

**LANETT MAN IS KILLED;
FATHER-IN-LAW HELD**

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Always look for that Name.

1

"See here, milkman, I don't think the milk you are giving me is pure."
"Madam, to the pure all things are pure."

up Lawrenceville way. On their program, moreover, they announce "Our Gals from Down 'Bout Square Mallows" in an old-fashioned Georgia breakdown.

...together with capital advice on San
...inder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL

...trogen, health and contentment.
Co., 34-R Irving Pl., New York

Nearest Rogers Store

phy together with capital advice on San
rinder to address THE BAUER CHEMICAL

Nearest Rogers Store

The Atlanta Journal.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Journal Building, 5 North Forsyth Street.
Entered at the Postoffice in Atlanta, as Mail Matter
of the Second Class.
Daily, Sunday, Semi-Weekly.

JAMES R. GRAY,
President and Editor.

Subscription Department: 40 and 5000
Local and News Departments: 400
For all other departments, ask for Journal's
exchange—Main 2690.

To say the least, this weather is having no effect
on baseball.

Not even the weather can stop the rolling wave
of optimism.

Holland and Switzerland doubtless feel that the
war would look better if it were far away.

A Duty and a Privilege.

Noting the fact that cotton exports now approximate three and a half million bales, and that these heavy foreign shipments together with active purchases at home have advanced prices far beyond the low figures of a few months or even a few weeks ago, the Manufacturers' Record offers this reasonable advice:

"It is possible for farmers to sell cotton and take care of their financial obligations; honestly demands that they do so. There are complaints that there is a withholding through the South even by farmers who are in a position to pay, and that other people than farmers are also withholding payments which ordinarily they would promptly care for, taking advantage of the present situation to delay rather than making an extra effort to meet their obligations. The financial integrity of this section demands that everyone should do his utmost to meet every obligation promptly. Financial honor is too delicate a thing to be trifled with, and the honor of a community or a section may be seriously hurt by the lack of honor among a comparatively few people. At this time when it is pre-eminently important that the South should come out of this business depression with flying colors and with unimpaired reputation for commercial integrity, every man should recognize his individual responsibility, even if at personal sacrifice, to meet any financial obligation that possibly can be met, and to meet it promptly."

Weeks ago the Journal pointed out how essential it was to both mercantile and agricultural interests that farmers sell enough cotton to pay their debts. Since then the price of cotton has risen steadily until now, as one author says, "it is selling higher than at the corresponding time in 1905 and but little less than at the corresponding time in 1902 and 1903." In these circumstances, it becomes the privilege as well as the duty of farmers to market at least enough cotton to pay their conditions, and thus set the wheels of business whirling again.

They'll have to change the war chorus to "On rolled the six million."

You can please some of the people some of the time but not all the people all the time.

Alabama may go dry on July 1, but then the Fourth of July celebration will be a diversion.

There are many disappointments in life; but none so keen as that of the small boy when the forecast for snow fails to make good.

The Merchant Marine Bill.

In voting almost unanimously to make the Ship Purchase bill a party measure and to drive for its enactment at the present session of Congress, the Democrats of the Senate are standing true to their record of teamwork for the country's good. This legislation will solve one of the most serious and most urgent problems that American interests ever faced. It will make the commerce of the United States independent of foreign ship owners. It will supply the means whereby the producers of the United States, farmers and manufacturers alike, can realize their full opportunities incident to the European war. And it will lay broad and secure, the foundations of a native merchant marine, without which the United States can never achieve its true place in the business of the world.

At the outbreak of the war more than ninety per cent of our over-seas commerce was carried in foreign bottoms. We were dependent upon our competitors for the means of competing with them, as though a department were compelled to deliver its parcels by a rival truck. Furthermore, Americans were paying foreign ship owners more than two hundred million dollars a year for carrying exports and imports. When hostilities began, a large percentage of these foreign vessels began to be in a more embarrassing position than ever.

The Democrats propose to remedy these conditions once and for all, by creating a native merchant marine, to serve present needs, to utilize present opportunities, and to uphold American commerce through all years to come.

There are some pessimists who predict that the war will last as long as the Shaw case.

It is quite apparent that England doesn't intend to be invaded on land or sea, whatever may happen up in the air.

Don't blame the weather man. The cold wave simply decided at the last moment not to spend the week end in Atlanta.

Georgia's Part in a National Problem.

Since the year 1900, the number of beef cattle in the United States has declined more than twenty per cent; during the same period, the population has increased more than twenty-six per cent. Is it surprising, then, that the price of beef has gone up and up and up? Is the prediction that, unless these conditions change, steak will sell at fifty cents a pound and shoes at ten dollars a pair altogether visionary? Prior to the European war, this country was producing less beef than its own needs required, and now the foreign demand is reducing still further its inadequate supply. A problem so serious as this, so far-reaching in its effect upon our economic life, merits the interest of everyone, and particularly that of the merchant and the farmer.

The decline in outworn supply is certainly not due to a lack of natural resources for raising live stock. Of the nine hundred and thirty-five million acres of arable land in the United States, only four hundred million, or forty-five per cent, are under cultivation; and there are vast areas which though not available for farming are well suited to grazing. Compared with Old World countries, our own is sparsely settled, the population averaging only thirty-one to the square mile. It is estimated that if all our tillable land not now in use could be put into one farm, it would cover all the land east of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Evidently, then, there is no natural reason why the United States should not produce enough beef to supply its domestic wants and a large surplus for exportation.

Especially is this true of the South and of Georgia. With fewer than three million people to sustain, Georgia has an area as great as that of England and Wales combined, whose population exceeds thirty-five millions. Only thirty-two per cent of Georgia's broad territory is under cultivation. The State is capable of answering an empire's needs from its own soil; yet every year it spends vast fortunes in buying meat and grain and other foodstuffs from distant markets.

These facts are important because they show that the problem of our diminishing meat supply is not one of natural resources, but of human negligence, and that so soon as the abundant opportunities at hand are utilized the problem will be solved. There are regions of the United States in which live stock raising would be unprofitable, but the South is not among them. On the contrary, Georgia and its neighboring States are ideally suited to this industry. Their mild climate and ample pasturage reduce to a minimum the cost of housing and feeding. Their nearness to the great sources of demand, notably those of the East, assure them a ready market for their products when the industry is once firmly established. Indeed, the South can become the national center of meat supply and can add immeasurably to its wealth, if it will but seize the advantages before it.

This is a matter of peculiar concern to Georgia farmers and to Georgia business. There must be a curtailment in the cotton acreage, if a recurrence of last autumn's crisis is to be averted; and the land thus released must be devoted to other productive purposes. In these circumstances, the raising of live stock offers unusual inducements. The price of meat continues going up and up and up. The farmer who has hogs or cattle to sell can face the future with confidence and cheer; but the farmer who must buy meat will be in a distressing plight.

