shoes for Men and Boys; also Ladies' Shoes and Automobile Accessories. The store will be open till 9 o'clock tonight.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY

THE CONSTITUTION

Established 1868. THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly

CLARK HOWELL, Editor and General Manager. W. L. HALSTEAD, Business Manager.



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

POSTAGE RATES: United States and Mexico. 10 to 12-page papers, 1c; 12 to 24-page papers, 2c; 24 to 36-page papers, 3c; 36 to 60-page papers, 6c.

ATLANTA, GA., August 2, 1913.

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

Table with 3 columns: Rate, 1 mo., 6 mo., 12 mo. Includes Daily and Sunday, Daily, Sunday, and Tri-Weekly rates.

By Carriers. In Atlanta 5c per month or 12 cents per week. Outside of Atlanta 6c per month or 14 cents per week.

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

The address of the Washington Bureau is No. 177 1/2 street, N. W., Mr. John Corrigan, Jr., staff correspondent, in charge.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New York city by J. P. ... day after issue. It can be had at Hotaling's Newsstands, Broadway and Forty-second street (Times building corner).

NOTICE TO OUT-OF-TOWN SUBSCRIBERS. The traveling representatives are C. G. BRADLEY and C. G. SMITH. No one else is authorized to accept a subscription money.

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

THE SENATE'S OPPORTUNITY.

The house yesterday committed itself to a bare excuse for a tax equalization bill, and, strange to say, the substitute as passed secured an affirmative vote only by the aid of those who had been standing for genuine tax reform as represented in the bill of the ways and means committee.

It is true that county boards of equalization are created by the substitute. But even these boards are given very flimsy authority. The absence of a central authority, or balance wheel, means that eventually the counties now giving in returns at a rate that most nearly approaches the real value of property will cease to do so.

The one redeeming feature of the house's action is that the poor and evasive measure it did pass keeps the issue alive and carries it to the senate, which appears to have the courage and the patriotism to enact a real tax equalization measure. The senate cannot originate revenue legislation. Had the house strangled equalization outright instead of by subterfuge, the matter would have ended there.

As it is, the house's apologetic bill now goes to the senate where, if the temper of that body is correctly estimated, the state is justified in expecting results. The finance committee of the senate has already given evidence of its nerve in grappling with the crisis, in its action in knocking \$289,000 from the house appropriations bill.

THE WAYWARD GIRL'S HOME.

Friends of the measure committing the state to the construction of a home for wayward girls are hoping, with the cooperation of Chairman Crawford Wheatley, of the house appropriations committee, to enact it in such shape as will at least enable the institution to get a start this year.

Chairman Wheatley knew that if the bill came to a vote under these conditions, and carrying a large appropriation, it would be defeated. Being heartily in sympathy with its principle, he saved the bill by having it tabled. It is now proposed to take the bill from the table next Tuesday and pass it with this amendment—that the state appropriate this year a nominal sum only, anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000, so that the institution may at once be gotten under way with the official indorsement of the state.

The compromise thus suggested has the approval of Chairman Wheatley and other members of the committee and subcommittee. Involving only a small appropriation, it should appeal successfully to the legislature. As to the merits of the movement, The Constitution need add little to the arguments it has already advanced in favor of the home. It is estimated that each year from ten to twelve girls in each county in Georgia are lost through the lack of such an institution. That one fact ought to render superfluous any elaborate plea in behalf of the home.

DISHONOR'S REWARD.

England and Germany have decided not to participate in the exposition to be held at San Francisco to celebrate the opening of the Panama canal. While no official explanation has been proffered, it is generally understood that both these powers are actuated by the position of the United States with regard to Panama canal tolls.

And England and Germany are thoroughly justified. They would cut pretty figures participating in an exposition to mark the opening of the canal when the United States has made the canal available to their ships only under conditions of outright national dishonor. A few zealous persons in this country will, of course; proceed now to declare that Europe is taking this attitude to browbeat us into repealing that clause in the Panama canal act which exempts our own coastwise vessels from tolls.

It should be immaterial to the man who is sincere with himself whether the action of England and Germany is a bluff or put forward seriously. The main thing is that the repudiation of a solemn compact by a great nation has brought its inevitable consequences in retaliation. And the comparatively trifling loss of these foreign exhibitors, and the larger loss which may result from a trade war, are the smaller considerations. It is the stultification and shame of repudiation that should make every American with the slightest sense of honor wince for the wound to his country's reputation.

We committed ourselves to this blunder in haste and impulse. Regardless of the motive of England and Germany in the present instance, we should lose no time in receding. Story of a highwayman robbing a Tennessee editor of \$8. A man who would rob a editor of the savings of a year should be sent up for life.

Those Mexicans fight to gain peace, and then fight because they don't know peace when they get it. Certain eminent men have an idea that the lecture platform will get away if they don't "hold it down." Officers who couldn't afford to ride blew in with the hurricane that hit Washington. The Florida Times-Union has an interesting column of fish stories, and they say there isn't an Ananias club in the state. Some regret is expressed that the Georgia legislature will soon cease to advertise Atlanta as the best summer resort in the country. Think of giving a burglar a chance to steal \$75,000 worth of pearls and diamonds from a summer house. Whenever we have that much on hand we bank 'em. And now they have found the British suffragette "Who Would Be King." No matter how the people try, they can't preach the "money devil" out of many communities. The Albany Herald says that the only way for the people to get even with Governor Bleasie is to make him a baseball umpire. But he's too wise to give them that chance at him. The senate will earn the gratitude of the people if it refuses to recede from its position until it secures legislation protecting the edit, the honor and the reputation of the state.

Just from Georgia

By FRANK L. STANTON

In the Disappointed Class.

I. I've wrote a million poems since I started out to write. An' voted for all candidates that ever hope in sight:



An' presidents, they come an' fill the presidential chair. But I ain't got no appointment to a office, anywhere.

II. Last presidential squabble, up early as could be, I voted for the party till it got too dark to see. An' I says: "They'll want ambassadors; they'll shurely treat me fair!"

III. Jes' 'cause I come from Billville they keep "a-thinkin' still I never an-a-needin' of a measly dollar bill; They're callin' for ambassadors, but leave me in despair. An' I don't git no appointment to a office, anywhere.

IV. But let 'em keep the offices, an' leave me out the ring; You'll never fetch a Billville gent a-bowin' to a king; I'll keep a-writin' 'H'r'ychure an' snap my thumbs at Care. 'Tell with all the offices; I don't want one nowhere!



"It's well that fresh air is as free as it is," says The Whittest Courier, "but only the country teachers have succeeded in living on air and nothing else."

"His Honor, the Toad." Hanley Livingston Matshaw, who is known as "The Amateur Philosopher," is quoted as having said of the toad: "I beg to say that His Honor, the Toad, as I see him, needs little defense. By summer visitors from the city strolling among the green vines he is often mistaken for a well-filled pocketbook, and it is certainly quite a nice thing to look like ready money. The toad cannot sing and never attempts to, which is greatly to his credit. He is built on the architectural style of the average alderman, than whom there is no better qualified to take care of himself in emergencies; and he goes the political one better, for while they both run largely to abdomen, the toad merely sits meditatively and rests his stomach on the ground whenever it becomes a wearisome burden, and the alderman cant."

"What the Ancients Missed." The poet-philosopher of The Cedar town Standard, who is Editor E. B. Russell, sings: "Poets sing about the hearts of gold And their worth in rhyme and gold; But of a different heart I tellin'— The rich red, juicy watermelon. Old Epicurus lived too soon— His feasts would last from noon to noon. If he'd a dish so joy-compellin' As a watermelon, he'd have been a god. And Homer's warriors, brave and gay, Fighting to pass the time away, Would turn their backs on Troy's fair Helen To get one taste of watermelon."

To His Congressman. "Since you seem to be a-settin' still an' a-doin' of nuthin' to git yer name in the papers this is wrote to ask you to come home 'fore the state legislature' adjourns an' git some ideas that'll make a statesman of you, 'fore you're too old to learn. Come home, an' see how they're payin' the teachers an' makin' the state rich in gold; to beat the bards. Come, while the lamp holds out to burn—before they'll have to say, 'Adjourn'."

A Home-Stayer. "You never will see me take my stan' Anywhere but in Georgia, where there is no 'What folks check full o' human natur', Git in the Georgy legislatur'. The woe o' the people to unfold An' make more laws than the books kin hold. Take it 'round, by lan' an' sea, The legislatur' is what suits me. For they ain't no woman-suffragette That's ever beat me talkin' yet!"

Two Kinds of Folks. "Folks that are willin' to grow up with the country do the most good in it," says a Georgia philosopher. "They're plain, practical folks—no trimmin's—no foolishness. But the other kind, possessed with the idea that they can run it better than any one else, make all the trouble for the people. They're the ones who think the Lord didn't make the earth for anybody else."

O'Cowley, Duke of Wellington. (Mora M. Campbell, in The New York Sun.) English works on the battle of Waterloo, says our correspondent, H. J. Jackson, are worthless owing to the inability of the English to admit certain facts. It is wonderful how many of them contain the admission that the proper name of the Duke of Wellington was not Wellesley, but O'Cowley. The family of O'Cowley, to which he belonged, was a branch of the family of the O'Flinn, Lord of Tuirre and northern Connahoy. It was his grandfather, Richard O'Cowley, first Lord Mornington (died 1758), who changed his name to Wesley or Wellesley on succeeding to the estates of Garrett Wesley, the son of his father's sister.

The second Duke of Wellington, the son of the Iron Duke, wrote to Dr. O'Hart, author of the celebrated work on "Irish Pedigrees," that if his father had been called by his ancient Irish name he would in all probability never have become the Duke of Wellington. To this anti-Irish feeling the duke referred or deferred when he said that "to be born in a stable does not constitute a horse," weakly insinuating thereby that although he was born in Ireland of an immortal Irish family he might not be an Irishman.

A Story of the Moment

By WALT MASON.

The Famous Prose Poet

MAKING A CHANGE.

"I've cut out all kinds of meat from my bill of fare this summer," remarked the merchant. "And I feel a whole lot better. Of course, you do," replied the hotel-keeper. "And you'd feel a whole lot better if you cut out vegetables and ate nothing but meat. Any change will make you feel ten years younger, if you have time to go around telling people about it."

"I ain't never eat no meat butter, 'cause it makes you feel windy stories that does it. That's at the bottom of all fads. People live on skimmed rainwater, not because they like rainwater, but because it gives them something to talk about until their hair falls out. In the last two or three days I've heard you tell a dozen men that you're not eating an ounce of meat nowadays, and I noticed that every one of your victims yawned at the top of his voice and took the first opportunity to make a sneeze. You talk in such a superior way as though there's something particularly virtuous in doing without meat, that you make everybody sore and tired, and one of these days a sufferer will pick up a chair and pat you on the head with it."

"The desire for notoriety is the mainspring of most human actions, doggone it. One man heads himself up in a barrel and goes over Niagara Falls, and if he survives he appears on the stage and bores along and makes his little fortune. I have seen a man that sort of man, for he takes chances. But I haven't much respect for the citizen who tries to attract attention by living on sawdust, or for the one who writes a patent medicine testimonial in order to get his picture in a holiday assortment of diseases for a good many years, and he's always discovering some new and remarkable remedy. For a while he was boasting Dr. Bildad's syrup of wild onions as the greatest thing that ever happened. He carried a bottle around in his pistol pocket and urged his friends to take a snifter. He insisted that Dr. Bildad should be president of the United States and that congress ought to pass a law requiring every citizen to consume at least a gallon of the syrup every day. After a while the disappointed people began to tell him that if he didn't quit yawning about Dr. Bildad and his dogged syrup, they'd forget he was an invalid and deface the landscape with him."

"He had to hunt up a new topic, and he began explaining that he was mistaken about the syrup after all. It was greatly overestimated. At last he had found the real thing, however. It was Dr. Playfair's compound tincture of dandelions and bull-thistles. He wasn't happy unless he was telling how much the compound tincture had done for him, and on several occasions I had to push him out of this hotel to keep the guests from rioting. It went along that way for months. He was drunk up one minute and sober as a nut the next. If a man was alone on an island, where he couldn't talk people to death, he'd never think of taking patent medicines or going without meat."

"Why should a man who is supposed to be sane conduct himself in this way? He just wants to attract attention, like the variety actress who carefully arranges to have her plate glass jewelry stolen. If a man was alone on an island, where he couldn't talk people to death, he'd never think of taking patent medicines or going without meat."

"The secret of happiness Lies deep in every heart. But we lack the charity Its riches to impart. Unto those who in silence May stand from us apart."

But always there is hoping For the "Infinite Night"— A star in gray skies gleaming Forever clear and bright. For Faith, for awe, illumines The darkest human night."

Despite all disillusion, There is eternal good. A crystal revelation If one but understood— And wrongs might all be righted Just if we only would— AUGUSTA WALL.

The Lyttelton Ghost. (From The Pall Mall Gazette.) The story of the Lyttelton ghost is one of the best of English family legends. Thomas Lyttelton dreamed one night that a bird flew into his room, which changed into a woman in white, and bade him prepare to die. "I hope not soon," he said; "not in two months." "Yes, in three days," replied the specter. He awoke at breakfast next morning (Thursday, November 25, 1779). On Saturday he was in excellent health, and thought he would "bilk the ghost." A few minutes before midnight on that day, just as he was undressing, he fell back dead.

They Sell 'Em Everywhere. The Atchison Globe tells of a pathetic sight on Main street the other morning. An old and very poorly dressed colored woman was in a frenzy of grief; she walked up and down the street moaning and wringing her hands and searching for something she had lost. When asked what her trouble was, she wailed that she had lost her "ticket to heaven." She explained that in her church each member who paid a certain sum of money was given such a ticket. This colored woman believed implicitly in the power of her ticket; to her it represented a berth in heaven. She had paid for it with hours of back-breaking labor.

You're a Crook. (From Leslie's Weekly.) When your business is successful and the men are all well paid, And they're all working overtime 'to keep up with the trade, And the workmen are happy and their families as well, And everything is prosperous, as any one can tell, You're a Crook! By Jove! You're a Crook!

A Hot Shot. (From The Oglethorpe Echo.) It is very plain that a number of legislators do not want equalization of taxation. They want to draw their full per diem, but would have other tax-payers to contribute more than a just proportion to its payment.

Why He's "Agin 'Em." (From The Monroe Advertiser.) We're against the silhouette and the slit skirts. We believe in leaving something to the imagination.

The World's Mysteries

THE AMERICAN INDIAN—OF WHAT RACE?

Ever since Columbus discovered America in 1492, an unsolved question of international interest has been: Who are the Indians? To which of the races do they belong, or are they a race of their own? From whence came the inhabitants of the new world? These inquiries have furnished the subject of many ponderous volumes with answers as varied as the questions.

Most authorities believe the misnamed red men of our western continent constitute just as distinct a sub-species to the human race as do the Africans or the Caucasians. But the problem of their origin remains unsolved. "It is almost certain," says one authority, "that no common origin for all of them can be assured. Another noted authority takes an entirely different view when he affirms that 'Indeed, it may be correctly said that no other race shows equally permanent and individual traits; because there is none that shows so little variation over such a wide area, exposed as it is to the extremes of tropical and Arctic environment.'"

The first writer referred to further states: "Falling accurate knowledge of the geological conditions existing in earlier epochs, the most probable sources of immigration were Asia by way of the northwest coast of North America, Europe by the way of Greenland, and the general region of Polynesia by way of South America. There are correspondences in physical types and cultures which tend to support particularly the idea of Asiatic and Polynesian relations."

The second writer referred to takes an entirely different view and states: "In craniology, in facial expression, in the shape of the brain capacity, in color, hair, eyes, stature, muscular development and stability, there is very little difference to be noted among all the various races of Indians on the American continent, from the Eskimo to the extreme south."

