

ATLANTA WILL SEEK REFUND OF \$135,000 PAID ON CREMATORY

Council Approves Cancellation of Contract Made by City With the New York Destructor Company.

WILL DEMAND REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS ON LOT

Crematory Has Never Been Improved to Extent of Increasing Its Efficiency, Says Councilman Ashley.

Following closely on the heels of the report that the new garbage plant had broken down, and that conditions at the plant were growing worse all the time, Atlanta's general council yesterday approved the cancellation of the contract with the New York Destructor company, and authorized City Attorney James L. Mayson to proceed to collect from the contractor the first installment of \$135,000 paid by the city on the plant, and to bring suit to force the removal of the buildings from the city's property.

Councilman Claude L. Ashley, chairman of the sanitary committee, offered the resolution in council Monday afternoon. He said that the resolution was offered for the purpose of authorizing the city attorney to file an answer and cross bill against the contractor.

Ashley Criticizes Plant. "The plant has never been able to fulfill any of the contract obligations," Councilman Ashley said, "and despite the assurances of the engineers of the New York Destructor company, the plant has never been improved to the extent of increasing its efficiency."

"As a matter of fact, the plant reminds me of the Irishman's race horse—it improves worse all the time."

The contract between the city and the New York Destructor company was signed in June, 1913, prior to the time Mayor Woodward went into office. When the mayor took charge of the city's affairs, his first act was to attack the plant, to endeavor to prevent the board of health from tearing down the old crematory, but the company finally got possession of the site and began work on the new plant.

Mayor Woodward did succeed in forcing the company to reduce the price of the plant, and the city paid \$135,000 as the first installment, and has carried the remainder of the contract price over from time to time. Mayor Woodward opposed the company's efforts to get the plant after several tests had proved unsatisfactory to him, and finally suit was brought in the United States courts to force the payment of the balance due. This suit is now pending.

Wearily, says Mayor. Mayor Woodward said Monday that he has grown weary of waiting for the company to make good on its contract. "When the city contracted for the purchase of the plant," said the mayor, "it was stipulated in the contract that the plant would be able to destroy garbage at a minimum cost of 25 cents a ton. This it has failed to do. Now, as an admission that the plant cannot burn garbage at the price agreed on in the contract, the Destructor company has demanded that the city pay it 58 cents a ton since the plant is still in its possession, and the city paying it for the destruction of garbage."

"The plant has never been able to make the evaporation guarantee good, and in addition it has failed time and again to destroy the 250 tons a day guaranteed for it in the contract."

City Attorney Ellis said Monday afternoon that he would file an answer and cross bill in the federal court in accordance with council resolutions. "The cross bill will demand the refund of \$135,000 first installment paid on the plant, cancellation of the contract, and suit for recovery of the site upon which the plant was erected."

2 PERSONS DROWNED WHEN MULE BACKS BUGGY INTO A CREEK

Clinton, N. C., January 18.—The bodies of Mrs. Emerson Davis and little nephew, Willie Hope, were recovered from here, late today.

Later yesterday afternoon a mule backed a buggy, containing four people, from a bridge over the creek. A little daughter of Mrs. Davis rescued her sister, Mrs. Mary Hope, by fishing her from the stream with a pole, after floating to the bank and climbing out. The mule became frightened while crossing the bridge, which is said to have had no side railing.

These pictures were sanctioned for use during the week.

MAYOR TO SERVE ONLY TWO TERMS, DECIDES COUNCIL

By a vote of 17 to 8, a resolution offered by Councilman Claude L. Ashley, before the general council Monday afternoon, seeking to remove the disabilities of the mayor's office, was defeated.

Councilman Ashley's resolution was distinctly a boom for Mayor James G. Woodward to succeed himself in 1917. Under the present charter, the mayor can only serve two consecutive terms as executive of the city. Councilman Ashley's resolution would have had the effect, if passed, of removing these disabilities and making the mayor in the future eligible to serve as many terms as the people would elect him to serve.

Alderman Albert Thomson sought to have the resolution on the statistics and research committee, of which he is chairman, but instead council voted to table it.

THEY'D CRUCIFY CHRIST IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

"Billy" Sunday Makes Declaration Addressing Great Assemblage.

Washington, January 18.—"Billy Sunday, the revivalist, visited Washington today, called at the white house and talked to some 5,000 people about "If Christ Came to Washington." Members of the cabinet, congressmen, diplomats and government officials were in the big audience that listened to the picturesque sermon of the baseball evangelist as he climbed on a table and warned his hearers that "God must be served."

Champ Clark presided over the meeting, and Secretary Bryan, Attorney General Gregory, Secretary Lane and J. P. Tumulty, secretary to the president, sat on the platform. A number of senators were present, and Speaker Clark remarked as he introduced the preacher that a "quorum of the house was on hand."

Sunday spoke for an hour with tremendous energy. He declared that he would not "wout" have to leave the corporate limits of Washington to find people who would vote to crucify Jesus Christ if He walked up Pennsylvania avenue in the white house.

"Christ is already in Washington," he asserted. "He sees every false vote that you cast here, or that is cast in your constituencies. His judgment is not of me, but based on what He reads in the Congressional Record."

As the assemblage arose to hear the preacher's final prayer, he thanked God for "a president in the white house who bows his knees in submission to God."

The president was unable to attend the service. His daughter, Margaret Wilson, and Miss Helen Bones, the president's cousin, were present.

"God bless you for the work you are doing," an observer said to Billy Sunday, when he received the revivalist at the white house. When Sunday congratulated the president on the birth of a grandson, Mr. Wilson replied: "I am now the grandfather of seven children. He has six and I have one."

WITH HIS GRANDSON, WILSON IS SPENDING ALL TIME POSSIBLE

Washington, January 18.—President Wilson received a long list of callers later than usual today because of the desire to stay as long as possible with his grandson, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Tracy B. Sayre, who was born at the white house yesterday.

If the Sayre baby follows precedent he set during the first night he will be a model infant. He gave his attendants little trouble.

A large heap of rattles sent by members of the Wilson and Sayre families and close friends were ready for the baby, but he showed no exclusive interest in them. Several baby baskets had also been sent to the white house, but the one used was prepared by Mrs. Sayre herself.

The Princeton tiger for the Sayre baby was given to President Wilson today by a committee from the Princeton Alumni association.

"The baby's father is a Williams college man," said the president, "and therefore, I don't know whether I should accept a Princeton tiger for him."

But his mother came from Princeton, and Edgard Allen, attorney general of Maryland, "The boy must be sent to Princeton for the sake of his mother and grandfather."

VILLAS DESERED BY GEN. GUTIERREZ AND HIS SOLDIERS

Former Provisional President to Start Independent Revolution or Join the Faction of Gen. Carranza.

EXECUTIONS REPORTED IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL

Populace Said to Be Uneasy Because of Disorders. Gen. Villa, With a Strong Force, Hurries to Capital.

Washington, January 18.—General Francisco Villa, commander-in-chief of the forces controlled by the convention in session at Mexico City, was due to reach the capital tonight to assist General Roque Carranza, elected by the convention as temporary executive to succeed General Eulacio Gutierrez.

This information reached the state department today with advice saying that while the capital was "well protected and policed," there had been some executions for disorders and the populace was uneasy.

Gutierrez's reasons for departure have not yet been explained to the state department, but the belief prevails here that with the 5,000 troops accompanying him from Mexico City and Generals Blanco and Robles, he is endeavoring either to join General Obregon and the Carranza element or intends to set up an independent faction.

Light was thrown on the conduct of Gutierrez tonight by receipt from Vera Cruz of copies of letter said to have been exchanged between General Gutierrez and General Obregon and General Aguilera, dated January 7, approximately the time when Gutierrez announced to the convention that he was working on plans for the pacification of Mexico. Briefly, his plan was said to be to unite with General Obregon and Aguilera in deposing General Villa from control of the convention forces.

Elisaeo Arrondono, head of the Carranza faction, is reported to have public the text of the correspondence.

Gutierrez to Carranza Leaders. The letter purporting to have been signed by General Carranza to General Alvarez Obregon and General Aguilera, wherever they may be, My dear Colleagues: By virtue of a Congressional resolution signed by me, Robles, minister of the interior, Eugenio Aguirre Benavides, sub-secretary of war, and myself, we believe it patriotic and honest to address you to point out to you the course we are pursuing while we are formulating a plan of the other who favor complete pursuit against General Francisco Villa, whom we always have intended to separate from the Carranza element, and from all the public matters of our country.

"I desire to point out to you that it is not our intention to occupy the principal public offices of the country, but to use all of our activities, good will and patriotism to the end that the Carranza element may be able to attain this end and we are endeavoring to accomplish the union of all the revolutionists who have no exclusive personal ambitions but who are animated with the common desire to save our country from anarchy."

"I trust that as soon as this communication reaches your hands you will give me a reply which I have no doubt will be agreeable to our purposes. Your affectionate friend and colleague."

Obregon to Gutierrez. General Obregon's answer was quoted as follows: "Public, January 12, 1915.—General Eulacio Gutierrez: My dear General Colleague: I have just received your communication in which in your own name and in the names of Robles, Aguirre Benavides and Blanco you express the desire that our army be suspended until you begin your campaign against Villa, and that men who follow him in his work be branded and desolated."

"But if you continue to pursue your ambiguous policy of vacillation and hesitancy, the people of this country will be dragged to desolation and ruin. I do not believe the struggle should be stopped because the welfare of our country hangs on its decision."

"I trust that when you have become convinced of the error of your way, you will desire to inform you of my communications from you as long as you remain in league with the Villista faction. Affectionately yours, ALVARO OBREGON."

Manifesto Against Villa. According to the Carranza agency, these letters were taken when Jose Rodriguez and Lieutenant Colonels Aguirre Escobar and Felipe Contreras Gutierrez messengers, recently were arrested while en route to Obregon's headquarters. Other documents found on their person were said to include a copy of a manifesto which is alleged, General Gutierrez promised to publish if Generals Obregon and Aguilera should join him.

Continued on Last Page.

"TOMMIES" KEEP WARM WITH FUR JACKETS; ZOUAVES POP AWAY AT GERMAN AIR CRAFT



1. ENGLISH SOLDIERS WITH FUR JACKETS. 2. FRENCH ZOUAVES USING ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

COUNCIL OPPOSES CHARTER REFORM

Resolution Introduced to Appoint Committees to Draft Two Forms of Government Is Defeated.

Mayor James G. Woodward's first scrapple with the general council in the matter of charter reform was discussed at a caucus of democrats tonight with a view to perfecting the measure so as to deduce opposition from republican sources. No final action was taken at the caucus, but the committee to draft a charter for the city of Atlanta.

The resolution was apparently expected, for immediately after it was introduced a fight was launched to prevent action on it. Alderman Albert Thomson, one of the opponents of charter reforms, moved that council send the resolution to the committee on statistics and research. He is chairman of the committee.

Resolution Tabled. Councilman Johnson supplemented the motion with a demand that the resolution go to the committee on ordinance and legislation.

As an amendment to the whole, Councilman Mason moved that the resolution be tabled, and further debate and discussion were choked off, and the resolution was tabled.

For Rural Credits Legislation. At the outset of the caucus Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, offered a resolution, which was adopted without dissent, to provide for rural credits legislation at an early date. Opinion on the subject was divided, but most of the senators said later that there seemed to be no chance of getting action on a rural credits bill at this session.

The resolution adopted read: "Resolved, That the committee on banking and currency of the senate be requested to report a bill providing for rural credits legislation at an early date. It is the sense of the caucus that the said bill be considered by the senate at the earliest practicable date."

Party in Pledge. Sponsors of the resolution had insisted that an expression on the subject was essential in view of the fact that the democratic party, has been committed to rural credit improvement, since the national convention at Baltimore.

Continued on Last Page.

STORK BRINGS SONS TO MRS. C. A. DANA AND MRS. E. H. COY

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dana, of New York, announce the birth of a son, January 16, in New York. Mrs. Dana was Miss Agnes Ladson, the eldest daughter of C. T. Ladson, of Atlanta; the second sister, Mrs. Frank Adair, the third, Miss Leone Ladson.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harris Coy, of Washington, D. C., announce the birth of a son, Mrs. Coy was Miss Sophie Smith, of Savannah, a beauty and belle, and a frequent visitor to Atlanta.

FOR RURAL CREDITS CAUCUS DECLARES

Senate Democrats Favor Legislation at Early Date. Amendments Discussed to Ship-Purchase Bill.

Washington, January 18.—Important amendments to the government ship purchase bill were discussed at a caucus of democrats tonight with a view to perfecting the measure so as to deduce opposition from republican sources.

An amendment suggested by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, would provide that the government, after the purchase or lease of ocean-going ships, first should offer them to American private individuals or corporations at terms that would equal at least 4 per cent on the investment. This is designed to meet objections to formation of a government-controlled organization as provided in the original bill.

For Rural Credits Legislation. At the outset of the caucus Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, offered a resolution, which was adopted without dissent, to provide for rural credits legislation at an early date. Opinion on the subject was divided, but most of the senators said later that there seemed to be no chance of getting action on a rural credits bill at this session.

The resolution adopted read: "Resolved, That the committee on banking and currency of the senate be requested to report a bill providing for rural credits legislation at an early date. It is the sense of the caucus that the said bill be considered by the senate at the earliest practicable date."

Party in Pledge. Sponsors of the resolution had insisted that an expression on the subject was essential in view of the fact that the democratic party, has been committed to rural credit improvement, since the national convention at Baltimore.

Continued on Last Page.

HIGHER TAX RATE IN CITY PROPOSED

Advocates of Change Declare Atlanta Can Never Make Big Improvements Until Increase Is Voted.

Face to face with the realization that Atlanta can no longer hope for material progress with a revenue of \$4,798,000, advocates of a higher rate of taxation as a means of increasing receipts decided Monday to go before the Georgia legislature in June and ask that the charter of Atlanta be amended so as to permit the city to levy a tax of \$1.50 instead of \$1.25.

Alderman Albert Thomson, one of the most consistent advocates of a higher tax rate, said that he will frame an amendment to the charter to be presented at the next session of the general assembly and Mayor James G. Woodward intimated Monday morning during the session of the finance committee that he will not veto such a resolution or amendment.