Under the auspices of the State Chamber of Commerce meetings of farmers, merchants and bankers will be held at Albany on January the twenty-eighth and at Macon the following day, to perfect plans whereby the merchants and bankers may aid the farmers in raising a larger number of meat animals. A more reasonable enterprise could not be undertaken. It bears directly upon the interests of agriculture and business alike, and upon the material welfare of every household in the State. The merchants and bankers, it is to be hoped, will join with the farmers in an organized movement to increase Georgia's meat supply and by that means to increase the independence and prosperity of its people.

Europe seems to be getting the American automobile habit.

It is a day of votes. The Alabama Legislature has just overidden the governor and in South Carolina the militia is reinstated over former Governor Cole Blaise's order.

Editorial Echoes

The neighbors have a good joke on Abner Multy, a retired farmer who lives across the street from the Methodist parsonage. On account of sickness in his family, Mr. Multy didn't go to bed until a quarter of 10 the other night. The result was he overslept and didn't get up until nearly 5 o'clock—Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

The Turkish post office authorities have decreed that no letters shall hereafter be admitted to Turkey unless written and addressed in Turkish, Arabic, French and German. Mail containing writing of any other language will be at once destroyed.

The measure is intended to prevent the dissemination of unfavorable news in the Ottoman empire. The Turkish authorities are supposed to be familiar with the four favored tongues, and the censor can wield his scalpel with discernment. Other languages may be beyond his ken, and something might get in which would inform someone that Turkey is not on a victorious career toward the conquest of the world.

The order will, of course, work little hardship on English or Americans. Most British subjects have departed from the native dominions. Many Americans remain, but most of them are familiar with one or more of the four languages. Most Russians have also managed to get away, though some unfortunate pilgrims are said to be still stranded at Jerusalem—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Shakespeare Says--

Be brave, then; for your captain is brave,
And veils reformation. There shall be in England seven half-penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer. All the king's horses shall be mowed, and the king's mares shall have their tails cut off. And when I am king, as king I will be, there shall be no money; all shall eat and drink on my score; and I will apparel them all in one livery that they may agree like brothers, and worship me, their lord.—From Jack Cade's speech to the rabble, Henry the Sixth.

The Journal's Letter Box

(The Journal welcomes short letters on any subject, but long epistles are a scourge to the flesh. In no circumstances will anonymous communications be published.)

Lumber, City, Ga., Jan. 15, 1915.

The Journal has stood sponsor to and has been the true exponent of good roads. If carried an editorial last week urging the next legislature to pass a law for the improvement of our highways, it was not without good reason. It is to be hoped that the legislature will be able to coordinate between the state and the counties, if their common interests are to be conserved.

The Journal is right. There ought to be co-ordination, and a state highway commission established, but established through the prison commission. The state highway commission, which is a body of men whose duty should be to go out and co-operate with the counties in building roads. I should have said that the counties should be maintained and maintained. I candidly believe there is more ignorance to the square inch in building and maintaining roads, and more money thrown away, than any thing else I know of.

The first thing to do would be to abolish our old and antiquated road laws, and make new laws, and have roads suitable to present needs. There should be two grades of roads, first and second class, and when these roads are established by law, the prison commission, through the civil engineer, should be asked to take the counties into their own hands, and to establish a law. As it is now, every county is a law unto itself.

When the legislature ought to pass a law, and establish by law, the width of the tread of the vehicles used upon the public roads, as well as the tonnage of the coaches, and the weight of the vehicles, and new road will cut to pieces any of our roads.

We are now paying \$4 on the \$1,000 ad valorem tax for public roads. This is a heavy tax, and since we are paying it, we ought to have the best results.

As a member of the next legislature, I shall stand for the abolition of the prison commission, and to establish by law the width of the tread of the vehicles to travel upon.

And then I favor another law, viz: to compel counties who use convicts upon their roads to pay to the state highway commission, for the use of the state prison commission; for new road laws, and to establish by law the width of the tread of the vehicles to travel upon.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

While we treat our convicts kind and humanely, and do not overwork them, we should feel morally bound to look after their families, and provide some little remuneration, where such cases are dependent.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

While we treat our convicts kind and humanely, and do not overwork them, we should feel morally bound to look after their families, and provide some little remuneration, where such cases are dependent.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

While we treat our convicts kind and humanely, and do not overwork them, we should feel morally bound to look after their families, and provide some little remuneration, where such cases are dependent.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

While we treat our convicts kind and humanely, and do not overwork them, we should feel morally bound to look after their families, and provide some little remuneration, where such cases are dependent.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

While we treat our convicts kind and humanely, and do not overwork them, we should feel morally bound to look after their families, and provide some little remuneration, where such cases are dependent.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

While we treat our convicts kind and humanely, and do not overwork them, we should feel morally bound to look after their families, and provide some little remuneration, where such cases are dependent.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

While we treat our convicts kind and humanely, and do not overwork them, we should feel morally bound to look after their families, and provide some little remuneration, where such cases are dependent.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

While we treat our convicts kind and humanely, and do not overwork them, we should feel morally bound to look after their families, and provide some little remuneration, where such cases are dependent.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

While we treat our convicts kind and humanely, and do not overwork them, we should feel morally bound to look after their families, and provide some little remuneration, where such cases are dependent.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

While we treat our convicts kind and humanely, and do not overwork them, we should feel morally bound to look after their families, and provide some little remuneration, where such cases are dependent.

I know this will not meet with public favor now. But the great state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads. The state of Georgia can never measure up to its moral duty and place a husband upon its public roads.

THE PUEBLO INDIANS--I. Their Government and Religion

BY FREDERICK J. HARRIS

UNLIKE the other American Indians, whose manner of life by Indians, but whose culture has been described in these articles, the Pueblo are not properly Indian, but are Indians of the Indian world. They are the only Indians who have held and held since they received them by grant from the Spanish crown. A Pueblo is an Indian of the Indian world, the lives with his people in a village called also "pueblo."

Instead of learning to plant and plant from the white man, the Pueblo cultivated the soil of America for centuries before Europeans discovered it; and they taught the white settler his first lessons in irrigation, which he would never have gained had he held in the arid southwest where they lived.

In them, and in many other ways, the Pueblos are a remarkable people, distinct from all other American tribes. They are self-governing, and their social and religious system, which are inseparable, are inconceivably complex. They have never been completely dominated by white men.

Exactly what jurisdiction the United States government has over these Indians has never been accurately determined, because of the uncertain status of the Pueblo lands. The Pueblo lands are not Indian lands, but are Pueblo lands, and the Pueblo are not Indians, but are Pueblo.