Looking at the question from all points, it would appear the proper theory is that the American as an independent center of origin has much in its favor, and must be taken into account. Taking the Bible into the controversy, the story of the flood, etc., is very difficult to offer any explanation of the existence of this peculiar nation of red men as the inhabitants of the American continent."

A theory has been advanced also that the five different races of the world represent five simultaneous creations. We read in Genesis, chapter 1, verse 27, "So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them." The plural form is used in the first chapter and the singular form in the second chapter of Genesis.

From the twentieth chapter of Genesis on the Old Testament is the continuing history of one pair; the Adam and Eve; the man and the woman from whom by direct descent the Christ came. Sacred history notices other peoples and races of men, but the Adamic creation of man from Genesis to Revelation, is sufficient as a type for the purpose of God in the creation of man.

The theory of the simultaneous creation of the five races in no way conflicts with the sacred scriptures. These five races, so the advocates of this theory, therefore, peopled the whole earth, each pair having been adapted to the "Garden" in which they were placed, and still further, they argue that no new races has been found to exist. Men of all climes and countries are either of the Caucasian or white race of the Malay or brown race, of the Ethiopian or black race, of the Mongolian or yellow race, and of the Red Indians or red race. The scientists who exploit this theory, therefore, dismiss as trifling all attempts to connect the Aborigines of America whom we miscall Indians with any other race genealogically.

The great search of these scientists is now only to obtain a clue as to the antiquity of the red race. Philology is the strongest test now used in the classification of the races. It is upon philology that American ethnology is based. Eight distinct languages are traced in North America, and one hundred in South America.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, in his "Essay on Native Dialects," says: "The exceeding diversity of languages in America and the many dialects into which they have split are cogent proofs of the vast antiquity of the red race stretching back tens of thousands of years. Nothing else can explain its multitudinous forms of speech. But underlying all these various forms of expression are great sources of unity, common to all, and never quite absent from any of them. This, then, would appear to be strong proof that the red men are indigenous to America, and that all effort to find a foreign origin for them has thus far failed. But opposed to this theory is the fact that the theory of the unity of the human race, and some of the deepest thinkers of today are going back to the opinion of St. Paul and the first chapter of Genesis."

Takoma, Wash. is not an exhortation to wrap up a bath and carry it to your residence. It may sound that way, but it refers to one of the most irrepressible and uncontrollable cities on the Pacific slope—Takoma, once the rival of Seattle and, according to the Tacoma papers, tomorrow the rival of Chicago.

Takoma is situated on one of the many vermiform appendices of Puget sound. Its feet are buried in the mud flats, which are set periodically to eastern investors, and its head is in the pine forest 400 feet above. Tacoma slopes gently up out of the water, and continues to slope until the tourist gives it up in despair and goes home to soak his tendon of Achilles in arnica.

Takoma is situated on three great trans-continental railroads and all trains stop there. Most of them not only stop there, but disintegrate and go no further. Steamships from a hundred ports toot their way up the sound to Tacoma and every year a whole pine forest comes down to the city and is shipped for foreign parts.

Takoma was first thought of in 1832, and seven years later it had 35,000 people, most of whom lived in pine huts. Tacoma was first modeled in pine like Portland, but has since been built in brick and stone. From 1890 to 1900 Tacoma enjoyed a long refreshing nap while Seattle blazed away with great energy and assumed a commanding lead which still makes the Tacoma mad when he discusses it. By 1900 Tacoma had only gained 1,700 additional citizens. Since then it has grown with great fury and now contains 85,000 people, 84,000 of whom will sell a total stranger a building lot if urged a little.

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

TACOMA, WASH.

By GEORGE FITCH.

Author of "At Good Old Slawsh."

Takoma, Wash. is not an exhortation to wrap up a bath and carry it to your residence. It may sound that way, but it refers to one of the most irrepressible and uncontrollable cities on the Pacific slope—Takoma, once the rival of Seattle and, according to the Tacoma papers, tomorrow the rival of Chicago.

Takoma is situated on one of the many vermiform appendices of Puget sound. Its feet are buried in the mud flats, which are set periodically to eastern investors, and its head is in the pine forest 400 feet above. Tacoma slopes gently up out of the water, and continues to slope until the tourist gives it up in despair and goes home to soak his tendon of Achilles in arnica.

Takoma is situated on three great trans-continental railroads and all trains stop there. Most of them not only stop there, but disintegrate and go no further. Steamships from a hundred ports toot their way up the sound to Tacoma and every year a whole pine forest comes down to the city and is shipped for foreign parts.

Takoma was first thought of in 1832, and seven years later it had 35,000 people, most of whom lived in pine huts. Tacoma was first modeled in pine like Portland, but has since been built in brick and stone. From 1890 to 1900 Tacoma enjoyed a long refreshing nap while Seattle blazed away with great energy and assumed a commanding lead which still makes the Tacoma mad when he discusses it. By 1900 Tacoma had only gained 1,700 additional citizens. Since then it has grown with great fury and now contains 85,000 people, 84,000 of whom will sell a total stranger a building lot if urged a little.

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Takoma is smaller than Seattle or Portland, but is much fiercer than either. Police regulations forbid discussions of the two cities by Tacomans and Seattle men. The city is remarkably healthy, practically the only occupants of the cemeteries being travelers who have come to town and have incautiously alluded to Mount Tacoma as "Mount Ranier."

Husband of Minola McKnight Describes Movements of Frank

Albert McKnight, colored, the husband of Minola McKnight, who made a startling affidavit for the police in regard to circumstances at the Frank home on the night of the murder, followed February to the stand.

Stenographer Parry Identifies Notes Taken at Phagan Inquest

Stenographer Parry, the official court stenographer, was next called to the stand to identify a number of notes he took at the coroner's inquest held in police headquarters shortly after Frank's arrest.

Women and Girls Thronging Court for Trial of Leo Frank

Fully one-fourth of the big audience at yesterday afternoon's session of the Frank trial was composed of women and girls. It was the largest crowd of the entire case, and, to the credit of Deputy Sheriff Miner and his force, was handled more effectively than at any preceding session.

Gay Febuary Tells Frank Jury About Statement Prisoner Made

Gay C. Febuary, secretary to Chief Newport A. Lanford, of the detective bureau, and recent figure in the sensational dictagraph episode, was called to the stand to testify to a statement made by Leo Frank on April 26 in Chief Lanford's office.

We Want the Privilege of Sending You a Selection of Diamonds... MAIER & BERKELE, Inc. Diamond Merchants 31-33 Whitehall Street Established 1887



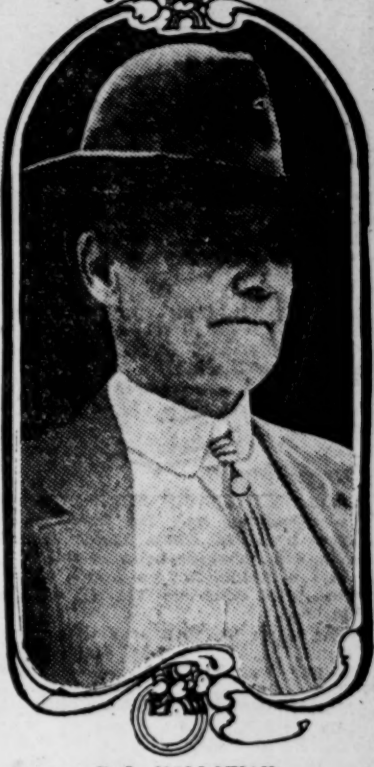
W. W. (BOOTS) ROGERS.

Humor--Pathos--Tragedy In the Quickly Changing Kaleid-oscope of the Frank Trial

By Britt Crals. The Leo Frank trial is a clearing-house of human emotions. If you don't know what a clearinghouse of human emotions is, go into the courtroom and sit awhile. That is, if you can get in. A good many haven't been able to. Yet, on the other hand, a good many have.

LOYAL CHINESE FORCE MARCHING ON CANTON

Immense Exodus From Threatened City and All Business Has Been Suspended. Hongkong, China, August 1.—General Lung Chi-Kuang with a force of loyal troops from the province of Kwang-Si is marching on Canton.



Who, on Thursday, declared he had made a mistake when he signed affidavit that power box of elevator was closed on day of murder.

Graham Crackers are wholesome. They are nourishing. They are palatable and appetizing. Just ask your grocer for a package of NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY GRAHAM CRACKERS

EISEMAN BROS., Inc. Annual Mid-Summer Discount Sale! Brings Bargains to the Front in Prodigious Array! MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING! MEN'S STRAW HATS, PANAMAS AND BANGKOKS 1/2 Price Specials in the Furnishing Goods Section

MULHALL TURNED OVER TO HOUSE COMMITTEE

Lobbyist Worried in the Senate Probe When Questioned by Manufacturers' Lawyers.

Washington, August 1.—Cross-examination of Martin M. Mulhall, confessed lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, ended today before the senate lobby committee.

Mulhall was excused until Monday and turned over to the house lobby committee. The senate committee will turn next week to the files of the National Association of Manufacturers and an examination of its officials.

The senate lobby committee started out again today with another disagreement about the cross-examination of Mulhall.

After an executive session the committee decided that the attorneys for the National Association of Manufacturers should have an additional two hours to examine the witness.

The lawyers began to direct the inquiry to the national council for industrial defense. Mulhall previously testified that a collector for that organization had told him it raised between \$500,000 and \$700,000 for lobby work.

He stuck to his story that the organization was solely a paper one in which a few officials of the National Association of Manufacturers became members.

The lawyers worried Mulhall by asking him about a black list of congressmen put in the record two weeks ago. He could not explain the names of several republicans alleged to have been put on the list by the republican whip of the house.

When the committee questioned Mulhall on claims in his letters about naming chairmen and committees and placing friendly congressmen, the lawyers tried to pin him down to direct answers on how he expected to do these things.

Mulhall said he wasn't clear about it now but thought Attorney Emery was to make the arrangements.

Apparent contradictions in Mulhall's testimony about an alleged offer for his letters by Samuel Gompers came up. Once he swore Gompers tried to get them from him.

He finally testified that American Federation of Labor officials never offered him anything for the letters.

ORE TRAINS COLLIDE 2 KILLED; SEVERAL HURT

Duluth, Minn., August 1.—Three laborers are known to have been killed and two were fatally injured, four were badly hurt and a score more are unaccounted for as the result of a collision of ore trains at the Allauze ore docks last night.

The accident is blamed to careless switching. A moving ore train ran into a standing train, throwing the workmen into ore pockets and covering them with ore.

All the ambulances in the city and a dozen motors were summoned.

The dock managers ordered work resumed, but the foreigners refused. Special police then took charge of the docks.

A number of boats loading will be delayed unless an agreement with the striking laborers is reached.

PROPOSES SUBSTITUTE FOR IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

Washington, August 1.—A constitutional amendment proposed in the house today by Representative Hull, of Tennessee, would provide that congress shall have the power to abolish any inferior court of the United States and remove a judge of any inferior court of the United States by two thirds resolution, if incurred in by two thirds of both houses.

In a statement accompanying his resolution, Representative Hull said: "The ancient procedure of impeachment which has come down to us from another century is so prelix, involved and cumbersome as to render it most expensive and difficult of utilization. It has become manifest that a simplified substitute method of procedure should be made available."

ACTION POSTPONED ON COTTON FUTURES BILL

Washington, August 1.—Definite action on the Smith cotton future bill was postponed by the senate committee on agriculture today after two hours' debate, until a meeting, probably next week, when a vote will be taken by the full committee on the advisability of approving the measure.

"Gipsy" Smith, Great Evangelist, Tells of Dr. Broughton's Success

World Famous Preacher in Atlanta En Route to Cartersville Services.

"Gipsy" Smith, the world-famous evangelist, of Cambridge, England, who is now on his eleventh trip to America, arrived in Atlanta Friday. He will leave Saturday morning for Cartersville, Ga., where he will participate in the Sam Jones services, which begin there Sunday.

The great evangelist arrived in New York on the steamship Olympic last Wednesday.

He was born in a tent of a roving gipsy band and lived under the green leaves and blue sky until he was 17 years old. Today he is brown as a berry and as big and hale as if he had just come in from the roads that winds through the hills of England.

With his swarthy face, his great shock of black hair and his deep lustrous eyes, one is almost surprised at first glance that he is not adorned with the red bandana and the loose blouse of the gipsy in the "movies." His magnetic power, though, and bigness are at once apparent and one is not greatly surprised that he has been the means of turning the courses of a thousand lives.

"Gipsy" Smith was in Atlanta six years ago and spoke at a revival then

COPPER MINERS FLAY METHODS OF TROOPERS

"Rules of Civilized Warfare Are Being Swept Aside," Says Union Bulletin.



"GIPSY" SMITH.

Calumet, Mich., August 1.—Methods of state troops on duty in the mine strike zone in keeping the streets clear today brought vigorous protests from union headquarters. In several authenticated instances citizens were struck while passing along the sidewalks or ordered into their houses while sitting on doorsteps.

Isaac Rahula, a Jeweler, was clubbed by a patrol which drove its horses on the sidewalk on one street. The following statement was issued from union headquarters by Guy E. Miller, of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners:

"The rules of civilized warfare are being swept aside in the copper district. Last night's brutalities certainly deserve the censure of every man who has not lost all respect for human rights. Notwithstanding the statements of the mining companies that strike-breakers would not be used, we find such men active about the sheriff's office."

"Last night a baby carriage was run over and its little occupant thrown on the pavement and an old man was beaten with a pick handle and later taken to the hospital. Residents in various parts of the city were driven from the porches of their homes. Had such acts being committed in an unorganized community a riot would certainly have resulted. It seems that home parties who are supposed to be guardians of the peace seek a pretext for martial law."

General Abbey has promised town officials that the patrol will be held in check.

DRASTIC DEMANDS MADE AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Allies Want Indemnity—Would Leave Bulgaria Less Than 30 Miles on Aegean Sea.

London, August 1.—The allies in demands presented to the Bucharest peace conference today proposed the establishment of a frontier standing east from the Struma river, running midway through Rumania and reaching the Aegean sea 15 miles west of Bodasatch. This would leave Bulgaria a coast line on the Aegean sea of less than thirty miles.

If these drastic terms are accepted, Bulgaria will issue from two wars a little larger than when she entered into them, but she will have to abandon a large amount of territory to Rumania. The allies also maintain their demand for an indemnity.

It is probable that the negotiation will be protracted, and that the armistice of five days will be renewed.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Belgrade asserts that the casualties of the Serbian army in the past month of fighting aggregate nearly 25,000.

St. Petersburg, August 1.—Denial was given today to sensational reports spread abroad that the Russian government had decided to take warlike steps against Turkey. It was stated that Russia was determined to avoid isolated action, and that the present trend of events was rather in favor of a rapprochement with Austria.

LEONARD PARKER TO BE NAMED AS NAVAL CADET

Washington, August 1.—(Special.)—Representative Crisp was deeply gratified today to secure the promise of President Wilson to name Leonard Parker, of America, a son of E. C. Parker, as a naval cadet from the United States at large. Owing to the recent redistricting of the state Mr. Crisp had no appointment to the Naval academy. He appealed to the president direct and was given one of the president's ten appointments.

C. B. Chapman, Jr., of Sandersville, has been appointed a special agent in the census bureau by W. J. Harris, the director.

Senator Hoke Smith has gone to Atlantic City for a few days' rest.

ATTACK ON M'REYNOLDS MADE BY LEADER MANN

Washington, August 1.—The Diggs-Cammitt debate in the house wound up today with Republican Leader Mann delivering a hot attack upon the administration and Attorney General McReynolds for postponement of the prosecutions, and Chairman Clayton, of the judiciary committee, replying with a spirited defense. Galleries were crowded, but Mr. Mann minced no words.

