

WILLIS BROWNING  
SUCHANAN SCHLEY, JR.  
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS  
JULIEN J. MASON

TELEPHONE } 2008 BROAD  
                  } 2009

CABLE ADDRESS COBRON

## BROWNING & CO.

MEMBERS <sup>OF</sup> NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

COTTON BROKERS

27 WILLIAM ST.

NEW YORK

### IMPORTANT.

1. The minimum trade in cotton futures is 100 Bales.
2. The minimum Margin required on 100 bales is \$200.00. Advise putting up more.
3. Commission on 100 Bales to Non-Members of the New York Cotton Exchange is \$15.00, or three points, for the round turn.
4. Two hundred dollars (\$200.00) margins 100 bales thirty-seven (37) points.
5. All Orders (except "stop" orders) are considered good only for the day on which they are received.
6. If an Order is intended to be good until executed, it must have some designating term, such as "Open" or "Good until cancelled."
7. "Stop" Orders are always good until cancelled.
8. It is customary to close contracts when Margins are exhausted or if deemed by us insufficient to carry over night with safety.
9. Intentions should be expressed in plain words; not implied.
10. Misunderstandings avoided and time saved by giving explicit instructions with every order.

Please Preserve for Reference.

[OVER]

# BROWNING & CO.

COTTON BROKERS

27 William Street, New York

## TABLE

Showing Values in Money of Fluctuations  
from 1 to 200 Points on 100 Bales  
of Cotton, or 50,000 lbs.

POINTS	VALUE	POINTS	VALUE
1 . . .	\$ 5 00	20 . . .	\$100 00
2 . . .	10 00	30 . . .	150 00
3 . . .	15 00	40 . . .	200 00
4 . . .	20 00	50 . . .	250 00
5 . . .	25 00	60 . . .	300 00
6 . . .	30 00	70 . . .	350 00
7 . . .	35 00	80 . . .	400 00
8 . . .	40 00	90 . . .	450 00
9 . . .	45 00	100 . . .	500 00
10 . . .	50 00	110 . . .	550 00
11 . . .	55 00	120 . . .	600 00
12 . . .	60 00	130 . . .	650 00
13 . . .	65 00	140 . . .	700 00
14 . . .	70 00	150 . . .	750 00
15 . . .	75 00	160 . . .	800 00
16 . . .	80 00	170 . . .	850 00
17 . . .	85 00	180 . . .	900 00
18 . . .	90 00	190 . . .	950 00
19 . . .	95 00	200 . . .	1000 00

[OVER]

CAMPBELL & WALKER  
ATTORNEYS

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MESSRS. E. K. CAMPBELL AND WM. M. WALKER  
FORMERLY OF THE FIRM OF  
WALKER, TILLMAN, CAMPBELL & WALKER  
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP FOR THE  
PRACTICE OF LAW, OCCUPYING THE LATE FIRM'S OFFICES  
IN THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

---

MR. WM. A. WALKER  
SENIOR MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF WALKER, TILLMAN, CAMPBELL & WALKER  
LATELY DECEASED

THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS' MAILING LIST  
PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

[1910]

Mail intended to reach.....*Insie P. Sweet*

..... at the places named in the second column below should leave New York not later than the corresponding dates in the first column. [To all places except Naples IT WOULD BE BETTER TO MAIL A WEEK EARLIER.]

Address all letters in care of  
THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS.

Address steamer letters to ~~Steamship Canopic~~, sailing at 12 M., June 11th, 43-44, Hoosac tunnel docks, Boston, Mass.

- June 14 Bertolini's Palace Hotel, Naples, Italy. (Via Paris.)
- June 18 Palace Hotel, Rome, Italy. (Via Paris.)
- June 25 Hotel d'Italie, Florence, Italy. (Via Paris.)
- June 28 Royal Hotel Danieli, Venice, Italy. (Via Paris.)
- July 4 Palace Grand Hotel, Baveno, Italy. (Via Paris.)
- July 9 Grand Hotel National, Geneva, Switzerland. (Via Paris.)
- July 12 Hotel Victoria, Interlaken, Switzerland. (Via Paris.)
- July 12 Hotel Metropole-Monople, Lucerne, Switzerland. (Via Paris.)
- July 16 Regina-Palace Hotel, Munich, Germany.
- July 19 Grand Hotel, Nuremberg, Germany.
- July 23 Hotel Bellevue, Dresden, Germany.
- July 26 The Kaiserhof, Berlin, Germany.
- July 30 Hotel du Nord, Cologne, Germany.
- Aug. 2 Bible Hotel, Amsterdam, Holland.
- Aug. 6 Hotel des Indes, The Hague, Holland.
- Aug. 10 Regina Hotel, Paris, France.
- Aug. 17 Langham Hotel, London, England.
- Aug. 20 Golden Lion Hotel, Stratford, England.
- Aug. 20 Queen Hotel, Chester, England.
- Aug. 20 Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, England.
- Aug. 20 S. S. Megantic, White Star Docks, sailing Sept. 3, Liverpool, England.

Landing letters should be addressed: S. S. Megantic, White Star Line, touching at Father Point, Canada, about Sept. 9th, or at Quebec, Sept. 10th.

The firm of London & London  
being dissolved by the death of the senior member.

Mr. Alexander T. London,

it will be succeeded by

London & Fitts,

composed of the junior member, Mr. John Lon-  
don, and Mr. Henry Fitts of Tuscaloosa.

Offices 533-535 First National Bank Building.

Birmingham, Ala.

The firm of Parry & McCord having been dissolved, I desire to announce the removal of my offices as below:

Mart. J. McCord,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Telephone 209.

912-13 Century Bldg.  
Atlanta, Ga.

# INTERNATIONAL LAW OFFICES

*56, Rue La Boétie*

PARIS (FRANCE)

CABLE ADDRESS "PIERPELL"

TELEPHONE 546-64

PIERRE PELLERIN

*Barrister at Law of Lincoln's Inn, London*

*French Advocate*

*Licencié en Droit et es lettres Univ. Paris*

*Member of the American Chamber of Commerce, Paris*

SPECIALTIES:

*Commercial litigation. Foreign Companies carrying on business, or issuing shares in France. International Law & practice concerning Domicile, Marriage, Inheritance, Wills. Evidence taken for the United States Courts in France and England. Cases conducted in the French Courts. Bankruptcy - Collection of debts. Probate -*

*Author of "The French Law of Bankruptcy and winding up of Limited Companies and the conflict of laws arising therefrom" (Stevens & Sons L<sup>d</sup>, London)*

*American lawyers represented in Paris.*

*Mr. M. J. Yeomans and Mr. H. A. Wilkinson*

*desire to announce the formation of a*

*partnership for the practice of law*

*under the firm name of*

*Yeomans and Wilkinson*

*with offices in rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4, Davis Building*

*Dawson, Georgia*



OUR TELEPHONE NUMBER NOT APPEARING IN THE  
JANUARY ISSUE OF THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY,  
WE WOULD STATE THAT WE SHALL CONTINUE TO  
USE THE SAME TELEPHONE NUMBER AS THAT  
NOW LISTED UNDER THE NAME OF TOWLE &  
FITZGERALD, NAMELY, NO. 6940 MAIN. KINDLY  
MAKE NOTE OF THIS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

**FITZGERALD, HUBBARD & CO.**

P. O. BOX 354

**BOSTON**

## REQUIREMENTS ADVANCED.

The Memphis Hospital Medical College has adopted the standard of the Association of American Medical Colleges. All Students Marticulating after January 1, 1910, must be possessed of the following educational attainments.

(A) A Bachelor's degree from an approved college or university, or

(B) A Diploma from an accredited High School, Normal School or Academy, received after four years of study, embracing not less than two years (4 points) of Latin, two years (4 points) of Mathematics, two years (4 points) of English, one year (2 points) of History, two years (4 points) of Laboratory Science, and six years (12 points) of further credit in language, literature, history or science, or

(30 points is equal to 60 counts of the New York Regents.)

(C) An examination in the following branches:

(a) *Required*, 16 points: Mathematics (two years), 4 points; English (two years), (a) English Grammar, (b) Rhetoric and Composition, 4 points; Latin (two years), (a) Latin Grammar, (b) Latin Prose Composition, (c) Reading four books of Cæsar or the equivalent, 4 points; Physics (one year), with laboratory work, 2 points; History (one year), 2 points.

(b) *Optional*, 14 points: English Language and Literature (two years in addition to the required 4 points), 4 points; History (three years including Civics), 6 points; Language (Latin, German, French, Spanish or Greek) (four years), not less than one year (2 points), in any one, 8 points; Natural Science (1 year) (Biology one year, or Botany and Zoology half-year each), 2 points; Physical Science, (Chemistry or Physics one year), 2 points; Physiology and Hygiene (half-year), 1 point; Trigonometry (half-year), 1 point; Astronomy (half-year), 1 point; Geology (half-year), 1 point; Physical Geography (half-year), 1 point; Drawing (half-year), 1 point; Solid Geometry (half-year), 1 point.

(One point in any subject in a high school or academic course demands not less than five periods per week of forty-five minutes each for eighteen weeks.)

(D) Certificates from reputable instructors recognized by the State Board of Medical Examiners duly authorized by law, or by the superintendent of public instruction in states having no examining board, may be accepted in lieu of any part of this examination.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION as heretofore, Attendance on four full courses of study in four calendar years, each course to consist of not less than seven months duration.

For Catalogue and further particulars, address,

W. B. ROGERS, M. D.  
DEAN.

STEELE, SNYDER & SMITH

609 MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

FRANK A. STEELE, SOMERS H. SMITH AND  
EDGAR C. SNYDER, TAKE PLEASURE IN  
ANNOUNCING THAT THEY ARE ASSOCIATED  
FOR THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW AT  
THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

X397024

# TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that all differences heretofore existing between Dr. S. W. Foster and C. E. King, of Lincoln Park Land Company, have been amicably adjusted by the Superior Court, and any complications previously existing in said title have been fully cleared up.

S. W. FOSTER,  
C. E. KING.

I will commence the erection of quite a large number of Two, Three and Four room houses at once, in Lincoln Park, which houses when completed will be for rent for less than the monthly installment on the following conditions: A small cash payment, the balance weekly or monthly; about the amount your rent now costs you, which amount of money you now pay for rent will be saved and paid on your home, which will enable those who are desirous and anxious to procure a home, now have a splendid opportunity to get one on small payments, long and easy terms.

Lincoln Park is located about five miles from Car Shed, on the River Electric Car Line, which cars are run on a thirty minute schedule, making it convenient to reach the City at almost any time during the day or night.

This beautiful tract of land is said, by all who have seen it, to be the finest property in a radius of twenty miles of Atlanta, and could not be surpassed for beauty anywhere, undulating enough for natural drainage purposes and just far enough away from Atlanta to escape the noise, foul air and smoke which prevails in all large cities, having large bold springs which furnish pure water the year round, with large and beautiful Oak Groves, Green Swamps, long Broad Avenues and Streets, large building lots, size sixty feet frontage on a beautiful avenue, by one hundred and seventy-five feet in depth to a ten foot alley in the rear, which lots will be sold for a reasonable price and the first cash payment will be only three dollars, and the balance at the rate of seventy-five cents per week until paid for, therefore there can be no excuse offered for not procuring one of these beautiful building sites when they can be procured on such small payments, about ten cents per day. A macademized road 40 feet wide from Atlanta runs directly through the centre of Lincoln Park to the River, which is said to be one of the best and finest driveways out of Atlanta.

This beautiful suburb is for colored people only, and is surrounded and thickly settled by a good class of white people—quite a large number of Atlanta's well-known and influential colored citizens have purchased property at the Park, and erected houses and are now living there. Doctor W. H. Tillman, who is well-known and respected by both white and colored, and who was pastor of the Baptist Church for 30 years, corner Auburn Avenue and Fort Street, is a resident and owns his home in the Park. Several other well-known colored citizens of Atlanta have also erected fine homes.

Parties desirous of visiting the Park for the purpose of purchasing one or more of the beautiful lots, will be furnished transportation free of charge, by applying at the office, No. 61½ East Alabama Street, between Pryor and Loyd Streets.

LINCOLN PARK LAND COMPANY,

C. E. KING, President.

*Every 75c*



Edge of Longa Johnson

On Nov 1<sup>st</sup> 1888 Sporton Goodlett made  
her a deed to lot 25 X 100 on the Elizabeth St  
Pittsburg - deed has only one witness P M Bealon  
seem to be in bad way of P F Smith at the  
About 1894 John Ganson of. built a  
house upon the lot claimed he had title,  
deeded it out.

Ganson has since died their lot -  
Hightower  
Examined one of Ganson had a good title of  
him of Longa Johnson

This deed is not recorded due on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 3<sup>rd</sup>. balance  
Nov 2, 1905 & return of 150 feet Oct 26 1910

o Hightower now claims the lot on Elizabeth Street 1910

LIGHT & PARK LINO COMPANY



*To the United Daughters of the Southern Confederacy*

I believe that the time has come when the question of payment for slaves, freed under the Emancipation Proclamation, may be calmly considered by this government. The men of the South may never deem it expedient for them to bring the matter up before Congress, but I believe that we, the Daughters of the Southern Confederacy, may make a simple plea for the payment of property taken during the Civil War without remuneration, the right of which property was authorized, and protected by our constitution, and yet not disturb the safety or peace of this united nation.

The recent war with Spain has brought the sections very close together. The North and South have fought side by side. The Northern soldiers have found happy homes in our Southern land. They have broken bread with us and clasped hands of friendship with us. The time has come when this nation can deal with questions of differences in the calm light of judgment and of justice. The fourteenth amendment to our constitution, which refuses to pay for the property of slaves declared to be free under the Emancipation Proclamation, is a repudiation of a nation's just debt, which is to our nation's deep dishonor.

We, the Daughters of the Southern Confederacy have assumed the task of placing the South right in the World of History. The work will not be complete until this United States government, of which we are an integral part, and into whose general coffers we contribute our respective shares, has an opportunity to rid itself of an honest debt by remunerating the slave holders for their confiscated property. The payment of this just debt will, I believe, more firmly cement the peace and friendship of this union. I do not believe that the government of these United States will be willing to go down to posterity in the pages of History with such a blot on its escutcheon as is shown by the repudiation of an honest debt in the fourteenth amendment. The ground of this plea for justice is embodied in the resolutions framed and read before the Georgia Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, which met Oct. 12th, in Athens, Ga. I earnestly hope that these resolutions may be carefully considered and unanimously adopted by the United Daughters of the Southern Confederacy, when presented to that body at Richmond; and that a committee be appointed at once to present them to the Congress of the United States now in session at Washington, D. C. I have the faith to believe that this simple plea for justice, offered by the Daughters of the Southern Confederacy, who were the greatest sufferers from the reverses of the war, will not only be heard by congress, but will be heeded by them.

Earnestly and thoughtfully presenting these resolutions for your consideration I am,  
Daughters of the Southern Confederacy,  
Respectfully yours,  
M. A. LIPSCOMB.