The government of the Pueblos has long been determined, in so far as it has been determined at all, as a result of the Pueblo lands. The Pueblo lands are not Indian lands, but are Pueblo lands, and the Pueblo are not Indians, but are Pueblo.

The real chiefs of the Pueblo government are the caciques, who are also the medicine men, or priests. There is a chief cacique, and various grades of lesser caciques, but all of these men hold their offices for life, and are regarded with religious veneration. They are accountable to no one, and it is they who appoint all of the members of the Pueblo council.

The election is afterward ratified by the council, which is made up of the members of the Pueblo council, and the members of the Pueblo council are elected by the Pueblo people, but this ratification is wholly parrot. The caciques are the source of power, and a severe case of training, and a severe case of training.

How these caciques attain their power is not known, but it is certain that they have a life tenure of office, and that they are chosen by the Pueblo people. It is probable that the youths who are to become caciques are selected by the existing caciques, and put through a severe case of training, and a severe case of training.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

The caciques of the Pueblo are chosen annually and are generally announced the first of January. The exact method of choosing them varies slightly for the different Pueblos, but the method is the same in all.

his choice communicated to the lesser caciques, who in turn lay before the council for ratification. The council always ratifies. There is absolutely no danger of insubordination, because of the awe in which the chief cacique is held.

The other officers, who are generally a lieutenant governor, a fiscal chief, a war captain and a lieutenant, are all chosen by the council. These officers are chosen by the council, and the council then decides by a vote which one is to have the office.

The council is made up of the "principales" of the pueblo, and they are men who have held office, and are therefore well known to the people. The council is the government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

For example, it is a well known fact that upon returning to the pueblo from an Indian school, the Pueblo Indian immediately relapses into barbarism. He discards all that he has learned, and he is as ignorant as when he first came to the school.

This is a brief outline of the so-called "Democratic" government of the Pueblo Indians, and it explains a great many things about their social and economic customs.

THE HUMAN CULT

BY DR. STANLEY CARR

(Copyright, 1914, by Fred C. Kelly.)

IN ALL the forms of charity called forth by these words, the human culture is the only one that is not a religion, and the only one that is not a religion.

It is the "Human Cult." Anybody can belong. It is inclusive, not exclusive. It pays no regard to creed nor race, to station in life, to means, nor to race. It includes the necessities of the human family, or to try to get employment for one or more persons, no long as it is for the benefit of the human family.

It is the "Human Cult." Anybody can belong. It is inclusive, not exclusive. It pays no regard to creed nor race, to station in life, to means, nor to race. It includes the necessities of the human family, or to try to get employment for one or more persons, no long as it is for the benefit of the human family.

It is the "Human Cult." Anybody can belong. It is inclusive, not exclusive. It pays no regard to creed nor race, to station in life, to means, nor to race. It includes the necessities of the human family, or to try to get employment for one or more persons, no long as it is for the benefit of the human family.

It is the "Human Cult." Anybody can belong. It is inclusive, not exclusive. It pays no regard to creed nor race, to station in life, to means, nor to race. It includes the necessities of the human family, or to try to get employment for one or more persons, no long as it is for the benefit of the human family.

It is the "Human Cult." Anybody can belong. It is inclusive, not exclusive. It pays no regard to creed nor race, to station in life, to means, nor to race. It includes the necessities of the human family, or to try to get employment for one or more persons, no long as it is for the benefit of the human family.

It is the "Human Cult." Anybody can belong. It is inclusive, not exclusive. It pays no regard to creed nor race, to station in life, to means, nor to race. It includes the necessities of the human family, or to try to get employment for one or more persons, no long as it is for the benefit of the human family.

It is the "Human Cult." Anybody can belong. It is inclusive, not exclusive. It pays no regard to creed nor race, to station in life, to means, nor to race. It includes the necessities of the human family, or to try to get employment for one or more persons, no long as it is

NO AGREEMENT REACHED BY FINANCE COMMITTEE

Body in Session Over Two Hours Monday, but Accomplish Little

The finance committee of council was in session for two hours and a half Monday morning, and the period was marked only by futile conversation. With all civic projects and improvements calling upon the resources of the city government are apparently no nearer an adjustment of their differences than they were Thursday night, when council tackled an amendment on the original finance sheet, which resulted in the automatically board's holding up the entire budget.

Several members of the finance committee, who were in a conference in the mayor's office Saturday, wished to cut \$11,000 from the appropriations made for the departments, and to use that amount to pay a \$1,000 debt to the city, and appropriate \$2,000 for the police department. Aldermen Armistead and McNease, however, objected to cutting the departments, and would not serve to support a changed sheet. So finally the committee adjourned without having made a single change in the sheet.

Except Aldermen Armistead and McNease the members of the committee are standing firm against increasing the amount of anticipated revenue, which will be necessary if the demands of the budget committee are met.

The fourteen councilmen, who were in the caucus, which served to make the amendment, are standing firm against the demands of the finance committee and the mayor must give in, if a finance sheet is to be passed.

One member of the caucus, Councilman McCall, appeared before the committee to "defend the caucus," he said. He declared that neither the finance committee nor the mayor was criticized at the caucus, but that the councilmen present were simply of the opinion that a business proposition, the city should anticipate enough additional revenue to care for the projects included in the amendment.

Wires Crossed

(Judge.)
Parson (in a wayward moment)—We will sing hymn number two six three Madison.



Pittsburg Steel Company
Orders Out Full Force
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 25.—Every man in employ of Pittsburg Steel company at Charlotte and McNease was ordered to report for work today. Every department in the company's plant was placed in full operation and, according to a statement made by an official, will be kept at work for months to come.

Timely Aid

(Puck.)
The Chaplain—Young man, you have your arm around that young lady's waist.
The Young Man—Thanks! I've been trying to find the spot all evening. But with these new gowns a fellow hardly knows where he's at.

WILCOX WILL BE TRIED IN CHICAGO FOR BIGAMY

Alfred L. Wilcox, alias Fred Wilcox, arrested by the Atlanta police several days ago, will be sent back to Chicago to stand trial on an indictment charging him with bigamy. Governor Silton has honored a requisition for Wilcox from Governor Damm of Illinois. An officer from Chicago is in the city and will carry Wilcox back with him.

New Interlocking Plant
Southern railway has begun the installation of a modern interlocking plant at Empire, Ga., where the tracks of the Atlanta division, over which it runs through trains between Florida and the East, cross the tracks of the Jacksonville and Tennessee railroad. This new plant will remove the possibility of a collision at the crossing and

will also facilitate operation, as through trains will not have to stop for this crossing.