"It is folly to attempt to make improvements from year to year on the present income and the increase in the assessments," Alderman Thomson said Monday, "and if Atlanta hopes to make any sort of progress I believe it best to make a start now than later, because, in my opinion, the time has arrived when the city must have more revenue during the session of the finance committee that he will not veto such a resolution or amendment."

"The text of the amendment follows: 'From the sea to the Otis there was a struggle is continuing in the Argonne, However, and Germans seem to be More on Offensive.'"

Local Report. Lowest temperature 41. Highest temperature 63. Mean temperature 52. Normal temperature 52. Rainfall in past 24 hours, inches, .42. Excess above normal, inches, .39. Excess since January 1, inches, .39.

Table with 4 columns: STATIONS, State or City, Temperature, Rainfall. Lists various cities and their weather conditions.

Continued on Last Page.

STORM AND SNOW CHECKS FIGHTING ON WESTERN LINE

Struggle Is Continuing in the Argonne, However, and Germans seem to be More on Offensive.

RUSSIANS AGAIN MENACE EAST PRUSSIA AND POSEN

Turks Have Been Dealt Another Staggering Blow by Forces of the Czar—Italy, Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria Expected to Join the Allies.

London, January 18.—The German official report's omission of reference to Soissons, the scene of the recent marked German success, and the French statement that there has been no change in that region, leads to the belief that a renewal of the violent struggle is impending, the temporary quiet being due to the fact that neither side cares to risk an offensive in the present circumstances.

At widely separated points elsewhere in the west there have been engagements, but the weather again is playing an important part. The storm in Belgium prevents operations, except artillery duels, and snow in the Vosges, at the other extremity of the line, makes attacks exceedingly difficult.

In the Argonne, however, fighting is almost continuous, and each side claims minor successes. For the time being the Germans seem to be more on the offensive than the defense.

RUSSIANS MENACE GERMAN PROVINCES.

The German reports of all the eastern operations are brief, but those of the Russians are more in detail, and it is believed that the Russians again menace East Prussia and Posen.

The Turks, according to reports, have been dealt another staggering blow after their determined stand in the snow at Kara-Urgan, in the Caucasus. They are fighting rear-guard actions, but are being pressed back in disorder toward Erzerum.

The Turkish garrison at Adrianople, the partial withdrawal of which was previously reported, has now completely withdrawn, according to an Athenian dispatch, which gives no explanation.

The London papers print a forecast appearing in 'The Paris Figaro' that Italy, Greece, Rumania and Bulgaria will join the allies, but there is nothing more definite relative to this turn of affairs than there was a fortnight ago.

FRENCH RETAKE LOST TERRITORY.

Paris, January 18.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Following the blowing up of an ammunition depot, caused by the bursting of a shell, that part of the village of La Boisselle (about 20 miles northeast of Amiens), occupied by our troops, was burned and we were compelled to evacuate. The evacuated territory was recaptured by us, however, in a vigorous counter-attack on the morning of the 18th."

The enemy has bombarded St. Paul, near Soissons. "In the Champagne some German aeroplanes have flown over our position during the session of the finance committee that he will not veto such a resolution or amendment."

The text of the amendment follows: "From the sea to the Otis there was a struggle is continuing in the Argonne, However, and Germans seem to be More on Offensive."

Weather Prophecy PAIR.

Georgia—Fair, colder Tuesday; much cooler in east and south; Wednesday fair.

Local Report. Lowest temperature 41. Highest temperature 63. Mean temperature 52. Normal temperature 52. Rainfall in past 24 hours, inches, .42. Excess above normal, inches, .39. Excess since January 1, inches, .39.

Continued on Last Page.

yesterday a violent storm, particularly in Belgium. The day saw artillery fighting at certain points.

"Near Antreche, to the northeast of Vie-Sur-Alme, two German attacks were repulsed. In the sections of Soissons and of Rheims there was no change.

"In the region of Pethes there was very efficient marksmanship on the part of our artillery on the positions of the enemy.

"The Argonne the German attacks on Hill 263, to the west of Bourouilles, brought no result. We took possession of several German field works to the northwest of Pont-A-Mousson, in the only part of the forest of Le Fraux, which is still in the hands of the enemy. We here later repulsed a counter attack and maintained all our gains.

"In the Vosges there has been a heavy fall of snow. The enemy bombarded Thann, but without inflicting serious damage."

**PROGRESS CLAIMED BY THE GERMANS.**

Berlin, January 18.—(By Wireless to London.)—The German official statement given out today refers to artillery exchanges in France; says the Germans were successful yesterday in various encounters of minor importance, and declares the French have not recently undertaken any direct attacks.

German forces occupied French positions near La Boisselle, and in the Argonne, and the Germans are still contesting a French advance near Pont-a-Mousson.

The text of the statement follows: "In the neighborhood of Nieupoort yesterday, there were artillery duels but nothing of importance. Several attacks have been undertaken by the enemy in the last few days.

"British mines have been washed ashore at several places on the coast.

"At La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, our troops, who again had established themselves in the churchyard of La Boisselle and in the hamlet to the southwest, attacked the French with the bayonet and drove them from their positions. We took prisoners three officers and 100 men. Several trench lines have been captured in the Argonne forest. The French detachments occupying them were almost annihilated.

"The French attack on our positions to the northwest of Pont-A-Mousson, against a hill which is two kilometers (a mile and one-fifth) south of Velecy, advanced as far as our trenches. This fighting is still going on.

"In the Vosges and in Upper Alsace a heavy storm and fog have prevailed, interfering with the fighting.

"The situation in East Prussia has undergone no change.

"In Northern Poland the Russians attempted an advance across a branch of the river Vistula near Badzanow, but were repulsed. Nothing of importance has transpired in the Polish Vistula."

**GERMAN TRENCHES TAKEN BY RUSSIANS.**

Petrograd, January 18.—The general staff of the Russian army today gave out an official communication reading as follows:

"On the left bank of the River Vistula we delivered a counter-attack on the night of January 17, and we recaptured certain trenches near the village of Goumine, which the enemy had captured the night of January 16. The German detachments occupying these trenches were virtually annihilated. The subsequent efforts made by the

enemy in this locality to attack were without success.

"It seems that the Germans tried twice to assume the offensive on the Gouk-Vissoufka front, but they were discovered in time by our searchlights and were dispersed by our fire.

"In the region to the east of Piotrkow (south of Lodz) our artillery has destroyed an armored motor car of the enemy.

"New attempts made by the Germans to bombard Tarnow (in Galicia) with heavy guns were frustrated by the excellent work of our artillery.

"There is nothing of importance to report on our other fronts."

**ENORMOUS LOSSES FOR TEUTON ALLIES.**

London, January 18.—The Exchange Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says that the Austro-German forces which do not include the losses of the last two months, but the number of officers killed at 2,500, and the number of men killed, 40,827, men wounded, 231,434, and missing, 102,000.

The last five Prussian casualty lists, according to the correspondent, gives the following figures: Officers killed, wounded or missing, making the total Prussian losses as disclosed in the lists 8,100.

**RUSSIANS DRIVEN, AUSTRIANS CLAIM.**

Vienna, January 18.—(Via Amsterdam and London, January 18, 12:15 a. m.)—The official statement issued here today says:

"The official statement issued here today says: 'On the night of the 17th of the east of Zakljozn (Gor) our artillery, by means of a trench fire, forced the Russians to evacuate their trenches. Finally, the distance of six kilometers (about 3 1/2 miles) from the front and retired in disorder under the effective fire of our artillery and machine guns to the rear. The heights on the right leaving numerous rifles and quantities of supplies.

"On the rest of the front in West Galicia there has been only an artillery battle.

"In the Carpathians the fighting has been insignificant, merely between patrols."

**RUSSIANS PURSUE FLEEING TURKS.**

Petrograd, January 18.—The following statement from the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus was issued tonight:

"We continue to pursue the Turkish army which was beaten by us at Kara-Urgan.

"A stubborn battle took place at Jenikid which the Russians defeated. Part of the Thirty-second Turkish division, which retreated precipitately, was destroyed. The Turks were killed and made prisoners and led behind two machine guns and the baggage of the division.

"In one single charge by a regiment of Siberian Cossacks the enemy lost 300 men.

"On the other fronts only unimportant engagements have taken place."

**CARE OF WAR PRISONERS VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM.**

London, January 18.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The care of prisoners taken in battle has become one of the most serious problems of the British army. The British army has its hands full feeding and providing for its own people. A Serbian officer, who is one of the staff of the legation here:

"One can have too much of a good thing. We begin to wonder why savages take no prisoners. But we are not savages and must feed and roof and clothe our prisoners. The more we have, the more we have to do. It is becoming a tremendous task on our resources.

"The care of the British prisoners, and most of our prisoners are Slavs, and are not ill-disposed toward Serbia, and a few of our prisoners are Austrians. The work of the camp and battlefield. One of my corporals, who hurried across the front carrying a stretcher, and a volunteer at the beginning of the war came hauling an Austrian dragon behind him, and he said, 'I told him before I left that I would be pressed into the Austrian army if he remained—and sure enough, here he is.' It was so evidently friendly that I did not send him back to Nish with the other prisoners, but gave him in charge of his brother."

**NO ADVANCE OF MILE MADE BY THE BRITISH.**

London, January 18.—The observer with the British army in France who writes reports given to the press is authority for the statement that the British forces did not recently capture certain German positions near La Bassée and advanced one mile. That they had done so was reported January 15 in a dispatch from St. Omer, published in the Times.

No attack on positions at La Bassée has been attempted by the British.

**KAISER BARS HONORS TO DEAD PRISONERS.**

Amsterdam, January 18.—(Via London.)—Emperor William has issued an order that untraced German reservists no longer shall be permitted to serve as guards of honor at the burial of prisoners of war, according to The Hand-Deutchland.

"As much as we would like to give deceased prisoners of war the last military honors," the order reads, "all considerations must give way to the main work of these troops, the maintenance of the army as possible of the necessary military training."

**ADRIANOPE ABANDONED BY THE TURKISH FORCES.**

London, January 18.—In a dispatch to Reuters' Telegram news agency from Athens, the statement is made that Adrianople, after Constantinople, the most important city in the Balkans, has been abandoned by the Turkish garrison.

**PUBLISHERS DEPLORE KILLING OF HINMAN.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 8.—The executive committee of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' association, in session here today, elected W. T. Anderson, of The Macon Telegraph, president, to succeed F. W. R. Hinman, of Jacksonville, who was killed by George E. Perkins, a Boston aviator on board a ship several months ago. R. S. Jones, of The Asheville Citizen, was elected vice president.

The committee also voted to assist the widow of Mr. Hinman in prosecuting her suit for damages for the death of her husband. It tonight a check will be sent to her attorneys. The case will be heard in Charleston, S. C., Tuesday morning.

The resolution adopted was as follows: "Resolved, That the Southern Newspaper Publishers' association deeply regret the untimely and tragic death of our esteemed president, F. W. R. Hinman; and

"Whereas we learn with great sorrow of the financial straits of Mrs. Hinman, who has two boys, 9 and 11 years of age, that must be cared and educated, be it

"Resolved, That we pledge our support to her in every way possible, and regard this as one of the most unfortunate and distressing tragedies of no effort shall be spared to relieve the distressed widow and orphans."

**GERMANS FELL IN HEAPS UNDER FIRE OF FRENCH.**

**Moroccan Rifle Regiments Did Deadly Work in Battle Near Soissons.**

Soissons, January 18.—(Via Paris.)—Men of the rear guard of the Moroccan rifle regiments who covered the retreat of the French center across the river on January 14 acquitted themselves with distinction. They had been posted in the village of Crouy. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Germans in serried ranks debouched in the road and advanced toward the village. The riflemen carefully concealed their quick-firers and posted themselves on each side of the road. Not a sound was made and nothing was allowed to show above the blackened ruins. The Germans thought the road was clear and ran to the village to get shelter from the French heavy artillery.

When they were within 500 yards of the place the riflemen suddenly opened fire, surprising the Germans. There was no room to deploy and they fell in heaps. Those who could retreat to the brook of Brayne.

After the riflemen formed ranks and attempted to turn the French position from the east side of the village. Three companies of riflemen were detached to make a furious assault. The awful bayonets were twisted out of shape, then the dusky soldiers used the butts of their rifles. For a second time the Germans gave away. The Moroccans had been told to hold the place till 5 p. m. It was then 6 o'clock but they still refused to retire. They did so only after a staff officer was sent to them twice with an order for retreat.

After the riflemen had been driven from the place the German artillery roared ceaselessly in a bombardment of Soissons but at dawn of the next day the riflemen had returned to their place to infantry fire.

At 7 o'clock a battalion of the line was ordered to advance toward the German attack. They charged and broke the German ranks. They drove them far as the Crouy railroad station and taking 100 prisoners. Scarcely, however, had they been told to hold the place till 5 p. m. when fresh German forces were assailed by fresh German forces and for two hours St. Paul was subjected to a furious assault. The tide of battle ebbed and flowed in the angle of a stable wall. There the Germans were driven so far that they stood upright, lacking room to fall.

The good practice of the French 3-inch guns guided by aeroplanes prevented German reinforcements from debouching from the western slope of the hill in thickened and German, exhausted and discouraged at their lack of success, retired at noon in a body to the village of Brayne.

The French retain the mastery of the suburbs of Soissons, of the right bank of the Marne, and the German front is stronger than ever.

**FEELING ABOUT DACIA BITTER IN BRITAIN.**

London, January 18.—Great Britain probably will reply tomorrow to the American protest against the delay in shipping the rights of German ships interned in the United States to be transferred to the American flag and to the American flag and to the American flag and to the American flag.

Officials believe Great Britain cannot make an exception in this instance. The case has produced a marked impression in the streets and the feeling voiced against the position of the United States concerning the Dacia is far better understood than the generalities of the note.

There is increasing evidence that the ships suspected of carrying contraband are being examined more quickly. Only four ships now are held for prize courts and three others are being held for inspection. The ships held for the prize court are the German freighter, the Danian, the Bjornsen, and the Augusta. The detained ships are the Augusta, Kansas and Kentucky.