## Preamble and Resolutions

*Presented by Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb before the State Convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy, which met in Athens, Georgia, October 11th, 12th and 13th.*

Whereas, The object of this association of the Daughters of the Southern Confederacy is to collect and preserve material for a true history of the war between the states, the work of this association has naturally led its members into the field of investigation :

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States, which was framed for the purpose of establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquillity, providing for the common defence, promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, we have found that in the issues of the war between the states the principles of justice, as laid down by our forefathers to govern all sections, have been misapplied and violated :

Whereas, In Article I and section IX of the Constitution of the United the slave trade was not only recognized, but protected by the provisions of that article, and whereas Article IV, Section III, provides that "fugitive slaves are to be returned on proper claims to their masters," and whereas, it appears that this clause was introduced in our constitution solely for the purpose of protecting the slave-holding states, since it might occur that some states would not give any aid to owners to recover their lost property, and in some instances might really use their efforts to prevent their recovery ; Whereas, it has been found that by a number of acts of Congress, passed, additional regulations were provided for the surrender of fugitive slaves :

Whereas, the decision rendered by Chief Justice <sup>Taney</sup> in the famous Dred Scott case, will stand for all time in attestation of the legality of slavery and for the protection of the master's rights, and, whereas, Abraham Lincoln declared in his inaugural address that he had no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the United States where it then existed ; whereas, he furthermore declared that he had no right to do so and no inclination to do so ; and, whereas, in the third year of the war when reverses came to the Northern army, he made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee was driven back from Maryland he would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves ; and it was in fulfillment of a rash vow that the president broke his faith, and with one stroke of his pen signed his name to the emancipation proclamation which set free over 4,000,000 slaves :

"1. Be it resolved, That this government acknowledged slavery in the original constitution.

"2. Be it resolved, That this government violated the rights of the slaveholding states when it refused protection to the in-

stitution which in its constitution it had incorporated, authorized and encouraged.

"3. Be it resolved, That no enlightened government has ever been justified in confiscating estate, real or personal, without due compensation.

"4. Be it resolved, That this government has only partially recognized this principal of equity in restoring properties appropriated in times of war or urgent necessities.

"5. Be it resolved, That might does not make right and that the arbitrament of the sword is not the arbitrament of justice.

"6. Be it resolved, That President Lincoln exceeded his constitutional authority when he issued the emancipation proclamation, a fact that congress realized and acknowledged by the thirteenth amendment.

"7. Be it resolved, That the fourteenth amendment is a repudiation of a nation's just debt.

"8. Be it resolved, That in view of the fact that the government has violated its original compact with the slave-holding states and by force of arms deprived them of the rights of property, that we, the Daughters of the Southern Confederacy, as an incorporated body, petition congress to amend the constitution authorizing the payment for the property of slaves that was taken from owners under the emancipation proclamation.

"9. Be it resolved, further, that the Daughters of the Southern Confederacy do petition congress to order the tax books kept during the civil war to be examined and the rights of each slaveholder established.

"10. Be it resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the convention of the United Daughters of the Southern Confederacy at their next general meeting at Richmond, Va., for their consideration, and when acted on by that convention, presented by a committee appointed by the United Daughters, to the congress of the United States."



W. F. George and L. L. Woodward announce the formation of a partnership for the general practice of law and negotiation of farm loans.

Loans negotiated in Dooly, Crisp, Pulaski, Irwin and Turner counties. Low rates of interest and commissions.

All business intrusted to us will be appreciated and will receive our careful and prompt attention.

GEORGE & WOODWARD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Vienna, Ga.

W. W. Davies announces  
the removal of his law office to  
301 Louisville Trust Building  
Louisville, Ky.

July 1, 1910

# “What Has Gov. Brown Done?”

From The Macon Telegraph.

\* This question is a favorite one with some of those who are seeking to defeat the present Governor for re-election and endorsement. Let us answer briefly:

First, in view of a hostile Legislature, controlled body, boots and soul by his opponent, he has grappled manfully with the handicap and tried to induce them to do something.

Second, he cut down the political guillotine erected by his autocratic predecessor. (See the Joe Brown and McLendon cases of dismissal.)

Third, he renewed and re-enthroned the doctrine of one law for the rich and the poor alike. (See the Mitchell and Pharr cases.)

Fourth, he demanded of the Legislature the creation of a Department of Labor which would serve as a legal and peaceful means of settling strikes, and to maintain friendly relations between capital and labor.

Fifth, he was the instrument in unlocking the coffers of the rich that labor might get employment, and that industries might thrive.

Sixth, he contributed largely to the wooing back of prosperity.

Seventh, he has guarded ably the interests of the poor and the rich.

Eighth, his painstaking and business-like methods in attending to the duties of his high office are in striking contrast with the frequent desertions of the Governor's office by his immediate predecessor.

Ninth, he has more than met the expectations of his friends; he has confounded his enemies. He has made good. "The charges made against him in 1908 have not even been repeated this year, much less proved," says Representative Bailey, who opposed him two years ago.

Tenth, he has set a pattern as a decent campaigner, a fair debater and a peace-loving and prosperity-inviting Governor, which his enemies are weakly trying to imitate—the sincerest form of flattery.

Eleventh, he opened to the democratic people of Georgia the doors of the executive office, which he found bolted with an electric lock to keep the people out.

Twelfth, he defeated Hoke Smith. Thirteenth, he has made strenuous efforts to induce the General Assembly to adopt some method for the payment of the State's debt to the poor teachers.

In the famous Mitchell case asking for executive clemency he said: "I would that the ordeal of deciding this case were not upon me. My heart bleeds for the gentle and refined family of this one whom the jury of his peers has declared guilty of the mad act which has plunged them into the slough of sorrow.

"But it was not intended that the Constitution should be upheld, or the laws administered on sympathy and pity, else the vilest criminal could secure a guarantee of immunity; and it was not intended that penalties, fixed after a fair trial, should be set aside by petition, for the Supreme Court of the United States (Smyth vs. Ames) has said: 'This is a government of law, not of men.' And in the assurance to the law-abiding and in the learning to the lawless that the laws will be certainly executed, we have the warrant of peaceful intercourse and of protection to person and property.

"Should the clemency asked for in the present case be extended, there is grave danger that it would bear fruits of sorrow in every section of the State. It would set an example pernicious beyond compare, an example embodying a daily menace to Georgia's womanhood. It would say that we have one law for the rich, another for the poor; one law for the highly educated, another for those too poor to enjoy the privileges and immunities consequent upon education; one law for the classes, another for the masses.

"Furthermore, while the pardoning power conferred upon the executive is practically unlimited, yet it must be held in mind that it was the manifest intent of those framing the Constitution that it would be exercised in such manner as would not impair the confidence of the people in the purity of the fountains of justice, the courts, or weaken the foundations upon which society is built."

In the Pharr bank case he said in part:

"And we should beware of substituting government by petition for government by statute law, for the latter as a rule is enacted with deliberation, after careful examination, by those clothed with responsibility and acting under oath, while those who sign a petition generally do so for sentimental reason or to oblige friends or neighbors, and are free from the fetters of an oath binding them to the protection of society. . . . In the case under review, the appellant, by his embezzlements, caused a loss of thousands of dollars to the stockholders of the bank, five of whom were older men—Confederate veterans. . . .

"The interests herein considered are so great as to demand extraordinary safeguards, since the law enforcement or stay of enforcement of the laws regulating the handling of the funds in banks may amount almost to placing a premium on crime. And, for general application, we may safely lay down the rule that in the enforcement of just laws is found a State's strength.

"The appellant in this case has served a less time than that which the law fixes as the minimum upon which a parole can be granted. A full pardon to him now, therefore, would possibly set the seal of the State upon a temptation working wreck to fortunes, reputations and happiness. It might do worse: it might be construed as indicating that the executive power is setting itself in opposition to and, in fact, overruling the courts, in other words, making itself practically the court of last resort. We should not even admit this thought. Our organic law irrevocably commands the contrary. Respect for the law, and the consequent determination to uphold and obey it, is inculcated by the certainty of its enforcement, and even mercy must be so discerningly extended as to suggest the constant presence of justice. This should be our unchanging practice."

With a hostile Legislature to confront, if he has not accomplished legislation, it may be said, "The clock that stands still points right twice in the twenty-four hours; while others may keep going continually and be continually going wrong."





# E. B. LEWIS ON THE RUN.

## Notorious Would-be Briber Has Failed to Accept Any of the Following Propositions.

### MR. LEWIS DARED.

From the Twiggs County Citizen.

We are informed that E. B. Lewis took occasion during his harangue at the barbecue, given by him and his campaign manager and henchman (Bolivar Ray), in Crawford County, on last Friday, to denounce this paper as a "dirty sheet."

For that statement we owe Mr. Lewis a debt of gratitude, and hereby publicly thank him. The statement, coming from that source, we regard as the very highest compliment that could possibly be paid us. If Mr. Lewis, Bolivar Ray or Bill Dodson would say that we were pure as angels, we would very seriously doubt our own respectability.

But, why does Mr. Lewis grow thus frantic? What has the Citizen done or said to warrant this violent outbreak of his virulent attack of hydrophobia? If it is dirty to champion the cause of the honest voters of the Third Congressional District, to protect against the prostitutions of the electorate and to advocate the purity of the ballot, to endeavor to expose fraud and corruption in public office, whenever and wherever found, then we plead guilty to the charge of dirtiness.

It will be remembered (and shown by the files of this paper) that we have indulged in no "mudslinging" during this campaign. We were careful in the beginning to distinctly state that our discussion of Mr. Lewis should relate to him only in his official capacity, and be confined to his official record. We then took occasion to speak of Mr. Lewis, personally, in the most complimentary language. In this respect, in the light of subsequent revelations, perhaps, we unconsciously exaggerated the facts as they then appeared to us.

However, we consistently adhered to the policy of discussing Mr. Lewis' public record, and shall so continue to the end, unless Mr. Lewis shall see fit to take the initiative in a comparison of the personal character and reputation of himself, and the members of the staff of the Twiggs County Citizen. From such comparison we have nothing to fear.

Mr. Lewis vehemently denies that he has used any money to influence votes. We have, on what we consider conclusive evidence, asserted the contrary. Now, Mr. Lewis, this makes a clear cut issue, and we make you the following proposition. If you will permit an examination of the books of your national bank at Montezuma by an expert accountant, to be employed and paid by us, and will furnish us with a sworn statement showing the names of the parties to whom you, Bolivar Ray and Bill Dodson, and other distributors of your campaign funds, have furnished money, and the amounts so furnished, if we do not conclusively show, that your expenditures have been greatly in excess of the most extravagant estimate of the amount required for legitimate campaign expenses, then we will very cheerfully retract everything we have said about the matter, and plant ourselves upon the single proposition that during your ten years' tenure of office, you have accomplished practically nothing, and we dare you to accept the proposition. Of this be libelous, make the most of it. You may rest assured that we will not be deterred from our duty to the good people of the Third Congressional District by Bill Dodson's threat of libel suits, nor by your opinion as to our respectability.

We repeat that it has been common talk, that not only in Crawford County, but in many counties of the

Third District—that your election to Congress in every campaign in which you have had opposition was money by you and your friends. In due to the large expenditure of not true) it is a duty you owe to view of these charges (if they are yourself to furnish to the people a list of names of the parties to whom you have furnished money, with the amounts to each, so that they may judge as to whether or not the amounts so given were for the purpose of paying legitimate campaign expenses or to illegally "influence" voters

We can find no words strong enough to express our contempt for those loathsome creatures in human form, who are ever ready to "Bend the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning." There are a few such in the Third District who are probably known to you, Mr. Lewis, and on the 22d day of August, when Dudley M. Hughes will be nominated as Congressman for the Third District by the honest electorate, you will, perhaps, realize that a vast majority of the people are interested in the preservation of the purity of the ballot.



From Twiggs County Citizen.

We will deposit in Mr. Lewis' national bank, in Montezuma, the sum of \$100 and present same to Mr. Lewis, if both he and Bill Dodson will sign an affidavit that neither has furnished to J. R. Harrison, of Crawford County, or others in said county, any money during the present campaign, and also deny under oath that they have furnished money to parties in Twiggs County. We dare Mr. Lewis to accept this proposition, and will give him the additional sum of \$100, if he will bring a libel suit against us, based on this statement.



# EDUCATION WEEK

## FOR ALL THE PEOPLE OF RABUN COUNTY

### IN CONNECTION WITH THE ANNUAL TEACHER'S Institute.

AT THE CLAYTON PUBLIC SCHOOL, beginning Tuesday morning, June 30, and continuing through Saturday, July 4th. Everybody interested in the improvement of Rabun county's public schools are urged to attend any or all sessions. This should mean the beginning of better schools all over the county. You can help by attending.

The following is brief outline of a part of the week, and is subject to changes and additions

#### TUESDAY.

Beginning at ten o'clock a. m.

A public statement and discussion of recent progressive educational movements in many of the Georgia counties, etc., by Miss Celeste S. Parrish and M. L. Duggan State School Supervisors.

It is important that all members of County Board of Education, School Trustees, Pastors of all churches, and others interested in progress for our county, should be present Tuesday morning.

#### TUESDAY AFTERNOON:

Miss Elizabeth Holt, representing U. S. Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural College, in charge of all Girl's Canning Clubs, will tell of these clubs and discuss best methods of canning. She will provide a small canning outfit and make some demonstrations if any ladies will provide a few vegetables, fruits, or berries, and a few cans.

This work should prove exceedingly interesting and helpful to the ladies of Rabun Co., and we hope they will come out and meet Miss Holt. If sufficient interest is manifested the work may be continued Wednesday,

#### TUESDAY NIGHT:

Announcements will be made from day to day concerning the evening entertainments.

#### WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Regular work in the Teachers' Institute in the morning.

#### AFTERNOON.

Address by Hon. Jere M. Pound, Pres. State Normal School.

#### EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

#### THURSDAY.

Pres. Pound and probably also Prof. H. J. Gaertner will be with us Thursday in Institute work. Demonstrations will be made and fully explained in cooking with FIRELESS COOKERS. All house keepers will want to see this means of saving much labor and expense, and the better cooking. They are all invited to attend. If sufficient interest is manifested these demonstrations may be continued on Friday also,

#### FRIDAY.

Chancellor Barrow, of University of Georgia, will speak to the teachers and people of Rabun county on Friday, and every one of them should hear him. Such other work and demonstrations will be continued as interests may indicate.

#### SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.

Educational Rally Day of Rabun Co. State Supt. M. L. Brittain and other prominent speakers will be on hand. It is not possible yet to make all of the announcements definitely.

P. S. The Supt, and Board of Education, teachers, and people of Habersham county are invited to attend any or all of the days.

If the people will come, this week will mark an epoch in educational progress of the mountain counties—and let Rabun take the lead.



637

# **HON. CHARLEY D. HILL**

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Son of the the late BENJAMIN H. HILL,  
and Brother-in-Law of

# **HON. DUDLEY M. HUGHES**

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Will address the people of Sumter and Surrounding  
Counties from the

# **OPERA HOUSE**

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**MONDAY, MAY 25th, AT 1:30 P. M.**

in the interest of the candidacy of Hon. Dudley M.  
Hughes, Candidate for Congress from this District.

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Let everybody come out and hear an address on a  
live issue from one of Georgia's most gifted sons.

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Mr. Hill, as Brother-in-Law of Candidate Hughes, of-  
fers to divide time with W. A. Dodson, as Brother-in-  
Law of Candidate Lewis.



# The Mammoth Cave National Park Scheme

## TRUSTEE OF MAMMOTH CAVE ESTATE ASKS PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

### MEANS "SMART SET" RESORT HIGH-PRICED HOTELS ON PROPERTY WOULD INJURE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LOUISVILLE POST

(BY LEE L. ROBINSON).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The situation with reference to the bills pending in Congress under which the government would be empowered to condemn the Mammoth Cave property and purchase it, seems to be settled as far as action of any character at this session of Congress is concerned, the members of the committees having the bills under consideration showing a decided disinclination toward favorable action. The owners of the Mammoth Cave estate assert that they object to such proceedings as the two bills seek to institute; that they have been given no consideration in the premises, and that lobbyists have sought to have the bills passed without consulting them in any way, shape or form.