"The republicans have fallen down utterly in their attempt to make a scandal out of this case," Clayton said. "They have not been sustained by the facts, so the gentleman from Illinois adopts the tactics of a police court lawyer and weeps his way out of court."

The house tabled Representative Kohr's resolution calling for information which Attorney General McReynolds already has supplied, 32 to 57.

Boy Shoots Himself

Frankfort, Ky., August 1.—While playing with a revolver which he had found in a tent erected on the lawn of the residence of his father, A. T. Kemper, the 5-year-old son, E. I. Kemper, pulled the trigger. The bullet passed through the child's body. The wound is said to be fatal.

Alabama's First Bale

Montgomery, Ala., August 1.—The first bale of 1913 cotton raised and ginned in Alabama was sold at public auction here today for 15 cents per pound. The bale weighed 350 pounds and was raised three miles from this city.

QUESTIONS ON TARIFF ELICIT FEW REPLIES

Only Sixty-Six Answers to List of Queries Sent Out by Senate Finance Committee.

Washington, August 1.—Most of the manufacturers of the country have ignored the lists of questions sent them by the senate finance committee in regard to the industries and the probable effect upon them of the democratic tariff revision. Senator La Follette told the senate today that only sixty-six replies had been received to the 2,500 sets of questions mailed by the committee to manufacturers who had protested against proposed rates of duty and suggested that the manufacturers must be confident of not being hurt by the new tariff or were not altogether frank.

Senator La Follette, originator of the idea of sending out the questions with the throwing light on tariff revision, had his own list mailed along with that of the committee. He declared the few replies received afford little information, particularly concerning the comparative cost of production in the United States and in competing countries.

The senator's remarks were his first during the tariff debate and were made opposing an attempt of Senators Hingham, Page and Gallinger to increase proposed duties on granite.

The amendment was defeated 19 to 14. Earlier in the day Senator Gronna concluded his criticism of the tariff bill and Catron, of New Mexico, attacked it as a dangerous piece of legislation.

MRS. ZACHRY CONTINUES FIGHT FOR CHILDREN

Augusta, Ga., August 1.—(Special.) Bill of exceptions in the decision of Judge Henry C. Hammond, of the Richmond Superior court, giving the two small children of Mr. and Mrs. Julian J. Zachry into the sole and permanent custody of their father, was filed with the clerk by C. E. Dunbar, attorney for Mrs. Mary Zachry, yesterday. Mrs. Zachry is now in Columbus where she filed immediately after the decision was handed down, in an effort to retain possession of her children in defiance of the court order.

Since Mrs. Zachry's flight to Columbus, her husband has entered habeas corpus proceedings for the recovery of the children. The hearing is set for this morning at 10 o'clock before Judge Eugene Gary, of the South Carolina circuit court.

Considerable interest in this case is exhibited in Augusta, and the decision of Judge Gary is somewhat eagerly awaited.

Secret Order Building.

West Point, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—The secret orders of West Point have decided to build a home and an auditorium, if the citizens will cooperate with them. They wish to erect a two-story brick building, the auditorium being on the first floor and the second floor for the use of the secret societies.

RUNAWAY WEDDINGS BARRED IN CONNECTICUT

New Haven, Conn., August 1.—No more hair triggered marriage licenses will be issued in this state after this date. Five days' notice will be required before a marriage license will be issued, according to the secretary of state, who says that for several years runaway couples have been swarming into Connecticut.

BABY'S AWFUL ECZEMA CURED

Face Just a Sore, Scratched Till It Bled. Resinol Stopped Itching Almost Instantly. Soon Well.

May 20, 1913.—"My baby's face broke out with eczema. We tried many prescriptions, ointments and lotions, but the baby's face kept getting worse until the itching would scratch it until it would bleed, and finally his face on both sides was just an awful sore. It bothered him so much that he could not sleep much at night."

"I sent for samples of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment and used them according to directions. The result was something wonderful. The itching stopped almost instantly, and from the first application we could see a marked improvement. I then bought a fifty-cent jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap, and by the time the jar of Ointment was used, the baby's face was almost entirely cured, so I bought another jar and used that until the cure was complete. My doctor recommends Resinol very highly, and I cannot say too much for Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment."

(Signed) S. L. CARTER, Salem, Va. Physicians have prescribed Resinol for eighteen years and every druggist in the country sells Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. For samples write to Dept. 2-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.—(Adv.)

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM AN AWFUL WRECK

Muncie, Ind., August 1.—A miraculous escape from death and injury took place early today when the tender of the New York Central limited No. 20, the fast eastbound train, jumped the track on the middle of a 100-foot bridge five miles west of Muncie. The train ran a third of a mile when four Pullman cars left the track. Although two steel rails were driven through the floor of one of the Pullmans, not a single passenger or train man was injured.

Bolt Makes Woman Dumb

Sidney, Ohio, August 1.—Mrs. Jennie Hilbery, aged 60, was knocked from her chair by a bolt of lightning while peeling potatoes in her son's restaurant. She continued her work, but her speech is gone, the doctors fear, for good.

MEN AND RELIGION BULLETIN NO. 68 APPROPRIATIONS IN GEORGIA

"By their fruits ye shall know them." ---Matt. vii:20. "Now we pray to God---" "Not that we may appear approved, "BUT THAT YOU MAY DO THAT WHICH IS HONORABLE, "Though we be as reprobate." ---2nd Cor. xiii:7.

- Not attacks. Facts. Some appropriations in Georgia: \$10,000.00 agriculture. \$10,000.00 carrying out pure food and drug act. \$ 5,000.00 for cattle tick eradication and protection of live stock. \$15,000.00 to developing live stock and exterminating the cattle tick. \$ 6,000.00 to manufacture and distribute hog cholera serum. \$20,000.00 horticulture and entomology. Nothing for wayward and delinquent girls—for their protection, development and culture— Later, if— Maybe, next year— God pity them! THEY CAN NOT WAIT. These are girls—not hogs, nor cows, nor fields which may be replaced. Once lost, these—? And crime claws— Hell reaches out for them, even while you talk. Seventy-five girls— Only those under sixteen known to us—others—scores are in the State sinking because there is no place.

Care for prisoners is required by the laws of Georgia and of God, as well as appropriations for sick cattle and hogs. And if the State's Wards—we will not call them prisoners—be as they are, these girls, what will you do with them?

In the chaingang? With the hardened prisoners of the prison farm? You could not put them in your reformatory for boys. WHAT OF THESE GIRLS? The Prison Commission says: "No place for them in Georgia." Agriculture. Pure food. Tickless cattle. Choleraless hogs.

These are much to be desired. They should be cultivated and sought. But you know these girls. You would take care of them. They are more valuable than our cows and hogs. Georgia's shame! Other States take care of girls. Why not Georgia? Of the JONES-MILLS bill providing a reformatory for girls, CHAIRMAN WHEATLEY said:

"It was referred to a subcommittee to plan for the creation of a home and to make such changes in the measure for an appropriation that could be granted." Cutting \$45,000.00 from the \$75,000.00 appropriation asked, the subcommittee reported back the bill carrying an appropriation of \$30,000.00, for action by the whole committee.

The Penitentiary Committee had previously recommended the bill without a dissenting vote. All recognize the need. And if money can be obtained for the cultivation of hogs, cattle and fields, surely it can be found for this—the saving of girls.

NOT AN ATTACK. A fact: We believe that the Committee on Appropriations will find a way. While taking care of beasts and spraying bugs, you will not neglect and destroy our girls. You can protect both. You will.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MEN AND RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT

Sulphur-Saline HAMPTON SPRING WATER Diuretic-Laxative Here's a water that's a perfect GERMICIDE. It prevents TYPHOID FEVER, and it takes the sour out of Stomachs, the bile out of Livers, the deposits out of Kidneys. It "cleans up" the delicate internal machinery and keeps it in repair. It puts you on your feet, and holds you there. Proofs in Every Bottle Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., DISTRIBUTORS

Bell and Wing By FREDERICK FANNING AYER Verses of sweep and scope—The News, Pasadena, Cal. A savage virility.—Literary Guide, England. Has an elegant atmosphere of its own.—The Oregonian, Portland, Ore. Richness and depth of feeling.—Times Union, Albany, N. Y. Remarkable gift of imagery.—Northern Whig, England. Most versatile.—News, Denver, Col. Extraordinarily vigorous.—San Francisco Argonaut. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers. N. Y. Price \$2.50

MOTORCYCLE RACES OFF TILL TUESDAY

Friday's rain broke into the Motordrome program for last night. The races will be run off Tuesday night, weather permitting.

Grand Circuit Races.

Grand Rapids, Mich., August 1.—At the Grand Circuit meet today four events of Thursday's card, put over for a day because of rain, were decided.

Bradley Direct, signaling his first start of the season, won the free-for-all pacing event easily in straight heats.

In the deciding heat of the 2:17 pace, unfinished from Wednesday, Stratton Strathmore, splendidly driven by M. P. P. Bly, won by a good margin. The 2:17 pace went to six heats before Leata won it.

The 2:10 trot furnished three heat winners, Tommy Finch, the favorite, finally prevailing.

Crackers' Daily Hitting.

Table with columns: Players, G, AB, R, H, P.C. Rows include Welches, Long, Smith, Blalock, Chapman, Holtz, Dent, Thompson, Mansueti, Price, Dundy, Connelman, Clark, Holland.

'Big Three' Hitting.

Table with columns: Players, G, AB, R, H, P.C. Rows include Jackson, Cobb, Speaker.

Buena Vista Wins.

Americus, Ga., August 1.—(Special.) Plains and Buena Vista played a rattling shut-out game here this afternoon and both semi-professional teams did excellent work.

Two New Pels.

New Orleans, August 1.—Manager Charles Frank, of the local Southern association team, today announced that he had obtained from the Toledo club, of the American association, Fitcher Stephenson and Outfielder McKillen, and that Fitcher, Brown, of the local team, had been released to the Cleveland Americans.

SEASHORE EXCURSION AUGUST 7

Jacksonville, Brunswick, St. Simon, Cumberland, Atlantic Beach, \$6.00—Limited 6 days. Tampa, Fla., \$8.00—Limited 8 days.

Two Special Trains 10:00 p. m. Solid Pullman Train. 10:15 p. m. Coach Train. Make Reservations Now. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

HUE FIGHTS REDUCTION OF RECORDER'S POWERS

Committee Suggests He Have City Attorney Draw Amendment to Charter Bill.

The Atlanta charter bill, providing a referendum clause and reducing the recorder's powers, was yesterday considered by the senate committee to which it was referred, and Senator Hue, of the thirty-fifth district, of which Fulton county is a part, made a strong plea that the section reducing the recorder's powers should not be reported favorably.

The committee took no definite action on the bill, but suggested to Senator Hue that he have the city attorney draw up an amendment, so that the bill may be reported favorably with the exception of the objectionable section.

The bill removing Dougherty county from the Albany judicial circuit to the southwest circuit was heard before the senate judiciary committee of the senate Friday, and after speeches by Judge Frank Park, of the Albany circuit, and H. A. Tarver, of Albany, the bill was withdrawn by its author, Senator L. L. Ford, in the interests of peace and harmony.

Senator Ford's bill quarantining shipments of cotton infected with the boll weevil into this state was passed by a unanimous vote. President Anderson took the floor for a short while, and pointed out the necessity for passing such a bill as this.

The senate passed the following bills Friday:

By Mr. Taylor.—To incorporate the town of Black.

By Messrs. Wimberly, Fowler and Miller.—To amend the charter of the city of Atlanta.

By Mr. Dorough of Franklin.—To create a new charter for the city of Marietta.

By Mr. Pickett of Richmond.—To create a board of commissioners of roads and revenue for Dooly county.

By Messrs. Stewart and Wall of Elbert.—To amend an act creating a board of commissioners for Elbert county.

By Mr. Spence of Mitchell.—To amend an act creating a new charter for the town of Camilla.

By Mr. Pickett of Richmond.—To create a board of civil service commissioners for the city of Augusta.

By Mr. Parker of Liberty.—To amend the charter of Ludlow.

By Mr. Shipps of Pulaski.—To provide for holding four terms a year of the superior court of county of Pulaski.

By Mr. Murray of Wilcox.—To provide for holding four terms a year of the superior court of Wilcox county.

By Mr. Brinson of Jenkins.—To put county of Jenkins in Augusta judicial circuit.

By Mr. Melton of Tallapoosa.—To amend an act creating the charter of the town of Lumber City.

By Messrs. Smith, Blackburn and Cochran.—To provide an additional judge for the superior court of the Atlanta circuit.

Senate Bills Passed.

By Mr. Rubin of the Fourteenth.—To repeal an act establishing the city court of Vienna.

By Mr. Spence of Mitchell.—To amend an act creating the Ware county commissioners of roads and revenue.

By Mr. Richardson of the Thirteenth.—To amend an act creating a system of public schools for the town of Oglethorpe.

Fills Pulpit During August.

Rev. J. W. Stokes will fill the pulpit of Pryor Street church during August. Mr. Stokes is pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Americus, Ga. He will spend the month of August in Atlanta and vicinity, and will preach for the Pryor Street people every Sunday. Mr. Stokes is an old Atlanta boy and his many friends in the city will be very glad of this opportunity to hear him.

Sheppard Substitute for Lipscomb Bill Which Passed the House

The Sheppard substitute for house bill No. 6 (the Lipscomb tax equalization bill), which passed the house yesterday, is as follows:

To be entitled an act to provide for a system of equalization of assessments of property for taxation, to provide for a county board of tax equalizers and define its duties, and provide how the members of such board shall be appointed, their term of office and compensation, and to provide for just and adequate returns of property for taxation, and equitable valuation thereof, to provide for the employment of a tax agent in the several counties of this state and to provide for the duties of the comptroller general with reference thereto, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that there shall be and is hereby established in each of the several counties of this state a board of county tax equalizers. Wherever the words "county board" appear in this act they shall be construed as referring to said county board of tax equalizers. Said county board shall consist of three members to be appointed by the judges of the superior court of the circuit which embraces the county, upon the recommendation of the ordinary of the county, provided that in those counties where the county affairs are under the jurisdiction and control of a board of county commissioners, the appointment shall be made upon the recommendation of the board of county commissioners, or a majority thereof. The members of said county board shall be appointed for a term of six years and to hold until their successors are appointed and qualified, provided that the first appointment under this act shall be of one member for two years, one member for four years, one member for six years, and thereafter for terms of six years except in cases of an appointment to fill an existing vacancy. If there should be a vacancy in said county board at any time, caused by death, resignation, expiration of term of office, or otherwise the vacancy shall be filled by the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as herein provided for the appointment of the members of the said county board. The members of said county board shall be paid as compensation for their services, such an amount as may be fixed from time to time by the ordinary or board of county commissioners of the county as the affairs of the county may be under the jurisdiction of the one or the other, provided the compensation to be paid said members shall not be less than two (\$2) dollars per day for the time they are in actual discharge of the duties required of them, and shall not be more than five (\$5) dollars per day. Said members of the county board shall take an oath before some officer authorized by law to administer an oath to perform faithfully and impartially the duties imposed upon them by this act, and also the oath required of all civil officers. The members of said county board shall be ineligible to hold any state, county or municipal office, but they may be appointed to succeed themselves as members of the county board.