Z. A. LITTLEJOHN URGED FOR FEDERAL JUDGSHIP

G. A. Hudson Works for American Judge's Appointment to New Position

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Thomas Z. A. Littlejohn, former agricultural commissioner of Georgia, is in Washington urging the appointment of Judge Z. A. Littlejohn of America, to the new federal judgeship to be created in the southern district of Georgia. He saw both of the Georgia senators in his hair of Judge Littlejohn, who for twenty years has presided over the courts of the southern western circuit. The senators assured Mr. Hudson that neither of them had committed himself on the new judgeship and would make no move until the bill becomes a law.

TEMPLE OF EDUCATION SHIFTING TO AMERICA

In an address before the Atlanta Methodist Ministers' association, assembled for their weekly meeting Monday morning, Bishop Candler urged that work on the establishment of the new Emory university be started at once. Bishop Candler called the attention of the association to the pledge of \$500,000 which the city of Atlanta agreed to give the university, and urged the movement to get this money. He also called attention to the fact that the temple of education of the world is shifting from Europe to America and that the south, particularly Atlanta, is getting a liberal reputation.

YOUNG LAD SHOT BY HIS PLAYMATE IS NEAR DEATH

Grady Physicians Give Up Hope for Recovery of Ivan Weaver

Doctors at the Grady hospital said Monday there was no hope for the recovery of Ivan Weaver, the fourteen-year-old boy who was accidentally shot last Friday by N. J. Black, a playmate, while the two were in front of Black's home on 15th street.

In Bankruptcy Court

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the R. B. and S. B. and S. B. company, a wholesale street concern, was filed in the office of the clerk of the federal court Monday by J. M. Dunn, Harry Cannon, and others, of New York City, whose claims it is alleged amount to \$253.25. The petitioners also ask for the appointment of a receiver to take over the affairs and stock of the Southern Salt and Surt company.

Contracts for Two Big Ships Have Been Closed

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Two contracts have been closed for two large steamers by the Maryland steam company, at Sparrow Point. Contracts for other ships are on the way, thus insuring steady work at the shipyard for next twelve months giving employment to 2,000 men.

RESERVE DEPOSITS SHOW INCREASE OF \$7,000,000

Weekly Report for Twelve Banks Records Good General Business

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Reserve deposits of the twelve federal reserve banks increased about \$7,000,000 up to the close of business January 23, according to the weekly condition statement out today.

FOR A BAD COLD
Correct way to stop a cold is to live the liver and cleanse the bowels and the blood cathartic to do this is a 1-cent box of Chamberlain's. Take one or two Chamberlain's and your cold may be gone by morning.—(Advt.)

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

ATLANTA NEW YORK PARIS

Round-Up Week of The January Sale of Linens Brings Many Values Not Possible Before

When the store closes next Saturday, the January Sale of Linens, with its savings, will become a thing of the past. It has already proved itself in the economic scheme of things for Atlanta housekeepers by making it possible for women to buy linens, wanted sorts, for less than worth.

And now we face the Round-Up week, when we must straighten stocks again, get everything ready for the new things soon to come in.

The odd lots, the remnants, by-products of *busy-ness*, that have accumulated must be disposed of.

And so we do some pricing more remarkable than before, and so are created some values more remarkable than before.

All is not told in the lists below—many of the *super-values* are in lots too small to mention, too small to invite all Atlanta to share. But those who come and look about will see them.

Damask Table Cloths

Bordered cloths, round patterns, and a choice of patterns at every price.

Size	Were Now	Size	Were Now
2x2 yds.	\$3.00 \$2.00	2 1/2x2 1/2 yds.	7.50 5.98
2x2 yds.	3.50 2.75	2 1/2x2 1/2 yds.	12.50 8.50
2x2 1/2 yds.	3.00 2.50	2 1/2x3 yds.	10.00 6.50
2x2 1/2 yds.	3.75 3.00	2 1/2x3 yds.	12.50 8.50
2x3 yds.	4.00 3.00	2 1/2x4 yds.	15.00 10.00
2 1/2x2 1/2 yds.	6.00 4.25	2 1/2x4 yds.	18.00 15.00
2 1/2x2 1/2 yds.	6.50 4.98	2 1/2x5 yds.	18.50 15.00

Napkins

Some to match the cloths, others in patterns that go well with the cloths. Priced by the dozen.

Size	Were Now	Size	Were Now
17x17 in.	\$1.00 \$.75	24x24 in.	4.00 3.00
19x19 in.	2.00 1.50	24x24 in.	4.50 3.50
20x20 in.	2.50 1.85	26x26 in.	6.50 4.50
22x22 in.	2.75 1.98	27x27 in.	8.50 5.98

Irish Table Linens

Every thread linen, neat patterns, full bleached.

72-inch linens, were \$1.00 a yard..... 75c

72-inch linens, were \$1.10 a yard..... 80c

72-inch linens, were \$1.25 a yard..... \$1.00

Linen Bedspreads

72x100-inch embroidered linen spread, hemstitched and scalloped, were \$10.00, at..... \$ 6.00

72x108-inch embroidered linen spread, hemstitched, was \$12.50, at..... \$6.50

90x108-inch embroidered linen spread, hemstitched, was \$20.00, at..... \$10.00

AND

90x144-inch drawwork linen table cloth, was \$25.00, at..... \$12.50

Huck Towels

Size Were Now Size Were Now
25x36-in. hem-stitched all linen 25c 19c
20x36-in. hem-stitched (cotton and linen) 35c 30c
25x40-in. hem-stitched all linen \$1 69c
25x40-in. hem-stitched and scalloped \$2 \$1.25

Bath Towels

Size Were Now Size Were Now
20x36-in. 25c 19c 22x42-in. 35c 29c
20x40-in. 25c 19c 22x42-in. 50c 39c

And Now the Clearaway of Blankets and Comfortables

With the unique display and sale of Mattresses, Springs and Beds to claim your interest in the Furniture Store and with the season's Clearaway of Blankets and Comfortables arranged for this week, surely this is a week of splendid savings in beddings—but the gist of this event—

Blankets

Size	Were Now	Size	Were Now
10-12 Seven-eighths wool, pink and blue borders	\$7.50 \$6.00		
10-14 Three-quarters wool, pink and blue borders	5.00 4.00		
11-14 Three-quarters wool, pink and blue borders	7.50 5.00		
11-14 Seven-eighths wool, pink and blue borders	10.00 7.50		
11-14 Three-quarters wool, pink and blue borders	6.50 4.50		
12-14 Seven-eighths wool, pink and blue borders	8.50 6.50		
12-14 Three-quarters wool, pink and blue borders	10.00 7.50		
12-14 Seven-eighths wool, all white, silk bound.....	13.50 10.00		
12-14 Seven-eighths wool, all white, silk bound.....	12.50 8.50		
12-14 Seven-eighths wool, all white, silk bound.....	12.50 8.50		
72x90-in. Fancy cotton blankets.....	6.50 4.50		

Navajo Indian Blankets

These are the genuine Oregon City Indian Blankets that faithfully reproduce the wonderful patterns and coloring of the hand-woven Navajo blankets.