Albert Covington Janin, of this city, trustee for the owners, has taken exception to the proceedings as carried on so far, and says that those taking such steps seem to have entirely overlooked the fact that the owners might have some rights which should be considered. He asserts that there is no demand, so far as he knows, from Kentuckians generally to have the government take over the property; that such action would mean that a syndicate would take over the hotel privileges at the Cave and maintain rates out of reach of the ordinary visitor, and that such hotels would attract tourists there, thus cutting out Louisville and Nashville from entertaining them.

No meeting of either committee having charge of the bills is expected in the near future, and members say they know of none.

Mr. Janin, when seen by an Evening Post representative, and asked for a statement, said: "The advocates of the Mammoth Cave National Park bills have been acting on the theory that the owners of the property have no rights that need to be considered. They have never consulted them; have arranged for hearings before the Senate and House committees without informing the representative of the owners, and are now lobbying for the passage of the House or Senate bill in the same spirit. At the hearing before the House committee I was unexpectedly called upon for a statement of my views in the matter, and made some impromptu and rather rambling remarks. At the hearing before the Senate committee I had no opportunity to say anything at all, and I have not yet discussed the matter with a single member of either of the committees.

"I am absolutely opposed to the expropriation of the property through condemnation proceedings, as I do not think the Federal government has power to condemn the property of citizens of a sovereign State for the establishment of show places and playgrounds, though it may use its own property or purchase property for that purpose. What my views and those of the owners of the Mammoth Cave property may be regarding the sale of the Mammoth Cave property to the Federal government, is another question.

"Before taking a positive stand in the matter I want to be informed how the people of Kentucky are to be benefited by the conversion of the Mammoth Cave estate into a resort for rich tourists, with high-priced hotels, with charges such as I had to pay at the Yellowstone Park—for instance, \$10.50 for one day's board and lodging and with an extra lunch and supper.

"Personally, I prefer that it remain a low-priced resort for the pleasure and instruction of the people of that section, including students of colleges and Normal and High Schools, and for the unpretentious citizens of the towns and country who have no affiliation with the so-called 'Smart Set.'

"I did not say, as mistakenly reported, that I wanted a 'fine hotel' at the Mammoth Cave. I have no wish for a hotel there that would compete for patronage with the fine hotels of Louisville and Nashville. We are quite willing that Cave visitors from other States make those hotels their headquarters and go from there to the Cave hotel for a stay of only a day or two. If the Mammoth Cave estate should be made a fashionable resort, tourists would go directly there, passing through Louisville and Nashville and leaving no money to circulate in those cities.

"However, it remains to be seen what the views of the owners of the property may be after a thorough study of the situation, which I am about to make. One thing that is a puzzle to me is this:

*"What interests are financing this costly scheme to secure expropriation by the Federal Government of the Mammoth Cave estate, and some 30,000 acres of land situated on the side of Green river opposite to that on which the Cave is situated, and with which the Cave estate has no connection whatever."*

· WE: WORSHIP: ONE: GOD: ·

## The Motorist's Prayer



Grant me a steady hand and watch-  
ful eye, That no man shall be  
hurt when I pass by.

Thou gavest life, and I pray no  
act of mine May take away or  
mar that gift of thine.

Shelter those, dear Lord, who bear  
me company From the evils of  
fire and all calamity.

Teach me to use my car for others'  
need, Nor miss through love of  
speed

The beauties of thy world; that  
thus I may With joy and cour-  
tesy go on my way.

*With gratitude to the  
London Church Times*

· THE: OLD: FATHER: IS: THIS: ·

· IN: TRINITY: AND: TRINITY: IN: UNITY: ·



REASONS FOR ERECTING A MORTUARY AND MEMORIAL  
CHAPEL IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY NOT TO  
EXCEED IN COST SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

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1.—The only services that can be now held are those at the grave as there are no conveniences for otherwise holding them. This works an unnecessary hardship upon the families of deceased officers and soldiers of the Army and Navy who often request a Chapel Service.

It is very annoying to take the remains to a private residence or undertaking establishment when the Quartermaster's Department can furnish the transportation direct to the cemetery.

2.—Not more than half of the interments have any other service than at the grave—presumably one-fourth have other services—but one-fourth have no services at all for various reasons. It is thought that this condition will be materially improved.

3.—At present a private soldier must be denied the privilege of burying his wife in Arlington until his own decease—but with a proper mortuary vault with ample accommodations for both bodies and cremated remains—a suitable time can be selected for interment and the expense of keeping the remains elsewhere saved.

4.—The sight proposed is convenient for Post usages, and instead of a long wait for the troops exposed to inclement weather—they could move promptly knowing there would be a shortened ceremony at the grave—thereby lessening the dangers of exposure.

---

Rev. W. W. Brander

Captain  
United States Army

# The South in History and Literature.

BY  
MILDRED LEWIS RUTHERFORD,  
ATHENS, GEORGIA.

Miss Rutherford, the author of *English Authors*, *American Authors* and *French Authors*, has just completed *Southern Authors*.

As Historian of the Georgia Division U. D. C. since the office was created, Miss Rutherford has had an excellent opportunity to collect much important data regarding the South. Then as teacher of Literature for more than twenty years in the Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga., she knows possibly as well as any one can know the needs of pupils in the study of men of letters

Feeling convinced that little has been written concerning the literary work of the South, she has felt impelled to collect and publish this material in *The South in History and Literature*. Connected with these sketches is a short historical outline, dwelling mainly upon the causes leading to the War between the States, and the South's true history during and since that war, which will make the book of great value, especially to all descendants of Southern men and women.

Should not Southern Literature be taught in all schools of the South? The need for such a book is very great.

Should not every home have in its library a guide to Southern authors? Miss Rutherford has written this book and its price is within the reach of all.

Advance orders for the book will be sent post free. Money to be sent when book is delivered.

Special rates for introduction in schools, where more than a dozen copies are used. Special discount to trade, 20 per cent.

[ORDER SLIP.]

*Please enter my name for a volume of*

## The South in History and Literature,

*By MILDRED LEWIS RUTHERFORD, Athens, Ga.,*

*Price, \$1.50.*

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....

# Suit Department

## Davison-Nicholson Co.'s

### SPECIAL TEN DAYS OFFER

In order to make room for other lines we will offer for the next ten days great Values in Ladies Tailored Suits and Skirts. Misses and Childrens Cloaks and Misses Suits.

**500 Tailored Suits.      500 Tailored Skirts.**

Will all be sold at cut prices. Notice we are showing the greatest line of Tailored Suits, Skirts and Cloaks in the city. Nothing like it was ever shown in Athens.

**COME AND SEE THE STOCK.**

Select what you want and save 10 to 25 per cent. over the price of any city in the State.

Cloaks for Misses and Children \$1.50 to \$15.00.  
No house in the State has a stock to equal it, we have them in Plain and Fancies to fit children 2 to 10--Misses 12 to 16 years.

Underwear Bargains for the next ten days.  
Don't Wait.

**DAVISON-NICHOLSON CO.**



I belong to three old American families. One is the Starver family - I am a descendant of Charles Starver who came to America & admitted free man in 1646. The genealogical history of the early settlers gives information of that family & Coat of Arms. Descended from Sir Richard Starver Arch Bishop

of York - I am also a descendant of the Marshall family descended from Thor Marshall of Wincobushire England admitted freeman in Boston Mass in 1635 - He was father of Capt James Marshall my ancestor who was killed in the Norwegian war -

referred to in Hubbard's Indian War & Winball's history of Conn. & Passumpsic History of New England & Church's Indian War

I am a member of the Wellborn family who are descended from Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester through his youngest son Richard - The records are kept in England the first of the family to come to America was John from Swansea Wales in a vessel called the Sea Venture which was wrecked on the Island of Bermuda in 1609 - Shakespeare's play of the Tempest was suggested by accounts of the wreck of the Sea Venture

## SOMETIME

Sometime, when all life's lessons have been learned,  
 And sun and stars forevermore have set,  
 The things which our weak judgment here has spurned,  
 The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,  
 Shall flash on us and light dark night,  
 As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue,  
 And we shall see how all God's plans were right,  
 And what we deemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see how, while we frown and sigh,  
 God's plans go on as best for you and me;  
 And how he heeded not our feeble cry,  
 Because his wisdom to the end could see.  
 And e'en as prudent parents disallow  
 Too much of sweet to craving babyhood,  
 So God, perhaps, is holding from us now  
 Life's sweetest things because it seemeth good.

And if sometimes commingled with life's wine  
 We find the wormwood and rebel and shrink,  
 Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine  
 Pours out the potion for our lips to drink.  
 And if some friend we love is lying low,  
 Where human kisses cannot reach his face,  
 Oh, do not blame the loving Father so;  
 But bear your sorrow with obedient grace.

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath  
 Is not the fairest gift God sends his friend.  
 Sometimes the sable pall of death  
 Conceals the fairest boon his love can send  
 If we could push ajar the gates of life,  
 And stand within, and all God's workings see,  
 We could interpret all this doubt and strife,  
 And for each mystery could find a key.

But not today. Then be content, poor heart,  
 God's plans like lilies, pure and white unfold;  
 We must not tear the close shut leaves apart,  
 Time will reveal the calyxes of gold;  
 And when through patient toil we reach the land,  
 Where tired feet with sandals loosed may rest,  
 Where we shall clearly know and understand,  
 I think that we shall say, God knew the best.



# THAT RECORD OF HON. E. B. LEWIS'

Purity against corruption! Ability against inability! Statesman against politician! Hughes against Lewis! These are the two battling forces! Mr. Voter, where do you stand?

I will not dwell on the mental and moral superiority that makes Hon. Dudley M. Hughes assume the proportions of a giant when measured up against our pigmy congressman that unworthily occupies (not fills) the chair that our lamented Crisp so nobly honored. Every one who knows Mr. Hughes and Mr. Lewis readily realizes that a comparison as to intelligence, ability, morality, and general character of the two men would be cruel, because when Mr. Lewis loses connection with his political magnet (which he affectionately calls the Montezuma National Bank) he has lost his all.

Rather, I would like to talk of his record, or to speak correctly, lack of record, during the twelve years he has misrepresented the Third Congressional District in Congress.

He—that is, Lige—recently published a circular in which he tells of many things he has done for us. It was addressed to “the farmers of the third district, and the third district.” I do not know whether it is because he regards the farmers as some foreign ingredient that it is necessary to mix in his pot of political corruption from which he is endeavoring to boil a successful election, or whether he now realizes that there is a farmer in the race and sees that he must show some of us farmers that he hasn't forgotten us, even if the only honor that has been bestowed upon him was a reward for the eternal vigilance exercised over the bankers' interest—“the ranking” and “rank” member of the finance committee; ranking because of the six times he has led us astray on election day and just naturally rank. Mr. Lewis would have it distinctly understood that though his labors in behalf of the farmer has not been seen he has labored all the same.

Mr. Lewis passed a bill through Congress (so he says) which enables the farmer to borrow money on his land from a national bank. Of course this wasn't because he owns a national bank and it gives him a larger field to operate in. Oh no! it is for the benefit of Mr. Farmer, who could go to the same national bank before the law was

passed and mortgage the same land to the president of the same bank and get his “personal” endorsement on Mr. Farmer's note, and get all the money he wanted. This is one of the wonderful achievements of Mr. Lewis' that he is parading before the people! But he is going to wait two years (so he says) before he devotes his energies to his own private interest!

He also passed a bill (so he says) to put in the penitentiary anybody who lets government reports “leak out” before the proper time. I presume this was done because, when a false report gets out, it causes a break in the market, and a break in the market often causes a break in the banks of Wall Street, and the breaking of these banks sometimes causes the people to go broke. So you see, dear people, he is looking after your interest up there in Washington, even if his banks are made a little safer by his new laws! Especially the banks where he and all the other members of the Lewis family deposit their surplus money.

Then he made a threat at the beginning of the present session of Congress to investigate the guano trust that was so frightful it made the market slump \$1.50 per ton, even if we didn't hear anything about it 'way down here in South Georgia. I wonder what threat he made about investigating the cotton trust, lumber trust, and other of the producers' trust that made their prices slump so badly. It really must have been a great deal worse than the guano threat, judging from the decline of prices. But, nevertheless, Mr. Lewis would have you distinctly understand that the great need of money during the recent panic had nothing whatever to do with the shrinkage in price of guano, even if it did on everything else.

Then he says that he has made a complete “net-work” of rural mail routes, but he wasn't specific enough in naming the ones he got to enable me to point them out to you. Did he get yours for you? I thought that was Jim Griggs' feat.

It is all through 'Lige's tireless efforts that the Government road engineers, who are going all over the United States, are coming into the privileged Third to see that the roads are all right. Now, don't you think for one moment

that, after everybody else has gotten something, 'Lige is going to permit of our being slighted, even though it requires his “tireless efforts” to prevent it.

Then, lastly, Lige has prevailed on Congress to let us have \$75,000 (\$15,000 of which was to be used in the purchase of a lot from Brother Bill Dodson's bank) for a government building and \$50,000 for one in Cordele to put its postoffice in, because it let Albany have \$150,000 for a Federal building and created a Federal court there, and did the same thing for Valdosta except it was given a slightly smaller appropriation. Indeed, this last finishing stroke was that of a master! It must have taken a wonderful lot of work for our congressman to get one-half as much as Jim Griggs got for his district! Even Mr. Lewis could not get a Federal court for us, and had to give the foolish excuse that he did not want them in his district.

Now, 'Lige comes to us again beseeching us to let him stay in Congress for two more years, so that he can become a little ranker on that banking committee.

These, my fellow citizens are all the fruits that E. B. Lewis has to offer you after twelve years of service in Congress, which has cost us more than \$75,000. And now, when he offers for re-election, with this blank record he comes before you asking that you allow him two more years to do that which he has so signally failed to do in twelve. Will you listen to him? Will such political clap-trap as the above, which his henchmen are now belching forth, keep you from striking his name from the ballot? I don't believe you will.

We all know Dud. Hughes. We know that he loves the farmer because he is a farmer. We know that he loves justice because he is just. We know that he loves honesty because he is honest. We all know he loves God because he is a Christian. What more need we know?

Let every man say to himself on this question: I will use all of my influence and cast my vote in favor of an able, pure statesman against a corrupt, inefficient politician; and I do not believe that there is any doubt that Hon. Dudley M. Hughes will be our next Congressman.

(From Twiggs County Citizen.)



## *To the Voters of the Third Congressional District:*

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In reply to many letters from my friends throughout the district, I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of representative in Congress for the Third Congressional District of Georgia, in the Sixty-first Congress, subject to the Democratic white primary.

I respectfully invoke the aid and support of the Democratic voters of the district, upon the following platform:

I favor the same reforms in national legislation that I advocated two years ago, when a majority of the counties in the district declared in my favor.

The BANKING AND CURRENCY questions have been in the hands of the national bankers in Congress for years. The late panic demonstrates the fact that the people should become aroused and take an active stand in revising the statutes on the question of money. I do not think the revision should be made by those interested in the prosperity of the national banks. I favor a revision of the national banking laws of the country in the interest of all classes of the people, and to that end will urge with all my power the repeal of all laws by means of which the money of the people may be contracted by the national banks, the value of our products decreased, and all legitimate business injured. I favor the enactment of such laws as will provide an ample and elastic currency, so that interest rates may be lowered, money obtained by those engaged in legitimate industry, our crops bring their real value and move without difficulty.

The PROTECTIVE TARIFF is the direct cause of illegal trusts and combines which have throttled the wheels of national and individual prosperity. Every loyal Democrat is in favor of the revision of the tariff. To this end I would labor. I favor the strict regulation and control of the trusts, both those engaged in interstate

commerce and those subject to the jurisdiction of Congress.