**HENDERSON TAKES OATH AS ALABAMA GOVERNOR.**

Montgomery, Ala., January 18.—Charles Henderson was inaugurated as governor of Alabama at noon today, taking the oath of office on the veranda of the capitol and swearing allegiance to the same Bible which Jefferson Davis once swore fidelity as president of the Confederate States of America. The oath was administered by Chief Justice John C. Anderson, of the Alabama supreme court.

In his inaugural address Governor Henderson dealt in general topics of state interest only.

At a parade in which the entire state militia participated, was reviewed by the incoming and outgoing governors previous to the inauguration ceremony of driving rain, the capital city streets were crowded.

**CHARITY don't mean just loosenin' yo' purse strings—it means openin' yo' heart and lettin' out kindness and cheerfulness.**

The touch of a match to a pipeful of VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, lets out the mellowest of tobacco taste and fragrance. Try some of Kentucky's Barley de Luxe age-mellowed into VELVET. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Leggett & Ayres Tobacco Co.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**Gen. Tompkins Dead.**

Washington, January 15.—Brigadier General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 81 years. He was a native of Fort Monroe, Va., and had been voted a congressional medal for driving rain, in action at Fairfax courthouse, in 1861.

**WHAT THE GERMANS DID TO CARDINAL MERCIER.**

**Report to Pope Benedict Shows the Prelate Was Treated With Severity.**

Rome, January 18.—A special messenger from the ecclesiastical authorities of Belgium reached the German lines and reached Rome last night bearing a full report concerning the situation growing out of Cardinal Mercier's Christmas pastoral letter.

The report was presented to Pope Benedict this morning and the following is an authentic extract:

"Notwithstanding efforts of Berlin to suppress the affair, the truth has been known regarding the attitude of which Cardinal Mercier is the victim. The facts submitted may be considered absolutely exact.

"First, The Germans seized from the printer Dessain at Malines 15,000 copies of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter.

"Second, The Germans fined the printer 500 marks (\$125).

"Third, The Germans forbade the reading of the pastoral letter in a large number of parishes.

"Fourth, Three German officers called at the archbishop's residence in Malines January 2 and compelled him to submit to interrogation.

"Fifth, Cardinal Mercier was prevented January 3 from presiding at a religious ceremony. That morning he received from the governor General von Bissing a telegram 'inviting' him not to take place in a church service.

"Sixth, On January 4 Cardinal Mercier was detained in his palace all day. During the morning Von Stummel, aide on the staff of General von Bissing, arrived at the palace and accompanied by soldiers, to bring a letter from General von Bissing. Von Stummel demanded an immediate reply. The cardinal offered to send a reply in the course of the day to Brussels but Von Stummel insisted on telephoning from the headquarters of the local commander to the governor general that he had been ordered to remain in Brussels until the reply was received. Von Stummel remained until evening with the soldiers who accompanied him.

"Seventh, On January 6 the German president of the council with the text of a form of retraction which they demanded that he sign. The cardinal refused."

**CONFIDENCE IS PASSING FROM KAISER'S TROOPS.**

London, January 18.—A military observer, British army headquarters in France writing January 18 discusses the "physical and mental condition" of the British troops and their German opponents.

The writer, after making due allowance for the probability that the German prisoners in many cases represent the somewhat inferior elements of the German forces, says that "there seems to be a difference in the state of feeling of the German rank and file from that which existed some weeks ago."

"Some of our prisoners," the observer continues, "now realize that a victorious German advance is out of the question and that their duty is merely to gain any advantage commensurate with the sacrifices incurred, and to be prepared to have their positions retaken, but there are few Germans who contemplate the possibility of an actual defeat and the invasion of their country."

"As regards physical well-being," the British officer says, "it is doubtful if the Germans are so well off as are the British. The German medical arrangements also are inferior, many civilian physicians without surgical experience being used. Two such doctors recently were allowed to operate in one of our hospitals. Since they were without instruments, they were allowed to use ours. They showed surprising ignorance. After this they were not permitted to operate."

"But these points of German inferiority," the writer says, "are more than offset by the efficiency of the fighting machine of the Germans, the excellence of staff work and discipline and the well-learned work of British aviators, mentioning as a frequent occurrence reconnaissance in driving snow with the temperature below zero or in a gale, unimpeded by the wind which carries the machine rocks and attains a speed of 150 miles an hour."

**PROHIBITION 'RIDER' BARRED BY THE SENATE.**

Washington, January 18.—By a vote of 40 to 38, the senate today defeated a motion to suspend the rules in order to admit as a rider to an appropriation bill Senator Sheppard's amendment to establish absolute prohibition in the District of Columbia. The senate had previously voted that it required a two-thirds majority to suspend the rules.

Senator Sheppard stated he would make no further effort to press the prohibition bill, but would urge it either as a separate measure or as an amendment to some other bill. Eighteen republicans, thirteen democrats and one progressive voted to suspend the rules.

**BISHOP SUMNER SUEED FOR ALLEGED LIES.**

Omaha, Neb., January 18.—Bishop W. T. Sumner, of Oregon, who passed through Omaha today on his way home from Chicago, was served, while passing through Clinton, Iowa, last night, with papers in a suit for \$50,000 damages for alleged libel. The plaintiff is John Calvin Murray, of Iowa.

The action grows out of criticisms passed upon an Episcopal minister of Chicago, who some time ago married Murray and afterwards declared he was not aware that the latter had been divorced.

**Reading an Underwood Typewriter a sound investment certain to increase your income.**

Eventually Buy. 52 North Broad Street.—(adv.)

**Alphas**

Pure Food Groceries

FAST DELIVERIES. Phone: Main 1961; Atl. 484, 4838.

Read This Ad! Means Good, Wholesome Eating and "Savings," Too

TODAY, Tuesday, Jan. 19

"Royal" Baking Powder

One-Day Sale

39c lb. Limit One

SNOWDRIFT FOR ALL COOKING PURPOSES. No. 10 tin.

93c

"Butter Day" OUR OWN FRESH "HOME-MADE" CREAMERY—NONE BETTER.

34c lb.

HAMS DOLD'S ELEGANT "MAGAR" HAMS—50 GOOD—8 to 12 lbs.

17c lb.

BACON ARMOUR'S "SHIELD BRAND" THE SWEETEST BREAKFAST BACON STRIPS.

21c lb.

FLOUR BETTER HAVE SOME IN THE PANTRY—FLOUR WILL BE HIGHER—WE SELL TO YOU THE BEST—JUST TRY IT; 24-lb. sack.

\$1.15

COFFEE OUR OWN SPLENDID "HOME-MADE" FRESH ROASTED—NATURE'S WAY—ANY MAN TAKES, BUT IT NEVER MADE ANY BLUNDER IN THE BEAN THE "HOME-MADE" IS ROASTED FROM—DEMONSTRATED WEEK AT THE "HONEY-BEE" TWO SUITS—THEY ARE INVITED TO DRINK FREE.

23c lb.

SALE OF RICE

AND MORE RICE AND LESS MEAT—GIVES YOU BETTER HEALTH—4 1/2 lbs. BEST HEAD RICE—WHOLE GRAINS—FOR

50c

COFFEE—HIGHS SPECIAL BRAND 16... 19c

EGGS—FRESH DOZEN... 35c

CHEESE—NEW YORK STATE 16... 23c

CRISP WHITE CEREAL TWO SUITS... 18c

BIG JUICY THIN SKIN ORANGES, dozen... 15c

BIG JUICY PEPPERS... 4c

SALE—3 Crown, Fine LAYER RAISINS, 3 lbs... 19c

F. R. E. DEMONSTRATIONS—THE LATEST "HONEY-BEE" TIP-TOP BREAD AND "HONEY-BEE" MILK.

ONLY ONE "Bromo Quinine," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on box. 25c.

**ROGERS'**

**54 STORES KEEP THE PRICES DOWN**

**A SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC ABOUT.....**

**BREAD**

Bread has advanced in a good many cities.

We think the bakers are entirely wrong. For two years prior to the war the price of FLOUR WAS VERY LOW, and, as far as we know, no bakers in the country decreased the price or increased the size of the loaf. They have been enjoying a large profit. We do not think that the consumer should now be compelled to pay the advanced price. We believe that bakers should sell at the same price—EVEN IF THE PROFITS ARE NOT AS LARGE. We think the majority of them have flour bought ahead, as well as ourselves. We intend to sell our Better Bread

Double Loaf . . . 7c  
Single Loaf . . . 4c

although our profit will be small.

If the bakers of Atlanta were to advance the price of bread 1 cent per loaf it would cost the consumers four thousand (\$4,000) to five thousand (\$5,000) dollars a week.

If you think we are right

**Buy Better BREAD**

At 54 Rogers' Stores



**Uneda Biscuit**  
Tempt the appetite, please the taste and nourish the body. Crisp, clean and fresh. 5 cents.

**Baronet Biscuit**  
Round, thin, tender—with a delightful flavor—appropriate for luncheon, tea and dinner. 10 cents.

**Graham Crackers**  
Made of the finest ingredients. Baked to perfection. The national strength food. 10 cents.

Buy biscuit baked by NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that Name.

**FRIDDELL BROS.**  
107 N. Pryor St.  
INTERIOR EXTERIOR

**PAINTING**  
PAPERING - TINTING  
Out-of-Town Orders Solicited

Ivy 459 Atl. 3565

**EGGS**  
Wholesale or Retail; no limit. CASH. Grocery Co., 37 S. Broad

**WALKER BROS. CO.** Distributors

**CASH COUPONS IN EVERY SACK OF DOLLY VARDEN FLOUR**

White as the Driven Snow  
**Amixt Self-Rising Flour**  
Both Brands Are Guaranteed  
For Sale at All Good Grocers  
**WALKER BROS. CO.** Distributors

**White as the Driven Snow**

**Amixt Self-Rising Flour**  
Both Brands Are Guaranteed  
For Sale at All Good Grocers  
**WALKER BROS. CO.** Distributors

LIEUT. CLAY FOUND IN LOUISIANA TOWN

Fevered Wanderings of the Son of Late Senator Clay Traced by Searching Party in Auto.

New Orleans, January 18.—Second Lieutenant Frank B. Clay, of the Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., who had been missing since December 23, today was located at McElroy, St. James parish, Louisiana, by Sheriff O. Goff. He was ill with fever when found and apparently had been in that condition since his disappearance from here.

notified of the whereabouts of Lieutenant Clay, and left for McElroy tonight. Tomorrow he will accompany the officer to New Orleans, where Frank will be placed in a hospital.

The search for Lieutenant Clay began a week ago with the arrival of friends from Atlanta, who came here at the request of members of his family. The officer recently had returned from foreign service in the Philippines, and having obtained extended leave from duty was on his way to Atlanta. He spent several days in New Orleans and wrote relatives the latter part of December he would arrive home within a few days. His non-arrival and the fact that he did not further communicate with them resulted in the search having been instituted.

Lieutenant Clay's movements in New Orleans were traced until December 29, nothing further was learned until the discovery of a packet of letters lost by him near Reserve, a hamlet in St. James parish, indicated he had been in that vicinity. Residents along the highway between New Orleans and Reserve remembered having seen a man answering his description making his way northward on foot, and further inquiry today by parish authorities resulted in his discovery.

DIGGING IN DEBRIS FOR QUAKE VICTIMS

Many Persons Are Found Alive—Dogs Are Killed to Keep Them From Bodies of the Dead.

Rome, January 18.—The uninjured in the earthquake zone gradually are reuniting their companies and lending aid to volunteer workers in an endeavor to ameliorate conditions in the ruined towns.

Food supplies and clothing have been distributed nearly everywhere and huts are being constructed for temporary housing of the homeless.

Work in the ruins is being carried forward as speedily as possible. Today many persons were rescued alive in numerous towns from beneath the debris of fallen buildings where they had lain without food or water for six days. Hope is expressed that many others may be reached in time to save them.

It still is impossible to state with accuracy the number of lives lost or to more than estimate the monetary damage. One official estimate places the property loss at above \$90,000,000.

Relief subscriptions are being raised throughout Italy and the people are responding generously. The king again has gone into the stricken region. Queen Helena today sent a train load of foodstuffs and supplies to the ruined areas. Members of the royal family, high officials and leading legislators are engaged in relief work. Thomas Page, the American ambassador, was among those who went to the earthquake region today to distribute relief stores.

At least all the dogs had been killed because they had been prowling in the debris among the bodies of the dead. At several places wolves have come down out of the mountains and parties have been formed to hunt and exterminate them. In some instances wolves are said to be so close that they even attacked automobiles on the roads.

THANKED BY KING. Washington, January 18.—President Wilson received a cable from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy thanking him for sympathy expressed after the recent earthquake. The message follows: "I am sensible very much of the expression of sympathy you have been so kind as to send me on this dolorous occasion. Please accept with my sincerest thanks the heartfelt gratitude of the Italian people."

Word from Italy as to whether it would accept aid from the United States for the earthquake sufferers has been awaited today by the Red Cross. A dispatch from Ambrin, Italy, said the Italian government estimates the number of killed and wounded at approximately 25,000. The message added that owing to the international situation, Italy was not accepting foreign aid.

"Dope Fiend" Attempts To Hide Drug in Mouth When Put Under Arrest. Crased by the effects of some drink of drug, J. Brown, you have been found on Decatur street by Policemen R. Lessor and Whitley last night about 11 o'clock. The officers sent him to police station for safe keeping.

Upon Brown's arrival at the docks he concealed a small tin box of cocaine "dope" from the turnkey, who placed it in his mouth and informing his searcher that it was a chew of tobacco. When "turnkey" J. Whitley found several boxes of "dope" in his pockets, he doubted the tale about the chewing tobacco.

Rather than give up the drug, which he had hoped to carry to his cell with him, Brown gave strenuous resistance to the turnkey. He finally forced to take the "chew of snow" from his mouth.

Policeman Who Sought North Pole Has Fight With Burglar on Beat. Policeman Hannah, a member of the famous Greely expedition which unsuccessfully sought the North Pole, found a burglar in a cigar stand on his beat on Decatur street early this morning.