Were \$6.50..... \$5.00 Were \$8.50..... \$6.50
Were \$7.50..... \$6.50 Were \$10.00..... \$8.50
Were \$12.50..... \$10.00

The Comfortables

Size	Were Now	Size	Were Now
6x7 ft. Silkoline covers, cotton filled.....	\$2.25 \$1.50		
6x7 ft. French sacon covers, filled with down.....	6.50 5.00		
6x7 ft. Silk covers, filled with lamb's wool.....	10.00 7.50		

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

Atlanta New York Paris

New Fashions in Silk Dresses at Remarkably Low Prices

Ready tomorrow morning one of the most charming collections of new silk dresses a woman could wish for. All styled so prettily, so attractively that you are sure to like them and what is more the prices are, to put it mildly, remarkably low.

At \$11.75, \$14.75 and \$17.85

We do not recall ever being able to offer so early in the season dresses that mirror the fashions as these do, at any such prices.

At \$11.75

A little dress of crepe de chine, soft, silky crepe de chine, a short waisted and belted affair with high lace collar, long sleeves and full skirt; there's a little touch of tapestry silk on the belt and at the collar. This comes in sand, putty, a fine new blue, navy and black.

At \$14.75

One model is a coat effect dress, decidedly tailored. It is developed in a silk poplin. A swirl skirt, full and wide, fashioned with a yoke. This is rose, Copenhagen, putty, sand, reseda. Another model has deep shirred and corded girdle, lace collar, wide skirt.

At \$17.95

A dress of silk crepe p'ingle, high waist line with belt of velvet in contrasting shade. The skirt falls in a wide flare—stone gray, several shades of blue, putty and black. Another is of soft crepe meteor with a fluffy ruche of net and net sleeves—velvet trimmed, velvet belt. In navy, tan and black.

New Suits at \$17.85 and \$19.50

Values Until Now Not Found Under \$25.00

Forget the style points for a moment. See the material, the wool poplin—a fine, sturdy quality, and the lining, all silk peau de cygne. And now the styles—one is a very short coat, a single button, *cut back* affair, the back shows a cluster of tucks, the skirt has plaits at the side bottom. The other is a belted coat with a belt set Empire fashion, it is finished with a little plaited peplum. The skirt is plain.

\$25.00 values by every count!

Here Is a Piano Store

that serves in the biggest, broadest way, in that it offers pianos and piano-players of highest merit at each price. The Remington \$250 to \$500, the Trayser \$265 to \$575, the Richmond \$375 to \$750, the Starr \$375 to \$1,000.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

WEEK END AT THE CLUBS

Captain Welchance Would Like Pilot Job; Y. M. C. A. Stages Aquatic Meet

DIANA DILLPICKLES IN

(HER MIDGET BEAU)

A 4-REEL "SCREECHER" FILM

"WAITING FOR MY DAUGHTER, ARE YOU? WELL, SHE'LL BE DOWN DIRECTLY."

"WHAT SCHOOL DO YOU GO TO, CHIEF? AND WOULD YOU CARE TO EAT AN ORANGE?"

"HERE, GEORGE, TRY ONE OF PAPA'S CIGARS. MAMA, THIS IS MR. TOT."

"ONE OF MY BEAUS."

"FAN ME, QUICK!"



H. Welchance Would Like Job As Local Pilot

Harry Intimates That If Manager Smith Leaves Crackers at End of 1915 Season, He Will Go After Job—Will Not Seek Place if Bill Wants to Stay

ASHVILLE, Jan. 25.—That Harry Welchance, field captain of the Crackers last year and at present a resident of this city in search of health, has strong hopes of landing the management of the Atlanta club of the South-west league in 1916 if Bill Smith gives up the reins was indicated by Welchance in conversation with The Journal's correspondent.

"It is the understanding of Welchance that if Smith decides to make no effort to retain the management of the Crackers after the approaching season, he will recommend the former field captain as his successor. In case he asks for the job again, Welchance intimated, he will offer no objections to his former captain's return to the Crackers, and the player stated that he has several offers under consideration which might take him back to the Southern league."

Recallers of his plans for next year, Welchance has no intention of becoming active on the diamond during the month of 1915. He will go to Atlanta March 1 to umpire the exhibition games at that city and following the close of the spring training season he will travel to Greenville, S. C., where he will be needed with the management of team, representing that city in an independent league. A wealthy friend owns the club and has promised Welchance that he may have the management of the financial affairs of the organization.

His business connections at the Pennsylvania city may mean a radical change in Welchance's career for he may decide to forsake the diamond for good. He states that if certain plans now under consideration materialize successfully he will pack his uniform away, tie the Atlanta colors to his hat and become a hard business man. He is contemplating a venture which will make him a figure in the business world rather than the professional world, and certain plans materialize, he will make no effort to land the management of the Crackers or any other club in the Southern league.

Regardless of his future plans or his calculations, Welchance has no idea of acting for the Crackers next year. He is 1915 contract has been returned intact, it being sent to him, he stated, merely as a matter of form. His former home town, where he is not planning to play ball during the approaching summer season, is familiar with Welchance's plans. Smith has to warm friend than the man who formerly led the Crackers on the field. Welchance has regained his old-time weight and a rugged glow to his face shows that he is meeting with success in his battle against the diamond. He interrupted his career on the diamond in the climbing mountains, taking four long days and setting out a beautiful trail. He is climbing mountains, taking four long days and setting out a beautiful trail. He is climbing mountains, taking four long days and setting out a beautiful trail.

Ga.-Ala. League Meets Feb. 6

ROME, Ga., Jan. 25.—The directors of the Georgia-Alabama league met in session on February 6 to decide a number of important matters, and at that time the status of the league for the next year will be settled. Amongst the matters discussed were the franchises for Pennsylvania, Fla. and Cleveland, Ga., all of which are to be granted by the league. The league was organized by Gaudin, Ala. last year.

A. A. W. is a brother of the late, late elected as president of the Rome baseball club, succeeding M. S. Lanier. Other officers are Ben Miller, vice president; Dudley Blandford, secretary; B. F. Hiale, treasurer; and T. H. Graham, W. H. Whitcomb and M. D. Adams, constitute the board of directors. The officers of the club are meeting out contracts to the players on the reserve list.