Only Certificate Required.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the members of the county board shall require no other commission than a certificate from the clerk of the superior court that such persons have been duly appointed and have taken the oath required by law.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the first appointment under this act shall be as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and they shall be appointed for terms of office respectively beginning on the first day of January, 1914.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the county board shall select one of their number as chairman for such terms as they shall fix, which shall not be less than two years, and said county board shall meet at such times as shall be determined by it, and may be called together at any time by the chairman.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the returns of property of each taxpayer on the digest, and if in the opinion of said county board any taxpayer has failed to return his property at a true valuation or has omitted from his return any property that should be returned, said county board shall cause a written notice to be served upon said taxpayer to appear before it at such time and place as may be fixed in the notice, and shall proceed to examine said taxpayer under oath, and also to examine such witnesses as the taxpayer may see fit to call and such witnesses as the board may see fit to summon, and the Georgia companies, under the Georgia law, are not given this privilege, except at the discretion of the insurance commissioner. It is said to be unfair to the Georgia companies to have such restrictions and limitations placed around their investments when foreign companies can come into the state of Georgia with any such investments as are allowed in their home states and such investments are not questioned.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it is the purpose and intent of this act to provide for the valuation of all property assessed for taxation at a reasonable and fair market value, and to equalize the valuation of property in the several counties that each taxpayer will pay as near as may be only his proportionate share of taxes.

May Be Served by Mail.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whenever under the provision of this act any notices, subpoenas or writings are required to be served such notices, subpoenas or writings may be served by mailing the same through the United States post office.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the county board is authorized to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and if any witness so served shall fail or refuse to attend, or refuse to answer questions propounded, said witnesses may be punished for contempt by application to the ordinary of the county, who shall, after a summary hearing, impose such punishment as he may deem proper not exceeding a fine of twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the duty of the county board to diligently inquire for the purpose of ascertaining what property is subject to taxation, and said board is authorized to require a production by any person who has in his possession, custody or control any books, papers or documents which may throw any light upon the question of liability of taxes upon property of any class. If any person who shall have been notified by the county board to produce such books, papers or documents shall fail or refuse to produce such papers, books and documents and impose such punishment upon said person as he may see proper, not to exceed a fine of \$25 or imprisonment to exceed three days either or both in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the ordinary or county commissioners of the several counties having commissioners may in their discretion employ a person to be known as tax agent at an expense not to exceed \$5 per day. It shall be the duty of such tax agent to seek out such property both real and personal in their respective counties as has not been returned and call the attention of the county board to such unreturned property.

Compensation.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the compensation of the members of the county board, and such other expenses as may be necessary to be incurred in the performance of the duties of the members of the county board, under the requirements of this act, shall be paid from the treasury of the county upon the order of the ordinary or the board of county commissioners as the case may be.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the county board shall select one of their number as clerk of the county board, who shall hold office for such term as the county board shall determine, not less than one year. The clerk of the county board shall keep a record of the proceedings of the county board and shall be paid in addition to his compensation as a member of the county board the sum of two (\$2) dollars per day for each day that the county board is in actual session.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the county board may by its resolution provide the manner of ascertaining the value for taxation of property not appearing in the digest of the preceding year, and in cases where there has been a change of ownership either by sale, division or otherwise, it being the purpose and intent of this act to confer upon the several county boards full power and authority to have placed upon the digest of the current year the assessed value or valuation of all property of every character in the county.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that wherever this act confers any power or authority upon the county board such power and authority may be exercised by a majority of the county board.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in order to secure an equalization of the burdens of taxation as between the counties in this state it shall be the duty of the comptroller general to examine the tax digest of the several counties and if it appears that there are any inequalities to communicate with the county boards calling their attention to such and suggesting such remedies as may appear right and expedient.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

"Bridget, does your mistress assist you in cooking?" "How does she do it?" "By kaping out of the kitchen."

BILLS REGULATING INSURANCE COMPANIES

McNeil-Meadows Measure, Intended to Protect Policyholders, Copies New York Law.

The two bills now pending in the Georgia legislature, one introduced by W. D. McNeil, of the senate, and the other introduced by A. W. Meadows, of the house, are backed, it is stated, by all of the fire insurance companies of the state of Georgia and practically all of the life insurance companies. The bill regulates the investments of insurance companies in Georgia and is copied largely after the New York law, which state has built up the most prominent insurance companies in this country.

The bill first prescribes the manner in which the minimum capital required by law shall be invested. This is to protect the state and the policyholders. In addition to this protection the companies have their reinsurance reserves. After the state and policyholders have been protected the companies seek to have the right by statute to invest the residue of their capital and surplus in stocks and bonds of corporations estimated at not exceeding their cash market value, and in loans on real estate worth double the amount of the loan.

Would Correct Evil.

While all foreign companies operating in this state are permitted to make investments in stocks, as mentioned above, the Georgia companies, under the Georgia law, are not given this privilege, except at the discretion of the insurance commissioner. It is said to be unfair to the Georgia companies to have such restrictions and limitations placed around their investments when foreign companies can come into the state of Georgia with any such investments as are allowed in their home states and such investments are not questioned.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it is the purpose and intent of this act to provide for the valuation of all property assessed for taxation at a reasonable and fair market value, and to equalize the valuation of property in the several counties that each taxpayer will pay as near as may be only his proportionate share of taxes.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the county board is authorized to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and if any witness so served shall fail or refuse to attend, or refuse to answer questions propounded, said witnesses may be punished for contempt by application to the ordinary of the county, who shall, after a summary hearing, impose such punishment as he may deem proper not exceeding a fine of twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the duty of the county board to diligently inquire for the purpose of ascertaining what property is subject to taxation, and said board is authorized to require a production by any person who has in his possession, custody or control any books, papers or documents which may throw any light upon the question of liability of taxes upon property of any class. If any person who shall have been notified by the county board to produce such books, papers or documents shall fail or refuse to produce such papers, books and documents and impose such punishment upon said person as he may see proper, not to exceed a fine of \$25 or imprisonment to exceed three days either or both in the discretion of the court.

BIG REUNION IS HELD BY A DAWSON FAMILY

Three hundred descendants of Greenberry Adamson, who was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1770, gathered together at Grant park yesterday. This committee with statistics bearing out their arguments that the present law should be amended. Several other representatives of the Georgia companies had asked to be heard before the committee, but on account of the distance and the short notice given were unable to appear.

The history of this family is one of the most interesting on record. Greenberry Adamson, who was the son of parents who came from England in the colony days, moved to Wilkes county, Georgia, in 1788, when only 19 years of age. Shortly afterwards he located near Washington, that county, and married Miss Sarah Coates, a reigning belle of Georgia colonial society. It was their descendants who met together Friday.

A big basket dinner was spread at the noon hour, and there were many interesting talks during the day of historical events in which the family had figured.

Congressman Adamson, of the fourth Georgia congressional district, and Robert Lee Adamson, secretary to Mayor Gavner of New York, and a widely-known newspaper man, were unable to attend.

CORDELE MEN WANTED ARE STILL AT LARGE

Cordele, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Though Sheriff John Ward has made several trips both night and day in the hope of locating Harley Blanchard and John Warren, who are alleged to have waylaid Ambassador Powell on Monday morning, when it is claimed that he was seriously cut by Blanchard, his efforts have been without avail in learning the whereabouts of the men. The disappearance from their homes on the same morning of the difficulty.

The condition of Powell, who is being treated at a local hospital, continues precarious as a result of the knife wounds.

New Pastor in Pulpit.

Rev. Arnold Hall, the new pastor of the Gordon Street Presbyterian church, will deliver his first sermon in this church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and will also fill the pulpit in the evening at 8 o'clock.

Woman's Logic Halts Attempt To Change Name of Street

Miss Susie Wells, a school teacher, by logic and persuasiveness, averted council's street committee yesterday afternoon when an attempt was made to change the name of McDaniel street to Oxford Terrace.

Miss Wells launched her fight at the eleventh hour, and stood alone against Representative Bob Blackburn and influential residents of the second ward, who tried to convince the committee that a certain section of McDaniel street is "disreputable" and that another portion is infested with low negro characters.

"You can't improve the morals nor change the color of people just by the mere changing of the name of the street they live on," was one of the sharp thrusts Miss Wells scored. "The best way is to work on the people themselves."

Had it not been for the unexpected opposition of Miss Wells the committee would have probably agreed to the change. Members who had practically made up their minds that the change would be beneficial, hesitated when the question was ready for a vote.

Councilman Clarence Haverly wisely suggested that Councilman Tom Lynch and C. D. Knight confer with the delegation which sought the change and report back at the next meeting of council in two weeks. The delay will enable Miss Wells, who is a property owner in this section, to organize opposition. She has already gained the assurance of Alderman James W. Maddox that he will lead a fight in council against the change.

BROYLES ON VACATION. Mayor Gives Him Leave and Wishes Him Luck.

"Uncle Jim" Woodward, Atlanta's mayor, is a good old scold, even though he does frequently "rub it in" on council and some city officials. There is a section of the code which requires that certain city officials must ask the mayor for leaves of absence before they can take their vacations. This particular section was inserted in the municipal guide book when Atlanta was still in its swaddling clothes, and is not very popular with some city officers—particularly those who have opinions politically different from "Uncle Jim."

Now, it happens, Recorder Nash Broyles, the terror of Atlanta's evil doers, decided that he needed a rest from his duties, and the only way he could legally leave was by asking Mayor Woodward, with whom he has waged in a battle of words.

Recorder Nash Broyles presented Mayor Woodward with Recorder Broyles' request for a leave Friday morning. "Uncle Jim" was in one of his most jubilant moods. "Why, of course he can go," was his good-natured assurance. "And I hope he'll have a good time and enjoy every minute of the time he is away. Good luck to him!"

During his absence Recorder Pro Tem Preston will hold down the fort at police barracks. The code—that is, one remote section—stipulates that the mayor must serve in the absence of the recorder. "Uncle Jim" sidestepped this job.

"I might have to pass on some of the pardon applications of those I sentence," he said.

HILL STREET PEOPLE PROTEST GUTTERING

Property owners on Hill street are again protesting against the guttering recently put down by the city under contract. A formidable delegation appeared before the committee of council Friday afternoon to make formal protest and urge that Chief Clayton, of the construction department, be instructed not to levy or proceed in the matter of collection on the assessments against the owners. The basis of the complaint is that the specifications as the length and width of the curbing have not been followed.

Chief Clayton and the committee will make an inspection of the work with the contractors Saturday morning.

GRANGER IS NAMED AS MOTTE'S SUCCESSOR

Savannah, Ga., August 1.—(Special.) J. Ward Motte today tendered his resignation as a member of the board of county commissioners of Chatham county. Press of business was the reason assigned. Harvey Granger was elected to succeed him. As chairman of the committee on roads, Mr. Motte had much to do with building up the superb system of roads in this county. Mr. Granger is president of the Savannah Automobile club.

Sulphur-Saline HAMPTON SPRING WATER

Diuretic-Laxative. A Natural Sulphur Water that prevents and cures—Rheumatism, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin Diseases. GUARANTEE ON EVERY LABEL. Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., DISTRIBUTORS.

HOUSE BILLS WHICH PASSED YESTERDAY

By Mr. Carter of Appling.—To create a board of county commissioners, supra in Lincoln county.

By Mr. DeVaughn of Macon.—To authorize work of streets of towns in Macon county by changing.

By Mr. Spence of Mitchell.—To incorporate Camilla school district.

By Mr. Sweet of the Fifth.—To establish new county when they are destroying crops.

By Mr. Richardson of the Thirteenth.—To amend an act creating a system of public schools for city of Oglethorpe.

By Mr. Rubin of the Fourteenth.—To repeal an act establishing city court of Vienna.

By Mr. Nunnally of Floyd.—To request president of United States to appoint J. Lindsay Johnson, of Iowa, consul to the Orient.

New Bills in House.

By Messrs. Hart of Warren, and Allen of Glascock.—To allow fishing in Warren and Glascock counties in months of February, March and April.

By Mr. Cochran of Fulton.—To limit license for real estate dealers to one and that in the county in which he lives.

By Mr. Lipscomb of Clarke.—To amend an act creating a board of commissioners of roads and revenue for Glynn county.

By Mr. Allen of Glascock.—To create new code with reference to notice of foreclosure of mortgage in justice courts.

By Messrs. Cochran and Smith of Fulton.—To amend Code so as to allow that "where any person other than the vendor or other than the holder or assignee of the purchase money or second debt, shall have any judgment against a defendant in S. C. who does not hold legal title to property, but has an interest or equity therein, the interest or equity of the defendant in S. C. may be levied on and sold as property of the defendant."

By Mr. Ledbetter of Polk.—To provide for assisting and licensing life insurance companies.

DRINK Pure, Delicious Refreshing KODAK At the Ball Game, Motordrome and All STORES AND STANDS Keep it in the ice box at home, the family will enjoy it. NAME IS ON THE CROWN 5c a Bottle Everywhere Made by The Red Rock Company Atlanta, Georgia

The Sky Line of the Frisco to Kansas City The cool-off route to Colorado The Frisco takes the short cut to Colorado—thru the mountains. Soon after crossing the Mississippi your train begins to climb, and quickly gets up into a region of higher altitudes and lower mercury. The sky line shows how high your train travels in crossing the Ozarks, and partly explains why you sleep so comfortably on the Frisco. The good effects of your cool night in the Ozarks will last all the way to Colorado. Thru Sleepers to Colorado The route via Memphis and Kansas City is the high-road from the Southeast to Colorado. It is the route of least time and greatest comfort. It has splendid electric lighted Pullmans thru from Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis to Kansas City, Denver and Colorado Springs. No change of cars from tidewater to Rockies. Also carries modern electric lighted chair cars, and dining cars serving famous Fred Harvey meals. A vacation in Colorado will be profitable in enjoyment and health, and economical in cost. Railroad fares are low. Hotel and boarding house rates are reasonable. Send for beautiful book on Colorado, and information about low fares. A. P. Matthews, District Passenger Agent, 6 North Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

\$280,325 LOPPED OFF MONEY SHEET

This Reduction by the Senate Will Make Appropriations and Revenue of Georgia About Equal.

Following a plea by J. Randolph Anderson, president of the senate, the appropriations committee of that body met a second time yesterday and sliced \$280,325 from the general appropriations bill as passed by the house.

This reduction as made by the senate committee makes the appropriation bill carry practically the same amount as the anticipated revenue of the state.

During the session of the senate the chairman of the committee, Senator W. W. Stark, asked that his committee be allowed to sit. This request was granted and the members of the committee adjourned to the secretary's room.

Here a sub-committee of senators Stark, Turner, Miller and Smith was appointed to confer with the governor immediately.

The sub-committee then held a conference with Governor Slaton and threshed out the entire matter. The purpose of the conference was to in some way decrease the appropriations so that they would be in accordance with the revenue.

Upon the question of what appropriations could be cut it was agreed that certain sums such as legislative expenses, salaries of state house officers, and maintenance fund for the state charitable institutions could not be reduced.

It was concluded that the appropriations for the educational institutions of the state and the pension fund must be cut. To make the cuts fair to all it was decided that the same per cent would be cut from every institution and that that per cent should be whatever was necessary to make up the deficit which would be caused the state were the appropriations bill as passed by the house enacted into law.

7 Per Cent Cut Made. After much calculating it was decided to cut 7 per cent from the fourth class of pensions and from each of the educational institutions and the common school fund.

Working strictly on a 7 per cent basis the following is the amount sliced from each item and which was recommended by the committee by a practically unanimous vote that it do pass:

Pension fund \$4,900
Common schools 178,500
Georgia Tech 5,600
State Normal school 3,325
Normal and industrial school 2,775
Normal school at Valdosta 1,750
University of Georgia 3,375
State Agricultural college 7,000
Augusta Medical college 2,100

Total \$280,325
Senator Stark and other members of the committee stated that they hated to slice the funds of the schools and pensions but that it was absolutely necessary to keep the state in anything like a good financial state.

The members of the committee stated that they realized and deplored the pauperish condition of most of these institutions, but that when the house has as yet shown no inclination to increase the revenue to meet its duty, they must take the action they did. It is tacit understanding of the committee that upon the passage in the house of a bill raising sufficient revenues to meet the appropriations bill, it is to be pruned that the senate is to readily place back upon the appropriations bill the amount sliced yesterday.