A terrific struggle ensued. Policeman Hannah and the negro rolling over and over, he looked as though the youthful opponent would overcome. The aged police officer, had not three negro youths come to "Capt. Hannah's" rescue, the fight might have ended in a different manner. The name of the policeman is Luther Shaw, address 164 Gist street.

MORTUARY (All Funeral Notices Appear on Last Page.) John P. Gray, aged 81 years, died Monday morning at his home, Clarkston, Ga. He was a confederate veteran, and is survived by three sons, R. E. T. J. and M. C. Gray, and two daughters, Miss Josephine Gray and Mrs. Mollie Alexander. Burial will be in the Indian Creek church yard this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

R. G. Holbrook, aged 39, died last night at 9 o'clock at a private hospital. The body is at Poole's chapel and will be taken Wednesday morning to Canton, Ga., for funeral and interment. He is survived by his wife and one child, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Holbrook, five brothers and four sisters.

J. M. Attaway, 62 years old, died at a private hospital Monday afternoon. The body will be taken to Canton, Ga., his former home, for the funeral and interment.

Annie Purcell, 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Purcell, 66 Echo street, died Saturday at a private hospital. The body was taken to Marietta.

MISS PAULINE BOGGAN MARRIES MR. DILLON. Miss Pauline Boggan, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Boggan, married last night to J. A. Dillon, embalmers for Harry G. Poole and a young man with a wide circle of friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. B. Rickett in the presence of a few relatives and friends at the home of the bride's mother, 383 Central avenue.

EMORY SENIORS WILL BANQUET HERE FEB. 3. The annual dinner of the senior class of Emory college, of Oxford, Ga., will be held in Atlanta on February 3. President of the banquet will be President James L. Dickey, Prof. George Pinckney Shingler and Prof. John Gordon Stipes.

BUSINESS IMPROVING, MORGAN TELLS WILSON

New York Financier Says Betterment in General Trade Is Marked.

Washington, January 18.—J. P. Morgan today told President Wilson that there had been a marked improvement in general-trade conditions as affecting international exchange, and that increase in exports to Europe had decreased greatly American indebtedness to Europe.

Mr. Morgan mentioned the credit of \$12,000,000 recently established by the Russian government in the United States through Mr. Morgan's banking firm and explained that there was to be no direct loan of money to the Russian government. On leaving the white house, he said the arrangements for the credit loan would go forward.

Mr. Morgan came to Washington primarily to attend a meeting of the federal reserve council and plans to remain here until Wednesday. He called on Secretary Lane today to give him figures on the cost of operation and maintenance of the Copper River and Northwestern railroad in Alaska, which the Morgan Guaranty bank interests have offered to sell to the government as a part of the proposed federal line connecting the coast with the coal fields.

AT THE THEATERS

Keith Vaudeville. (At the Power.) While the "Power" vaudeville, which opened Monday, does not rank in interest with that offered last week, it furnishes a fair entertainment, well worth the price of admission.

The program is furnished by Miss Gus Edwards act, entitled "The Mall-nee Girls," with Charlie Olcott featured, assisted by Irene Martin. Every offering of Mr. Edwards before this in Atlanta has included a chorus in this time there are no youngsters.

It's all grown-ups this week, and each member of the cast is given something to do. This opportunity is furnished the majority of the chorus in character studies of "Stars That Shine on Broadway."

Frank Tinney, Ina Claire, Laurette Taylor and others are shown. The touch of comedy is furnished by Miss Kitty Henry, acting the part of comedian in "Ziegfeld's Follies."

Incidentally, Jake Matthiessen, pianist at the Forsyth, is given about as much of a show as any member of the troupe. Miss Henry and Jake tell jokes—that is, they started as jokes—but before they get to the finish people have forgotten the words.

Harry Adler and Anna Arline, with the assistance of one "plant," offer "A New Year's Eve for Your Husband" pleased. The work of Olcott is excellent throughout, and he and Gus Edwards, two men who wake the next morning after an awful jag, keep the audience in a year of laughter. Longtime admirers of two young vaudevillians in bed, sleeping off the effects of their celebration at the club. On the table are bottles of gin and tonics, and one of the sleepers a quart whisky bottle is gripped.

Harry Adler and Anna Arline, with the assistance of one "plant," offer "A New Year's Eve for Your Husband" pleased. The work of Olcott is excellent throughout, and he and Gus Edwards, two men who wake the next morning after an awful jag, keep the audience in a year of laughter. Longtime admirers of two young vaudevillians in bed, sleeping off the effects of their celebration at the club. On the table are bottles of gin and tonics, and one of the sleepers a quart whisky bottle is gripped.

Harry Adler and Anna Arline, with the assistance of one "plant," offer "A New Year's Eve for Your Husband" pleased. The work of Olcott is excellent throughout, and he and Gus Edwards, two men who wake the next morning after an awful jag, keep the audience in a year of laughter. Longtime admirers of two young vaudevillians in bed, sleeping off the effects of their celebration at the club. On the table are bottles of gin and tonics, and one of the sleepers a quart whisky bottle is gripped.

Harry Adler and Anna Arline, with the assistance of one "plant," offer "A New Year's Eve for Your Husband" pleased. The work of Olcott is excellent throughout, and he and Gus Edwards, two men who wake the next morning after an awful jag, keep the audience in a year of laughter. Longtime admirers of two young vaudevillians in bed, sleeping off the effects of their celebration at the club. On the table are bottles of gin and tonics, and one of the sleepers a quart whisky bottle is gripped.

"Within the Law" (At the Atlanta.) Seats are now selling for the engagement of "Within the Law," which begins Thursday night at 8 o'clock. The play is a matinee Saturday. This great play is returning to Atlanta for the first time in the same fine cast seen last year and it is sure to be welcomed by four monster audiences. No play has ever been so highly praised as any seen in Atlanta in so short a time. The appeal of the play is not limited by any means, but every class is pleased to see it. It is a play that one may see and enjoy many times, and that one should see at least once or twice.

"The Morals of Marcus" (At the Grand.) Three famous plays, with Tallaferra, Marie Dora and Beulah Poynter, are scheduled to appear in motion pictures at the Grand this week. On Monday and Tuesday Marie Dora takes the leading role in the "Squid's Dream," "The Morals of Marcus" taken from William J. Locke's book. On Wednesday and Thursday Beulah Poynter takes the leading role in "Friday and Saturday Edith Tallaferra will be seen in a new Lasky picture entitled "The Morals of Marcus."

South Carolina Invites Bryan. Columbia, S. C., January 18.—The South Carolina house of representatives tonight unanimously passed a resolution, introduced by W. R. Bradford, of York, inviting William J. Bryan, secretary of state, to address the house Thursday.

Robbers Surprised Trying to Rob Store and Put to Flight

A gang of daring robbers was flushed in the act of burglarizing a downtown clothing store last night by Policemen McGahee and Collins, who put the robbers to flight by firing four shots at them. It is believed one was wounded.

The three robbers, who are believed to be negroes, had sawed the iron bars of a rear window of the store of E. A. Blondheim, 45 West Mitchell street, and had taken from the store about \$300 worth of ladies' clothing, furs and kid gloves, when the policemen arrived.

The police had gone into the alley back of the Blondheim store and saw the clothes and furs heaped in a pile. They hid themselves in the shadows of a building, hoping to capture the thieves.

The thieves made a sudden dash for liberty when realizing they were spotted by the police.

Haiti Revolution Spreads. Washington, January 18.—The latest revolution in Haiti is spreading rapidly, according to official advices received at the state department. General Gilliam is personally leading the revolutionary forces, which have swept all before them from Cape Haitien to Gonaives.

\$144,000 INCOME TAX PAID BY HARKNESS

San Francisco, January 18.—An income tax of \$144,000, said to have been one of the largest paid by the government, was turned in by L. V. Harkness, early associate of John D. Rockefeller, who died yesterday at the ranch of his son-in-law, Dr. A. King Macomber, near Hollister, Cal. He was in California when the income tax was instituted, and the statement he filed showed the value of his holdings to be between \$89,000,000 and \$100,000,000.

Mr. Harkness' hobby was fine horses and cattle, which he bred at his home place, Walnut Hill farm, near Lexington, Ky. One of his choicest herds recently was brought out and placed on the Macomber ranch, where the aged millionaire passed the last six weeks of his life.

GENERAL SEARCH MADE FOR MISSING ALABAMIAN. Mobile, Ala., January 18.—A general search is being made for C. C. Green, a wealthy and prominent resident of Huntsville, Ala., who mysteriously disappeared from the Louisville and Nashville depot in this city Monday, January 11, while en route from Waynesboro, Miss., to Decatur, Ala. Although there is no record of his having purchased a ticket to Decatur, his son, Russell Green, of Waynesboro, Miss., has furnished the police of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana descriptions and offers of reward.

FAMOUS FOR HER HAIR

Actress Tells How to Obtain It. Madame Rose, the well-known actress who played on one of the leading vaudeville circuits the past winter and who is especially noted for her long, beautiful hair, in a recent interview in Chicago made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can promote the growth of their hair and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe which they can mix at home. To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Apply to the scalp two or three times a week with the finger tips. This is not only the finest hair grower I have ever known, but it prevents the hair from falling out, removes dandruff and scalp humors, darkens streaked, faded gray hair and makes it soft and glossy. The ingredients can be purchased at any drug store at very little cost."

HOTEL GOTHAM. A Hotel of refined elegance, located in New York's social centre. Easily accessible to theatre and shopping districts. Single rooms (day and night) \$2.50, \$3.50. Double rooms with bath \$4.50, \$5.50. Double rooms with bath \$5.50, \$6.50. Wetherbee & Wood. Fifth Ave & Fifty-fifth St. NEW YORK CITY.

Public Confidence. is a valued asset of this Bank. It has been won through the safe methods and conservative principles of the Bank, together with the character and standing of its officers and trustees, which is reflected in the reputation of the Bank. In all matters pertaining to business this Bank is "at your service." 100% Safety. 4% ON SAVINGS. Central Bank & Trust Corporation. CANDLEY BUILDING, ATLANTA. BRANCH BANK CORNER MITCHELL & FORSYTH STS.

TRIPOD PAINT CO. Can supply all our products from factory and warehouse. Full Line Paints, Stains and Varnishes. Temporary Office 302 Foote & Davies Building. Main 4710. Atlanta 406. Factory and Warehouse 169 South Forsyth Street.

HAVE YOUR MEALS ON TIME. "More in the cooking than in the cook." Go to the table with a smile on your face. Meals on time—cooked a turn—just right. This Range will be a delight in every home, because it more than heats. And there's no stifling heat in a Princess kitchen. ALLEN'S PRINCESS COPPER-BEARING IRON RANGES. Are made of copper-bearing iron. They last longer. Maintain even temperature. You know how things will look before the oven door is opened. They retain heat and use less fuel. Reservoir joins the fire box, instant hot water. Write for our little booklet describing the pipe behind the warming closet, the tripple bottom, the even cooking, heat regulation, even penetration and other patented points found only in a PRINCESS. "Ask the cook." If your dealer hasn't a Princess, write us. Allen Manufacturing Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company. ATLANTA NEW YORK PARIS. Enter---The New Embroideries. The Initial Display Brings Into Deserved Prominence the Ideas New Right Now. "Did you ever see such a sheer fabric?" She stopped, in passing, to exclaim over one of the new embroidery flouncings of mousseline de soie. She struck the very keynote of the display, the initial display of the season, arranged for today. The new embroideries are exquisitely sheer and fine in fabric, and, as if to exaggerate this, sheerness, have patterns that seem more the work of nature, as it traces the frost on a window, than they do the work of big, heavy, hand-loom machines. We speak of The New Flouncings, The New Allovers, The New Edges, The New Insertions, The New Beadings. All so very fine; all so very dainty; all so very novel. Surely here is a display worthy of the interest of every woman, and that right now. For there is no telling when any more such embroideries will be brought to America. Fact is, very few stores have any such right now. The Flouncings—Not so wide as in former seasons. This year 12 to 27 inches wide, to be used, indeed, as flouncings. Aero Cloths, Organdies, Mousselines de Soie, Georgette Crepes, Voiles, in white, cream and ecru, embroidered in white and colors. Shadow embroidery, the very finest French patterns, filed edged; Chenille worked on (in colors) by hand, and rarely beautiful flat Venise edges. DISTINCTIVE NOVELTIES are the narrow CIRCULAR FLOUNCINGS of aero cloth; French and shadow embroidery and edged with flat Venise, and the aero cloth flouncings with piquet edges in colors. Certain Corsets and Brassieres Have Their Prices Halved. In the course of the Clearaway comes the time when certain corsets must be done with—so here—Front-Lace Corsets at Half Price. Were \$6.50 and \$7.50, at \$3.50. Were \$10.00, at \$5.00. Were \$8.50, at \$4.25. Were \$12.00, at \$6.00. Were \$14.50 and \$15.00, at \$7.50. Splendid corsets that have all the smartness of design and richness of material that one of the master-makers of America could evolve. Although it is a clearaway with us also, it will serve as an opportunity to introduce front-lace corsets to those who do not know their comfort and satisfaction. Medium and low busts, long skirts—of beautiful damasks, sturdy coutils and the soft, velvety suedines. Models for every figure, though possibly not every size in every model. The January Sale of Linens Goes Forward. The notable thing about the Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. Sale of Linens is its breadth and scope—which is another way of saying its helpfulness. With Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damasks, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels and Bedspreads all marked at good, genuine reductions; it offers the housekeeper an opportunity to provide these necessities at fine savings. Let's see what it does in one line, typical of all—Bedspreads. Size Was Now 11-4 Crochet Spreads, 4-ply \$1.65 \$1.25 12-4 Crochet Spreads, 4-ply 2.75 2.25 12-4 Crochet Spreads, scalloped, cut corners 2.50 2.00 12-4 Satin Spreads, scalloped, cut corners, Marseilles 3.75 2.75 13-4 Satin Spreads, scalloped, cut corners, Marseilles 4.50 3.50 13-4 Satin Spreads, scalloped, cut corners, Marseilles 5.00 4.00 10-4 Satin Spreads, Marseilles, hemmed \$3.00 \$2.00 Clearing of Hand Bags and Party Cases. Prices are so fractional there is no way of expressing just what your savings will be—but read the way we have gone into this clearaway—The Hand Bags \$10.00 Black Crepe Seal Bag, envelope shape \$5.00 6.50 Bags, silk and leather 3.00 6.00 Black Silk Moire 2.50 5.00 Bags of silk, tapestry and leather, in all colors \$2.00 and 2.50 3.50 Bags of colored silk and leather 1.50 3.00 Bags of Morocco leather, in tan, blue and black 1.50 Party Cases All sizes and all colors of leather. \$5.00 to \$7.50 Party Cases at \$1.50 to \$3.00 6.50 to 10.00 Party Cases at 2.50 to 3.50 8.50 to 15.00 Party Cases at 2.50 to 5.00 Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

THE CONSTITUTION

Established 1864. THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER. Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly. CLARK HOWELL, Editor and General 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, 5c.