Baseball Litrants Hope for Early Decision

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The directors of organized baseball and the Federal league last night expressed hope for an early decision in the latter case for an injunction which Judge Landis took out against the Federal league after the day of argument by attorneys, quick settlement of the suit, as well as the several pending suits against the league, generally is desired by managers, that they may know in advance of the trading season what the makeup of their squads will be.

Wrecked Machine

SONG OF THE 10TH HOLE.
A bear-eyed golfer landed home at 3 o'clock one morn. About six down, or maybe more, to old J. Bartschman. And when he looked around and saw between him and his bed his spouse had laid a stymie with a rolling pin, he said—"I'm sorry, dear, that I'm so late—I know that I'm to blame. But I have been out playing Benny Scotland's grand old game." Whereat she seized the rolling pin with still a firmer clutch. And showed him by this chorus that the Duffer was in Dutch—
CHORUS.

"I know about your golf, old boy, where twenty drinks are part. How all your short approaches leave you close against the bar. You move along from cup to cup until you're ore-eyed. The only Scotch game you can play has soda on the side."

In vain the wretched golfer took an oath upon his death. In vain he foisted each excuse and topped each alibi. Until at last he played himself into a wretched life. He said that he'd been "pressing" and he spoke of "perfect form." To find that he was standing in the pathway of a storm. And as he took a Outfit away she said above the din—
CHORUS.

"I know about your golf, old boy, where twenty drinks are part"—etc.

An exchange speaks of the "Wrecked Athletic machine." How would you like to own a "wrecked machine" that had no real ball players left except Schatz, Baker, Melnich, Barry, Murphy, Strunk, Lajole, Bush, Bresler, Shaker, Penack and Wyoff?

If this is a "wrecked machine" what would be the official status of Reds, Yanks, Browns, Phillies, Dodgers and four or five others?

THE OVERWORKED ATHLETE.
The exhausted and earnest athlete has been referred to in spots as an "overworked slave."

Each schedule calls for 134 games. Of the four hundred his league enrolled last season about how many would you figure worked in 150 games? 120 of them, or possibly 100. Not quite. The answer is 22—9 in the National league and 13 in the American.

The ball player of the present epoch is not the virile enterer of his predecessor was 20 years ago. On one of the old champion Cleveland clubs the roster called for eleven men one season. Now a terrible roster is raised because 22 are not enough. Apparently the most costly bribe-or-bribe gets, the more fragile it becomes. It's the \$1,000 vase that always gets shattered, not the 50-cent china cup.

IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE Sam Crawford, Donie Bush and Roger Peckinpaugh were the only three who worked in every game fought by their clubs. In the National league there wasn't an entry who failed to miss an afternoon's work.

SHACKLED SERFS.
Sit—If the ball player of the present day is a slave, how about the rest of us on this baseball planet? FRITZ.

More close battles are won by short punts than by long drives. There are also times when the longest way around is the shortest road home.

THE GREAT WAR PREPARER.
It has been whispered that this country is in no shape for war. Yet there is one game that has already developed several army corps that only require brief instructions to be ready to take the field. This is golf.

In the U. S. of A. there are at least 250,000 golf players under 40 years of age. These golfers could almost indefinitely, as a lot of them, can play 26 holes up and down ball, covering at least ten or twelve miles, without the slightest fatigue. Most of them are able to walk practically all day without becoming winded.

Which is saying nothing of the young college crew that are bringing up. There are at least 200,000 caddies in the U. S. A. under 21 years of age. These young people cannot only walk all day, but they can turn the trick with gold equipment, weighing twelve or fourteen pounds swing across their shoulders.

Golf journeying covers about the same range a military advance or retreat would require. It is up and down hill, over ditches, through deep woods. The average duffer can take a mule or a bullock and dig a trench deep enough to hide an elephant in about seven swings.

LADIES' REBUTAL.
Say that I'm all in forever; Then show I'm slowing and through; Say that I'm no longer clever; Out where the High Train is due; Show them where Time is beguiling; A whip that is all to the finish; Then show 'em a duffer that's smiling; When I come to bat in a pinch.

Looking back over records there is one year's work that may never be beaten. This is Cobb's 1911 campaign—the year that he drove out 248 hits—scored 148 runs, and drove 144 others over the plate. In this one season Cobb alone was directly responsible for 292 Tiger rallies—an achievement of 38 runs beyond any other record yet set up.

Fame comes by queer stages. It often comes by devious and bizarre byways. Booth Boppe as a big league pitcher never obtained more than a paragraph. But four years after he was supposed to have been traded for a dog he suddenly enters the spotlight and overflows from the sports page to the front and editorial pages.

Think of the publicity some enterprising Boppe, now might pick up if he would only go out and get himself traded for a guinea pig or a goat.

Such is the luck of the game. Lajole was never on a big winning club. He left the Athletics the year before Connie built up his first machine. And he comes back into the team year after Bender, Plank and Collins have moved away.

Swimming Champ Sets New Record
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—A new mark for the 100-yard swim has been set by Don Kaitera, who swam here in champion, according to word received, all here today from Sydney, N. S. W. The time was 1:10.2. The swimmer, who was a member of the Australian team, was the first to set the record.

Postponed
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—A scheduled twenty-round boxing match between "Gambino" Smith and "Battling" Lewis was indefinitely postponed because of weather conditions.

Tenn. Baseball Dates Arranged

Knoxville Collegians Play Two Series With Jacks. Come Here April 1-2

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 25.—Manager "Buck" Klein, of the University of Tennessee baseball team, has practically completed the schedule for the 1915 aggregation of ball-players. Thus far, twenty-one games have been arranged for, including one with the New York Giants, which will be staged at the Chickasaw park April 8 and it is quite probable that one or two other big league teams will be played by the Volunteers. In all probability, the Cincinnati Reds will play Tennessee here, and some other big league team may also be seen in action against the orange and white team.

The schedule follows:
April 1—Chattanooga university, at Chattanooga.
April 2—Georgia Tech, at Atlanta.
April 3—New York Giants at Knoxville.

April 14-15—Kentucky State, at Knoxville.
April 18-19—Georgia Tech, at Knoxville.
April 22—University of Kentucky, at Lexington.

April 25-26—Kentucky State, at Lexington.
April 29—Mercer, at Knoxville.
May 1-2—Seawane, at Seawane.
May 14-16—Vanderbilt, at Nashville.
May 22—Chattanooga university, at Knoxville.

May 25-26—Vanderbilt, at Knoxville.
May 29-30—Seawane, at Seawane.
June 1-2—Vanderbilt, at Nashville.
June 5-6—Vanderbilt, at Nashville.