Anderson's Speech. In Senator Anderson's speech before the senate he said: Before submitting the report of the committee on rules to the senate, the chair would like to ask the attention of the members of the senate for a few moments. The chair desires to ask the chairman of the appropriations committee today the condition which confronts us today is as such a serious nature that, unless we focus part of the administration charged with conducting the affairs of this state find it necessary to call the attention of the senate to the gravity and seriousness of the situation. The governor of the state, the president of the senate, the chairman of the finance and the chairman of the appropriation committee of the senate, the speaker of the house, the chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, the chairman of the appropriation committee of the house are those who have the duty of handling the state's business.

The house has carried in the appropriation bill carrying \$280,000 in excess of the anticipated revenue of the state, based upon the expectation of present values being maintained. In the year 1913 there was a balance in the state treasury of \$81,060. The appropriations for the year 1913 were \$27,149 in excess of the anticipated revenue.

Deducting from the appropriations for the year 1913 the \$81,060 left a deficit of \$14,152 for that year. The excess of appropriations for the year 1913 over the anticipated revenue was \$127,000. The excess appropriations for the year 1913 over the anticipated revenue for these three years of \$281,153.

The bill that has been sent to you carries an excess of \$280,000 over the anticipated revenue, and, if passed, will run the deficit up to \$1,511,153. The only thing which the senate can do, and the only thing which the senate can perform under our constitution, is to reduce the amount of the bill, and to do so in a way that will not interfere with the return of property for tax purposes. The return of property for tax purposes is the function of the senate, and it is the function of the senate to see to it that no appropriation bill passes your body so extensively as to imperil as to necessitate an executive veto.

JUGULAR VEIN CUT BY A FLYING PIECE OF RED HOT STEEL

Augusta, Ga., August 1.—(Special.) J. B. Clanton, a blacksmith of Cedar Bluff, Ala., died here last night from a severed jugular vein which was cut by a red-hot piece of steel which flaked from a plow he was repairing yesterday afternoon.

While hammering the plow point a piece of the iron struck him in the neck and eat its way through the flesh to the vein. Clanton bled to death when the walls of the vein broke from the burn.

Boys Fight; Under Arrest. J. F. King, 62 Hayden street, and A. S. Green, 173 Simpson street, two white boys, 17 years old, were arrested Friday night at 150 Simpson street, charged with disorderly conduct for striking Albert Miller, another white lad, with a brick. When taken to police headquarters, the boys told the officers that their difficulty with Miller arose over a dispute about the ownership of a signet ring. Miller was not seriously injured.

SHEPARD SUBSTITUTE FOR LIPSCOMB BILL

Continued From Page One.

passed and they were without their dinners and very tired.

Second Roll Call Needed. But a show of hands revealed the fact that there were only 92 votes for the bill, one less than the necessary number required to pass it. It was then that Mr. Fullbright called the ayes and nays again, so as to compel members to go on record for or against the bill.

State Board Fight Not Abandoned. The state board tax reformers who voted in favor of the bill did not thereby stamp their approval upon it. Far from it. Most of them regarded it as a subterfuge, and so declared themselves. They believe that equalization to be really effective and to give satisfaction to the people must be applied to counties as well as to individuals. They have not given up the fight for that principle, nor will they do so.

But they were placed in a peculiar situation. In order that the battle might be transferred to the senate they were compelled to give their votes for a measure which they did not endorse, in the hope that it may be amended when it reaches the second branch of the general assembly. That really was the only alternative they had to abandoning the cause of tax revision entirely this year.

Really a Victory for Reform. It is true that there were some good and earnest tax reformers who could not see it that way, and, rather than surrender their principles, voted against the substitute bill to the end. They were of the uncompromising sort, and can be counted on to give all the more hearty support to the measure, if it comes back from the senate amended to meet their approval.

On the whole, the vote of the day may be taken as a victory for the cause of tax reform rather than a defeat. It demonstrated clearly that, while there is a strong minority in the house who are against tax revision in any effective form, there is a good majority of really earnest tax revisionists in the body.

Lines Clearly Drawn Now. The lines have been clearly drawn up, so that, in any future contest, tax reformers will know who is for them and who against. There can be no dodging the issue now.

The fact that the senate is generally regarded as favorable to the state board feature and the governor is known to be a hearty advocate of equalization among counties as well as individuals are taken as distinctly good omens to the cause.

Omens Are Good. Another good omen is in the fact that an amendment which has been accepted by Mr. Sheppard, and which was barely defeated by a show of hands in the house, the vote being 66 to 70, would strengthen the power of the comptroller general so as to effect some sort of county equalization.

The amendment, which was offered by Mr. Nunnally, of Floyd, provides for a rejection of county returns by the comptroller and the arbitration of differences between him and the county boards, very much in the same way that the tax returns of railroads and other public service corporations are arbitrated now, when a dispute arises about assessments.

It is believed that a majority of the house is in favor of this amendment as well as another amendment proposed by Mr. McMichael, of Marion, which follows substantially the law in Alabama, and provides for paid tax discoverers in each county to be paid on a commission basis rather than the tax agents provided for in the bill as passed with a flat \$5 per day remuneration.

Mr. McMichael has given notice that he will ask for a reconsideration of the bill for the purpose of incorporating in it these amendments.

Story of Session. The consideration of tax reform was resumed in the house Friday morning with Mr. Wright, of Floyd, speaking. He had been called upon to offer the day before. Mr. Wright declared that the kind of tax reform which he advocated would lighten the burdens of the farmer, the small holder and the laboring man, and add to those of the wealthy tax lodger.

When Mr. Wright had concluded, an effort was made to put a limit on the debate by having the previous question called first at 11:30 and then at 12 o'clock, but the house has a very feeling recollection of the havoc played by the calling of the previous question once before this year, and the attempt to set a limit for the previous question call failed.

Many Substitutes Offered. A number of substitutes were then offered, besides those previously brought forward by Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Wright. One by Mr. Wimberly, of Bibb, provided for three county assessors in each county, to be elected by the grand jury, and to act so as not to interfere with the existing law regulating the return of property for tax purposes. The return of property for tax purposes is the function of the senate, and it is the function of the senate to see to it that no appropriation bill passes your body so extensively as to imperil as to necessitate an executive veto.

Miller Favors State Board. The previous question was called on the Miller substitute. Mr. Miller, of Bibb, made a strong speech in favor of a state board of equalizers. He said that the county boards would operate most harshly on farmers. It would require a state board to see that the big tax dodgers were so adjusted as to bear equally upon all. Continuing he said: "Our opponents assume that the state board will arbitrarily use its authority to raise farm land assessments. I believe that the county boards will increase tax assessments, but they will do it by raising the assessments of those who are already carrying the tax burdens of Georgia."

Before the previous question was called, Mr. Miller, of Bibb, made a strong speech in favor of a state board of equalizers. He said that the county boards would operate most harshly on farmers. It would require a state board to see that the big tax dodgers were so adjusted as to bear equally upon all. Continuing he said: "Our opponents assume that the state board will arbitrarily use its authority to raise farm land assessments. I believe that the county boards will increase tax assessments, but they will do it by raising the assessments of those who are already carrying the tax burdens of Georgia."

Without touching the land at all, if you give us an effective system of equalization, you can place on the tax digest \$700,000,000 more property, at least, thereby enabling us to raise \$4,500,000 by ad valorem taxation \$300,000 more than we are now getting from that source, and do it on a tax rate of 3 mills instead of 5.

at \$500,000 when they were estimated to be worth \$4,000,000, he said.

McMichael's Amendment. Mr. McMichael, of Marion, made a brief speech in behalf of his amendment to the Sheppard substitute. He said that it would bring in hundreds of thousands of dollars to the state treasury without costing the counties one dollar to collect it.

Before the previous question was called, a motion of Mr. Blackburn, of Fulton, to effect that the house remain in session until the matter under consideration was concluded, was carried.

The first call for the previous question was made by Mr. Gower, who was lost by a vote of 105 to 55 against it. Because there were a number of amendments which members had not yet offered.

As soon as these numerous amendments were offered, they were directed to the Sheppard substitute, were sent to the clerk's desk, the previous question was again called by Mr. Adams, of Hall, and carried.

Without a head, any system of taxation which you may devise is bound to fail," said Mr. Cheney. "I am a farmer myself and I had rather go back to the farmers, after completing this system and ask them if they would like it, than to have had one done the other way."

Amendments Voted Down. All of the amendments to the Sheppard substitute were voted down except two offered by Mr. Sheppard himself. The first of these struck section 5 from the bill and directed the following roll call accordingly, while the other amendment changed slightly the wording of the sixth section as to include in its scope real property as well as personal.

Several of the members who occasionally speak in the house when the roll was called on the adoption of the substitute.

Mr. Fowler said that he would vote for the substitute, although he favored a state board, because he believed it would give us a measure of tax reform.

Mr. Greene, of Houston, also voted for the substitute under protest with the hope that the senate might amend it, it being the only measure of tax reform that there seemed to be any hope of getting this year.

Tricking in State's Honor. Representative Henderson, of Jones, who voted against the substitute, declared: "It would be far worse for you to have the honor of the state traffic with the honor of the state traffic to the state board next year. This substitute is a subterfuge and a fraud, not a real measure of tax revision, and I cannot give my indorsement to it."

Representative Olive said that he would be unwilling to vote for a measure which, on the face of it, was unjust to some of the counties. It has been tried in the balance and found wanting, he declared.

The roll was called in the adoption of the substitute with 95 ayes and 79 nays. The second roll call, which was for the purpose of passing the bill by substitute, revealed a considerable break in the ranks of those who had voted for its adoption.

Mr. Blackburn, of Fulton, said that he voted for the bill so that the house might have another chance to act on it after the senate amended it.

Mr. Jones, of Houston, declared that he was not a supporter of friends of the measure who voted for its adoption. He declared that he voted against it on the second roll call to have killed it beyond doubt, had it not been for the state board revisionists whose votes saved it.

CASTRO'S RETURN CAUSES SENSATION

Continued From Page One.

Unqualified support of the government. Some of them requested the dispatch of additional arms and ammunition.

It was rumored here yesterday that Cipriano Castro was on board a steamer off Coro, but the government received no definite news of his landing on Venezuelan territory.

Official dispatches state that an invading force from Colombia, under command of General Rosario Gonzalez, has been driven back on the frontier of the state of Tachira, where Colonel Romero, in command of the state troops, has forced the rebels to abandon their positions.

The president announced today that all news of hostilities would be published, whether favorable or unfavorable to the government. He says he feels he can safely do this because of his splendid army, which because public opinion is with the government.

Telegraphic communication between the capital and the remainder of the republic is maintained.

NEGRO CALLS WIFE FROM CARD GAME TO KILL HER

Calling her from the front room, where she was playing cards with her parents and several friends, Ed J. Thomas, a negro, living at 495 Auburn street, called Emma, his wife, to the front room, where she was playing cards with her parents and several friends, Ed J. Thomas, his 18-year-old wife, Friday night about 9 o'clock, and made good his escape.

The weapon used by the murderer was a small pocket-knife with a thin, keen blade. The girl was stabbed once in the left breast, the knife penetrating to the heart and causing almost instant death. No motive is assigned for the crime, which was evidently premeditated. The couple had a difficulty Thursday night, of which the cause is unknown, but when several friends of the pair dropped in to play cards Friday night, a reconciliation had apparently been reached between them.

The police were notified by the girl's parents, and Call Officers Milam and Palmer were sent to the scene of the crime.

ATLANTA'S STRIDES FROM DAY TO DAY

Continued From Page Ten.

Building Permits. \$200—To H. C. Ainsard, 419 South Boulevard to build sleeping porch; day work.

Country Produce. (Corrected by Fidelity Fruit and Produce Company, 57 South Broad Street.)

Grain. 12 1/2 C. mixed oats... \$2.50
12 1/2 C. white oats... \$2.50
12 1/2 C. red oats... \$2.50

Provision Market. (Corrected by White Provision Company.)

CASTRO'S RETURN CAUSES SENSATION

Unqualified support of the government. Some of them requested the dispatch of additional arms and ammunition.

Official dispatches state that an invading force from Colombia, under command of General Rosario Gonzalez, has been driven back on the frontier of the state of Tachira, where Colonel Romero, in command of the state troops, has forced the rebels to abandon their positions.

The president announced today that all news of hostilities would be published, whether favorable or unfavorable to the government. He says he feels he can safely do this because of his splendid army, which because public opinion is with the government.

Telegraphic communication between the capital and the remainder of the republic is maintained.

NEGRO CALLS WIFE FROM CARD GAME TO KILL HER

Calling her from the front room, where she was playing cards with her parents and several friends, Ed J. Thomas, a negro, living at 495 Auburn street, called Emma, his wife, to the front room, where she was playing cards with her parents and several friends, Ed J. Thomas, his 18-year-old wife, Friday night about 9 o'clock, and made good his escape.

The weapon used by the murderer was a small pocket-knife with a thin, keen blade. The girl was stabbed once in the left breast, the knife penetrating to the heart and causing almost instant death. No motive is assigned for the crime, which was evidently premeditated.

The police were notified by the girl's parents, and Call Officers Milam and Palmer were sent to the scene of the crime.

ATLANTA'S STRIDES FROM DAY TO DAY

Continued From Page Ten.

Building Permits. \$200—To H. C. Ainsard, 419 South Boulevard to build sleeping porch; day work.

Country Produce. (Corrected by Fidelity Fruit and Produce Company, 57 South Broad Street.)

Grain. 12 1/2 C. mixed oats... \$2.50
12 1/2 C. white oats... \$2.50
12 1/2 C. red oats... \$2.50

Provision Market. (Corrected by White Provision Company.)

Medium to good cow, 700 to 800 pounds, \$4.25 to \$5.00.
Good to choice heifer, 750 to 850 pounds, \$4.75 to \$5.25.
Medium to good heifer, 650 to 750 pounds, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Medium to common steers, fat, 800 to 900 pounds, \$3.00 to \$3.50.
Medium to common cows, fat, 700 to 800 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25.
Mixed common, 600 to 800 pounds, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Horses and Mules. Following are current quotations on horses and mules.

Live Stock. Chicago, August 1.—Hogs—Receipts 14,000; bulk of sales \$8.65; light \$8.50; mixed \$8.30; heavy \$8.20; hogs \$8.20; hogs \$8.20; hogs \$8.20.

Metal. New York, August 1.—Copper strong; standard spot, \$14.37; bid; August to October, \$14.37; bid; electrolytic, \$15.25 to \$15.37; bid; \$15.37; bid.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND RENT. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND RENT.

GEORGE P. MOORE REAL ESTATE AND RENTING. REAL ESTATE ROW. 10 AUBURN AVE.

4 1/2 ACRES fronting 1,301 feet on Roswell Paved Road; creek through it, and some timber. A dandy place to make a lake on Roswell Road.

EDWIN L. HARLING REAL ESTATE. 32 EAST ALABAMA STREET. BOTH PHONES 1287.

We Will Sell Before the Courthouse Door ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, NEXT for the Administrators of the D. Gussli Estate

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTHWEST CORNER OF E. FAIR AND FRAZIER STREETS, fronting 67 1/2 FEET ON FAIR STREET AND 90 FEET ON FRAZIER STREET, WITH THREE HOUSES AND GARDENS, etc.

GREENE REALTY COMPANY, Agents OPEN YOUR EYES! AND READ. 412 ORMOND STREET, only half block from Grant park. Five-room cottage in having bath, gas and sewerage, on lot 50x161 1/2 to alley. Small loan du

Fulton County Home Builders WE'LL FINANCE your building idea. We'll help you secure or pay for the lot you select; we'll draw you plans; we'll build the house; we'll meet your reasonable requirements for repayment. We are building for score of others—why not for you?