ATLANTA, GA., January 19, 1915. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: By Mail in the United States and Mexico. (Payable invariably in advance.) 12 mo. 12 mo. Daily and Sunday... 50c \$3.25 \$6.00 Daily... 50c 2.25 4.00 Sunday... 1.25 2.00 Tri-Weekly... 1.00 1.00

In Atlanta, 55 cents per month or 12 cents per week. Outside of Atlanta, 60 cents per month or 12 cents per week. J. R. HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Manager for all territory outside Atlanta.

The address of the Washington Bureau is No. 1727 S. Street, N. W., Mr. John Corrigan, Jr., staff correspondent, in charge.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New York city by 2 p. m. the day after issue. It can be had at Klotz's, 10 Broadway, and Forty-second street (Times building corner), Thirty-eighth street and Broadway and Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.

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

A MINORITY VIEW.

The Constitution cheerfully gives space to a communication today from R. C. Patterson, of Atlanta, who takes issue with an editorial published Sunday, in which we heartily concurred in the premise laid down in an interview with former Chairman Humphrey, of the finance committee, that Atlanta's present fiscal policy meant ultimate stagnation.

Mr. Patterson pointed out that no progressive city followed the Atlanta plan of making current income cover increasing cost of maintenance and permanent improvements also. He gave it as his expert opinion that unless Atlanta's credit, in the form of a bond issue, soon was used to rehabilitate municipal facilities the city would pay the penalty in stagnation.

But Mr. Patterson's views, when analyzed, are really a stronger argument against Atlanta's fiscal policy than those of Mr. Humphrey, which is saying much.

Mr. Patterson objects chiefly because he believes that the \$165,000 the finance committee has apportioned the Lakewood fair, and increases in teachers' salaries should, in these hard times, be spent upon improvements, thus lessening the need of a bond issue. He thinks, too, part of that money could be spent not only in erecting new schools, but in improving the sanitary department.

As to Mr. Patterson's other objection that the last bond issue did not take care of all municipal improvements for an indefinite period, it must be understood that in the past five years, covering the period of additions to the hospital under the new bond issue, Atlanta's population has increased nearly 30,000, according to the federal census estimates published yesterday in The Constitution. The enlarged hospital now finds it necessary to use corridors and nurses' quarters to accommodate the demand, and to work its staff overtime. Had enough money been given the hospital in the first place to put in enough pay wards, it might today be self-sustaining. That is one more argument against the close-listed policy of the city.

It was argued that increased revenues from the water system, and from improved streets, would add revenue to the city and enhance taxable values, making it easier to pay interest, and sinking fund. Not only did the last bond issue accomplish these two things, but it so increased taxable values as to give the city a bonding capacity now of \$7,000,000, with all debts paid, not to speak of increased revenue from these higher values. Is there any way around that argument?

Sewers were laid in undeveloped property because the city was growing and is now growing in these directions, and it is economy to lay sewers and mains and make other improvements before it is necessary to tear up sidewalks and dissect houses to do it. There was no secrecy, no "star-chamber" methods about the bond issue. It was blue-printed to the last detail. No city ever got more for its money than Atlanta got out of its last bond issue.

As to the Lakewood fair enterprise, the retail merchants of the city are virtually a unit behind it.

They agree that now is the psychological time to prepare for it, that its preparation will give work to idle men, that it will draw to Atlanta scores of thousands of visitors with money to spend. They view it as one of the best, "hard times" investments the city could make.

One of the increasing menaces to Atlanta's school system is the fact that it has been underpaying its teachers—but suppose, for the sake of argument, the teachers' salaries were left at the present danger level, and the Lakewood project smashed. The resulting \$190,000 would hardly build two school houses, and it would leave undone most of the other reforms Mr. Patterson admits demands attention.

Atlanta is what it is today because of the

systematic application of the adage: One for all and all for one. That is the "Atlanta spirit."

It is impossible for every citizen to have affairs administered according to his own likes and dislikes.

The thing to do is to ascertain what is best for the common good and act accordingly. If there is a difference of opinion it must be solved on a give-and-take basis—just as Atlanta has always done heretofore, just as it must do hereafter if it hopes to continue its unprecedented record of a half century.

THE MILLS COME IN!

Look at the cotton market quotations today!

On this basis the south's cotton crop—even at present prices—is worth about \$800,000,000.

What other section can show a similar resource, in just one crop, and good as gold at the bank on demand?

That signifies prosperity!

The New Orleans market report says: Mill takings for the week were unexpectedly large, Hester putting them at 439,000 bales, against only 398,000 a year ago. Northern mill takings were put at 95,000 bales, against 62,000 a year ago, thus indicating improvement in business in mill districts, which, hitherto, have done more or less complaining.

Mill takings, foreign and domestic, larger than a year ago, a normal year, before the crash and demoralization of the European war.

That means the tide has turned; that from now on cotton will flow outward in an increasing stream, gold southward in an increasing volume; that every channel of southern business will be beneficiary.

The prophecy of The Constitution, last fall, that 1915 would be an exceedingly prosperous year for the south is on the road to fulfillment!

LET IT ALONE.

Congress has done wisely in refusing to be drawn into the movement to make it illegal for the industries of this country to export so-called war materials to belligerent nations.

Legislation of this kind is fraught with all sorts of danger. We are doing nothing now that is not permitted by the international code and that every other country does not do under similar conditions. Our chief duty is to preserve strict commercial neutrality between all countries at war, and to that end we cannot exercise too scrupulous or continuous care.

Whenever we get to legislating against exportation of "war munitions" we are inviting trouble with our exportation of foodstuffs, clothing, hardware, cotton and what not—for the twilight zone between armament and ammunition and articles of warfare which very closely touch our varied industries is too vague to permit us to take the chance of penalizing our export trade, and, for the time being, of seriously menacing our foreign commerce.

Even Father should remember his birthday, and not be an exception to the rule. In a bulletin to the forgetful the United States Public Health Service says:

"Perhaps the easiest way to remember your age is to form some little rhyme or rhyme on your birth year. For instance: 'In eighteen hundred and ninety-seven Little Johnnie came from heaven. In eighteen hundred and eighty-two Baby Susie began to bloom.' Wherefore, let us not forget our birthdays, but let us strive to rhyme them somewhat better."

As He Understands It. This "civilized warfare" philosophy credited to Harvey Parsons:

"As we understand it, it is against the rules of 'civilized warfare' to shoot an enemy with a frazzled bullet, but quite the proper thing to do with a stick of dynamite, a kettle full of barbed wire and cracked glass, or chase him through a wire fence. There are other things about 'civilized warfare' that are hard to understand."

The Ites. Small space for resting. Bright day or dim. Time in a gallop. "Come racing with Him; And the river to climb. And the river to swim. But there's joy in the wild race forever!"

Might Have Been a Hard Coal. The optimistic philosophy of the Editor of The Stratford Star is unimpaired. One of his news items is that a wagon ran over one of his feet, but he is thankful that the wagon had only five tons of coke on it.

Winter's Word for It. Prayed Whither to go, with his armies of Snow. But he spoke through the blizzardly strife: "I'll hit the snow to go: A fine world to freeze to: I'm having the time of my life!"

Says the Town Oracle. Trouble has never succeeded in making a true-born fiddler mad enough to smash his fiddle over Trouble's hard head.

With His Banjo. When Life drums on his banjo. With an invitin' glance. He's nevermore a riddle— To the feller who can dance.

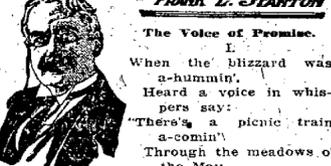
And, double-file or single. You'll have a merry day. If your pockets have a jingle. When his hat is passed for pay.

Batley's Bill-o'-Fare. Says George Batley, in The Houston Post: "Joseph Choate says luxury is playing hell with this country. We hope he is not alluding to the delicious corn bread, turnip greens and buttermilk that we get nearly every day."

Now Is the Time to Live. Our friend, the Bentztown Bard, is right in the New Year rush: "I cry for a wide impatience. I am mad with the slow-but-sure; Whatever life holds, get at it. To enjoy it—or endure."

Four Thousand Miles. (James A. Macdonald in The American Review of Reviews.) A thousand miles across the Great Lakes, a thousand miles across the open prairie, a thousand miles over a sea of mountains—four thousand miles where nation meets nation and sovereignty meets sovereignty, but a gun, never a sentinel on guard! Four thousand miles of civilized and Christianized internationalism—that is North America's greatest achievement.

JUST FROM GEORGIA



The Voice of Promise. When the blizzard was a-hummin', Heard a voice in whispers say: "There's a picnic train a-comin' Through the meadows of the May."

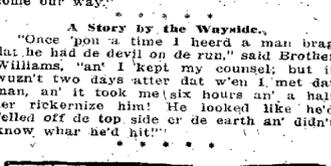
Where's a song of jubilation. Where the sky is gold an' blue. And your sweetheart at the station. An' she's kissed a rose for you."

Then I said to wintry weather: "You may blow your blighting best. But we'll get on hands-together From the golden east to west. Cheerless with your chill creation Life full soon will cease to be. For one rose is life's salvation, And Love's kissed a rose for me."

The Adventure of Prosperity. "Prosperity came under cover of darkness," says The Billville Banner, "and the Town Marshal, being like the rest of us, didn't recognize him and, finding him prowling about, ran him in, and next morning the Mayor gave him 30 days, and now that we've got him we'll keep him, and introduce him to all the folks that happen to come our way."

A Story by the Wayside. "Once 'pon a time I heard a man brag dat he had de devil on de run," said Brother Williams, "an' I kept my counsel; but it wasn't two days after dat when I met dat man, an' it took me six hours an' a half to rickernize him! He looked like he'd fello' off de top side or de earth an' didn't know whar he'd hit!"

GET OFF TH' STAGE - I'M COMIN' ON A'GAIN!



When the road is mighty rocky. (With no restin' place for a while) If you'll only catch the wagon You'll be sure to get a ride.

But Life's the see-saw riddle: When you're safe an' sound within, Wagon turns a corner, An' you tumble out ag'in!

But glory, halleluia! When you're o'er the Jasper Wall You'll tell the saints an' angels: "Twas a good road, after all!"

Your Birthday. Even Father should remember his birthday, and not be an exception to the rule. In a bulletin to the forgetful the United States Public Health Service says:

"Perhaps the easiest way to remember your age is to form some little rhyme or rhyme on your birth year. For instance: 'In eighteen hundred and ninety-seven Little Johnnie came from heaven. In eighteen hundred and eighty-two Baby Susie began to bloom.' Wherefore, let us not forget our birthdays, but let us strive to rhyme them somewhat better."

As He Understands It. This "civilized warfare" philosophy credited to Harvey Parsons:

"As we understand it, it is against the rules of 'civilized warfare' to shoot an enemy with a frazzled bullet, but quite the proper thing to do with a stick of dynamite, a kettle full of barbed wire and cracked glass, or chase him through a wire fence. There are other things about 'civilized warfare' that are hard to understand."

The Ites. Small space for resting. Bright day or dim. Time in a gallop. "Come racing with Him; And the river to climb. And the river to swim. But there's joy in the wild race forever!"

Might Have Been a Hard Coal. The optimistic philosophy of the Editor of The Stratford Star is unimpaired. One of his news items is that a wagon ran over one of his feet, but he is thankful that the wagon had only five tons of coke on it.

Winter's Word for It. Prayed Whither to go, with his armies of Snow. But he spoke through the blizzardly strife: "I'll hit the snow to go: A fine world to freeze to: I'm having the time of my life!"

Says the Town Oracle. Trouble has never succeeded in making a true-born fiddler mad enough to smash his fiddle over Trouble's hard head.

With His Banjo. When Life drums on his banjo. With an invitin' glance. He's nevermore a riddle— To the feller who can dance.

And, double-file or single. You'll have a merry day. If your pockets have a jingle. When his hat is passed for pay.

Batley's Bill-o'-Fare. Says George Batley, in The Houston Post: "Joseph Choate says luxury is playing hell with this country. We hope he is not alluding to the delicious corn bread, turnip greens and buttermilk that we get nearly every day."

Now Is the Time to Live. Our friend, the Bentztown Bard, is right in the New Year rush: "I cry for a wide impatience. I am mad with the slow-but-sure; Whatever life holds, get at it. To enjoy it—or endure."

Four Thousand Miles. (James A. Macdonald in The American Review of Reviews.) A thousand miles across the Great Lakes, a thousand miles across the open prairie, a thousand miles over a sea of mountains—four thousand miles where nation meets nation and sovereignty meets sovereignty, but a gun, never a sentinel on guard! Four thousand miles of civilized and Christianized internationalism—that is North America's greatest achievement.

Opposes Bond Issue And Takes Issue With Ex-Chairman Humphrey

Editor, Constitution: Your editorial of today on city's finances, based on card of Mr. W. G. Humphrey, ex-chairman of finance committee of council, contains nothing not heretofore "fed" to the taxpayers of Atlanta, when parties interested desired to foist a bond issue on the city.