Y.M.C.A. Holds Aquatic Meet

Wide interest is being manifested in the aquatic meet which will be staged at the Young Men's Christian association tonight. Athletic Director Francis has compiled a big list of entries for the different events, and indications are that competition will be very keen.

The events are swimming, canoeing, rowing, and other water sports. The meet will be held at the Young Men's Christian association, and is open to all who are interested in aquatic sports.

This is to be the first of a series of three meets of this character. The other two will be staged later, in February and another in March. The Young Men's Christian association is sponsoring the meet, and is meeting with popular approval. The meet will begin at 8 o'clock, and the public is cordially invited. Admission will be free.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25.—The directors of the South Atlantic league met tonight to decide the playing schedule for the 1915 season, which is to be staged at Tidewater park in the near future. This arrangement will include a large number of new features for motorcyclists, and a program of great interest is promised. All riders in the city are invited to attend this meeting. The directors will meet at a preliminary conference held last night in a local hotel several of the men decided to do everything possible to keep Savannah in the league. In case the local franchise is surrendered they will have no choice in placing it. Weyers and Montgomery are candidates for a berth in Savannah.

Motorcyclists to Meet Tuesday Night
Savannah, Ga., Jan. 25.—The directors of the South Atlantic league met tonight to decide the playing schedule for the 1915 season, which is to be staged at Tidewater park in the near future. This arrangement will include a large number of new features for motorcyclists, and a program of great interest is promised. All riders in the city are invited to attend this meeting. The directors will meet at a preliminary conference held last night in a local hotel several of the men decided to do everything possible to keep Savannah in the league. In case the local franchise is surrendered they will have no choice in placing it. Weyers and Montgomery are candidates for a berth in Savannah.

Pappas v. Winters
Jimmy Pappas, the local Greek bantam who has appeared in several boxing matches in Atlanta, will box tonight with Leslie Winters, of Nashville, in that city tonight. Pappas left for Nashville Saturday night. Winters is making his home in Nashville, and his manager, with Pappas, is the first he has made for several months.

Kilbane vs. Williams
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Arrangements were completed yesterday for a second round boxing match between Jimmy Kilbane, "featherweight" champion, and Kid Williams, bantamweight champion. They will meet in 12 rounds. Each will receive a purse of \$2,500 or 10 per cent of the receipts.

The News

Now that the baseball injunction or other dissolution suit has been missed and the case put up to the judge, the Federals are divulging a few of their hopes, as well as explaining some of their plans. In the event things do not take the turn they are seeking, President Gilmore states that the thing must be done by the league is that American and National leagues be forced to operate independently, and on a "competitive basis" after that the court restrain these two leagues from dealing with players who have signed bona fide contracts with the league. Such action on part of the court would also permit the Federals to file separate suits against clubs in the two other leagues for damages on account of players who had already signed with the Federals.

While these are the things most desired by the Federal leader his further statement is a rather plain admission that he doesn't expect to realize fully on his promises to the court. For instance, he goes on to say that, regardless of how the suit is carried out, the Federals will continue in business for the 1915 season and the following on. In other words, it appears that the Federals are striking everywhere along the line trying to storm the organized forces with a general attack, if the charge against the main position, as directed in the suit now pending, fails the Federals will continue their fight, attacking whenever and wherever they can.

Saturday night served to spring a couple of surprises on the baseball world in this general section.

After a period of four years' activities, the record of "Tacks" Hardwick, star pitcher of the Birmingham club, to improve itself on the followers of college sports for his true work. Probing around among the records someone has discovered the fact that "Tacks" has been a star pitcher in no less than four branches of sports with the Crimson entries.

There are several reasons why Hardwick, had never been known as "the brilliant star" that he really is. First and foremost is the fact that he came to fame with Charlie Brickley. While the press was announcing the triumphal entry of Brickley into Harvard's athletic

Hardwick was making in unobtrusive and unassuming. But the fact that he was nearly hamper Hardwick. He just broke in and made the freshman football team "kick off the ball. Then he proceeded to do stunts in baseball and on the track.

The next year he was eligible for varsity, and he landed on the eleven without much trouble. While Brickley and Wendel and a few other stars were held out by the lighter squad, Hardwick was being selected in earnest. A game was played, and when the blooming battle was ended, someone came asking him in the dusk this Hardwick was. He was just "Tacks" Hardwick, that was all. But last year, "Tacks" began to make on all sides and take notice. In fact in his second year, he made some head for fame by winning a baseball game from Yale in the fourth inning when he was out a home run with the score tied.

Then critics began to pick him for all-star selections. He wasn't the least kicker that Brickley was, and in fact the sensational runner-carrying ball that the smashing, crashing Man was. But when figures were compiled on yards gained during a game it was generally found that Hardwick was the guy who had done the bulk of the work. In short whenever and wherever Hardwick entered the lists for Harvard, he was a mainstay. Having made good at football, baseball and track, Hardwick decided to take a hard gymnastic course. He didn't do a thing but hang up the top record for the year in every event.

His varsity letter in four branches of sport, holding that distinction also at this time. Oh, yes, Hardwick is quite some considerable athlete.

Brookfield Get Falkenberg
CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Fred Falkenberg, pitcher for the Pennsylvania State club, Chicago Federals last year, will pitch for the Brooklyn Federals the coming season, according to an announcement by Lee Adams, manager for the Brooklyn franchise.

REX BEACH

Famous Author, says:

"I have smoked Tuxedo in sub-Arctic Alaska, at Panama and everywhere—would not smoke another kind!"

Rex Beach

Tuxedo—a Tobacco For Wise Smokers

Rex Beach has lived his books. In personality he is much like his own heroes—a red-blooded, clean-cut, strong young fellow, fond of the healthy ways of outdoor life. His tobacco is Tuxedo—a mild yet rich tobacco that is healthful, wholesome, refreshing and beneficial in every way.

You get some Tuxedo today and you'll find your experience with it tallies with Rex Beach's.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Never was a smoke as good as Tuxedo—the pipe and cigarette tobacco without a sting, and with the most pleasant aroma. It's friendly to every man's taste because it is produced by the famous original "Tuxedo Process" that first put the sensitive tongue folks on speaking terms with a pipe.

No imitation can be as good as Tuxedo—because no imitator can use the famous, exclusive, original Tuxedo "process."

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE
Convenient, glassine wrapped, moisture-proof pouch. 5c
In Tin Handies 40c and 80c. In Glass Handies 50c and 90c.

Famous Green Tin with gold lettering, cured to fit pocket.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR PIPE & CIGARETTE

PATTERSON'S TUXEDO TOBACCO

RENEWED BULL SUPPORT CAUSED RISE IN COTTON

Market in New York Closed 7
to 11 Points Higher Than
Previous Close

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Cotton market continued a few points on Saturday's losses, but private cables and news from the south, which indicated a decline in the market, were not sufficient to overcome the renewed bull support. The market rose 7 to 11 points higher than the previous close.