I favor the PARCELS POST, and an increased salary to the Rural Free Delivery carriers.

I favor liberal appropriations for our RIVERS AND HARBORS, and the great waterway from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. I would especially urge appropriations for the purpose of erection of PUBLIC BUILDINGS in the Third Congressional District, the total absence of which has made her conspicuous.

I advocate (which I consider of great importance to the South and Georgia) government aid for the improvement of our PUBLIC ROADS.

AGRICULTURE is of paramount importance to the nation. The great cotton crop of the South—the basis of her financial prosperity—is selling below its value, largely owing to the manipulator, speculator and Wall-Street gambler, as well as to the restriction of trade and the concentration—hence, contraction and scarcity—of currency in the movement of the crop. If the farmers prosper, all classes prosper. The merchant, banker and lawyer are already in Congress, looking after all other classes. The farmer needs representation to bring up this interest, and thus represent all classes. Having been a farmer all my life, I would give these questions my deepest consideration.

The use of money to control the ballot, by individuals or corporations, is CORRUPTION, and any candidate who will resort to such methods should be disqualified, both as an officer and as a voter.

With these views, I ask your support for this high office of honor and trust. If elected, I pledge my best efforts, thoughts and energy to the interests of the Third Congressional District.

Very respectfully yours,

DUDLEY M. HUGHES.



**CELEBRATION**

**Golden Jubilee**

**50TH ANNIVERSARY**

**Foreign Missions**

**November 15th, 1911.**

— **AT** —

**SAM JONES MEMORIAL CHURCH**

**Every Woman from every  
Church in the County  
Invited to Come.**

**LUNCH SERVED AT NOON TO EVERYONE**

**COME ∴ COME**

It is such a - 80-80

What is this - 80-86

What is your good fight - 80-100-103-127-140-160-162  
164

Yather not any good - 80-102

What is your letter - 80-100-122-152-174

Why would you come in - 80-104

What is your letter - 80-100

What is your letter - 80-135-148-157

Arthur - 80-166

Put me in next account about  
March 20th at post office  
I had a kind dream - 1338-44  
The first forward but - 1338-4-41  
and they for down in the  
88-10

43 11

Print 28-38  
46 for  
Samuel Porter Jones Papers  
University of Georgia Libraries

Jan. 1<sup>st</sup> 1911.

The firm of Keener & Lewis having been dissolved by mutual consent Charles W. Lucas announces that he will continue the practice of law with offices at 5. Nassau Street, New York City.

Charles W. Lucas.



# A GREAT SCHOOL

State Normal School of Athens, Ga., Has Now More Than 641 Students All Told, Forty-two Teachers and Officers and Ten Buildings, With the Infirmary and Dairy.

The United States Commissioner of Education publishes the State Normal School among the best fifteen Normal Schools in 197 such schools in the United States.

Five hundred and eleven students have been registered this fall in the State Normal School, Athens, with one hundred and thirty in the Muscogee Elementary School, making a total enrollment of six hundred and forty-one.

There is room in the dormitories for only three hundred and sixty students, therefore more than eighty students are boarding in the homes of the immediate neighborhood.

The enrollment this year represents one hundred and fourteen counties of the State.

The counties most largely represented are as follows: Baldwin 4, Bulloch 9, Burke 5, Chatham 6, Screven 5, Tattnall 6, Thomas 4, Quitman 4, Houston 6, Pulaski 4, Sumter 7, Carroll 4, Coweta 9, Meriwether 5, Muscogee 6, DeKalb 6, Fulton 13, Newton 7, Walton 8, Fayette 4, Henry 6, Pike 5, Spalding 7, Cobb 4, Floyd 4, Whitfield 4, Elbert 8, Franklin 10, Green 10, Jasper 8, Madison 4, Morgan 12, Oconee 9, Oglethorpe 9, Putnam 4, Wilkes 11, Dawson 4, Gwinnett 7, Hall 4, Jackson 14, Milton 5, Stephens 7, Columbia 4, Hancock 5, Lincoln 10, Richmond 4, Telfair 4.

The other 67 counties have each one or more students in the school.

There are forty-two teachers and officers and eight school buildings not counting the Infirmary and the dairy barn.

There are one hundred and thirty-eight students in the school holding diplomas from other schools.

A unique item is the number of students who have earned the money they are spending for an education here, one hundred and fifty-six in all.

Another item of significance is, the number of students in the school who have had experience in teaching, who have come to the school for the better training and who go right back into their schools to return to the State more than value received.

On January 2 of every year more than a hundred such teachers come in for the common-school reviews. It will be necessary this year for such applicants to apply well in advance of their coming, on account of the crowd.

No other school in this or any other State keeps closer to the common-school problem than this school.

More than three hundred of the students are the children of farmers.

The authorities of the school have made it possible for seven worthy students to get an education by working their way through wholly or in part. Ten students of the

school are kept here with their expenses paid upon scholarships created by private beneficence, the Orphan Asylums of the State, the Club Women, or the Daughters of the Confederacy. During the last ten years, the friends of the school have spent nearly \$36,000 in helping along worthy students in this school.

No tuition, of course, is charged Georgia students. The expense of board in the dormitory is \$100.00 for the full session. And yet for these small charges the young people of Georgia have the advantage of instruction in seventeen different departments. The new library has, of course, immensely increased the culture value of the school.

A little census taken the other morning shows that three hundred and forty-one students brought their Bibles with them into the school. Three hundred and fifty-two of the students have volunteered to take the four-year course in Bible studies. Seven devoted teachers of the faculty are doing this work from week to week.

The Y. M. C. A. has this year a resident secretary, Miss Willie Fagan, and their ideal is the registration of every student in school in either the Y. W. C. A. or the Y. M. C. A.

Brief twilight prayer services have been held in the dormitories of the school without a break for sixteen years.

Several departments of the school have been immensely enlarged this year. There is an additional teacher in the Domestic Arts and Science department; also in Elementary Agriculture, with two additional teachers in the department of Instrumental Music.

The school is offering superior instruction in instrumental and vocal music, and the expense of this instruction is about half the usual charges. This department has recently called for two new Knabe Grand pianos and eight Haines' Bros. upright pianos.

Instrumental music is included in the course because of the steady call on the graduates for musical accomplishments.

As usual, the school has this year again escaped an epidemic, as it has done the past sixteen years. Very unusual attention is paid to hygiene and sanitation.

Five hundred and twenty-four graduates of the school are teaching in a hundred and nine counties of the State, and eight thousand, two hundred and sixteen graduates and undergraduates are teaching in every county and almost every community of the State. The heart and hope of common-school education in Georgia is the State Normal School.

# Hillyer Trust Company

ATLANTA, GA.



CAPITAL & SURPLUS  
\$300,000.00

INVESTMENT SECURITIES  
SAVINGS CERTIFICATES  
OF DEPOSIT

# Hillyer Trust Company

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Acts as depository for the Inactive Accounts and Reserve Funds of Individuals, Estates, Corporations and Institutions. Certificates of deposit issued, bearing interest from date of deposit.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Four per cent. interest is allowed on Savings Accounts from the first of each month, compounded semi-annually, January and July. One dollar opens an account.

## TRUST DEPARTMENT

Acts under authority of the law as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agent, Receiver and in all other trust capacities.

## MORTGAGE LOAN DEPARTMENT

Always pleased to make loans on liberal terms to thrifty people who own real property, and who require funds for building or other purposes.

## BOND DEPARTMENT

Has constantly on hand Bonds, Mortgages and other Investments in large or small amounts, yielding a profitable return.

## REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

Takes entire charge of Real Estate for clients—renting, buying, selling.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Issues foreign Letters of Credit, Travelers' Checks and Money Orders redeemable in all parts of the world.

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President  
**GEORGE S. LOWNDES,**  
Vice-President  
**WM. HURD HILLYER,**  
Vice-President and Treas.  
**J. SCOTT TODD, Jr.,**  
Secretary  
**HERBERT L. WIGGS,**  
Trust Officer  
**EVINS & SPENCE,**  
Counsel

# STATEMENT DECEMBER 15, 1911

CONDENSED

## Resources

Loans, Demand and Time.....	\$167,584.48
Overdrafts .....	None
Bonds and Stocks.....	273,215.21
Banking House and Building.....	122,161.27
Other Real Estate.....	62,403.07
Furniture and Fixtures.....	3,065.62
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	31,734.59
Advances on Bonds.....	1,200.00
Prepaid Interest.....	10,354.28
Other Resources.....	1,785.74
	<hr/>
	\$673,504.26

## Liabilities

Capital Stock.....	\$250,000.00
Surplus.....	50,000.00
Net Profits.....	6,786.04
Savings and Other Deposits.....	249,244.14
Bills Payable.....	112,500.00
Other Liabilities.....	4,974.08
	<hr/>
	\$673,504.26

---

INCORPORATED 1910 UNDER TRUST COMPANY ACT  
OF 1898

## TRUSTEES

DR. F. PHINIZY CALHOUN

JAS. S. FLOYD

*Vice-President Atlanta National Bank*

R. L. FOREMAN

*Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company*

JOHN MORRIS

*The Keely Company*

JACK J. SPALDING

*Director and Attorney Atlanta National Bank*

DR. J. S. TODD

HENRY HILLYER

*President*

FREDERICK J. PAXON

*Da-vison-Paxon-Stokes Company*

GEORGE S. LOWNDES

*Vice-President*

WM. HURD HILLYER

*Vice-President and Treasurer*

HERBERT L. WIGGS

*Trust Officer*

SAMUEL N. EVINS

*Of Evins & Spence, Counsel*

MITCHELL C. KING

*Cotton Oil*

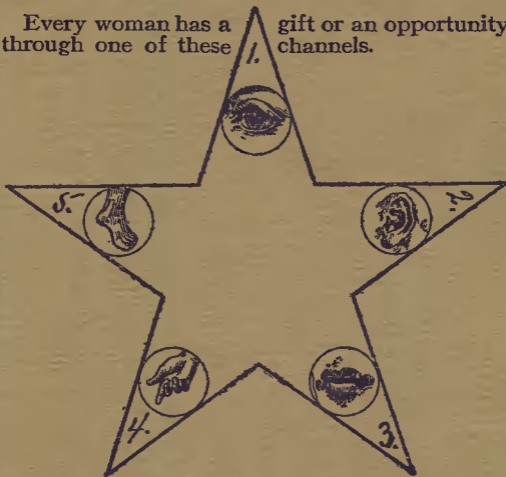


October, 1911

# THE STAR CHART

## To Impress Individual Responsibility

Every woman has a gift or an opportunity through one of these channels.



1. *Eye* may serve:

- (a) Knowledge of 

}	The Word of God.
}	The Need of the World.
- (b) Seek strangers.
- (c) Study maps.

2. *Ear* may serve:

- (a) To grasp good items.
- (b) A good listener.

3. *Lips* may serve:

- (a) In prayer and song.
- (b) Cheerful voice.
- (c) Don't talk too long.
- (d) Avoid inaudible prayer.

4. *Hand* may serve:

- (a) Cordial grasp.
- (b) Ready to give.
- (c) Consecrated in pen, brush, needle.

5. *Foot* may serve:

- (a) Prompt.
- (b) Unwearied.

Sign your name in the star, and indicate by number how you will help your President this year, and return the chart to her.

# MULES!

Mr. F. H. Harper, of Harper  
Brothers' Stock Yards, Atlan-  
ta, will be at Moore's stable,

*Watkinsville,  
Tuesday Oct. 15*

to BUY good, sound young  
Mules

MR. NASH will be here at the same time to buy  
plug Mules and Horses.

**Moore & Bro.**

Watkinsville,

Georgia

# LEST WE FORGET

A Pocket Memorandum  
Worth Keeping  
With You

PROGRESSIVE  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
HOTEL MANHATTAN  
NEW YORK

SOME OF THE  
NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS  
OF THE ROOSEVELT  
ADMINISTRATION

1. Dolliver-Hepburn Railroad Act.
2. Extension of Forest Reserve.
3. National Irrigation Act.
4. Improvement of waterways and reservation of water-power sites.
5. Employers' Liability Act.
6. Safety Appliance Act.
7. Regulation of railroad employees' hours of labor.
8. Establishment of Department of Commerce and Labor.
9. Pure Food and Drugs Act.
10. Federal meat inspection.
11. Navy doubled in tonnage and greatly increased in efficiency.
12. Battle-ship fleet sent around the world.
13. State militia brought into co-ordination with army.
14. Canal Zone acquired and work of excavation pushed with increased energy.
15. Development of civil self-government in insular possessions.
16. Second intervention in Cuba; Cuba restored to the Cubans.



17. Finances of Santo Domingo straightened out.
18. Alaska Boundary dispute settled.
19. Reorganization of the consular service.
20. Settlement of the coal strike of 1902.
21. The government upheld in Northern Securities decision.
22. Conviction of post-office grafters and public-land thieves.
23. Directed investigation of the Sugar Trust customs frauds, and the resultant prosecutions.
24. Suits begun against the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies and other corporations for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
25. Corporations forbidden to contribute to political campaign funds.
26. Keeping the door of China open to American commerce.
27. Bringing about the settlement of the Russo-Japanese War by the Treaty of Portsmouth.
28. Avoiding the pitfalls created by Pacific Coast prejudice against Japanese immigration.

[Over]

29. Negotiating twenty-four treaties of general arbitration.
  30. Reduction of the interest-bearing debt by more than \$90,000,000.
  31. Inauguration of movement for conservation of natural resources.
  32. Inauguration of the annual conference of Governors of States.
  33. Inauguration of movement for improvement of conditions of country life.
- 

#### POLICIES RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

1. Reform of the banking and currency system.
2. Inheritance tax.
3. Income tax.
4. Passage of a new employers' liability act to meet objections raised by the Supreme Court.
5. Postal savings-banks.
6. Parcel-post
7. Revision of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.
8. Legislation to prevent overcapitalization, stock-watering, etc., of common carriers.
9. Legislation compelling incorporation under Federal laws of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

**I**N order that you may keep thoroughly posted on the political situation and the Progressive Party throughout the country we suggest that you subscribe to one of the following papers for the next two months:

**THE LOUISVILLE HERALD**

**THE KANSAS CITY STAR**

**THE CLEVELAND LEADER**

**THE PHILDELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN**

**THE NEW YORK EVENING MAIL**

**THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE**

**THE WASHINGTON TIMES**

*I dedicate myself to the Progressive Principles advocated and maintained by Theodore Roosevelt, and hereby pledge my hearty support of the Progressive and Non-Partisan movement.*

*Signed* \_\_\_\_\_

*City* \_\_\_\_\_

*County* \_\_\_\_\_

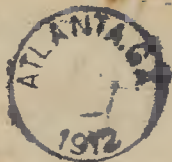


**NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS**

**1304 THIRD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING**

**ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

After Five Days Return to  
Progressive Headquarters,  
Aragon Hotel,  
Atlanta, Georgia.



Mr. Thomas B. Irwin,

Marietta,

R. F. D. #6.

Ga.

# NOTICE

---

Hon. J. Y. Allen will read the special message from Governor Woodrow Wilson, Democratic Candidate for President, to the American people at

**2 O'clock in the Courthouse.**

Col. Allen will also make a speech to the people of Upson county. Others will also speak.

Everybody invited as this is a National Rally Day all over the United States in the interest of the Democratic Candidate for President.