The "glee" of "let future citizens help bear the burden of permanent improvements" was made when the Hemphill avenue and river reservoirs and pumping stations were desired. Likewise, four or five years ago when the bonds for sewer, water, hospital and schools were asked and voted for.

At both the times stated the "vote-catching" arguments were used that with the money thus obtained the regular revenue would cover the municipal need for years and years to come. The fallacy of such arguments was shown in both instances, and especially as to the last issue of bonds, since before the money derived therefrom was spent another election was called for a further issue for Grady hospital and other things. But the taxpayers had evidently awakened to the fact that they were being "exploited," as they voted the proposed issue down, as they voted the regular revenue up.

Another three million dollar issue of bonds, for if the city of Atlanta has \$75,000 to give to a fair and \$90,000 for increase in salaries of employees, the finances of the city can not be in such a desperate state as it is attempted to make the public believe.

It would seem that before the city council threw away \$165,000 of the taxpayers' money on the two items above, they would first take care of the crying needs of property equipping the sanitary department, not to mention the school building, if not building at least one school building with a part of the \$165,000; especially since labor and materials are now so cheap, if the statements of the press in reference to these commodities are true.

The best of education has been, for a year, crying for funds solely for the purpose of putting the present school buildings in a sanitary condition, but the council, or its finance committee, have been unable to find any sum for this purpose.

It is one thing for the city used for school purposes, of my own knowledge, is in such a dilapidated condition that you, Mr. Editor, would not permit your blooded horse or cattle to be housed in, yet the future men and women of Atlanta are forced to occupy the same for the purpose of getting an education and fitting them for life and good citizenship, notwithstanding the constant menace to them of disease and possible death by reason of the unsanitary conditions of the school buildings.

Sanitary Department. In the face of this, the finance committee calmly and deliberately set aside \$75,000 for an exposition, and cuts off all appropriations for schools, except \$30,000 for raises salaries of teachers, and this at a time when every salaried taxpayer in the city is glad to hold his position at old salary, without the effrontery to ask for or expect a raise. This \$165,000, which would be far better advanced to the city and benefit, health and future of its people whose taxes make this fund possible, by repairing present school buildings and buying sufficient equipment to enable the sanitary department to remove garbage at fairly decent rates, the sanitary equipment of Atlanta is a joke, and one that a city one-third its size should be ashamed to possess.

As an act of astuteness the extending of the city limits a few years since to take in the vacant lands of DeKalb county, has never been surpassed, thereby increasing the area of the corporate limits of a city of 200,000 souls to practically that of Philadelphia, a city of approximately 1,000,000 people.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the city officials give to the people for casting away \$165,000 of such funds for things not absolutely necessary, such as expositions and increasing salaries, instead of doing what they were elected to spend the taxpayers' money for things they were meant to be expended for, sanitation, decent schools, efficient fire and police protection?

If they persist in spending this \$165,000 as they have done, it is evident to every fair-minded citizen that what Atlanta most needs is not a bond issue, but officials who will see that the citizens' money is used for needs that are real and paramount to every taxpayer and parent whose children are in the present-day marketplace.

Not Opposed For Se. Certainly there is no advantage flowing to the citizens of Atlanta from a fair proposition this fall, or for several years, that could in any way compensate them for the loss of the things they really need. If the gentlemen who are applying for a charter for the fair wish to take a personal venture on an exposition, let them do so on their own private means, of which they have ample so to do.

Am frank to say that I, as a citizen and taxpayer of Atlanta for many years, and one who votes as conscientiously as he's told is proper, was one of the "insignificant organized minority" which defeated the last attempted bond issue. And so long as the city fathers see fit to throw away the money of its citizens on fairs, raising employees at such times as the city needs other things not absolutely necessary or essential to the city executing its proper functions, it is my intention, and I suspect of many other of the "insignificant organized minority," to vote and speak against any proposed issue of bonds. Not that I am opposed to bond issues, but for the many reasons stated herein.

Asking that you give this communication as much publicity as that of Mr. Humphrey, since the press, as before, is supposed to be fair and give both sides any question, and let the people decide, I am,

R. C. PATTERSON.

Their Great Schemes.

(From The Youngstown Telegram.) A local couple recently married, he upon a scheme for saving that they figured was just about right. Each month they would save a certain sum each day. The first day one cent, the second day two cents, third day four cents, and so on, until the amount to be doubled until the end of thirty days. By that time they would have a tidy sum laid away.

Before starting the husband figured out just how much would be accumulated in this way. After he had done so he found the amount to be something like \$5,300,000, so after considering the matter they decided that \$1 a week would be about their speed.

ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON ON LONGER SCHOOL HOURS HERE

Opposes Longer Hours As Harmful and Needless. As Healthy and Wise.

Editor Constitution: Referring to the question of "Longer School Hours," I believe your editorials, rather than the position of the president of the board of education, voice the sentiment of this community.

Let us consider the reasons given by President Quinn in favor of the change. The first reason he gives is "The absolute necessity for eliminating practically all home study." This "necessity" is by no means admitted by all educators. Opinions vary widely on the subject. In the last number of "Science" there is a thoughtful article by Professor John W. James, deprecating the adoption of such fads for our secondary schools. The remedy now seems to be swinging away from the idea. I fail to see how the influence of "the home-circle" is strengthened by taking children out of the home and away from the control of the parents for a longer time. The natural result would seem to be in the other direction.

The second argument is that time must be made in the school session for "domestic science," "manual training," "vocational" and other subjects, but must be handled with discretion, else we risk making a "Jack-of-all-trades" of the child. The present experience of double sessions shows that by recent methods of teaching, the same amount of work is being accomplished between the hours of 8:30 and noon. It would seem that all that is desirable could be done by 2 o'clock.

In answer to the third reason given, I submit it is better for the physical development of the child to have a light lunch at recess and eat dinner at 2:30, as per the present hours, than to be rushed to get home, have a cold and get back to school in an hour. For many of the children it would mean only a cold lunch and the postponement of a hot meal at home till after 4 o'clock. For those who could get home to dinner at four times a week, a meal taken in the midst of the stress of school discipline, which looms large to the young mind. How much better, for the digestion, to postpone the meal till the strenuous school work is over, and eat the meal more cheerfully at rest. All parents know what it means to get a child its breakfast and off to school. Do we want the experience repeated, under worse conditions, at dinner?

The fourth reason, as I understand it, is that the parents are dissatisfied with the query, are the schools here for the children, or are the children here to keep the "school plants" busy?

The fifth reason implies that the time spent in school is the only time that counts for the school work. The teachers know better concerning their own work as well as that of the child.

Parental Influence. The sixth reason is based on the idea—which, indeed, is the whole argument—that the child is better off under the care of the school organization than if left under control of the parents. While the Atlanta public appreciates fully the splendid work of the schools, I do not think they are ready to turn their children over to the schools for practically the entire hours they are awake.

The proposed system is in use in a number of cities. It has been tried and abandoned in a number of others. It should, therefore, rank as an experiment. This city can well afford to delay its serious consideration until its advantages are more clearly established.

It should not be overlooked that some children live too far from school to go home to dinner in the time allowed. Many are too far to get home in time to eat a meal. The carfare involved in the extra trip means 50 cents per week, or about \$20 a school year.

I concur heartily in the tribute President Quinn pays to the teachers in saying that the superintendent of the city schools, if elected, by what is best for the children. As experts on one phase of the question they are well qualified to speak. If their opinion, in accordance with the expressed views of the board, could be obtained it should have great weight.

I am pleased to know that no such radical step is to be enforced immediately, and trust such a wise government will cause its indefinite postponement.

R. M. WALKER, 1271 Peachtree Street.

See Danger in It.

Editor Constitution: I wish to say you are eminently correct in your position in opposition to keeping children in school "all day."

It not only deprives them of outdoor exercise, but it develops a hatred of books and study which they never get over. In my long experience in school work as teacher and superintendent of the school I always maintained that few hours in school and intense effort during that time, would give the best results. It is expecting of children what grown people cannot endure.

Such a consideration is, it is too much to expect of teachers. It means complete exhaustion of nerve force; therefore, aside from breaking down your teachers, the plan does not benefit the children, the most good, and keeps them from doing their best work.

It is a misbegotten school board is depriving Georgia of much of her highest genius and great talent, as there are many of our best minds who are being lost because of the oppression. Your effort deserves success.

W. H. WALL, Milledgeville, Ga., January 15, 1915.

AS TO CHILD LABOR

Editor Constitution: There appeared a most excellent article from the pen of Miss Emma Dooly in Sunday's Constitution on the vital and ever interesting question of "Child Slavery in Georgia." Mention was made of the fact that no one has taken exception to the statement of Professor W. G. Merry, superintendent of Fulton county schools, and chairman of the special child labor commission, when he recently said in print, "I have become convinced that the farmer is as great, or greater, offender against the rights of childhood as is the owner of mills and factories."

Professor Merry was never more wrong in all his life, and I believe if such a statement remains unchallenged much harm might come from it. For occupying the position that he does his views will be used as a means to entice the city, those indifferent parents who, while living on the farm, are awaiting for just such encouragement to bring their children to work in factories and cotton mills. In many instances their own consent means a slight, but that present consent means that their children in the workshops of large cities.

Life on the farm is under the wide space of the blue canopy of heaven. It is work of a physical nature that is beneficial. It is not only the work of the hands, but the work of the living things can be heard, where the music of rippling waters greets the ear, where all the beauties and wonders of nature, season in and season out, live and stand as evidence of the goodness, the wisdom and beneficence of the Deity.

It is the green fields, the freedom of the woods, the opportunities and extensiveness for childhood play that makes the qualities of pure manhood that is characteristic of those reared on the farm.

But what of the little child in the factory? They see nothing except the inanimate, dull object before them, they hear nothing for the monotonous roar of the machinery drowns every sound. They do not think they do not think, memory is dead, and all hope and ambition are extinguished by this never-ceasing day in and day out drudgery. All day long they work without the friendship of a living being. There is no opportunity in these lint-laden, poorly ventilated factories, there is no view of nature that charms the vision to help to dissipate the unremitting monotony; there is

Editor Constitution: As a regular reader of The Constitution, and, therefore, a person whose editing I fully appreciate, I must take issue with the one devoted to the question of a possible change in Atlanta's school hours, under the caption: "Speaking of Child Labor" in Thursday's paper. As Editor Rabb would have me say: "I have felt obliged to have my say." Furthermore, as a product of the 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. system, and the daughter of a teacher who spent forty years in the school room, a few observations from me may be of out of place, but I think they are worth making.

Let me picture the two situations as I know and see them. Under the present regime school is assembled at 8:30 a. m. and the entire time from that hour until tap of bell for dismissal is practically devoted to drills, exercises, discipline and recitations, principally recitations, with, of course, the usual recess periods during the forenoon. Repeated inquiries have failed to locate a time when the child is at school for study; the consequence is it must be done at home.

It is always 2:30 p. m., more often 3 p. m., before home is reached and food secured, and long it is a long wait for the child, the blessed growing bodies, from an early breakfast to a late dinner, the result usually is an overloaded stomach, inertia and general sluggishness. Application to books is then out of the question, the child's natural curiosity—where, when and how do they (the children) study?

Sometimes in the morning, if the mother is energetic and the household machinery is in good order, the child may be allowed to study in the evening in a room that serves as a dining, living and even sleeping place. The light at any angle but the correct one; an open fire, with one lump of coal, doing its duty, and the child, almost the youngest; a wrestling match between the next set of family steps, and the heads of the house seated around the fire, incidentally catching most of the heat, and rebelling against the noise of the day, and the child, such surroundings and conditions that all too large a percentage of our children are compelled to concentrate, to reason, to memorize, to educate—in other words, to study, by the present system, in the Atlanta schools. And, furthermore, no great stretch of imagination is required to realize at least in part just what our teachers are daily confronted with in the way of poorly prepared lessons.

As an interesting example, I asked a bright boy in one of the schools not long since what he was doing in arithmetic. His reply was that they were studying longitude and time, and my query as to the subject and understood it, his answer was "I like longitude all right and understand it, but I can't exactly figure out time." A few days later I wanted to know if the subject had been mentioned in the Atlanta school, he exclaimed: "Oh, we've done passed that."

Now for a bit of the other system. School assembled at 8:30 a. m., as now, with, possibly much the same opening exercise, drills, and recitations, but the child, besides, those mental gymnastics in arithmetic when the children added, divided, subtracted, multiplied at the snap of the teacher's word, there was the Friday afternoon spelling book, the light of the light of the fashion now to know how to spell correctly, and it was no small feather in one's cap to be able to spell down the school.

Order of the Day. The order of the day was so arranged as to give all needed time for instruction as well as for quiet reflection and recitation of each and every branch taught, and to be obliged to take home one's books for further study indicated a subnormal condition of mind.

The gist of the whole matter is, there was time; sufficient time for both pupil and teacher to accomplish the day's program without that severe tension due to over-crowding of the mind in too limited space.

With comfortable desks, the light of day rather than flickering gas jets, and everyone in the room quietly giving attention to the task in hand—the atmosphere created by such an ensemble must assuredly be conducive to the best results.

That lengthened hours, regulated by common sense and good judgment has not and will not starve, stunt, nor sicken the body, mind or soul, I need only cite you to the splendid work of the men who have passed the half century mark of life, many of whom (it would probably surprise you to know just how many of our hale, hearty, alert elderly people) spent long hours daily during varying terms of years, without the slightest mental or physical well-being, and to be waned time for them to study and be instructed. Not quite from Missouri, yet as a native hoosier, a transplanted yankee and an adopted Georgian, I would likewise require a great deal of showing to believe that the pellet form of educating is the more desirable one.

With all due respect for the powers addressed, I remain, as ever, your obedient servant, (MISS) HARRIET SIMPSON MARTIN, Atlanta, Ga.

Brought Up That Way.

Editor Constitution: I have followed with a great deal of interest the editorial in your paper about the proposed change of time in our public schools.

Allow me to tell you what I have learned about it from actual experience as a boy in Denmark. In the school which I attended the hours were divided as follows: From 8 to 12, recitations; from 12 to 2, dinner and recreation; from 2 to 3, study under teacher's supervision; from 3 to 5, recitations, and the rest of the day study of next day's lessons and recreation!