Fulton County Home Builders E. C. CALLAWAY, President. J. W. WILLS, Secretary. BENJ. PADGETT, JR., Superintendent of Construction. 529-30 CANDLER BUILDING. PHONE IVY 467

Medium to good cow, 700 to 800 pounds, \$4.25 to \$5.00.
Good to choice heifer, 750 to 850 pounds, \$4.75 to \$5.25.
Medium to good heifer, 650 to 750 pounds, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Medium to common steers, fat, 800 to 900 pounds, \$3.00 to \$3.50.
Medium to common cows, fat, 700 to 800 pounds, \$3.75 to \$4.25.
Mixed common, 600 to 800 pounds, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Horses and Mules. Following are current quotations on horses and mules.

Live Stock. Chicago, August 1.—Hogs—Receipts 14,000; bulk of sales \$8.65; light \$8.50; mixed \$8.30; heavy \$8.20; hogs \$8.20; hogs \$8.20; hogs \$8.20.

Metal. New York, August 1.—Copper strong; standard spot, \$14.37; bid; August to October, \$14.37; bid; electrolytic, \$15.25 to \$15.37; bid; \$15.37; bid.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND RENT. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND RENT.

GEORGE P. MOORE REAL ESTATE AND RENTING. REAL ESTATE ROW. 10 AUBURN AVE.

4 1/2 ACRES fronting 1,301 feet on Roswell Paved Road; creek through it, and some timber. A dandy place to make a lake on Roswell Road.

EDWIN L. HARLING REAL ESTATE. 32 EAST ALABAMA STREET. BOTH PHONES 1287.

We Will Sell Before the Courthouse Door ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, NEXT for the Administrators of the D. Gussli Estate

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTHWEST CORNER OF E. FAIR AND FRAZIER STREETS, fronting 67 1/2 FEET ON FAIR STREET AND 90 FEET ON FRAZIER STREET, WITH THREE HOUSES AND GARDENS, etc.

GREENE REALTY COMPANY, Agents OPEN YOUR EYES! AND READ. 412 ORMOND STREET, only half block from Grant park. Five-room cottage in having bath, gas and sewerage, on lot 50x161 1/2 to alley. Small loan du

Fulton County Home Builders WE'LL FINANCE your building idea. We'll help you secure or pay for the lot you select; we'll draw you plans; we'll build the house; we'll meet your reasonable requirements for repayment. We are building for score of others—why not for you?

Fulton County Home Builders E. C. CALLAWAY, President. J. W. WILLS, Secretary. BENJ. PADGETT, JR., Superintendent of Construction. 529-30 CANDLER BUILDING. PHONE IVY 467

COTTON HIGHER 8 TO 14 POINTS Government Condition Report Lower Than Expected and Caused a Sharp Advance. Spot Cotton 10 Points Up.

New York, August 1.—The government report making the condition of the growing cotton crop 79.6, against 81.8 last month, 79.5 last year and a ten-year average of 80.1, caused a sharp advance in the market during today's trading. Business was not particularly active, and there was nothing to indicate that the official statement had materially stimulated demand from either trade or speculative sources; but there was considerable covering, as well as some support from Wall Street bulls, and the market advanced steadily from 8 to 14 points net higher.

Business was quiet enough during the morning to suggest that scattering accounts had previously been pretty well evened up for over the bureau. Cables were a shade better than due, covering by nervous shorts or continental buying, and the local market opened steady at an advance of 2 to 5 points. There was not enough demand to maintain this improvement, however, and toward mid-day the market eased off, under scattering liquidation, which seemed partly due to reports of showers in central Texas.

Just before the government report was issued, prices were 2 or 3 points net lower on new crop cotton, but quickly rallied, closing within 4 or 5 points of best of day. Spot cotton quiet, 10 points up; middling upland, 12 to 10; do. Gulf, 12 1/2 to 10; sales.

Indications pointed to lower temperatures in the southwest, which led to predictions of showers and still more cotton. A general rain was expected, but conditions were not so favorable as had been anticipated, and the market was not so active as had been expected.

Spot Cotton. Atlanta, August 1.—Cotton nominal; middling 12.

Mobile—Steady; middling 11 1/2.

Port Movement. Galveston—Steady; middling 12; net receipts 9,107; shipments 1,461; sales 1,175; stock 10.

New Orleans—Steady; middling 12; net receipts 6,222; sales 113; stock 25,835; exports 824.

Mobile—Steady; middling 11 1/2; net receipts 1,151; sales none; stock 2,235.

Savannah—Steady; middling 11 1/2; net receipts 7,700; sales none; stock 16,576; exports 1,811; coastwise 338.

Charleston—Nominal; stock 1,877; exports 100.

Wilmington—Nominal; middling 12; net receipts 1; gross 1; sales none; stock 9,503.

Ferrolf—Quiet; middling 12 1/2; net receipts 421; sales 214; stock 23,030; exports 193; coastwise 1,020.

Altamont—Nominal; middling 12 1/2; net receipts 552; gross 552; sales none; stock 4,182.

New York—Quiet; middling 12 1/2; net receipts 6; gross 600; sales 2,100; stock 36,002; exports 324; coastwise 323.

Philadelphia—Steady; middling 12 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 408.

Interior Movement. Houston—Quiet; middling 12 1/2; net receipts 1,100.

St. Louis—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

St. Paul—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

Chicago—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

San Francisco—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

Portland—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

Seattle—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

Portland, Ore.—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

San Diego—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

Los Angeles—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

San Jose—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

San Francisco, Cal.—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

San Francisco, Cal.—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

San Francisco, Cal.—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

San Francisco, Cal.—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

San Francisco, Cal.—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

San Francisco, Cal.—Quiet; middling 11 1/2; net receipts none; gross none; shipments 3; sales 1,100.

COTTON FUTURES MARKETS. RANGE IN NEW YORK COTTON. Open High Low Last Close. Aug. 11.20 11.55 11.70 11.80 11.70 11.72. Sept. 11.45 11.80 11.95 12.00 11.95 12.00. Oct. 11.70 12.05 12.20 12.25 12.20 12.25. Nov. 12.00 12.35 12.50 12.55 12.50 12.55. Dec. 12.30 12.65 12.80 12.85 12.80 12.85. Jan. 12.60 12.95 13.10 13.15 13.10 13.15. Feb. 12.90 13.25 13.40 13.45 13.40 13.45. Mar. 13.20 13.55 13.70 13.75 13.70 13.75. Apr. 13.50 13.85 14.00 14.05 14.00 14.05.

BONDS. U. S. 4 1/2% registered. 98 1/2. U. S. 4 1/2% coupon. 98 1/2. U. S. 4% registered. 97 1/2. U. S. 4% coupon. 97 1/2.

STOCKS. High. Low. Close. Preceding. Amalgamated Copper. 70 69 69 69. American Agricultural. 45 44 44 44. Amer. Sugar. 28 27 27 27.

Chicago, August 1.—Broadening of speculative buying swept corn prices to the highest point of the season. Staggering crop damage undisputed and further injury certain. If food rains do not soon come, grave fears of purchasing movement extraordinary. The market closed firm at an advance of 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents over last night.

Excitement attending to trade in corn manifested itself at the first tap of the bell. Crying side. Many dealers rushed to the buying side. Many dealers who sold yesterday were buying today, and there was a notable increase of investment orders from the continued dry weather tonight and tomorrow was largely responsible. Such unusual conditions had already been brought about by the crop damage.

Trade reviewed by commercial agencies. New York, August 1.—Dun's review tomorrow will say that encouraging reports from conditions in the south and west, and the growth of the cotton crop, and the growth of the cotton crop, and the growth of the cotton crop.

Port Receipts. New Orleans, August 1.—Receipts of cotton today 1,200 bales, against 1,100 bales last week.

World's Visible Supply. New Orleans, August 1.—Secretary's report of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic information, shows that the total visible supply of cotton in the world, as of August 1, 1913, was 1,200,000 bales.

Sea Island Cotton. Savannah, Ga., August 1.—Sea island cotton market quiet and steady. No material change in prices for the week.

Movement of Cotton. New York, August 1.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending July 26, 1913, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

Liverpool Stocks. Liverpool, August 1.—Stocks of provisions here. Flour, 7,000 cases; wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; corn, 2,000,000 bushels; beans, 1,000,000 bushels; peas, 500,000 bushels; lentils, 250,000 bushels; chickpeas, 100,000 bushels; other pulses, 100,000 bushels.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, August 1.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 hard, 45s; No. 2 hard, 44s; No. 3 hard, 43s; No. 4 hard, 42s; No. 5 hard, 41s; No. 6 hard, 40s; No. 7 hard, 39s; No. 8 hard, 38s; No. 9 hard, 37s; No. 10 hard, 36s; No. 11 hard, 35s; No. 12 hard, 34s; No. 13 hard, 33s; No. 14 hard, 32s; No. 15 hard, 31s; No. 16 hard, 30s; No. 17 hard, 29s; No. 18 hard, 28s; No. 19 hard, 27s; No. 20 hard, 26s; No. 21 hard, 25s; No. 22 hard, 24s; No. 23 hard, 23s; No. 24 hard, 22s; No. 25 hard, 21s; No. 26 hard, 20s; No. 27 hard, 19s; No. 28 hard, 18s; No. 29 hard, 17s; No. 30 hard, 16s; No. 31 hard, 15s; No. 32 hard, 14s; No. 33 hard, 13s; No. 34 hard, 12s; No. 35 hard, 11s; No. 36 hard, 10s; No. 37 hard, 9s; No. 38 hard, 8s; No. 39 hard, 7s; No. 40 hard, 6s; No. 41 hard, 5s; No. 42 hard, 4s; No. 43 hard, 3s; No. 44 hard, 2s; No. 45 hard, 1s; No. 46 hard, 0s; No. 47 hard, 0s; No. 48 hard, 0s; No. 49 hard, 0s; No. 50 hard, 0s.

Foreign Finances. Paris, August 1.—Three per cent rent 86 francs 1/2; discount for the account. London, 2 1/2 per cent; discount for the account. Berlin, 4 per cent; discount for the account. Rome, 5 per cent; discount for the account. Madrid, 6 per cent; discount for the account. Barcelona, 7 per cent; discount for the account. Valencia, 8 per cent; discount for the account. Seville, 9 per cent; discount for the account. Cadiz, 10 per cent; discount for the account. Malaga, 11 per cent; discount for the account. Murcia, 12 per cent; discount for the account. Alicante, 13 per cent; discount for the account. Granada, 14 per cent; discount for the account. Huelva, 15 per cent; discount for the account. Zamora, 16 per cent; discount for the account. Salamanca, 17 per cent; discount for the account. Valladolid, 18 per cent; discount for the account. Burgos, 19 per cent; discount for the account. Leon, 20 per cent; discount for the account. Pavia, 21 per cent; discount for the account. Mantua, 22 per cent; discount for the account. Verona, 23 per cent; discount for the account. Vicenza, 24 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 25 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 26 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 27 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 28 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 29 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 30 per cent; discount for the account.

Comparative Cotton Statement. New York, August 1.—For the week ending July 26, 1913, compared with the corresponding day last year.

Liverpool Stocks. Liverpool, August 1.—Stocks of provisions here. Flour, 7,000 cases; wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; corn, 2,000,000 bushels; beans, 1,000,000 bushels; peas, 500,000 bushels; lentils, 250,000 bushels; chickpeas, 100,000 bushels; other pulses, 100,000 bushels.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, August 1.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 hard, 45s; No. 2 hard, 44s; No. 3 hard, 43s; No. 4 hard, 42s; No. 5 hard, 41s; No. 6 hard, 40s; No. 7 hard, 39s; No. 8 hard, 38s; No. 9 hard, 37s; No. 10 hard, 36s; No. 11 hard, 35s; No. 12 hard, 34s; No. 13 hard, 33s; No. 14 hard, 32s; No. 15 hard, 31s; No. 16 hard, 30s; No. 17 hard, 29s; No. 18 hard, 28s; No. 19 hard, 27s; No. 20 hard, 26s; No. 21 hard, 25s; No. 22 hard, 24s; No. 23 hard, 23s; No. 24 hard, 22s; No. 25 hard, 21s; No. 26 hard, 20s; No. 27 hard, 19s; No. 28 hard, 18s; No. 29 hard, 17s; No. 30 hard, 16s; No. 31 hard, 15s; No. 32 hard, 14s; No. 33 hard, 13s; No. 34 hard, 12s; No. 35 hard, 11s; No. 36 hard, 10s; No. 37 hard, 9s; No. 38 hard, 8s; No. 39 hard, 7s; No. 40 hard, 6s; No. 41 hard, 5s; No. 42 hard, 4s; No. 43 hard, 3s; No. 44 hard, 2s; No. 45 hard, 1s; No. 46 hard, 0s; No. 47 hard, 0s; No. 48 hard, 0s; No. 49 hard, 0s; No. 50 hard, 0s.

Foreign Finances. Paris, August 1.—Three per cent rent 86 francs 1/2; discount for the account. London, 2 1/2 per cent; discount for the account. Berlin, 4 per cent; discount for the account. Rome, 5 per cent; discount for the account. Madrid, 6 per cent; discount for the account. Barcelona, 7 per cent; discount for the account. Valencia, 8 per cent; discount for the account. Seville, 9 per cent; discount for the account. Cadiz, 10 per cent; discount for the account. Malaga, 11 per cent; discount for the account. Murcia, 12 per cent; discount for the account. Alicante, 13 per cent; discount for the account. Granada, 14 per cent; discount for the account. Huelva, 15 per cent; discount for the account. Zamora, 16 per cent; discount for the account. Salamanca, 17 per cent; discount for the account. Valladolid, 18 per cent; discount for the account. Burgos, 19 per cent; discount for the account. Leon, 20 per cent; discount for the account. Pavia, 21 per cent; discount for the account. Mantua, 22 per cent; discount for the account. Verona, 23 per cent; discount for the account. Vicenza, 24 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 25 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 26 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 27 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 28 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 29 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 30 per cent; discount for the account.

Comparative Cotton Statement. New York, August 1.—For the week ending July 26, 1913, compared with the corresponding day last year.

Liverpool Stocks. Liverpool, August 1.—Stocks of provisions here. Flour, 7,000 cases; wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; corn, 2,000,000 bushels; beans, 1,000,000 bushels; peas, 500,000 bushels; lentils, 250,000 bushels; chickpeas, 100,000 bushels; other pulses, 100,000 bushels.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, August 1.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 hard, 45s; No. 2 hard, 44s; No. 3 hard, 43s; No. 4 hard, 42s; No. 5 hard, 41s; No. 6 hard, 40s; No. 7 hard, 39s; No. 8 hard, 38s; No. 9 hard, 37s; No. 10 hard, 36s; No. 11 hard, 35s; No. 12 hard, 34s; No. 13 hard, 33s; No. 14 hard, 32s; No. 15 hard, 31s; No. 16 hard, 30s; No. 17 hard, 29s; No. 18 hard, 28s; No. 19 hard, 27s; No. 20 hard, 26s; No. 21 hard, 25s; No. 22 hard, 24s; No. 23 hard, 23s; No. 24 hard, 22s; No. 25 hard, 21s; No. 26 hard, 20s; No. 27 hard, 19s; No. 28 hard, 18s; No. 29 hard, 17s; No. 30 hard, 16s; No. 31 hard, 15s; No. 32 hard, 14s; No. 33 hard, 13s; No. 34 hard, 12s; No. 35 hard, 11s; No. 36 hard, 10s; No. 37 hard, 9s; No. 38 hard, 8s; No. 39 hard, 7s; No. 40 hard, 6s; No. 41 hard, 5s; No. 42 hard, 4s; No. 43 hard, 3s; No. 44 hard, 2s; No. 45 hard, 1s; No. 46 hard, 0s; No. 47 hard, 0s; No. 48 hard, 0s; No. 49 hard, 0s; No. 50 hard, 0s.