Well-stocked houses made active buyers, and the market rose 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of cotton was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

NEW YORK COTTON
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET
Irregular All Session
Union Pacific, Car Foundry
and Mexican Petroleum Up;
Copper and Steel Off

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

NEW ORLEANS STOCK MARKET
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

NEW ORLEANS STOCK MARKET
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

NEW ORLEANS STOCK MARKET
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

NEW ORLEANS STOCK MARKET
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

NEW ORLEANS STOCK MARKET
The following were the ruling quotations on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1915:

HANK AND KNOBS--JUST LIKE THAT!



WEATHER REPORT

Atlanta, Jan. 25.—A cold front moved in from the north, bringing with it a heavy snowfall. The temperature dropped to a low of 10 degrees below zero. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta, Jan. 26.—A cold front moved in from the north, bringing with it a heavy snowfall. The temperature dropped to a low of 10 degrees below zero. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta, Jan. 27.—A cold front moved in from the north, bringing with it a heavy snowfall. The temperature dropped to a low of 10 degrees below zero. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta, Jan. 28.—A cold front moved in from the north, bringing with it a heavy snowfall. The temperature dropped to a low of 10 degrees below zero. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta, Jan. 29.—A cold front moved in from the north, bringing with it a heavy snowfall. The temperature dropped to a low of 10 degrees below zero. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta, Jan. 30.—A cold front moved in from the north, bringing with it a heavy snowfall. The temperature dropped to a low of 10 degrees below zero. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta, Jan. 31.—A cold front moved in from the north, bringing with it a heavy snowfall. The temperature dropped to a low of 10 degrees below zero. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta, Feb. 1.—A cold front moved in from the north, bringing with it a heavy snowfall. The temperature dropped to a low of 10 degrees below zero. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta, Feb. 2.—A cold front moved in from the north, bringing with it a heavy snowfall. The temperature dropped to a low of 10 degrees below zero. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta, Feb. 3.—A cold front moved in from the north, bringing with it a heavy snowfall. The temperature dropped to a low of 10 degrees below zero. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

WHEAT MADE NEW HIGH RECORD FOR THE SEASON

**Wheat Closed 3-4 to 1 1-4
Cents Higher; Corn and
Oats Up; Pork, Lard, Off**

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Wheat made a new high record for the season today, closing at 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of wheat was 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Wheat made a new high record for the season today, closing at 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of wheat was 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Wheat made a new high record for the season today, closing at 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of wheat was 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Wheat made a new high record for the season today, closing at 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of wheat was 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Wheat made a new high record for the season today, closing at 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of wheat was 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Wheat made a new high record for the season today, closing at 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of wheat was 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Wheat made a new high record for the season today, closing at 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of wheat was 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Wheat made a new high record for the season today, closing at 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of wheat was 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Wheat made a new high record for the season today, closing at 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of wheat was 1 1/4 cents higher than the previous close.

INTERESTING NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE MARKETS

**Weather Reports, Crop
Advises, Expert Opinions and
Newspaper Comment**

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta Live Stock

Atlanta, Jan. 25.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Atlanta, Jan. 26.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Atlanta, Jan. 27.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Atlanta, Jan. 28.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Atlanta, Jan. 29.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Atlanta, Jan. 30.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Atlanta, Jan. 31.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Atlanta, Feb. 1.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Atlanta, Feb. 2.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Atlanta, Feb. 3.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

LIVERPOOL COTTON WAS STEADY AT THE DECLINE

**Futures Closed 10 to 10 1-2
Points Down; Spots 13
Points Off; Sales 7,000**

Liverpool, Jan. 25.—Cotton futures were steady at the decline, closing 10 to 10 1/2 points down. The market was active and the price of cotton was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.—Cotton futures were steady at the decline, closing 10 to 10 1/2 points down. The market was active and the price of cotton was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—Cotton futures were steady at the decline, closing 10 to 10 1/2 points down. The market was active and the price of cotton was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.—Cotton futures were steady at the decline, closing 10 to 10 1/2 points down. The market was active and the price of cotton was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.—Cotton futures were steady at the decline, closing 10 to 10 1/2 points down. The market was active and the price of cotton was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.—Cotton futures were steady at the decline, closing 10 to 10 1/2 points down. The market was active and the price of cotton was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.—Cotton futures were steady at the decline, closing 10 to 10 1/2 points down. The market was active and the price of cotton was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Cotton futures were steady at the decline, closing 10 to 10 1/2 points down. The market was active and the price of cotton was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—Cotton futures were steady at the decline, closing 10 to 10 1/2 points down. The market was active and the price of cotton was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

Weather Conditions

Forecast till 7 p. m. Tuesday.
Atlanta: Partly cloudy, with a chance of rain. The temperature will be in the 40s and 50s.

Atlanta, Jan. 26.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

Atlanta, Jan. 27.—The weather was clear and cold, with a high of 10 degrees and a low of 0 degrees. The wind was from the north-northwest, with gusts to 20 miles per hour.

LOCAL STOCK MARKET

Atlanta, Jan. 25.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

LOCAL STOCK MARKET

Atlanta, Jan. 25.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

LOCAL STOCK MARKET

Atlanta, Jan. 25.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

LOCAL STOCK MARKET

Atlanta, Jan. 25.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

LOCAL STOCK MARKET

Atlanta, Jan. 25.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

LOCAL STOCK MARKET

Atlanta, Jan. 25.—The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close. The market was active and the price of live stock was 10 to 12 points higher than the previous close.

YOUR MONEY

A chance to lend
money to the Argentine.

BY JOHN M. GILSON

Some time ago I spoke in this series of articles of the Argentine situation. The Argentine situation is now a very serious one. The Argentine government is in a very serious financial position. The Argentine government is in a very serious financial position.

The Argentine government is in a very serious financial position. The Argentine government is in a very serious financial position. The Argentine government is in a very serious financial position.

The Argentine government is in a very serious financial position. The Argentine government is in a very serious financial position. The Argentine government is in a very serious financial position.

MARKET FOR GEORGIA

Ship your peans, corn, wheat, cotton, and other products to the Georgia market. The Georgia market is a very important one. The Georgia market is a very important one.

GEORGIA PRODUCTS CO.
Office 1000 Simplex Bldg.

Copyright, 1915, by R. L. Goldberg.



MORPHINE
Opium, Whiskey and Drug Habits treated at Home or at Seaside. Book on subject Free. DR. R. M. WOOLLEY, 124, Third Seaside, Adams, Georgia.

ATLANTA 423
And reach all the
people effectively.