# Tremezzo Hôtel

AVEC DEPENDANCE BEAU RIVAGE

Ouvert toute l'année

Villa Carlotta



*ENE A GANDOLA, prop.*

**TREMEZZO**   
(LAC DE COMO)



TREMEZZO HOTEL ⇨ Situato nella più bella posizione del centro del lago di Como, fra Tremezzo e Cadenabbia, di fianco alla rinomata Villa Carlotta, centro di magnifiche escursioni. Clima dolce anche nella stagione invernale. Casa costruita espressamente per albergo con tutto il confort moderno. Appartamenti e camere con bagno e toilette. Tutte le camere al sud hanno balcone.

Riscaldamento ad acqua calda, due ascensori, acqua potabile delle proprie sorgenti, giardino e terrazzo sul lago, gran parco, lancia automobile. auto-garage, omnibus. Tennis - Pattinaggio a rotelle - Golf - Orchestra. Telefono N. 10. - Aperto tutto l'anno - Automobile Club Italiano.

TREMEZZO HOTEL ⇨ Nouvelle maison avec tout le confort moderne. Située dans la plus belle position de la Tremezzina à côté de la Villa Carlotta. Clima doux. Appartements et chambres avec bains et toilettes. Toutes les chambres au Süd avec balcons. Deux lifts. Chauffage Central. Eau potable des propres sources. Tennis - Patinage a roulettes - Golf links - Orchestre. Jardin e terrasse au lac. Gran parc. Motor-boat, auto-garage, Omnibus. Barques pour excursion et pêche. Membre de l'Automobile Club et du Touring Club de France. Ouvert toute l'année. - Telephone N. 10.

TREMEZZO HOTEL ⇨ Neues Haus mit allem Confort moderne Nebender berühmten Villa Carlotta. In eigenem 30.000 qm.<sup>2</sup> grossen Park und der besten Lage der Tremezzina. Herrliche Aussicht auf See und Gerbige. Ruhige staubfrei Lage. Centralheizung. Zwei Lifts. Tennis - Golf links - Rollschuhbahn. Motor-boat. Auto Garage. Omnibus. Forellen - Hecht - Fischerei. Eigene Wasser Quelle. Hausorchester. Appartements mit Badezimmer und Toilette. Seebäder. Alle Südzimmer mit Balkon. Offizier - Beamtenverein. Automobile Club - Das ganze Jahr offen. Telephon N. 10.

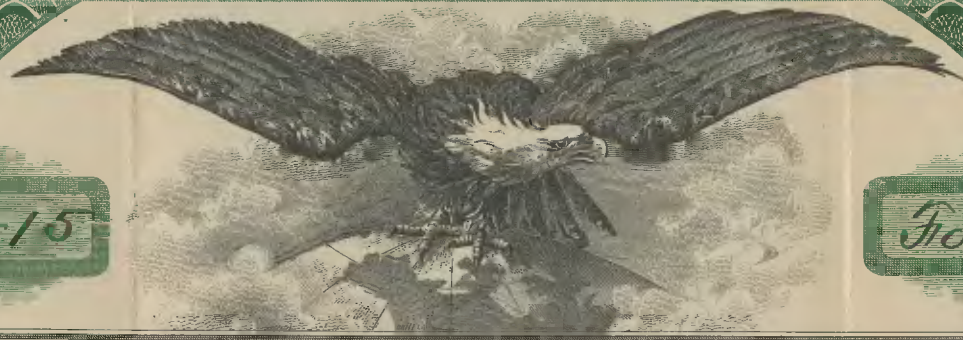
TREMEZZO HOTEL ⇨ New honse expressly built for Hôtel quite close to the Villa Carlotta. Beautifully situated in own private park over 30,000 qm.<sup>2</sup> in extent and in the best position of the Tremezzina. Splendide wiew on the lake and Mountaines. Tennis - Golf links - Roller Skating Rink. Auto-Garage. Two Lifts - Hot Water Heating. Own Spring Water. Motor-boat. Fishing - Roving. Omnibus. Orchestre. Appartements with bathrooms and Toilette. Lake baths. All South Rooms with-balcony. American Auto-Club. Cook's Coupons. Open all the Year. - Thelephon N. 10.





No. 12-15

Four Shares



# THE ATLANTA STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY

**THIS  
CERTIFIES  
THAT**

*Wm. H. Abbott*

*is the owner of*

*Four*

*Shares of the Capital Stock of*

**THE ATLANTA STAR PUBLISHING CO.**

*transferable only on the books of this Corporation in person or by Attorney upon surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Corporation has caused this Certificate to be signed by its duly authorized officers and its Corporate Seal to be hereunto affixed this *7* day of *July* A.D. 19*13*

*W. H. Dumas*

President

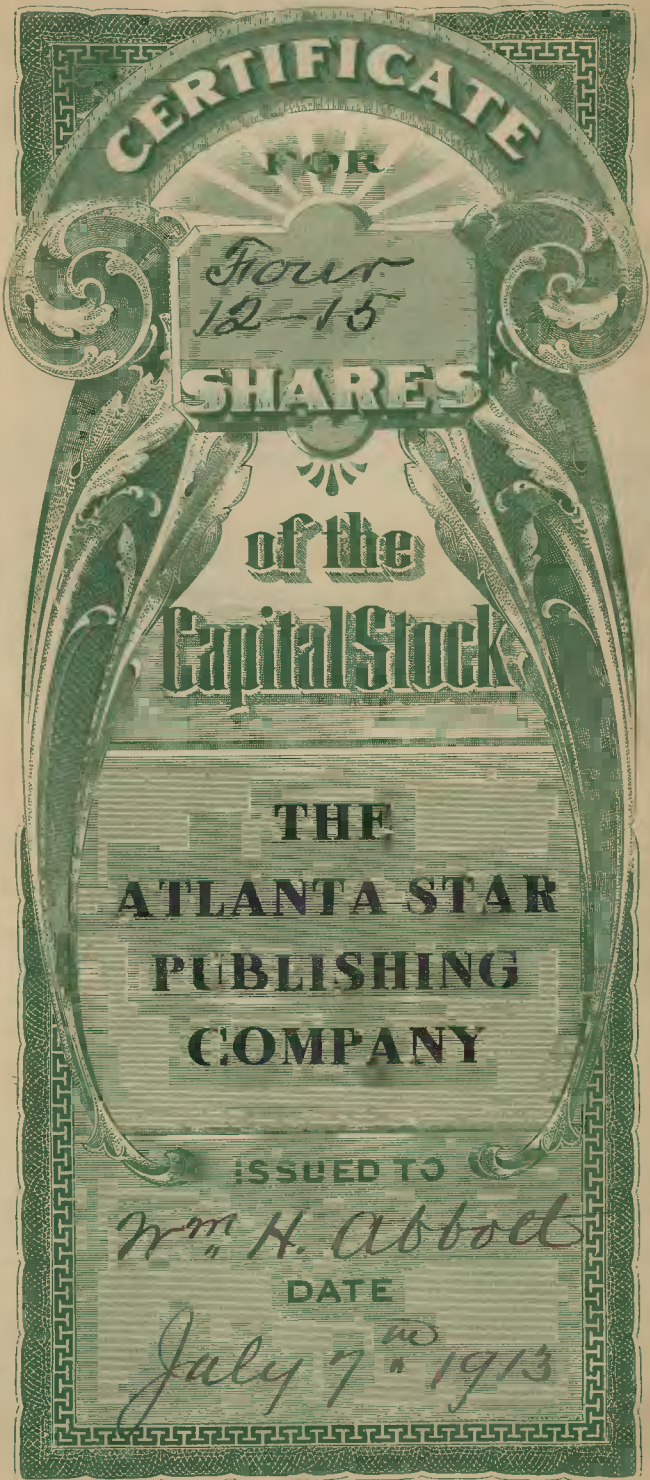
*W. H. Dumas*

Secretary

**SHARES \$25.00 EACH**







*To the Nature Received* \_\_\_\_\_ *hereby will assign and transfer*  
*into* \_\_\_\_\_

*of the Capital Stock represented by the within Certificate*  
*and do hereby irrevocably constitute and appoint* \_\_\_\_\_ *Attorney*  
*to transfer the said Stock on the books of the within named*  
*Corporation with full power of substitution in the premises*

*Dated* \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_  
*in presence of*

NOTICE. THE SIGNATURE OF THIS ASSIGNMENT  
MUST CORRESPOND WITH THE NAME AS WRITTEN UPON THE  
FACE OF THE CERTIFICATE, IN EVERY PARTICULAR WITHOUT  
ALTERATION OR ENLARGEMENT OR ANY CHANGE WHATSOEVER.

# KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS OATH

## EXTRACT 4th DEGREE

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the Blessed St. John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and all the saints, sacred host of Heaven, and to you, my Ghostly Father, the superior general of the Society of Jesus, founded by St. Ignatius Loyola, in the pontification of Paul the III, and continued to the present, do by the womb of the Virgin, the matrix of God, and the rod of Jesus Christ, declare and swear that His Holiness, the Pope, is Christ's vice regent and is the true head of the Catholic or Universal Church throughout the earth; and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given His Holiness by my Saviour, Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical kings, princes, States, Commonwealths, and Governments and they may be safely destroyed. Therefore to the utmost of my power I will defend His doctrine and His Holiness's right and custom against all usurpers of the heretical or Protestant authority whatever, especially the Lutheran Church of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway and the now pretended authority and Churches of England and Scotland, and the branches of same now established in Ireland and on the Continents of America and elsewhere, and all adherents in regard that they may be usurped and heretical, opposing the sacred Mother Church of Rome.

"I do now denounce and disavow any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince, or State, named Protestant or Liberals, or obedience to any of their laws, magistrates, or officers.

"I do further declare that the doctrine of the Churches of England and Scotland, of the Calvinists, Huguenots, and others of the name Protestants or Masons to be damnable, and they themselves to be damned who will not forsake the same.

"I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of His Holiness's agents, in any place where I should be, in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Ireland, or America, or in any other kingdom or territory I shall come to, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestants or Masonic doctrines and to destroy all their pretended powers, legal or otherwise.

"I do further promise and declare that, notwithstanding I am dispensed with to assume any religion heretical for the propagation of the Mother Church's interest, to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels from time to time as they intrust me, and not divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing, or circumstances whatever, but to execute all that should be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me by you, my Ghostly Father, or any of this sacred order.

"I do further promise and declare that I will have no opinion or will of my own or any mental reservation whatsoever, even as a corpse or cadaver (*perinde ac cadaver*), but will unhesitatingly obey each and every command that I may receive from my superiors in the militia of the Pope and of Jesus Christ.

"That I will go to any part of the world whithersoever I may be sent, to the frozen regions north,

jungles of India, to the centers of civilization of Europe, or to the wild haunts of the barbarous savages of America without murmuring or repining, and will be submissive in all things whatsoever is communicated to me.

"I do further promise and declare that I will, when opportunity presents, make and wage relentless war, secretly and openly, against all heretics, Protestants and Masons as I am directed to do, to extirpate them from the face of the whole earth; and that I will spare neither age, sex, or condition, and that I will hang, burn, waste, boil, flay, strangle, and bury alive these infamous heretics; rip up the stomachs and wombs of their women, and crush their infants' heads against the walls in order to annihilate their execrable race. That when the same can not be done openly, I will secretly use the poisonous cup, the strangulation cord, the steel of the poniard, or the leaden bullet, regardless of the honor, rank, dignity, or authority of the persons, whatever may be their condition in life, either public or private, as I at any time may be directed so to do by any agent of the Pope or superior of the Brotherhood of the Holy Father of the Society of Jesus.

"In confirmation of which I hereby dedicate my life, soul, and all corporal powers and with the dagger which I now receive I will subscribe my name written in my blood in testimony thereof; and should I prove false or weaken in my determination, may my brethren and fellow soldiers of the militia of the Pope cut off my hands and feet and my throat from ear to ear, my belly opened and sulphur burned therein with all the punishment that can be inflicted upon me on earth and my soul shall be tortured by demons in eternal hell forever.

"That I will in voting always vote for a K. of C. in preference to a Protestant, especially a Mason, and that I will leave my party so to do; that if Two Catholics are on the ticket I will satisfy myself which is the better supporter of the Mother Church and vote accordingly.

"That I will not deal with or employ a Protestant if in my power to deal with or employ a Catholic. That I will place Catholic girls in Protestant families that a weekly report may be made of the inner movements of the heretics.

"That I will provide myself with arms and ammunition that I may be in readiness when the word is passed, or I am commanded to defend the church either as an individual or with the militia of the Pope.

"All of which I, \_\_\_\_\_, do swear by the blessed Trinity and blessed sacrament which I am now to receive to perform and on part to keep this, my oath.

"In testimony hereof, I take this most holy and blessed sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further with my name written with the point of this dagger dipped in my own blood and seal in the face of this holy sacrament."

*Taken from the Congressional Record of February 15, 1913.*



# THE SETTLEMENT GA. CORN CLUB

WILL GIVE A

# BARBECUE

## At Helicon Springs

Near Danielsville Road, on

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 30th

There will be the choicest of meats of every variety prepared by experts to suit your taste. Prices for same will be reasonable. Come and bring all of your friends. There will be noted speakers for the occasion.

<p><b>To Our Colored Friends</b> We Offer Special Inducements in <b>Dry Goods, Millinery and Ready-to-Wear</b> Fair treatment and money's worth in every transaction <b>Davison-Nicholson Co.</b></p>	<p>GO TO THE <b>McGREGOR CO.</b> FOR STATIONERY TYPEWRITERS SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND JOB PRINTING</p>	<p><b>\$10 in Prizes Given Away!</b> For largest Turnip from our Seed. Prizes awarded Saturday, Nov. 22, 1913. Call by, so we may explain about prizes. Get your Seed NOW. <b>Warren J. Smith &amp; Bro.</b></p>
<p>We are Headquarters for the Very Best Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Farm Imple- ments. Come to see us <b>Griffeth Implement Co.</b> BROAD STREET ATHENS, - - - GEORGIA</p>	<p><b>D. P. HASELTON</b> HIGH GRADE <b>PIANOS</b> Piano Players and Organs 185 College Avenue Pianos sold on easy payments</p>	<p><b>Carpenter's Tools</b> Cutlery, Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods <b>FLEMING-DEARING HARDWARE CO.</b></p>
<p>GO TO <b>John L. Arnold's</b> <b>FOR PAINTS</b> WALL PAPER AND GLASS JACKSON ST. ATHENS, GA.</p>	<p>JAY H. EPTING CO'S <b>Big Ben</b> Sale will Last Fifteen Days BROAD ST. ATHENS, GA.</p>	<p><i>"Where a Little Money Goes a Long Way"</i> <b>McCLURE Ten Cent Co.</b> 279 CLAYTON STREET Your patronage will be appreciated</p>

After January 1, 1914, our offices  
will be in the Lord's Court Building  
No. 27 William Street, New York

Telephone 4930 Broad

Noel Gale

Hugh A. Bayne

Francis Sims Mc. Grath

Arthur C. Patterson



**THE WEATHER:**  
Generally fair, with slight blizzards  
Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

**THE MARKET:**  
Eggs, low middling, 27c doz.  
middling, 43c doz

# The Augusta Daily News

[CONSOLIDATING THE MORNING DEW, THE MIDDAY SUN AND THE EVENING STAR]

AUGUSTA, GA., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1914

First (and Last) Edition

## RUSSIANS LOSE 237 ARMY CORPS

### MOST CRUSHING DEFEAT OF WAR

Battle of Zfenuitsobourg  
Ends in Reverse for Tzar

North Eastern Poland the  
Scene of Patial Annihilation  
of Right Wing of Russian  
Army. 3,711,050-Odd Prisoners  
Taken

Berlin, Dec. 15 (by wireless via Granada and Porto Rico).—It was officially announced today that the German Army in Poland had met and defeated the right wing of the Russians by the score of 1 to 0. General Kickoff was captured together with Generals Sonobavitch and Grounditch. Full particulars of this glorious victory are not yet available, but it is estimated that about 3,711,050-odd prisoners were taken, not including officers.