Foreign Finances. Paris, August 1.—Three per cent rent 86 francs 1/2; discount for the account. London, 2 1/2 per cent; discount for the account. Berlin, 4 per cent; discount for the account. Rome, 5 per cent; discount for the account. Madrid, 6 per cent; discount for the account. Barcelona, 7 per cent; discount for the account. Valencia, 8 per cent; discount for the account. Seville, 9 per cent; discount for the account. Cadiz, 10 per cent; discount for the account. Malaga, 11 per cent; discount for the account. Murcia, 12 per cent; discount for the account. Alicante, 13 per cent; discount for the account. Granada, 14 per cent; discount for the account. Huelva, 15 per cent; discount for the account. Zamora, 16 per cent; discount for the account. Salamanca, 17 per cent; discount for the account. Valladolid, 18 per cent; discount for the account. Burgos, 19 per cent; discount for the account. Leon, 20 per cent; discount for the account. Pavia, 21 per cent; discount for the account. Mantua, 22 per cent; discount for the account. Verona, 23 per cent; discount for the account. Vicenza, 24 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 25 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 26 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 27 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 28 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 29 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 30 per cent; discount for the account.

Comparative Cotton Statement. New York, August 1.—For the week ending July 26, 1913, compared with the corresponding day last year.

Liverpool Stocks. Liverpool, August 1.—Stocks of provisions here. Flour, 7,000 cases; wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; corn, 2,000,000 bushels; beans, 1,000,000 bushels; peas, 500,000 bushels; lentils, 250,000 bushels; chickpeas, 100,000 bushels; other pulses, 100,000 bushels.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, August 1.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 hard, 45s; No. 2 hard, 44s; No. 3 hard, 43s; No. 4 hard, 42s; No. 5 hard, 41s; No. 6 hard, 40s; No. 7 hard, 39s; No. 8 hard, 38s; No. 9 hard, 37s; No. 10 hard, 36s; No. 11 hard, 35s; No. 12 hard, 34s; No. 13 hard, 33s; No. 14 hard, 32s; No. 15 hard, 31s; No. 16 hard, 30s; No. 17 hard, 29s; No. 18 hard, 28s; No. 19 hard, 27s; No. 20 hard, 26s; No. 21 hard, 25s; No. 22 hard, 24s; No. 23 hard, 23s; No. 24 hard, 22s; No. 25 hard, 21s; No. 26 hard, 20s; No. 27 hard, 19s; No. 28 hard, 18s; No. 29 hard, 17s; No. 30 hard, 16s; No. 31 hard, 15s; No. 32 hard, 14s; No. 33 hard, 13s; No. 34 hard, 12s; No. 35 hard, 11s; No. 36 hard, 10s; No. 37 hard, 9s; No. 38 hard, 8s; No. 39 hard, 7s; No. 40 hard, 6s; No. 41 hard, 5s; No. 42 hard, 4s; No. 43 hard, 3s; No. 44 hard, 2s; No. 45 hard, 1s; No. 46 hard, 0s; No. 47 hard, 0s; No. 48 hard, 0s; No. 49 hard, 0s; No. 50 hard, 0s.

Foreign Finances. Paris, August 1.—Three per cent rent 86 francs 1/2; discount for the account. London, 2 1/2 per cent; discount for the account. Berlin, 4 per cent; discount for the account. Rome, 5 per cent; discount for the account. Madrid, 6 per cent; discount for the account. Barcelona, 7 per cent; discount for the account. Valencia, 8 per cent; discount for the account. Seville, 9 per cent; discount for the account. Cadiz, 10 per cent; discount for the account. Malaga, 11 per cent; discount for the account. Murcia, 12 per cent; discount for the account. Alicante, 13 per cent; discount for the account. Granada, 14 per cent; discount for the account. Huelva, 15 per cent; discount for the account. Zamora, 16 per cent; discount for the account. Salamanca, 17 per cent; discount for the account. Valladolid, 18 per cent; discount for the account. Burgos, 19 per cent; discount for the account. Leon, 20 per cent; discount for the account. Pavia, 21 per cent; discount for the account. Mantua, 22 per cent; discount for the account. Verona, 23 per cent; discount for the account. Vicenza, 24 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 25 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 26 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 27 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 28 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 29 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 30 per cent; discount for the account.

Comparative Cotton Statement. New York, August 1.—For the week ending July 26, 1913, compared with the corresponding day last year.

Liverpool Stocks. Liverpool, August 1.—Stocks of provisions here. Flour, 7,000 cases; wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; corn, 2,000,000 bushels; beans, 1,000,000 bushels; peas, 500,000 bushels; lentils, 250,000 bushels; chickpeas, 100,000 bushels; other pulses, 100,000 bushels.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, August 1.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 hard, 45s; No. 2 hard, 44s; No. 3 hard, 43s; No. 4 hard, 42s; No. 5 hard, 41s; No. 6 hard, 40s; No. 7 hard, 39s; No. 8 hard, 38s; No. 9 hard, 37s; No. 10 hard, 36s; No. 11 hard, 35s; No. 12 hard, 34s; No. 13 hard, 33s; No. 14 hard, 32s; No. 15 hard, 31s; No. 16 hard, 30s; No. 17 hard, 29s; No. 18 hard, 28s; No. 19 hard, 27s; No. 20 hard, 26s; No. 21 hard, 25s; No. 22 hard, 24s; No. 23 hard, 23s; No. 24 hard, 22s; No. 25 hard, 21s; No. 26 hard, 20s; No. 27 hard, 19s; No. 28 hard, 18s; No. 29 hard, 17s; No. 30 hard, 16s; No. 31 hard, 15s; No. 32 hard, 14s; No. 33 hard, 13s; No. 34 hard, 12s; No. 35 hard, 11s; No. 36 hard, 10s; No. 37 hard, 9s; No. 38 hard, 8s; No. 39 hard, 7s; No. 40 hard, 6s; No. 41 hard, 5s; No. 42 hard, 4s; No. 43 hard, 3s; No. 44 hard, 2s; No. 45 hard, 1s; No. 46 hard, 0s; No. 47 hard, 0s; No. 48 hard, 0s; No. 49 hard, 0s; No. 50 hard, 0s.

Foreign Finances. Paris, August 1.—Three per cent rent 86 francs 1/2; discount for the account. London, 2 1/2 per cent; discount for the account. Berlin, 4 per cent; discount for the account. Rome, 5 per cent; discount for the account. Madrid, 6 per cent; discount for the account. Barcelona, 7 per cent; discount for the account. Valencia, 8 per cent; discount for the account. Seville, 9 per cent; discount for the account. Cadiz, 10 per cent; discount for the account. Malaga, 11 per cent; discount for the account. Murcia, 12 per cent; discount for the account. Alicante, 13 per cent; discount for the account. Granada, 14 per cent; discount for the account. Huelva, 15 per cent; discount for the account. Zamora, 16 per cent; discount for the account. Salamanca, 17 per cent; discount for the account. Valladolid, 18 per cent; discount for the account. Burgos, 19 per cent; discount for the account. Leon, 20 per cent; discount for the account. Pavia, 21 per cent; discount for the account. Mantua, 22 per cent; discount for the account. Verona, 23 per cent; discount for the account. Vicenza, 24 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 25 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 26 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 27 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 28 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 29 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 30 per cent; discount for the account.

Comparative Cotton Statement. New York, August 1.—For the week ending July 26, 1913, compared with the corresponding day last year.

Liverpool Stocks. Liverpool, August 1.—Stocks of provisions here. Flour, 7,000 cases; wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; corn, 2,000,000 bushels; beans, 1,000,000 bushels; peas, 500,000 bushels; lentils, 250,000 bushels; chickpeas, 100,000 bushels; other pulses, 100,000 bushels.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, August 1.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 hard, 45s; No. 2 hard, 44s; No. 3 hard, 43s; No. 4 hard, 42s; No. 5 hard, 41s; No. 6 hard, 40s; No. 7 hard, 39s; No. 8 hard, 38s; No. 9 hard, 37s; No. 10 hard, 36s; No. 11 hard, 35s; No. 12 hard, 34s; No. 13 hard, 33s; No. 14 hard, 32s; No. 15 hard, 31s; No. 16 hard, 30s; No. 17 hard, 29s; No. 18 hard, 28s; No. 19 hard, 27s; No. 20 hard, 26s; No. 21 hard, 25s; No. 22 hard, 24s; No. 23 hard, 23s; No. 24 hard, 22s; No. 25 hard, 21s; No. 26 hard, 20s; No. 27 hard, 19s; No. 28 hard, 18s; No. 29 hard, 17s; No. 30 hard, 16s; No. 31 hard, 15s; No. 32 hard, 14s; No. 33 hard, 13s; No. 34 hard, 12s; No. 35 hard, 11s; No. 36 hard, 10s; No. 37 hard, 9s; No. 38 hard, 8s; No. 39 hard, 7s; No. 40 hard, 6s; No. 41 hard, 5s; No. 42 hard, 4s; No. 43 hard, 3s; No. 44 hard, 2s; No. 45 hard, 1s; No. 46 hard, 0s; No. 47 hard, 0s; No. 48 hard, 0s; No. 49 hard, 0s; No. 50 hard, 0s.

Foreign Finances. Paris, August 1.—Three per cent rent 86 francs 1/2; discount for the account. London, 2 1/2 per cent; discount for the account. Berlin, 4 per cent; discount for the account. Rome, 5 per cent; discount for the account. Madrid, 6 per cent; discount for the account. Barcelona, 7 per cent; discount for the account. Valencia, 8 per cent; discount for the account. Seville, 9 per cent; discount for the account. Cadiz, 10 per cent; discount for the account. Malaga, 11 per cent; discount for the account. Murcia, 12 per cent; discount for the account. Alicante, 13 per cent; discount for the account. Granada, 14 per cent; discount for the account. Huelva, 15 per cent; discount for the account. Zamora, 16 per cent; discount for the account. Salamanca, 17 per cent; discount for the account. Valladolid, 18 per cent; discount for the account. Burgos, 19 per cent; discount for the account. Leon, 20 per cent; discount for the account. Pavia, 21 per cent; discount for the account. Mantua, 22 per cent; discount for the account. Verona, 23 per cent; discount for the account. Vicenza, 24 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 25 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 26 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 27 per cent; discount for the account. Udine, 28 per cent; discount for the account. Treviso, 29 per cent; discount for the account. Belluno, 30 per cent; discount for the account.

Comparative Cotton Statement. New York, August 1.—For the week ending July 26, 1913, compared with the corresponding day last year.

Liverpool Stocks. Liverpool, August 1.—Stocks of provisions here. Flour, 7,000 cases; wheat, 1,200,000 bushels; corn, 2,000,000 bushels; beans, 1,000,000 bushels; peas, 500,000 bushels; lentils, 250,000 bushels; chickpeas, 100,000 bushels; other pulses, 100,000 bushels.

Liverpool Grain. Liverpool, August 1.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 hard, 45s; No. 2 hard, 44s; No. 3 hard, 43s; No. 4 hard, 42s; No. 5 hard, 41s; No. 6 hard, 40s; No. 7 hard, 39s; No. 8 hard, 38s; No. 9 hard, 37s; No. 10 hard, 36s; No. 11 hard, 35s; No. 12 hard, 34s; No. 13 hard, 33s; No. 14 hard, 32s; No. 15 hard, 31s; No. 16 hard, 30s; No. 17 hard, 29s; No. 18 hard, 28s; No. 19 hard, 27s; No. 20 hard, 26s; No. 21 hard, 25s; No. 22 hard, 24s; No. 23 hard, 23s; No. 24 hard, 22s; No. 25 hard, 21s; No. 26 hard, 20s; No. 27 hard, 19s; No. 28 hard, 18s; No. 29 hard, 17s; No. 30 hard, 16s; No. 31 hard, 15s; No. 32 hard, 14s; No. 33 hard, 13s; No. 34 hard, 12s; No. 35 hard, 11s; No. 36 hard, 10s; No. 37 hard, 9s; No. 38 hard, 8s; No. 39 hard, 7s; No. 40 hard, 6s; No. 41 hard, 5s; No. 42 hard, 4s; No. 43 hard, 3s; No. 44 hard, 2s; No. 45 hard, 1s; No. 46 hard, 0s; No. 47 hard, 0s; No. 48 hard, 0s; No. 49 hard, 0s; No. 50 hard, 0s.

JEWEL THEFT SUSPECTS WATCHED BY SLEUTHS

Houses in Providence and South Boston Believed to Be the Headquarters of Gang.

Narragansett Pier, August 1.—Operatives of a private detective agency tonight have under close surveillance the occupant of a residence in a Providence suburb, believing that he either was the master mind of the gang of thieves which recently obtained more than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of jewelry here or that he maintained the "office" by which the thieves planned to dispose of their loot. Other detectives are watching another house in South Boston, believing it to be either the headquarters of the jewelry stealing band or the home of their agents.

Child Gored to Death.

Rockford, Ill., August 1.—Glen Wiedman, aged 7 years, died of injuries received when he was gored by a bull on his parents' farm in Carrington.

BALTIMORE, MD. \$20.85 ROUND TRIP \$20.85 Tickets on sale August 1, 2 and 3. Return limit August 15. Through electric lighted steel sleeping cars, Dining Cars. On most convenient schedules. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

PICTURE PLAYS VAUDETTE TODAY "IN THE NICK OF TIME" (Than) "SINGLE-HANDED JIM" American Other Good Pictures JACK LAMEY & JOE COOMBS

MONTGOMERY TODAY (Vita-graph) "The Intruder." (Drama, 2 parts) (Edison) "The Robbers." (Drama) (Essanay) "The Tenderfoot Sheriff." (Drama) 5c 10 to 7 p. m. 10c Evenings HARRY BECKFORD, Tender

LYNCH'S TODAY 98 Whitehall. "The Scapgoat" AL JOHNSON, Harpist VERA STERKX, Violinist Other good pictures.

DEMOCRATS ASSUME FEDERAL POSITIONS

Howard Thompson and A. O. Blalock Succeed Walter Johnson and Henry Jackson.

Returning Dr. William King, for many years clerical worker in the internal revenue office from which he was dismissed two years ago during the administration of Henry S. Jackson, A. O. Blalock, of Fayetteville, began his official work yesterday morning immediately after receiving Henry S. Jackson, his predecessor, for the office.

At the same time the new collector was taking over office—that of internal revenue collector for the state of Georgia—Howard Thompson, of Gainesville, was receiving Walter Johnson, for sixteen years United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia.

Marshal Johnson, retiring, and Howard Thompson, his successor, had arranged the day before to meet in the marshal's private office at 10 o'clock Friday morning for the formal transfer. Howard Thompson had received his commission from the department in Washington and had made the bond required. Walter Johnson had been so advised, and when Mr. Thompson appeared, as had been arranged, there was little to be done. As Walter Johnson handed his successor the keys to the office door and desk, the new administration of that office began.