At 12 we were quite tired of the close confinement, and very hungry; at 10 in the evening we were tired enough to enjoy a good night's rest. We were, in a word, happy and healthy lot of boys. No one complained of being overworked, and sickness was almost unknown.

Believe me a fair average sample of the arrangement of school hours on the continent of

"ABSENTEE CONTROL" OVER GREAT INDUSTRIES

Is Assailed Before Commission. Rockefeller-Carnegie Foundations Probed.

New York, January 18.—Samuel Untermyer, of New York, who was counsel to the committee which investigated the so-called money trust, and Roger W. Babson, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., testified today at the opening session of the federal industrial relations commission's investigation into the country's philanthropic organizations, namely: The Rockefeller, Carnegie, Sage, Cleveland (Ohio) and Baron De Hirsch foundations.

Absentee Control Attacked.

Both witnesses assailed the "absentee control" exercised by many of the country's leading industries, as not only unfair to the workers, but usually contrary to good business practice.

Mr. Untermyer asserted that while philanthropic foundations were able managers, laws governing them should be revised. He advocated federal charters, limitation as to size of representation and the right of trustees when the present trustees begin to retire and a prohibition against the accumulation of income.

SYRIAN UNDER SPELL OF MYSTERIOUS COMA

S. Saba, a young Syrian, placed under a hypnotic spell three weeks ago at Tupelo, Miss., has failed to regain his normal consciousness to date, and is now at the home of a relative in Atlanta. Demetrious E. Nour, a Peters street merchant.

MRS. PAXON'S MOTHER DIES IN MIAMI, FLA.

Mrs. John T. Paddy, mother of Mrs. Frederic J. Paxon, died suddenly Sunday morning at her home in Miami, Fla. Mrs. Paddy had just returned from New York city, where she visited her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Douglas. She had been cold and complicated following.

COCA-COLA BOTTLERS MEET HERE WEDNESDAY

The annual convention of Coca-Cola bottlers will be held Wednesday and Thursday at the Piedmont hotel, when over 400 delegates from all over the country will gather in Atlanta.

Naturalization Hearings.

On February 1 naturalization hearings will be held for twenty-five aliens in the United States district court. This matter has been postponed a week while Judge Newcomb holds court in Columbus. An official of the immigration bureau will put the questions.

Diamonds Bought Properly Are Gift Investments

First grade Diamonds have increased in value 175 per cent in the past ten years. This average yearly increase of 17 1/2 per cent occurred through the old law of supply and demand. The regular increase occurred through the panic years when every other property depreciated in value.

YOUNG SUICIDE RESTS IN OAKLAND CEMETERY

Nathan A. Gordon, the young mute found dead in a room of the Williams hotel Saturday night, a suicide, was



NATHAN GORDON.

buried Monday morning at Oakland cemetery. The funeral services were held at the undertaking chapel of Greenleaf & Bond.

Hotel Is Investigated Following the Arrest Of Mrs. Jack Mashburn

Mrs. Jack Mashburn, the beautiful 18-year-old West Point girl, who about a year ago accused her husband of "kaleidoscope" crime, by deserting a wealthy husband for the vaudeville stage, and later marrying Jack Mashburn, Forsyth stage electrician, without divorcing from her first mate, was bumped into the limelight again.

She is now under arrest at police barracks. She was arrested Monday afternoon at the investigation of Mrs. Helen Kaesser, wife of W. C. Kaesser, manager of the Edgewood hotel, 104 Edgewood avenue, who alleges that the young woman gave her a severe "tongue lashing."

PROBE THE OWNERSHIP OF KEFER AUTOMOBILE

A big Lozier automobile that has been in the hands of the sheriff since the spring of 1914 was the center of a hanging over the sensational domestic troubles of Mr. and Mrs. David E. Kefer, The Dover street, was brought by Mr. Kefer, was arrested in Judge Pennington's division superior court on Monday, however, when it developed that Jack Macey, son of Mrs. Kefer, and the driver of the automobile, was pointed as guardian of the automobile and boy until young Macey reaches the majority.

HIGH COURT UPHOLDS DECISION IN SAVANNAH

The state supreme court on Monday handed down a decision affirming the judgment of Judge W. G. Charlton, of Chatham superior court, in fining several defendants \$200 or twenty days in jail for contempt of court in failing to obey writs from the superior court abating them as nuisances under the state "blind tiger" law. All the defendants were fined \$200 and they are as follows: J. Wood, 314 West Broad street; J. D. & L. Weitz, 401-03 West Broad street; and Wm. G. Elliott, 342 West Broad street.

APPOINTMENT OF WEST APPROVED BY COUNCIL

B. G. West, chief clerk in the comptroller's department, was reappointed by City Comptroller Goldsmith, Monday morning, and council approved the appointment unanimously at its afternoon session.

Mr. West has been connected with the comptroller's department for more than four years. He was appointed chief clerk in 1910. He is one of the most valuable members of the city's official family. There is not an affair connected with the city government that he is not intimately acquainted with, and he has the financial affairs of the city at his finger tips at all times.

DAIRY WAS TOO DRY TO SUIT JOE SCHMIDT

"Milk is a good drink, your honor, but it is a drink for babies," said Joe Schmidt to Recorder George E. Johnson in court yesterday, and the appointment unanimously at its afternoon session.

FRANK MOTION ON U. S. COURT DOCKET

The motion of the Leo M. Frank possession of the evidence bearing on the habeas corpus appeal to the United States supreme court was docketed yesterday, and it is probable that Attorney General W. D. Clegg will go to Washington next Monday.

BREAK GROUND TODAY FOR BIG TABERNACLE

Building for Chapman-Alexander Services Will Seat Six Thousand People.

Construction work will begin today on the big temporary tabernacle that will be erected on Peachtree street, near Ellis, to house the crowds that will attend the Chapman-Alexander revival services. The campaign will open on February 14 and continue through four weeks under the direction of J. Wilbur Chapman and Charles M. Alexander.

City council on Monday granted the necessary permit for the beginning of work, and the first sod will be turned Tuesday in the presence of Dr. Marion Mohr, will chairmen of other members of the executive committee in charge of the meetings. The work will be hurried so that everything will be in readiness for the formal opening of the tabernacle will be 100 feet long and 200 feet wide, and will seat between 5,000 and 6,000 persons. It will be well heated and lighted.

FRIARS MEET TONIGHT AT THE ANSLY HOTEL

This afternoon at 5 o'clock sharp, in the private dining room of Hotel Ansley, will be held the meeting of the Rev. D. H. Ogden being host. The Rev. Professor Hugh Black, the distinguished Scotch theologian and writer, now a resident of New York city, has accepted the invitation to give the address with them, and at the close will speak informally.

HADEN BOOSTS GEORGIA FOR CATTLE RAISING

C. J. Haden, president of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, stated Monday that the meat market in this country is a crisis in the United States, but he believed that this would be greatly avoided because of the quantity of acres in Georgia which would make ideal cattle-raising lands.

In reference to the present price of meat, Mr. Haden said that this commodity would soon be beyond the reach of a poor man and luxury for most people. He quoted J. O. Rutherford, president of the Georgia Live Stock Association, as stating that the western meat market during the last year, Mr. Haden said that there were approximately 5,000,000 acres of land in Georgia which could be used for excellent pasturage for beef cattle.

FEES AND SALARIES IN MUTUAL LIFE CASE

Rome, Ga., January 18.—(Special).—The affairs of the State Mutual Life Insurance Co. are now in the hands of State Insurance Commissioner Wright. The order of Judge W. E. Boynton of the superior court, relating to the disposition of the case, also fixed certain fees. Salaries for employees of the company were ordered as follows: Former president, J. W. Maddox, \$4,375; former treasurer, E. D. Winters, \$3,000; former medical director, J. W. Curry, \$1,083. Attorneys' fees were represented by the plaintiff and defendant in the recent action were placed at \$10,000 for each side. Maddox & Doyal, of Rome, for the plaintiff, and the defendant, each \$5,000; attorneys for plaintiff received the same amount, divided among W. M. Harris, E. B. Fields, J. M. Farley and J. L. Moore. Officers: W. P. Wilson, president; Dr. R. J. Arnold, vice president; J. O. Rutherford, secretary; and J. C. Rutherford, cashier.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

In stress and trouble the women of a nation are always to be counted upon. In Serbia the women went to the front with muskets in their hands, they were as strong and brave as the men on the firing line. In this country few of our women escape the wearying troubles peculiar to their sex.

NO CHARGE FOR THIS GRAND HOME MEDICAL BOOK

Every home should have one. Every man and woman who isn't afraid to read a book should have one. It is the only book anyone can understand, it should be read today for a revised copy of "The People's Book of Health" by Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Holy, Buffalo, N. Y. This is a large cloth bound book of 108 pages, 3 inches long, 5 inches wide, thick, brimful of knowledge not found in ordinary books, sent postpaid to any reader who will send this clipping with 20 cents.

To Wilmington, N. C., VIA

Georgia Railroad and Atlantic Coast Line. Only through sleeping car service Atlanta to Wilmington, N. C. Leave Atlanta 8:45 p. m., arrive Wilmington 12:50 p. m.

PLANT ALFALFA CROPS SOLUTION OF PROBLEM

Papers Read and Addresses Made at the First Day of Athens Convention.

Athens, Ga., January 18.—(Special).—Turning the old fields of Georgia into seven-crops-a-year alfalfa and then turning beef and dairy herds into the old fields for profit to offset the uncertainty in Athens for two days of practical discussions, Joseph Wing, of the Woodland farms, at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was the leading speaker of the afternoon and many from town and country round about came as visitors to meet with the association to hear Wing.

Another of the principal speakers of the day was Dr. Tait Butler, of Memphis, who spoke of the need of proper feed to make of good breeding live stock a business success. Atlanta furnished several of the leading men of the program of today's sessions of the association. Dr. Soule's welcome address, Commissioner J. D. Price's response, the address of the president of the association, Captain C. W. Parker, of Elberton, L. W. Jarman, of Enterprise, Col., vice president, and Professors Pike and Howell, of the State college, were on the program.

HALL SUPERIOR COURT STARTS A BUSY SESSION

Gainesville, Ga., January 18.—(Special).—Hall county superior court convened at this place this morning in session, the civil docket being called first, at the conclusion of which Judge Jones stated that all jail cases would be disposed of before the cases where the defendants are out on bond. There is one murder case to come up, that of Ad Cheek, colored, for the murder of another negro near this city a few months ago at a hot dog supper.

Hampton Bank Dividend.

Hampton, Ga., January 18.—(Special).—The stockholders of the Bank of Hampton met in annual session Monday and paid a cash dividend of 12 per cent. The following were elected directors: W. P. Wilson, A. J. Henderson, Dr. R. J. Arnold, E. B. Crawley, L. C. Forrest, W. M. Harris, E. B. Fields, J. M. Farley and J. L. Moore. Officers: W. P. Wilson, president; Dr. R. J. Arnold, vice president; and J. O. Rutherford, cashier.

Ocilla Bank Reopens.

Ocilla, Ga., January 18.—(Special).—The Citizens' bank, of Ocilla, which has been closed since the fire of October 22, 1914, has reopened its doors for business. It was chartered by the Georgia legislature in 1908, and since that time the financial strength of the institution has been materially strengthened, and which has enabled it to open under the most favorable circumstances.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN SOUTH GEORGIA; SWOLLEN STREAMS

Waycross, Ga., January 18.—(Special).—With a total rainfall of five inches for the past thirty-six hours, this section tonight is threatened with serious damage from washouts unless there is an immediate change in conditions. All streams are reported rising rapidly. Public roads have been badly washed, but no bridges are gone. Reports from many points of the Waycross district show that the rain has been general. Railroads have no trouble so far, but with much more rainfall all lines are apt to be confronted with washouts. The Satilla river today made an unprecedented rise. Trains for Milltown, over the Waycross and Western, are unable to reach Milltown tonight because of the flood state of the Alapaha river. Embankments coating several thousand dollars are in grave danger, water reaching the ties.

Water is flowing over the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic near Seesoma, 24 miles above Waycross, and breaks near Douglas threaten serious washouts.

Examine Postmasters.

The United States civil service commission announces that examinations for fourth-class postmasters will be held on February 20 at the following places in Georgia: Atlanta, Carrollton, Columbus, Marietta, Milledgeville, and Statesboro. Application blanks may be obtained from any postmaster. The positions for which the examinations will be taken allow a compensation ranging from \$500 to \$999 per annum.

FIVE YEARS SUFFERING FROM KIDNEY TROUBLE

It affords me much pleasure to write you telling of the merits of your medicine. I have been under the care of doctors for five years. They said operation was imperative. I had already taken a great quantity of medicines. After reading about Dr. Kilmer's wonderful Swamp-Root I decided to give it a trial. When I would walk any distance my stomach would hurt me so I would have to cry out with pain, my limbs would ache, and my hips get numb as if paralyzed, but after using six bottles of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I cannot praise it too highly. My friends are surprised to see me looking so well.

Respectfully yours, MRS. ROSA MITCHELL, Labadieville, La. Personally appeared before me this 18th day of February, 1915, Mrs. Rosa Mitchell, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance. L. L. NAQUIN, Justice of the Peace.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of reliable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure to mention The Atlanta Daily Constitution. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Court Fails to Assist Singer in Church Choir; Objected to Giggling

A pretty choir soloist, who could not sing when some one was smiling at her, aired her troubles before Judge Andy Calhoun yesterday, when Mrs. R. C. Brannen, singer in Orchard Knob church, in the lower end of Fulton county, appeared to testify to a warrant she had sworn out against Art Stephens, father of two boys she accused of giggling at her during her songs.

Mrs. Brannen testified that she had been interrupted during her solos by the giggles from the Stephens youngsters. She charged that she approached the father, protesting that she could not sing while they laughed. She accused the father of calling her a liar, whereupon she swore out a warrant against him.

Judge Calhoun dismissed the case, advising that in the future Mrs. Brannen settle such troubles out of court.