The Kaiser Descending from His Hydromobile

### BULLETINS

London, Dec. 15.—The situation at the front remains unchanged. The House of Commons today voted an additional 200,000,000 pounds sterling to be devoted to the Kitchener War Fund. Fourteen German Spies were arrested late last night in Buckingham Palace.

Paris, Dec. 15.—There is nothing to report with regard to operations at the front. There was a popular demonstration before the Chambre des Deputes at an early hour this morning when it was announced that the Eiffel Tower would no longer be used as a hospital. Three were killed and the fire department had to be called to disperse the mob.

## GERMANS COMPLETELY ROUTED BY NICHOLAS

Petrograd, Dec. 15.—It was officially announced today that the Grand Duke Nicholas with Generals Kickoff, Sonobavitch, and Grounditch, commanding the right wing of the Russian forces in North Eastern Poland, had met and utterly routed the German army which advanced against them at Zfenuitsobourg.

## PRESIDENT WILSON ADDRESSES THE CHILDREN'S ANTI-PURITY LEAGUE

Receives Delegation of Three  
Hundred at the White  
House.

### WILD ENTHUSIASM

Shook Hands Twice With Each  
Little Delegate. Secretary  
Bryan Presented Them With  
300 Beautifully Bound Vol-  
umes of "Prurient Extracts  
From American Poets."

Washington, Dec. 15.—A delegation of 300 children, representing 150 lodges of the International C. A. P. L., waited on President Wilson at the White House.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## AMERICAN PUBLIC SENDS \$21 FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Magnificent Response of the  
People of the United States  
To Call For the Stricken  
Belgians.

New York, Dec. 15.—The Armored Cruiser "Obsolete" sailed today at 10 o'clock for Europe.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## AUGUSTA ROTARY OFFERS SERVICES

Offer of Mediation Sent to  
European Powers by Rotary  
Club of Augusta Meets Ap-  
proval of Kaiser.

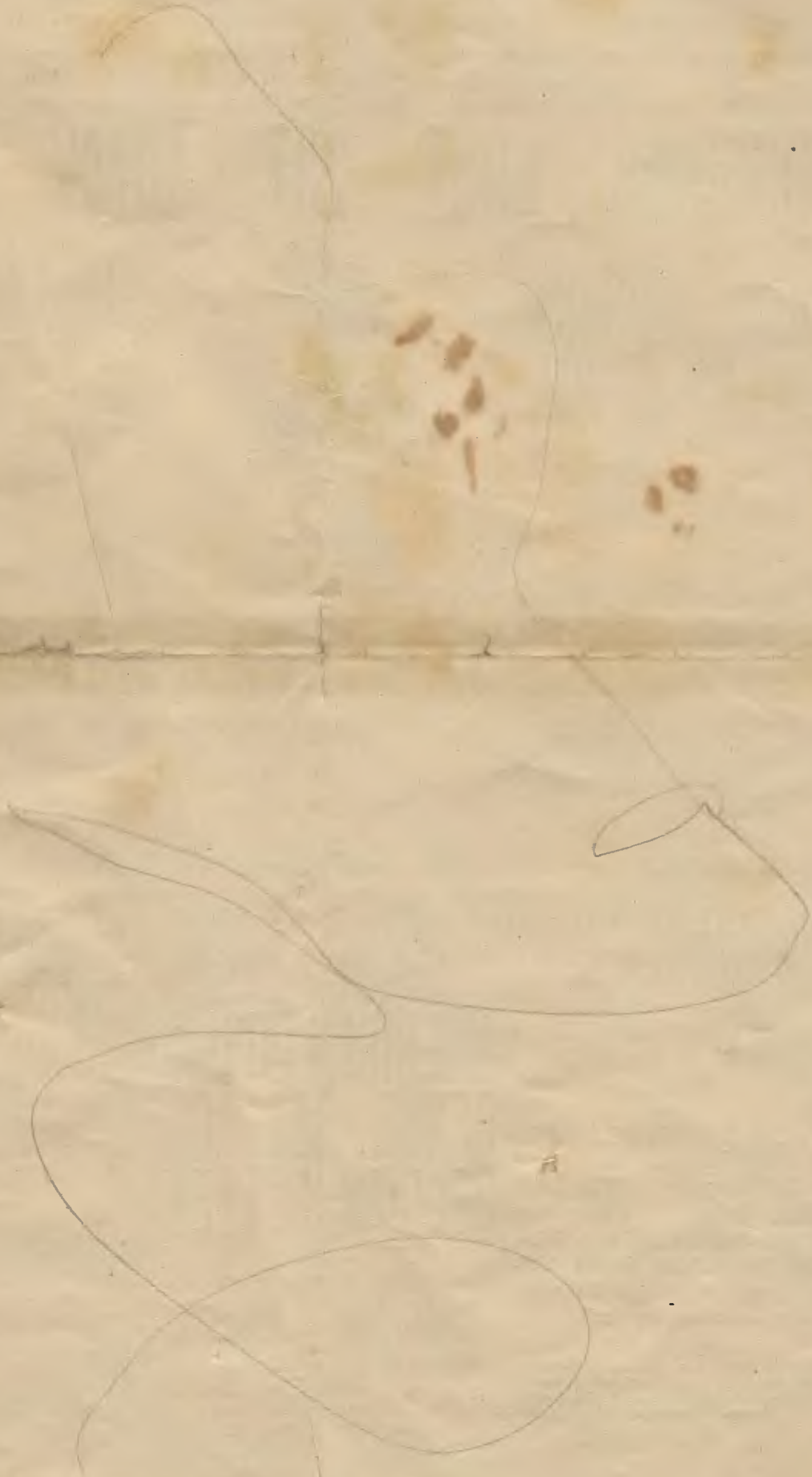
Berlin, Dec. 14.—The offer of mediation sent to the Kaiser by the Rotary Club of Augusta is meeting with decided approval by His Imperial Majesty. At first, when it was explained to him that rotate meant revolve, he looked somewhat askance, feeling that the club was a Revolutionary organization. But later, when he read the little piece about the wheels turning round, he liked it, finding in it a suggestion of something that he had entertained in his head for some time.

(Continued on Page 3.)

4.

THE AUGUSTA DAILY NEWS

EDITORIAL PAGE





## President Wilson Addresses the Childrens Anti-Purity League.

House this afternoon at 2 o'clock where they were received with distinction by the Chief Executive, who made them a brief talk.

The president expressed his deep appreciation of the work which the league is doing throughout the country in taking children out of refined or moral surroundings and placing them in institutions where their young minds can be properly stunted and debauched.

Secretary Bryan then addressed a few remarks to the little ones, telling them how his own religious and strict upbringing, surrounding him, as it had from his earliest youth, with an atmosphere of sanctity and sobriety, had so wrecked his after life that it cost him three presidential campaigns. The Secretary of State then presented each of the little delegates with a beautiful volume, bound (at Government expense) especially for the occasion, entitled "Prurient Extracts from American Poets." The book contains all the most alluring, vulgar and suggestive passages of the best American authors. It was thought a most appropriate gift for the little ones, saving them, as it will, an infinite amount of laborious reading in looking up the above mentioned passages, during the course of which they would be liable to absorb a certain amount of education or Kultur.

After the reception cocktails and cigarettes were handed and the delegation was driven to the Union Station in high good humor.

## American Public Sends \$21 For Belgian Relief.

noon, with destination Liverpool, bearing \$21 in gold bullion, the first considerable contribution of the American people toward the relief of Belgium. This sum was raised in a few days by one of the most inspiring answers to the call of humanity which has ever shown the true spirit of the country. This is only the first installment of a fund which is growing every day through subscriptions from all parts of the Union. It is known as the Cutie de Graft Fund, from the name of its originator, the clever actress. Miss de Graft conceived the idea of sending out an appeal to every person in this country who enjoyed an income of more than \$75,000 a year, asking each to contribute a nickel toward the noble work of feeding and clothing the destitute Belgians who are homeless on account of not having any place to stay. Four hundred and twenty of these well-to-do persons responded within three days, and other letters are coming in every hour, asking for particulars and promising subscriptions in the near future. Mr. Rockefeller has pledged himself to give a quarter if they can raise another dollar by twelve o'clock tonight.

## Augusta Rotary Offers Services.

He says, however, that the need to mediate is not immediate. He wishes to call the game and declare a tie at some time when he can do so to special advantage. But as all the other nations want to do the same thing it is probable that nothing will be done about it at this time.

## NEWS

At the meeting of the Rotary Club on Wednesday, December 16th, J. P. King, Editor and Proprietor of the Augusta Daily News, speaker of the day, hastily read the following paper.

Mr. President and Brother Rotarians.

It is now my turn, and it is my distinguished honor—would that I might say it was my pleasure—to address you.

I am in a sad predicament.

I am told that I must talk to you about my own business.

The first principle of my business is not to talk, and the second not to mind my own business. And that is really all that I have to say.

Consequently, being today in the capacity of public orator—I shall proceed.

The subject of this discourse, as given out in the advance notices, is NEWS. There is an impression in the minds of the majority of people that this subject bears some undetermined relation to the profession of Journalism. Far be it from me to wish to dispel this illusion. But, as a subject for a short paper, the term news is difficult. I know of so little to say that I might write a long essay. Consequently let me abandon it for the moment and leave it for the "In Conclusion" paragraph at the end when the ten minutes is nearly up. Meanwhile, with your forbearing indulgence, I shall attempt to give you some insight into the life of the laborers on these daily journals which, with your indulgent forbearance, we shall call newspapers.

You all, no doubt, think of a reporter as an affable, bumptious and unprincipled young man with a pencil behind his ear, always on hand when anything is on foot, who spends his time asking apt and pertinent questions, or, as the case may be, impertinent, and writing down the answers in a book. You think of him as arising out of the very ground on the scene of a murder, catching the first frantic cries of the widow, and interviewing the murderer before he has time to wipe his razor.

It is not true. You do us grave injustice. Reporters are a set of calm, serious-minded and liesurely young gentlemen who move about with great dignity and never arrive until everything is all over. They are very tardy and ponderous persons. They sometimes do not arrive much ahead of the police. A reporter never sees anything happen. (I once saw something happen, but I've forgotten what it was.) And as for murders—the only ones at which reporters are ever actually present are their own.

For a reporter's death is usually both violent and tragic, though his life is sad and uneventful. Statistics show that 91 per cent. of reporters who are not murdered before the age of thirty commit suicide. The other 9 per cent. having reached the age of thirty, are usually either so hardened or so broken that they become editors and spend their declining years in re-

tirement and obscurity, hedging themselves in behind the pronoun WE, whereby they evade popular vengeance by seeming to be on the side of the public.

A small percentage of reporters who survive are claimed by drink or go into the army; some have been known to become playwrights or even successful business men, while a few of course, the exceptional cases, disgrace themselves in other ways.

The life of a reporter during the years of stress is full of labor and humiliation. For an afternoon paper his daily programme is as follows: He arises early in the morning and goes to the office where first of all, he has to read the morning paper. Then, with the aid of a telephone and a typewriter, he has to get to work and correct all the mistakes. This usually takes until about noon.

Then he puts on his hat and goes out, visiting the police, the county sheriff, the railroad offices, the hotels, the hospitals and the magistrates, everything except the saloons and the poor house, at each of which places he has, every day, to think of a different way of asking if there is anything doing. For he is expected always to be lively and sprightly. Then when he has been told that there is nothing doing, he is asked, always in the same words, what the news is, and he has to think of a different way of saying that there is none.

And this brings me back to the starting point, NEWS.

News is of various kinds. There is War news, Society news, (which should by the way have been mentioned first); Local news; and True news. Of these the last is the most important, but it is usually considered and treated under the head of Unprintable news. One thing and another happens to make it so.

Say, for instance, that a gentleman in high repute and position commits some infamous and dastardly outrage, which not infrequently happens. First the most lefty of his brothers, clutching a long club, comes to the office to intimidate us into not printing the name. After he is scorned and ejected from the office, the man's wife's mother comes, bringing all his little children, and pleads with us brokenly not to put an eternal blot on the escutcheon of her daughter's husband. When this good lady has been sent away with gentle but uncompromising firmness, and the story is all set up in type, this is what happens. A hurried telephone call comes from the business office to acquaint us with the fact that the gentleman in question is a large stock-holder in I dont know what companies and corporations, all of which are extensive advertisers. And the following is what comes out in the column which is called Feminine because it is full of guile:

The many friends of Mr. Montague De Forest regret to learn of his indisposition. He left Augusta yesterday for a tour in Europe, where he will spend some time in Aix, Wiesbaden and Karlsbad for the benefit of the baths.

I thank you.



Are You A Woman?

FOR WOMAN

Suffrage

TAKE

*FREDERICK*  
WINE OF KARDUI

*FREDERICK*

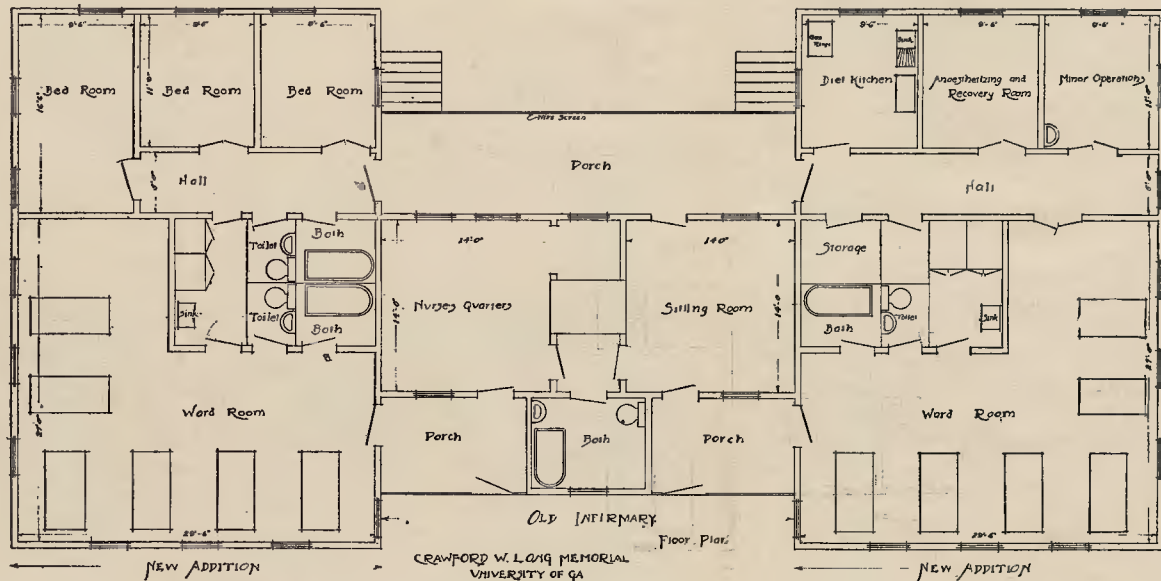


*Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft*  
*40 Wall Street*

*New York, January 1<sup>st</sup> 1914*

*The undersigned have formed the firm of  
Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft  
for the general practice of the law at the  
offices heretofore occupied by Strong &  
Cadwalader, 40 Wall Street, New York.  
Mr. Edward J. Hancy retains the same relation  
to the firm as he has in the past to Strong &  
Cadwalader.*

*John L. Cadwalader  
George W. Wickersham  
Henry W. Taft  
George F. Butterworth  
John Henry Hammond  
Francis Smyth  
Wm. Lloyd Hitchel  
Edwin P. Grosvenor  
Cornelius W. Wickersham*



# Georgia Land!

"TUNE: "Maryland, My Maryland."