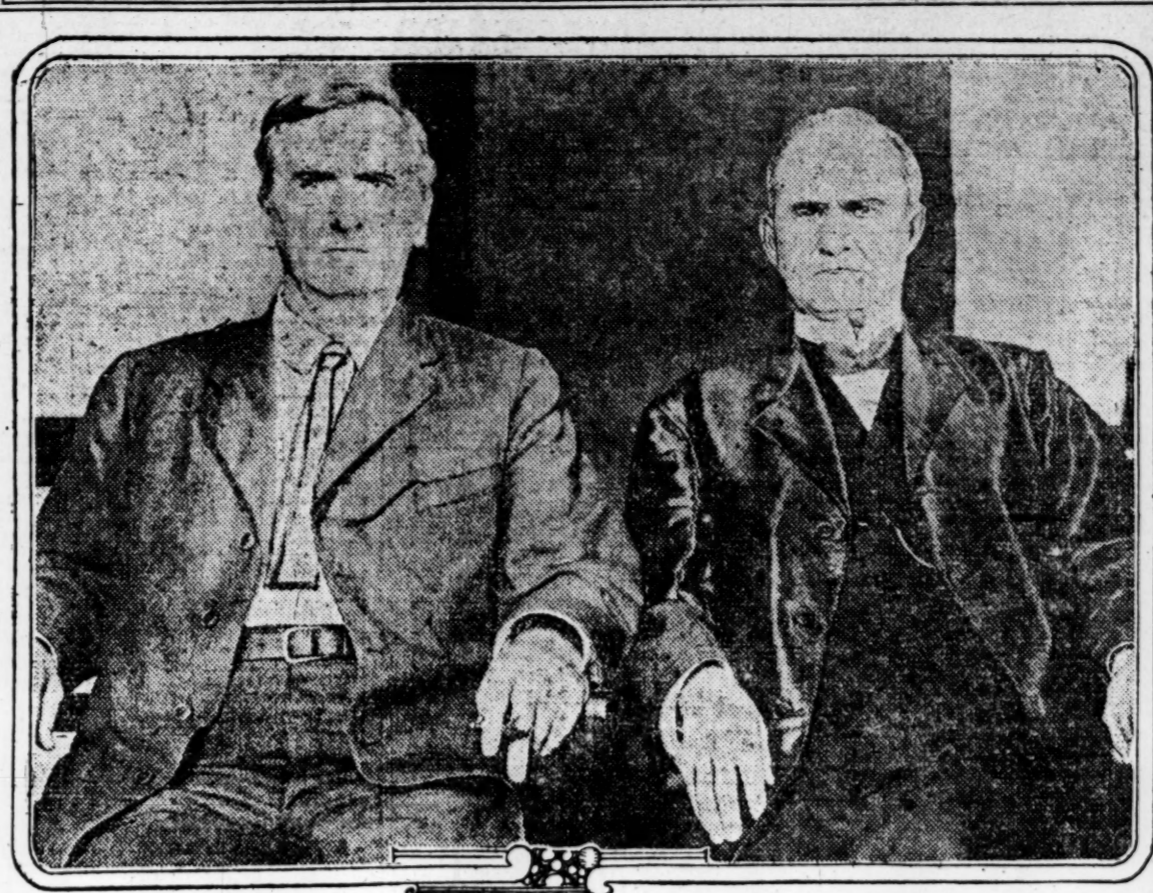
The marshal had been advised that he had fourteen field deputies to name along with a clerical force of five and a chief deputy, the latter place having been filled by J. H. Rine and since Walter Johnson went into office. The new marshal was not ready Friday to make public the name of his chief deputy, but was ready to announce that he would retain L. R. Greer, for many years chief bookkeeper and custodian of the office records. Of the fourteen field workers within the appointive power of the marshal, Mr. Thompson announced four Friday, these four having reported and qualified by making bond and oath. But the remaining number will appear within the next few days to qualify, as the new marshal has practically settled upon his list. The deputies who qualified Friday were B. B. Landers, of Gainesville, who has been in the service for years; Lee Whitley, of Atlanta; Frank Godfrey, Jr., of Rabun county; W. B. Lovingsood, of Blue Ridge, and A. H. Penland, of Elberton.

Naming his force of deputies Collector Blalock issued his first commission to John W. Martin, of Atlanta, who has been in that branch of governmental service for thirty consecutive years, having served under two democratic administrations and a half dozen republican occupancies of the presidential. Collector Blalock's other appointments are James L. Patrick, Roy Harrell, Tobe Moye, J. R. Britton, J. P. Camp, Miller Harrison, John W. Martin, J. A. Henderson, O. C. Cole, O. H. Pendley and R. M. Blount.

THIRTY AMERICANS RECEIVED BY POPE

Rome, August 1.—A body of thirty American pilgrims headed by Manager J. H. Thien, bishop of Lincoln, Neb., today visited Cardinal Falcioni, former apostolic delegate to the United States, and were afterward received by the pope in the consistorial hall.

After Sixteen Years Marshal's Office Changes Hands



Howard Thompson, of Gainesville, democrat, who on Friday assumed the position of marshal for the northern district of Georgia, is shown on the left. Walter Johnson, of Columbus, republican, for sixteen years marshal, became a private citizen again on August 1. He will remain in Atlanta for several weeks helping Mr. Thompson in his work.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

Waiting for Grizzlies.

President Joe Cochran and General Manager Dan Carey, both of the park department, are anxiously awaiting the arrival of a grizzly bear and two cubs which Congressman William Schley Howard secured for Grant park. The bears, until recently, roamed Yellowstone park. The mother and babies weigh, according to bill of lading, exactly 1,400 pounds.

Crematory Working.

Sanitary Chief John Jentzen reported to the city health board Friday afternoon that the new crematory destroyed approximately fifty-four tons of garbage on the first trial. For the first time since the plant has been completed, Chief Jentzen dumped garbage.

Lithonia Bid Accepted.

Rubble stone for the retaining walls on West Peachtree will be supplied by the Lithonia Quarries Granite company to the city on a basis of \$1.30 per ton. The street committee accepted the bid Friday. The next lowest bid was \$1.35 offered by A. O. Venable.

Ivy Street Progress.

Progress on Ivy street was reported Friday by Chief Clayton, of the construction department. The railway company has laid one track from Peachtree to Cain, and has started

AT THE THEATERS.

Musical Comedy Tabloid.

(At the Bijou).

"The Girl from Dublin" will be seen at four more performances today, concluding its engagement tonight at the Bijou. Lovers of musical comedy have found the attraction decidedly pleasing and the attendance has been good the entire week. Another musical comedy is scheduled for next week in the appearance of Lew Cantor's original musical comedy, "Along the Pike," with Nat C. Baker and H. J. O'Neill. The company is a large one, including a chorus that will be introduced and the vaudeville portion of the entertainment is said to be especially clever.

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Forsyth).

Matinee and night performances today will end the week at the Forsyth and mark the passing of a good attraction. The best musical comedy combination of the season, for the week starting last week, Monday afternoon, the Elgin Berlin Madcaps, who have been the feature with Eddie Fox in "Over the River" all season, will make their appearance here. Van Haven, the Dippy Mad Magician, will offer an act that is a great treat in New York, because of the eccentric methods of the young man and another feature will be Robert Everett's Monkey Hippodrome. Annie Kent, "the little jewel," will help to make things merry.

Alaska-Siberia Pictures.

(At the Grand).

The Alaska-Siberia pictures at the Grand will be exhibited for the last time at matinee and night today. There has never been a more interesting exhibition of pictures than these eight reels that have been seen by hundreds of people this week. Starting on Monday, the management will offer in addition to positively first-run exclusive pictures, two great features. The first half of the week will be "Zigomar, the Bel-Sin," a wonderfully thrilling and sensational story in four reels and the last half of the week will be "Matahari," an equally as thrilling subject in three reels.

Joseph Thomas Campbell.

Joseph Thomas Campbell, 61 years of age, died at the residence of his son, 114 South Gordon street, Friday. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, Mrs. E. A. Sexton of Stone Mountain, Mrs. J. H. Hannah of Porterdale, Ga., and Mrs. O. R. Williams of Atlanta; five sons, C. M. Campbell of Stone Mountain, R. L. H. J. and J. T. Campbell, Jr., of Atlanta. The body will be carried to Centerville, Ga., this afternoon. Funeral services will be held in Goshard church, Centerville, Sunday morning. Interment will be at Centerville.

J. R. Reid.

J. R. Reid, 23 years of age, died at the residence, 177 West Alexander street, Friday morning at 6 o'clock. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reid; four sisters and two brothers. The funeral will be held from the residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment will be at Temple, Ga.

To Enlarge Cordele Depot.

Cordele, Ga., August 1.—(Special)—Plans have been prepared by Curran R. Ellis, an architect of Macon, for the enlargement and reconstruction of the union passenger depot at Cordele. The work will be done by the Georgia Southern and Florida railway, and bids are now being asked on the work.

SHE PRESSES CLAIMS AGAINST PRINCE WHO WEDDED AN HEIRESS

Los Angeles, August 1.—Mrs. Clara Melcher, proprietress of a laundry in Vienna, appeared today before a federal immigration inspector and was interrogated relative to the claims she declares she has against Prince Stanislaus Sulkowski, a nephew of the Grand Duke of Berlin, a scion of a noble Austrian house. The prince was married last Monday night to Miss Marie Louise Freede, daughter of a retired millionaire. The ceremony was held in the prince's father-in-law, a payment of five or ten thousand dollars in settlement of the woman's claims, but Mrs. Melcher, through her lawyer, declared she must have not less than \$50,000.

TWENTY-THREE HURT IN DUST EXPLOSION

Hymers, Ind., August 1.—Five men were probably fatally burned and eighteen others dangerously hurt in a dust explosion at Jackson Hill No. 2 mine, 3 miles east of here, late today. It is believed the dust was fired by a "windy" shot. The mine property was heavily damaged. Rescuers brought out all the injured miners.

DELAWARE GAP SWEEP BY TERRIFIC STORM

Stroudsburg, Pa., August 1.—Stroudsburg and the Delaware Gap this afternoon were the center of a storm which is said to be unprecedented in this section of the state. Seven and one-half inches of rain fell between 12:30 and 3 o'clock, valley damage estimated at more than \$100,000. No lives have been reported lost.

Mauch Chunk, Penargyl, Portland and Bangor also suffered severely. Hotels at the Delaware Water Gap crowded with summer tourists, were badly damaged, water mains were broken and the resort is in darkness tonight through crippling of the electric light plant.

Miles of track were washed out on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Pennsylvania, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western. Seven bridges over the Pennsylvania railroad were annihilated north of Belvidere.

Wire connection with Mauch Chunk was paralyzed, and a report that the Lackawanna tunnel there had caved in could not be confirmed.

At the point of the gap, near Delaware Water Gap, thousands of tons of the mountainside slid away, carrying with it 200 yards of a concrete embankment which supported the roadway and burying the Lackawanna tracks and part of a passing freight train under 30 feet of earth. During the storm it was so dark persons could not see 100 feet.

Storm in West Virginia.

Charleston, W. Va., August 1.—A terrific hailstorm swept through the Kanawha valley late today damaging crops and prostrating wire communication. The monetary loss is heavy, but no loss of life is reported.

BRIBERY CHARGE MADE IN WESTERN FUEL CASE

San Francisco, August 1.—At a conference with the special counsel who will prosecute the Western Fuel company cases here this month, David G. Powers, formerly an employee of the company and now the chief witness for the government, said today that he had been offered \$50,000 if he would vanish.

Powers gave the names of those who had approached him, and the phraseology of the offers. Matt I. Sullivan and Theodore J. Roche, in charge of the case as assistants to the attorney general, declined to discuss Powers' story, beyond saying: "We shall vigorously prosecute every person connected with this immense fraud."

The president and directors of the Western Fuel company are charged with having defrauded the government of customs duties aggregating nearly \$1,000,000 by manipulating weighing sheets showing the tonnage of imported coal.

"The Western Fuel men can't be convicted," Powers said he was told, "and you are a fool not to accept the \$50,000 they are willing to give you to disappear. Take what you can get and quit. If \$20,000 isn't enough, they'll be glad to make it \$50,000. You've got to look out for yourself."

This is the second charge of corrupt influence made since the indictments were returned. When John L. McNab resigned as United States attorney he charged in a sensational letter to President Wilson that pressure had been brought to bear on Attorney General McReynolds to order the trial postponed.

The koepsels have been printed in Japan in three little known dialects for circulation among the aborigines of western China.

On next Tuesday morning (legal sale day) at 10 o'clock, we are going to sell before the Courthouse Door,

111 WHITEHALL TERRACE

The lot fronts 42 feet, has a depth of 108 feet, and has on it a 7-room 2-story frame dwelling now renting for \$20 per month; and with just a little money spent on the house it would easily bring \$25 per month.

This property is obliged to be sold in order to wind up the estate of Mrs. Victoria A. Foster. There is a mortgage of \$1,000 bearing 7 per cent interest, maturing September 1, 1918, which must be assumed by the purchaser; and the balance paid in cash.

Go out and examine this property carefully and attend the sale next Tuesday.

FORREST & GEORGE ADAIR

FOR RENT—GARAGE AND REPAIR SHOP

You will find at 18-20-22 Ivy street a 1-story building, about 50x100, that will make a good stand for an automobile repair shop. Will be repaired suit tenant. Rent \$55.

JOHN J. WOODSIDE REAL ESTATE—RENTING—STORAGE.

PHONES: B. IVY 671; A. 618. 12 "REAL ESTATE ROW"

BUY A REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE AND YOUR SECURITY IS THE EARTH

BUY A RAILROAD BOND AND YOU BECOME A MINORITY STOCKHOLDER

WEYMAN & CONNORS

Established 1850. 827 Equitable Building

Talks to Business Men

Best for Business

If you get your Office Furniture from us you are sure of getting only the best and most durable Office Furniture made. We are exclusive agents for the famous Cutler Desks and Office Furniture. Every office we furnish is a lasting testimonial of our thoroughness.

EVERYTHING FOR THE OFFICE.

Foote & Davies Company

Edgewood Ave. and N. Pryor St.

JUST ONE MINUTE FROM EVERYWHERE

GRANT PARK SECTION

On Loomis street, near Bryan, beautiful grove lot, 50x300, running to wide alley. Only vacant lot on the street between Fair and the Price, \$1,250, on very easy terms.

On WALDO street, between Berne and Killian, vacant lot, 50x200, \$900. This can be subdivided into two nice lots and is a real bargain for price asked.

B. M. GRANT & CO.

GRANT BUILDING.

MONEY ON HAND

For several 7 per cent Loans, in amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$4 No delay. Also have client with \$20,000 who desires to buy purchase money notes. Phone us.

OTIS & HOLLIDAY

1505-6 FOURTH NATIONAL. PHONE MAIN

Because of intended removal from Atlanta I offer my East Lake residence with lot 160x450 for sale or rent.

H. W. B. CLOVER

Forsyth Bldg.

IS YOUR TITLE SAFE?

ASK THE

Title Guarantee Co

OF GEORGIA

OPENS AT SYLVESTER, GEORGIA

August 1st, 1913

Abstracts, Title Guarantees, Surveys, Soil Examinations, Irrigation, Ditching, Draining.

Has Complete and Modern Title Guarantee Plant. Engineering Department.

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET

J. W. Warren, President. H. Jerome Criss, Counsel. Richard P. Bentley, Title Officer. W. S. Rhodes, Civil Engineer.

WANTED Rooms and Board for Over 7,500 People AUGUST 4th to 15th Out-of-town merchants and traveling men coming to the Southern Merchants' Convention in Atlanta August 4 to 15. Most of them with their wives. All with plenty of money. Tell them about your vacant rooms. And that fine table board. Those that arrive tomorrow will read The Constitution to learn where to go. Those that come later will read tomorrow's Constitution in their homes—for the same purpose. So get your ad in the Big Sunday Constitution SURE Don't wait until late. Phones will be busy carrying the ads of those who want their share of this extra money. Phone Main 5000 or Atlanta 109 NOW and Ask for Classified 3 Lines 3 Times 54c THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION "The Standard Southern Newspaper"

MORPHINE Opium, Whiskey and Drug Habits treated at Home or at B. M. WOODLEY, 7 N. Victor Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Weak, Nervous and Diseased Men Permanently Cured DR. J. D. HUGHES is an experienced specialist. Dr. Hughes successfully treats and permanently cures PREMATURE WEAKNESS, BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, NEURALGIC, HYDROCELE, STRICTURE PILES and FISTULA. I am against high and extortionate fees charged by some physicians and specialists. You will find my charges very reasonable and no more than you are able to pay for successful treatment. Consultation and advice FREE. Call or write. HOURS: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.; SUNDAYS, 9 to 1.

DR. J. D. HUGHES, Opposite Third Nat'l Bank, 16 1/2 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.