Renting an Underwood Typewriter a sound investment, certain to increase your income. "The Machine You Will Eventually Buy." 53 North Broad street.—(adv)

Important All Articles Advertised in Sunday Papers for MONDAY, WILL BE ON SALE TODAY, Tuesday, Jan. 19 AT SAME PRICES Remember the Algh Suit Sale \$7.95

Golden State Limited California Less Than Three Days to Visit California this season—visit the wonder Expositions—the Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; Panam-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Feb. 20 to Dec. 4, 1915.

Direct Line of Lowest Altitudes via Rock Island—El Paso Southwestern—Southern Pacific Every luxury of modern travel—observation club car—barber, valet service, telegraphic news, magazines, correspondence facilities, etc.

THE GOLDEN WEST AND ITS World-Wide Interesting Attractions IS CALLING YOU The Atlanta Constitution makes it possible for you to visit the two GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS this year held at San Francisco and San Diego.

STANDING TIMBER A Safe and Profitable Investment Standing timber, properly located, is a safer and more profitable investment than municipal bonds. Within the past few years three-fourths of all the standing timber in British Columbia, the last great forest area in North America, has been acquired by Americans, notably such interests as Standard Oil, Weyerhaeuser and The Koprino Lumber Company.

The Koprino Lumber Company owns 628,000,000 feet of the best standing timber in British Columbia, capable of immediate and profitable development, and much enhanced in value by the opening of the Panama Canal. An issue of \$500,000 worth of 6 per cent preferred stock of The Koprino Lumber Company is now offered at par, \$100 a share. With each four shares of preferred stock there is a bonus of one share of common.

The International Timber Securities Company 629 Leader-News Bldg. CLEVELAND, OHIO

An Old Man Without Money It is a bitter lot to grow old without means of support. Every young man should provide against such misfortune by saving part of his earnings every week—steadily.







BUSINESS AND MAIL ORDER DIRECTORY.

Business and Mail Order Directory listing various services such as insurance, printing, and repair work.

MONEY TO LOAN

Loans \$25.00 and up on Furniture, Pianos, Etc. Money to loan on real estate, current notes, mortgages, etc.

BOARD AND ROOMS

Board and rooms listings including furnished rooms, board and room, and various apartment options.

IT ISN'T HARD TO SELL

Advertisement for real estate services, emphasizing ease of selling property.

FOR RENT-Houses

For Rent-Houses listings including furnished and unfurnished houses, duplexes, and cottages.

REAL ESTATE-For Sale

Real Estate-For Sale listings including land, farms, and residential properties.

REAL ESTATE-For Sale

Real Estate-For Sale listings including various real estate opportunities and services.

WANTED-Money

Wanted-Money listings including requests for cash and financial services.

WANTED-Money

Wanted-Money listings including requests for cash and financial services.

WANTED-Money

Wanted-Money listings including requests for cash and financial services.

WANTED-Money

Wanted-Money listings including requests for cash and financial services.

WANTED-Money

Wanted-Money listings including requests for cash and financial services.

WANTED-Money

Wanted-Money listings including requests for cash and financial services.

WANTED-Money

Wanted-Money listings including requests for cash and financial services.

# Rich's Good Morning!

## Rich's Big Week of Wonder Sales

LOOK what's going on—each day something new in

The Furniture Sale  
Annual Lign Sale  
Muslinwear Sales  
Lace and Embroidery Week  
January Luggage Sale  
January Silk Sale

—In addition, we are clearing winter stocks in every section. Don't miss an advertisement this week—a new one each day—with its story of big savings.

## Real Hand-Made Irish & Filet Laces Near Half Price

BECAUSE war has stopped the gente art of making laces, their New York importer has quit business for a time.

Therefore, he cleared his shelves in our favor—turned over several thousand yards of these fine Filet and Irish laces at about half their worth.

They are individual laces of irresistible beauty. Beadings, bands, edges and insertions! Their use imparts marks of prettiness and individuality. Without them, clothes are just clothes; with them, they are clothes glorified.

Ready today at 9 a. m. at about half price and less:

12c 25c Picot edgings and beadings, 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches.

1/2 Price for 10c to 25c Irish crochet medallions.

Irish crochet lace insertions and edges, 1 to 3 inches wide. Now priced—

29c 38c 59c 89c 98c a yard

Each yard worth about double.

Hand-Made Filet Laces:

1 to 6-inch insertions, edges and bands. 1 to 9-inch medallions.

Worth 75c to \$18.50 a yd. Now at 39c to \$10.75 a yd.

(Laces—Main Floor, Right.)

## All Winter Apparel Let Go

EXCEPTING a special purchase of suits at \$12.50, which came in since January 5, every winter suit in stock is to be let go today at one of three prices:

\$5.00 Formerly up to \$25

\$16.75 Formerly up to \$50

\$25.00 Formerly up to \$85

Just a small lot at \$5, and chiefly long coat suits. At \$16.75 and \$25.00 one chooses from a good assortment of smart short coat styles.

## All Furs Are Now Half Price

Scarfs, Muffs and Sets, formerly \$20.00 to \$150.00, now \$10 to \$75.

New Coats \$6.75

—New Fox-trot models. Most of them of black zibeline; unlined or all satin lined; others of plaids or English coatings in colors. \$12.50 coats at \$6.75.

(Ready-to-Wear—Second Floor.)

## \$1 Linen Table Damask 79c

79c is less than present cost to import, hence sale is for today only. Every yard warranted real linen—every yard will wash and wear to your satisfaction or you can bring it back. Choice of

Gold Medal Damask  
Rich's Special Damask  
Celebrated Shamrock Brand

—Variations in heavy cream or full bleached; 66 and 72 inches wide. Splendid \$1 quality at 79c

## Napkins in Sale

Warranted all linen; all priced by the dozen.

\$2.75 22-in. \$2.25 50.00 24-in. \$3.69

\$3.00 22-in. \$2.59 50.00 26-in. \$3.98

\$3.50 22-in. \$2.98 50.00 28-in. \$4.98

napkins at \$2.27-in. napkins \$5.98

## Crepe de Chines For Underwear 83c

RECENTLY the buyer sped to New York to get reinforcements for the Silk Sale. This crepe de chine for underwear is one of his best purchases. All the new light shades—putty, pink, flesh, light blue, white, cream, ivory, etc.

—stuffed \$1.25 wash silk at 79c is another favorite—in fact, the Silk Sale is starting off anew.

(Main Floor, Left Annex.)

## Plenty of New Middy Blouses

Customers tell us they are scarce and hard to get. Well, the store that first introduced Paul Jones' Middies to Atlanta has a plenty. Regulation and the new lace-in-front styles. All sizes, 8 to 20, at \$1.

(Second Floor.)

## M. RICH & BROS. CO.

# RAKEOFF DEMANDED BY U. S. MINISTER

Witness Says Sullivan, Who Represented United States in Domingo, Wanted a Share of Profits.

New York, January 18.—James M. Sullivan, minister to the Dominican Republic, whose conduct is under investigation here before Senator-elect Phelan, of California, was represented today as having insisted in sharing profits with a construction company organized to obtain works contracts from the Dominican government.

W. Lee Sisson, a construction engineer, who said the late Samuel L. Jarvis, controlling the Banco Nacional, of Santo Domingo, had asked him to become president of the construction company, testified that F. J. R. Mitchell, president of the bank, had said to him:

"I will have to take the minister in with us, and I think it advisable to do so, as he can be of considerable service in the way of throwing contracts to us."

The witness said he had objected and that Mitchell had replied:

"Well, the minister insists on it, and he (Mitchell) suggested that we might give him a 5 or 10 per cent interest in the company."

Reputed by Bryan.

Sisson said he refused and returned to New York.

The fact that Sisson was in Santo Domingo in 1912, when the Banco Nacional became known to Secretary Bryan, it was brought out, and Mr. Bryan had repudiated, according to a letter put in evidence, a suggestion by Sullivan that Sisson would be a good man for the Dominican government to employ on its public works contracts.

Walter W. Vick, former receiver general of Dominican customs and investigator of the investigation, who asserts that Secretary Bryan "white-washed" Sullivan, described today negotiations, which he said led to Mr. Bryan's receiving a call from Samuel McRobert, vice president of the National City bank, which is said to have been represented by Sisson.

McRobert, who said he had sought to exploit the bank.

Lois, head of the Latin-American department of the state department, told him, said the witness, that he was a man of high standing and had persuaded him to let him investigate the matter.

Mr. Roberts and the secretary talked together about forty-five minutes, Vick said.

"Intimate Friend of Bryan."

Vick announced that he would put into evidence documents which would show that J. G. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

One man told me that he had been promised a position in the state department, and that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

Mr. Gray, of Wilmington, Del., an intimate friend of Bryan, had been a partner in the Banco Nacional interests. He declared also that he had been told by Sisson that he had been promised a position in the state department.

# LITERACY TEST FIGHT GOES TO WHITE HOUSE

President Wilson to Hold Hearings on Immigration Bill Next Friday.

Washington, January 18.—President Wilson received the immigration bill today as passed by congress, and yielding to appeals for hearings, set aside three hours next Friday to give ear to those who would urge him to approve or veto the measure.

The measure went to the white house with the restrictive literacy test for admission of aliens unopposed, and a frequent declaration by the president that this form of restriction did not meet with his favor.

What the president proposes to do still is problematical, but the fact that he has granted hearings has aroused the hopes of champions of the measure that he will not veto the bill.

About a month ago Mr. Gleaton was separated from his wife, who prior to her marriage to him was a Mrs. McGreggor. Through working a number of negroes on his farm, Mr. Gleaton had had no trouble with them so far as can be learned.

When President Taft vetoed a similar measure, it was repassed by more than two-thirds majority in the senate, and failed by only a few votes in the house.

Should the president return the bill without approval administration leaders are fearful lest it might be used to further delay progress on the shipping bill by republicans who oppose the latter.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

# HIGHER TAX RATE IN CITY PROPOSED

Continued From Page One.

the various departments, and at the same time leave a surplus to make improvements in streets, provide new schools and look after actual necessities.

This year the finance committee found that the demands of the department were in excess of the revenue, and to make the sheet balance the members were forced to abandon some rather pretentious plans, cut down operating expenses to a minimum and allow the city to operate on a deficit.

At the hearing held on January 6 and 7, but Judge Patterson's decision was reserved until Monday.

# GEORGIANS TO HONOR ROBERT LEE'S MEMORY

Americus, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) In Americus, Ga., today a group of Georgians will observe as usual with public exercises at the opera house the anniversary of the death of Robert Lee, the "Great Captain of the South."

The exercises at the opera house will be held at 8 o'clock. The speaker will be Colonel Roy O. Stubbs, of Eatonton. President O. M. Horton, of the Georgia Military college, will be master of ceremonies.

Ceremonies at Rome. —(Special.) The birthday of Robert E. Lee will be observed here on Tuesday, under the auspices of the Home chapter, U. D. C. The orator of the day will be J. P. Jones, a young attorney, who will speak on the subject "The Spirit of the South." Mr. Dean Owens will deliver an address also on "The Life of Lee."

Harris in Atlanta. —(Special.) W. J. Harris, of Cadartown, director of the United States census bureau, was in Atlanta on Monday, when he conferred with Dr. W. S. Gathers, of the Mississippi board of health, who is generally regarded as a possible successor to Dr. W. L. Wilson, as manager of the department of vital statistics in the census bureau.

Drug Imports Normal. —(Special.) Washington, January 18.—Resumption of normal imports of chemicals and drugs, which were suspended for the war, was announced today by the department of commerce. Imports of chemicals valued at \$7,504,944, compared with \$6,748,147 in November, 1913.

Renting an Underwood Typewriter a sound investment certain to increase your income. "The Machine You Will Eventually Buy." 52 North Broad street.—(adv.)

# COTTON-LADEN VESSELS HAVE REACHED BREMEN

London, January 19.—(2:50 a. m.)—The Cologne Gazette of last Friday, a copy of which has been received here, announced that the steamers Denver and Greenfriar, loaded with American cotton which had been shipped by British warships, have arrived safely in Bremen and were discharging.

# PROMINENT MAN SHOT WHILE WITH FAMILY

Treasurer Gleaton, of Crisp County, Badly Wounded by an Unknown Party.

Cordale, Ga., January 18.—(Special.) While standing in front of the fireplace at his home, about 7 miles from here, T. C. Gleaton, treasurer of Crisp county, was fired on with a revolver from the outside, the ball crashing through a window and taking effect in Mr. Gleaton's abdomen, penetrating the body. He is considered to be in a very precarious condition.

The shooting occurred shortly after 8 o'clock tonight. There is no clue as to the guilty party, though Sheriff John Ward and friends of the wounded man are now scouring the entire section in the hope of capturing the guilty party.

About a month ago Mr. Gleaton was separated from his wife, who prior to her marriage to him was a Mrs. McGreggor. Through working a number of negroes on his farm, Mr. Gleaton had had no trouble with them so far as can be learned.

When President Taft vetoed a similar measure, it was repassed by more than two-thirds majority in the senate, and failed by only a few votes in the house.

Should the president return the bill without approval administration leaders are fearful lest it might be used to further delay progress on the shipping bill by republicans who oppose the latter.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

Among those who have asked the president to return the bill are delegations headed by Louis Marshall, of New York, and Representatives Sabath, of Chicago; Goldkorn, of New York, and Gallican, of Boston; Frank McLean, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and a committee from that organization and representatives of various patriotic societies will appear in favor of the bill.

Others insist that this would not follow, because many republican leaders, including Senators Lodge, Burton and others, who are against the ship purchase measure, vigorously championed the literacy test and will seek to aid in its passage should developments necessitate such action.

# DOCTORS TO DISCUSS PROPOSED CHANGES AT GRADY HOSPITAL

Dr. E. L. Griffin, chairman of the notification committee of the new Physicians' club, of Atlanta, has issued a call for over 400 members of the Atlanta medical fraternity to a banquet tonight at the Wincoff hotel.

The official call sent out by Dr. Griffin lays particular stress upon the abolition of the pay department of the Grady hospital and the inauguration of a system of rotation in the medical staff, whereby the heads of the different chairs of the Grady will retire after two years of service and be replaced by other young physicians of the city.

The movement on foot is to afford