## I.

Love, light and joy forevermore,  
Georgia Land, dear Georgia Land!  
The world finds welcome at thy door,  
Georgia Land, dear Georgia Land!  
Thy star-crowned hills and valleys sweet  
Their litanies of Love repeat,  
And Night and Morning singing meet:  
Georgia Land, dear Georgia Land!

## II.

Where'er thy loving children roam,  
Georgia Land, dear Georgia Land!  
With thee their hearts are still at Home,  
Georgia Land, dear Georgia Land!  
Where'er the wanderer's pathway lies  
In dreams he sees thy blessed skies,  
And Hope doth like a star arise,  
Georgia Land, dear Georgia Land!

## III.

Blest be thy holy hills and plains,  
Georgia Land, dear Georgia Land!  
The sunlight twinkling through thy rains,  
Georgia Land, dear Georgia Land!  
God have thee ever in His keep  
From mountain-wall to stormy deep,  
Until upon thy breast we sleep,  
Georgia Land, dear Georgia Land!

—Frank L. Stanton.

Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1914.



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*Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1914.*



# PRIZE LIST

## Newton's Second Spring School Fair and Oratorical At Oxford, May 15-16, '14

### Prizes for Oratorical.

First Prize (Boys) .....	\$5.00
Second Prize " .....	4.00
Third Prize " .....	3.00
Fourth Prize " .....	2.00
Fifth Prize " .....	1.00
First Prize (Girls) .....	5.00
Second Prize " .....	4.00
Third Prize " .....	3.00
Fourth Prize " .....	2.00
Fifth Prize " .....	1.00

### Prizes for General School Improvement.

#### Schools.

- Greatest improvement on grounds.
- Greatest improvement on interior school building.
- School having the most attractive school room.
- School having best equipped kitchen.
- School reading the greatest number of Library books, according to the number of teachers.
- School whose greatest per cent. of pupils have read library books.
- School making the highest per cent. of attendance.
- School making the highest grade average during the term.
- School making the best general display at the fair.
- School having the greatest number of pupils in all the contests at the fair.

### Prizes for School Fair.

#### Boys.

- Greatest variety of garden plants raised by contestant.
- Best display of garden plants raised by contestant.
- Best collection of forest woods prepared by contestant.

Note.—Separate prizes will be given for the above to boys under and over 12 years of age.

- Greatest variety of limbs from fruit trees and fruit bearing bushes and vines.

#### Girls.

- Greatest variety of flowers grown by contestant.
- Best display of flowers grown by contestant.

Note.—Separate prizes for girls under and over twelve years of age.

### MANUAL ART.

#### Boys Under 12.

- Best butter paddle 12-inches long.
- Best match striker, according to design.
- Best hammer handle.

#### Boys Over 12.

- Best article made of forest wood which has not been sawed.
- Best article made of sawed lumber.
- Best bread board, 18x24 inches.
- Best made model of rat-proof crib.
- Best rolling pin.
- Best axe handle.

### Boys and Girls Over 10.

- Best loom for hand weaving.
- Best tie woven on loom.

### DRAWING.

#### Boys and Girls.

- Best drawing of local school house and grounds.
- Best map of Newton county.
- Best map of Georgia.
- Best relief map of North America.
- Best free hand drawing of fruit or vegetables.

- Best water color scene.

- Best water color of flowers

### COMPOSITION.

#### Boys and Girls.

- Reasons for studying Industrial Work.

### SEWING.

#### Girls Under 12.

- Best 1-2 dozen buttonholes, 3-4 inch long, worked in heavy material.
- Best hemstitched handkerchief, about nine inches square.
- Best doll dressed as little girl.
- Best doll hat made of pine straw.
- Best open basket made of pine straw.
- Best hand-made lifter.
- Best hand-made cooking cap.
- Best machine-made kitchen apron.
- Best mat of pine straw, 6 or 8 inches in diameter.

#### Girls over 12.

- Best machine-made kitchen apron.
- Best hand-made cooking cap.
- Best hand-made lifter.
- Best hemstitched handkerchief.
- Best hemstitched handkerchief, about 10 inches square.
- Best 1-2 dozen buttonholes, 1-2 inch long, worked in white lawn.
- Best crocheted centerpiece, with linen center.
- Best solid crochet centerpiece.
- Best crochet edge, 1 1-2 to 3 inches wide.
- Best collection or crocheted articles.
- Best embroidered centerpiece.
- Best embroidered sofa pillow.
- Best plain shirt waist—(machine-made).
- Best house-dress—(machine-made), according to specified pattern.

No article can be entered in more than one department.

Each school will have a separate booth for its exhibit.

(Prizes in cooking and basketry will be announced later. Save this list for future reference).

Any individual or company wishing to donate a prize for one or more of the above mentioned, may see or communicate with the county school superintendent or Miss Clyde Willis, Supervisor, at Covington.



# THE CLARKE COUNTY RESTAURANT



THE LONE CUSTOMER



THE NEW ENTRY

CLARK, PRENTICE, M<sup>C</sup>CLURE & ROULSTONE

61 BROADWAY

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP  
FOR THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF THE LAW UNDER THE  
FIRM NAME OF CLARK, PRENTICE, M<sup>C</sup>CLURE & ROULSTONE  
WITH OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BUILDING, 61 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK, THE FIRM OF M<sup>C</sup>CLURE & PRENTICE HAVING BEEN  
DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 1<sup>ST</sup> 1915

JOHN KIRKLAND CLARK  
EZRA P. PRENTICE  
ARTHUR J. M<sup>C</sup>CLURE  
W<sup>M</sup> BRADFORD ROULSTONE

Tallahulah Falls Industrial  
School Report for 1914-15

# Georgia Federation

OF

.. Women's Clubs ..



Tallahulah Falls

Industrial School Report

1914-1915





# Tallulah Falls Industrial School Report for 1914-15

Report of the Tallulah Falls Industrial School, 1914-15, submitted at Savannah convention:

Not ten years ago a man of wealth, who was a legislator from one of the rural sections of Georgia, while in the Capital City attending a session of the legislature, bought a pair of horses costing \$1,000. I learned afterwards, on good authority, that he could not write his name, but had to affix his (X) to his check.

"A dramatic story," you say? Yes; but there's real tragedy in the illiteracy that has been the blight on the rural sections of our state—especially in our mountain districts where we find that so pitifully few of the white adults can read or write!

The Georgia Federation of Women's clubs has, since its organization, stood for education, and all local clubs work for educational betterment.

As a body, by unanimous action seven years ago, we centered our educational endeavors upon our Tallulah Falls Industrial school. From the first it has been our purpose to build, in time, "The Model School" of the state. Progress has necessarily been slow because we prosper and grow only in proportion to the help given us by the clubs and our friends. Our school is now chartered and has met all the requirements for standardization. Its average is much above that of the ordinary standard state school, but until now we lacked two points of the required specifications, viz, cloak closets and a sanitary drinking fountain.

#### Miss Lester's Work.

Last year was my first as director of our school. Many of you are aware of the anxieties and difficulties we encountered and overcame. The principal who had served the previous year resigned one week before the school opened to be married; the second principal was forced to resign because of a threatened illness of a serious nature. We were fortunate in securing Miss Lester, who agreed to fill the place for the remainder of the term. Notwithstanding these discouragements at the outset, the year ended satisfactorily, thanks to the ability, interest and devotion of Miss Lester.

One hundred and five of the two hundred and seventy-four clubs belonging to the State Federation contributed to the support of the school the past year. Nine others pledged \$50. The total sum contributed was \$1,775. It may interest you to know that the

Association for Education of Georgia Mountaineers of Savannah and the Atlanta Woman's club gave about half of this amount, namely, \$872.92. To the Savannah association and Mrs. Morgan, the inspired president, and the educational committee of the Atlanta Woman's club, led by the able chairman, Mrs. Spencer Atkinson, and Mrs. McGovern, president, we express our sincere appreciation.

The total maintenance fund, from all sources, amounted to \$2,304.08. Total for scholarship fund was \$872.29.

Last fall a full report was not made of all monies sent me by Mrs. Lipscomb, as checks were received from her during the convention, after my report had been made. In consequence, our published reports did not agree. Counting scholarships, maintenance and endowment funds (the latter of \$216.) she turned over to me \$1,029.64.

Our school is a county line school, and receives county school funds. Until last year the sum total from both counties was \$150 a year. The past year, Rabun county alone, because of local tax, paid \$289. Habersham county paid the usual \$75, with the promise of \$30 additional.

#### All Bills Paid Promptly.

Our teachers were paid regularly and, when our bank account warranted, all bills were were paid promptly. Much of the time I was kept in suspense and on the ragged edge of despair, but finally, when the school closed, all bills were settled and \$25 was left to the maintenance fund, and \$50 to the scholarship fund to begin the coming year's work.

Over \$600 was spent for absolutely necessary improvements and equipment for both buildings. A small barn was built; the roof of the cottage repaired at a cost of \$83, and the walls of both buildings were tinted.

Mr. Louis Magid presented a beautiful young Jersey and the apple trees for a small apple orchard; our children prepared the ground, planted the trees and built a wire fence around the orchard. Three heating stoves for the classrooms and a car of coal, a large fireless cooker, a sewing machine and all necessary equipment for the model cottage and the school were purchased. A beautiful school victrola, a large school clock and framed and suitable pictures for the schoolrooms were presented by friends. We are indebted to many of our Atlanta merchants and to the following large corporations for their uniform kindness and generosity to our school: The Southern railway, Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation, the

Georgia Railway and Power company and the Southern Bell Telephone company.

From Miss Davis' report I gather the following: Eighty pupils are enrolled; the attendance is good on clear days, and the children are interested. Lumber has been given by one of the merchants for a pig pen and other improvements about the cottage. Ground has been cleared of all useless trees and is being put into shape for flowers and shrubs. They have a good fall garden, and the orchard is all plowed and ready for spring planting. Rye is planted for the cow. Two pretty signs have recently been put in front of the school near the public road; the cellar is being excavated for wood, coal and cold storage; school floors are oiled and made sanitary; cloak closets and finished and hooks and hangers for all cloaks and hats—each child has his own. Back steps have been made on the boys' side of the school porch so that they may have a dry entrance and exit. House and school walls are in good condition. Every window is curtained and the woodwork freshly stained. A moving picture machine has been given and needs twenty-five dollars worth of repairs. We have a cold frame full of lettuce, parsley and celery. Desks have been repaired and freshened up and new pictures framed. Individual drinking cups have been introduced; we have a standardized volleyball ground and four swings.

#### Scholarship Children.

The scholarship children at the cottage all study well, they are earnest and happy; the teachers are interested and diligent. Two village parents have taken pupils, which gives two rural children the advantages of a school. In the cottage we have fourteen scholarship children. The two bathrooms, not yet equipped with water, are used as bed rooms. The scholarship children's parents who are able have promised to give \$25 through the year in work or produce, and they are fulfilling their promises. One day school patron gives vegetables and sends to the station to meet our friends. Another gives kindling and hauls the freight without cost. The mother of one of the scholarship girls does the heavier house washing. As an industrial school, all of the work of the school is done by the pupils, washing, cooking, cleaning, sewing, gardening, the carpenter work and care of the cow and pig, etc. Miss Davis writes that she is trying to reduce the work so that the teachers will not have to work from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

A chicken house is to be built. The grounds should be fenced, as hogs, dogs, cows and negroes roam over it at night. Our greatest need is for water to be installed in the cottage from a well.

We are establishing the Ellen McCabe Community library. One hundred and fifty books have recently been added.

Four prizes for the present school year have been secured for excellence in the different departments. Eight scholarships of \$100 each have been given. We are grateful to our friend, Mrs. W. S. Elkin, president of the Ellen Wilson Memorial, who, through the

Atlanta Pan-Hellenic Girls, will establish a permanent scholarship at our school. For the past year these girls have clothed and maintained a girl in the Tallulah Falls Industrial school. Because of the large number of scholarship pupils (fourteen) we must either secure more scholarship money or we must make the maintenance fund adequate to the needs. For this purpose we should have at least \$3,500 or \$4,000 a year. Our present teachers are proving what can be done, and I want to recommend to you for another year that we increase our principal's salary from \$75 to \$100 a month. Remember, the teachers make the school!

I am presenting my report to you with the same satisfaction of an old darkey mammy who once brought to me a tray of good things sent by a neighbor. She swelled with pride and fairly beamed upon me, her voice was exultant, her expression and her beaming plainly said, "This is the very best I could do. Ain't it somethin'? Don't you like it?"

#### The Shock-Absorber.

Friends, I act as the buffer for you, the shock-absorber, as it were. These problems I present but once a year to you, but I live with them daily and hourly. Like the teachers, I often work from 6 in the morning until 12 at night. Last year I wrote personally 550 letters, paid out of my own funds \$100. I made nine trips to Tallulah at my own expense. My own home and family may require attention, but the morning mail is frequently full of messages from the Tallulah Falls school family—their cow has gone dry; their flour barrel is empty; the supplies are out! Something must be done and done at once; These calls must be met and the response sent. It takes time and thought and many times (when the funds are running low) it means an almost maddening responsibility. I am asking you to put yourselves—each one of you—in my place, and imagine how it feels to meet the hundred demands from this live and growing institution as they come almost daily.

I beg you to help me bear the burden. I plead with you to share the responsibility. You have stood nobly by the work and from my heart I thank each one of you. My trust is steadfast in your willingness to do even more than you have yet done. Think what it would mean for every woman of this great Federation to give one dollar to the work. Think what could be done—the illiteracy that could be wiped out; the burden of ignorance that could be lifted; the moral impulses that could be planted in the hearts of these mountain boys and girls! Won't you do your part? Let's start a one dollar campaign and give it through our clubs. Establish Tallulah Falls school circles everywhere, enlisting old and young, at a dollar membership. We can do it! Let us start now!

I plead with you with the utmost earnestness for your best efforts in behalf of this school, for, is it not your property, your pride and your responsibility?

MRS. HUGH M. WILLET,  
Director.

THE LAW FIRM OF LUNSFORD & SHACKLEFORD HAS THIS DAY BEEN DISSOLVED, MR. J. J. LUNSFORD, OF THIS FIRM, HAS FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH MR. DOZIER A. DEVANE, UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF LUNSFORD & DEVANE, WITH OFFICES AT 512-16 CITIZENS BANK BUILDING.

MR. T. M. SHACKLEFORD, JR., AND MR. R. W. SHACKLEFORD, OF THIS FIRM, HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF SHACKLEFORD & SHACKLEFORD, WITH OFFICES AT 509-12 CITIZENS BANK BUILDING.

THE FIRMS OF LUNSFORD & DEVANE AND SHACKLEFORD & SHACKLEFORD WILL JOINTLY HANDLE AND CLOSE ALL BUSINESS OF THE FIRM OF LUNSFORD & SHACKLEFORD.

TAMPA, FLA., MARCH 1, 1915.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF  
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

“MACBETH”

BY

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1915

8:30 O'CLOCK

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

DUNCAN, King of Scotland	-----	Mr. John C. Hickey
MALCOLM DONALDBAIN	} his sons	----- { Mr. H. Ellis Reed Mr. E. L. Drummond
MACBETH BANQUO	} generals of the King's army	----- { Mr. Coburn Mr. George Currie
MACDUFF LENNOX ROSS ANGUS	} noblemen of Scotland	----- { Mr. Reginald Goode Mr. Frederick J. Waelder Mr. Anthony André Mr. Frank Howard
FLEANCE, son to Banquo	-----	Miss Nesta Kerin de Becker
SIWARD, Earl of Northumberland	-----	Mr. William Fish
SEYTON, an officer attending on Macbeth	-----	Mr. Thomas E. Jackson
A DOCTOR	-----	Mr. George Currie
A SERGEANT	-----	Mr. Edward S. Forbes
A PORTER	-----	Mr. John C. Hickey
FIRST WITCH	-----	Miss Kate McLaurin
SECOND WITCH	-----	Mr. Thomas E. Jackson
THIRD WITCH	-----	Mr. Russell Morrison
LADY MACBETH	-----	Mrs. Coburn
GENTLEWOMAN, attending on Lady Macbeth	-----	Miss Lilian Booth
Ladies of the Court:	Misses Helen Drummond, Constance Howard, Dewey, and Charlotte Gladstone.	

Soldiers, messengers, and murderers.

(SCENE: Scotland—once in England.)

EXECUTIVE STAFF FOR MR. COBURN.

Miss E. E. Coburn	-----	Business Manager
Frederick Calvin	-----	Acting Manager
Henry Neagle	-----	Advance Representative
A. Gregory	-----	Treasurer
George Currie	-----	Stage Manager
Frank Howard	-----	Director of Music
James Bragg	-----	Master of Greensward
Frederick Brewer	-----	Master of Lighting
Bertram Presson	-----	Master of Properties
Carlos Patnode	-----	Master of Transportation
Mrs. Currie	-----	Mistress of Wardrobe

Engagements for the Coburn Players may be made by addressing  
THE COBURN PLAYERS,  
1402 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



# ANNOUNCEMENT

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THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF THE FIRM OF KAY, ADAMS & RAGLAND, EFFECTIVE JULY 1st, 1916, FOR THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW, WITH OFFICES IN THE CONSOLIDATED BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

WILLIAM E. KAY  
THOMAS B. ADAMS  
REUBEN RAGLAND

THE EXECUTORS OF THE WILL OF THE LATE HENRY S. CATTELL,  
ESQ., BEG TO INFORM HIS CLIENTS AND FRIENDS THAT HIS LAW  
AND REAL ESTATE OFFICES, 300 - 302 BAILEY BUILDING, PHILA-  
DELPHIA, PA., WILL BE CONTINUED BY HIS FORMER ASSOCI-  
ATES, HARVEY GOURLEY, ESQ., JOHN W. BROCK, JR., ESQ.,  
AND MR. WILLIAM J. MARTIN.

RESPECTFULLY,

ESTHER CATTELL,

RICHARD L. AUSTIN,

MARCH 22ND. 1916.

EXECUTORS

JOHN L. DOGGETT ANNOUNCES THE REMOVAL  
OF HIS LAW OFFICES FROM THE CONSOLIDATED  
BUILDING TO ROOMS 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, H23, 1124  
HEARD BUILDING, WHERE HE WILL CONTINUE  
THE PRACTICE OF LAW UNDER HIS OWN NAME

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA  
JULY 1ST, 1916

# The Lucy Cobb Alumnae Association in Annual Session Discuss Matters of Vital Interest

The annual reunion for 1916 was held in the school room May 27th at 11 o'clock, Miss M. Rutherford, the president, presiding.

Minutes of last meeting were read and report made by Miss Basiline Prince, secretary and treasurer. As treasurer of the John Gerdine Infirmary fund she stated that \$113.95 had been used for furnishing the present John Gerdine Infirmary room, leaving a balance of \$134.84. As treasurer of the general fund, she stated that after paying for a set of books for the Lucy Cobb library and incidental expenses for the association a balance was left of \$180.95.

Mrs. Florida Carr Orr, chairman of the Gerdine Infirmary fund, showed a blue print of the proposed addition to the main building to be used as the John Gerdine Infirmary. The drawing was executed by Capt. Barnett and presented by him to the association, and a cordial vote of thanks was tendered him for his generous gift. Mrs. Orr asked to be relieved of the office of chairman, and Miss Eula Barrett was elected to fill her place. As the idea of the John Gerdine Infirmary was Mrs. Orr's, and the fund on hand the result of her loving work, her resignation was regretfully accepted. Miss Prince asked to be relieved of the office of treasurer of this fund; and Miss Frances Cheney was elected in her place.

Miss Brumby was asked for suggestions as to how the alumnae can help the school. She suggested a local association to meet monthly, holding its first meeting next October. She asked that the personal idea be eliminated, as the office of principal is temporary, and that the one idea be stressed that the alumnae work

for the school, no matter who may fill the office of principal. She emphasized the fact that the school is great, not so much from its present work, but from those who have gone out from it.

On being asked for something relating to the financial status of the Lucy Cobb, Miss Brumby stated that the trustees had found it absolutely necessary to borrow money to put the building in good repair. Mr. Jim Smith was the only one who was willing to lend the money, and at 8 per cent. Fifteen thousand dollars are still due, and it is feared the building may fall into the possession of his estate. This suggestion aroused great interest, and the wish was expressed that the alumnae might meet the fifteen thousand dollar note and in part, become owners of their Alma Mater.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

Mrs. M. W. Welch, honorary president for life.

Miss M. Rutherford, president.

Mrs. Florence Long Bartow, vice president.

Mrs. Ellen Hillyer Newell, vice president for Atlanta.

Mrs. Dorothy Shannon Illges, vice president for Columbus.

Miss Basiline Prince, secretary and treasurer.

Mrs. Lucy Woodall Nichols, Mrs. Helen Carlton Mell, Mrs. Rosena Thomas Wier, Miss Eula Barrett and Miss Florence Hooper were appointed members of the executive board for the coming year.

By unanimous vote it was decided to make the alumnae banquet an annual affair. It was also voted unanimously to make Mrs. Katherine Tift Jones our orator for 1917. Mrs. Al-



lene Walker Harrold was elected alternate, with the understanding that in case Mrs. Jones does not disappoint us, Mrs. Harrold will be orator for 1918.

The class of 1884 decided to hold a special reunion next year.

The president read a telegram of greeting from Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley of Union Point in which she gave ten dollars to start an endowment fund for the Lucy Cobb. A vote of thanks was given Mrs. Sibley, and Miss Cora Brown of Atlanta was elected treasurer of the Lucy Cobb Endowment Fund. It was the voice of the association that "endowment" means any help the school may need and that all effort will be made to help relieve its present financial embarrassment.

The offer of Mrs. Maggie Morton Stanley to give ten dollars to the endowment fund was followed by the following making the same offer: Miss M. Rutherford, Miss Cora Brown, Miss Brumby, Miss Gerdine, Miss Mary Ann Rucker, Mrs. Ellen Hillyer Newell, Mrs. Mattie May Mitchell Keating, Mrs. Lollie Rutherford Hutchins, Miss Mary Gerdine, Miss Lillie Moss, Mrs. Bessie Breedlove Aycock, Mrs. Welch and Mrs. Belle Turner Hodgson.

Upon the suggestion that money would be needed to advertise the endowment fund, it was decided by the donors that fifty cents be added to each amount of ten dollars. The following younger members promised fifty cents each to the endowment fund: Sarah Wilson, Florence Hooper, Laura Cobb Hutchins, Mary Nisbet, Rachael Nunnally, Julia Orr, Natalie Bocock, Dorothy Selby and Lidie Whitner.

The president spoke of the joy it gave her to call together the alumnae during the past year as she went about and of the cordial response she met in Brunswick, Jacksonville, Quitman, Valdosta, Thomasville, Atlanta, Statesboro, Birmingham and Johnson City.

During the coming year she hopes to organize other associations, and to

have good reports of those already at work.

The meeting closed with a short memorial from the president of those who have left us during the past year: Mrs. Mary Lizzie Grimes Reid of Eatonton, Mrs. Ella Lipscomb Green, Mrs. Zack Harmon Black of Atlanta, Miss Mary Kennard, Mrs. Ida Brand Peeples, Mrs. Marion Lampkin West, Mrs. Mamie Wylie Brown of Macon, Mrs. Martha Foster Mobley of Monroe, Miss Margaret Bramblett of Atlanta, Miss Ludwika Levin of Beverly, N. J., Mrs. Belle Abbott Dickson, Mrs. Nina Peabody Martinere.

The meeting adjourned until May 28, 1917.

BASILINE PRINCE,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

Send subscriptions to the Lucy Cobb Endowment Fund to the treasurer, Miss Cora Brown, 325 South Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

Lucy Cobb Alumnae Association, Annual Banquet, May 26, 1916.

Mrs. M. W. Welch, honorary president for life.

Miss M. Rutherford, president alumnae association; ex-principal of Lucy Cobb Institute.

Mrs. Florence Long Bartow, vice president alumnae association.

Miss Basiline Prince, secretary and treasurer.

Mrs. Florida Carr Orr, chairman of Gerdine infirmary committee.

Misses Gerdine and Brumby, principals of Lucy Cobb Institute.

Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, ex-principal of Lucy Cobb Institute, and ex-president alumnae association.

Chancellor D. C. Barrow, Billups Phinzy, Dr. John A. Hunnicutt, J. M. Hodgson, trustees of Lucy Cobb Institute.

Mrs. Billups Phinzy, ex-president Lucy Cobb alumnae association.

Mrs. John A. Hunnicutt, Mrs. J. M. Hodgson, Mrs. Ellen Hillyer Newell, alumnae orator; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Yow, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Mell, Mrs. Bessie Breedlove Aycock,

Monroe, Ga.; Mrs. Hattie Mae Mitchell Keating, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Jamie Miller Wotton, Union Point; Miss Dorothy Selby, Atlanta; Mr. D. G. Bickers, Miss Mattie Wilson DuBose, Miss Lucile Linton, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Talmadge, Jr., Miss Julia Moss, Mrs. Fred Morton, Miss Katherine Morton, Miss Mildred Mell, Miss Cora Brown, Atlanta; Mrs. Faith Dorsey Yow, Lavonia; Miss Jennie Hart Sibley, Union Point; Mrs. John Gerdine, Miss Agnes Goss, Mrs. John Morris, Mrs. Susie Kelley Wynne, Washington, Ga.; Miss Eula Barrett, Mrs. Mary Bishop Pittard, Miss Mary A. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. George Thornton, Mrs. E. D. Sledge, Miss Marion Bloomfield, Miss Jennie Smith, Mrs. T. W. Rucker, Miss Mary Ann Rucker, Miss Mary Gerdine, Mrs. Nela Bancroft Bloomfield, Miss Mary Linton, Miss Annie Linton, Miss Mary Hunnicutt, Miss Frierson, Mrs. Mamie Hurt Chandler, Mrs. Lollie Rutherford Hutchins, Mrs. Lucy Woodall Nicholson, Miss Florence Hooper, Miss Marion Gerdine Mrs. Anne B. Phinizy Johnson, Mrs. Anne Reaves Rhodes, Miss Sarah Wilson, Miss Mabelle Scudder.

Miss Moore, Miss Fink, Miss Gaither, Miss Jeffcott, Miss Blake, teachers of Lucy Cobb.

Mr. Hugh Hodgson, Mrs. Ethel Scarborough Hodgson, Mrs. Esther Patterson Crane, Mrs. Livy Cobb Davis, Mrs. Irene Powell Hodgson, Miss Louise Daniel, Miss Sarah Heggie, Miss Frances Cheney, Miss Natalie Bocock, Mrs. Maggie Morton Stanley, Miss Melba Rhodes, Miss Lillie Moss, Miss Sallie Goodwin, Miss Frances Talmadge, Mrs. Clara Barrow, Mrs. Pauline Harris Buffington, Miss Leila May Hull, Mrs. Bessie Brightwell Cabaniss, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Goss, Miss Bunice Adams, Miss Lida Whitner, Mrs. Fannie Moore Crane, Mrs. Tillie Morton Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Wier, Miss Mary Nisbet, Macon; Mrs. Fannie Long Taylor, Miss Annie Patman, Mrs. Lena Felker Lewis, Monroe; Mrs. Susan McMullan Roberts, Mon-

roe; Miss Rachael Nunnally, Monroe; Miss Tebo, Miss Mott, teachers of Lucy Cobb.

The following article appeared in The Athens Banner:

The long history of Lucy Cobb has recorded no more brilliant nor joyous occasion than the alumnae banquet of 1916. The dining-room, enlarged and beautified in recent years, presented a glowing picture of light and color; the large circular tables handsome with every festal appointment, cut glass and silver—some pieces of unique and striking design—wax lights, and many flowers, gathered about them a notable company identified by interest and affection with the institution. Among them were the chancellor of the State University, the honorary life-president of the Alumnae Association, two former principals whose terms of service covered nearly thirty years, the present incumbents, honored and beloved, the graduating class of 1916, and alumnae of the earlier years of the school. Miss Mildred Rutherford presided with her characteristic and happy enthusiasm, which is only another way of saying there was not a dull moment from start to finish.

First of the speakers was the alumnae orator, Mrs. Ellen Hillier Newell. She took as the theme of her beautiful address the modern emancipation of woman so immensely hastened by the great European war; her conclusion being that in the resultant possibilities of good and evil, so far as our own people are concerned the home must be safeguarded in part by such institutions as the Lucy Cobb.

Following this came the reading by Miss Rutherford of telegrams and letters from absent alumnae, officers, and teachers of other years, living now all the way from New York to Texas. Among the many well-known and beloved signatures—for all of which space fails—were Jennie Hart Sibley, class of 1858, Miss Callie Sosnowski, Annie White Mell, Anna

Paulin Poston, Susie Kelly Wynne, Mabel White, Sue Brittain Martin, Lizzie Hodgson Mure, Lucia Starnes Monroe, Lucy Thomas Hillyer, Hattie Fowler, Lucile Peacock, Mrs. E. C. Bee, Miss Foster, Sarah Rucker Lyndon, and Katherine Tift Jones. A sentence from the letter of Mrs. Faith Dorsey Yow, who has two daughters now in the school, expresses a sentiment found in all the others: "I regret very deeply to be among the absent tonight, but I want you to know that my love and loyalty never waned and today I am as truly a Lucy Cobb girl as ever."

One of the letters paid a tribute to Mrs. M. W. Welch, another to Miss Basiline Prince, whose name was referred to more than once during the evening with appreciation of her devoted and unselfish labor for the Alumnae Association.

Bunches of Easter lilies and white carnations tied with Lucy Cobb colors, were presented to Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Yow, and the present principals of the school.

Called on for special toasts, many responded wittily and wisely—the present principals, Misses Gerdine and Brunby, Mr. J. M. Hodgson, a trustee, Miss Julia Moss, Mrs. Frances Long Taylor, Mrs. Florida Carr Orr, Miss Dorothy Selby, Mrs. Lollie Hutchins, Mrs. Lena Felker Lewis, and many others. Mrs. Bessie Breedlove Aycock gave a beautiful toast to Mrs. Lipscomb; Miss Sarah Heggie, president of the class of 1916, paid a loving tribute to the present principals; Mrs. Hattie Mitchell Keating to Georgia and its brightest ornament, Lucy Cobb; Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb to President Wilson; Miss Mary A. Bacon to the two daily papers of Athens to whose cordial interest and practical help the schools and every other worthy interest of the community are so greatly indebted; Miss Jennie Smith spoke charmingly of the new and costly Lucy Cobb banner, explaining the significance of its design; Chancellor Barrow, in his inimitable way, reviewed briefly the connection of his family

with the Lucy Cobb, and expressed his appreciation of the worthy women who had guided its destinies. Among the last of the toasts, and one warm from the heart, was that to the present graduating class.

Chief among the delights of the evening were the songs of Mrs. Sallie Fannie White Yow. Her clear, flexible, beautiful voice filled the room and gave peculiar joy; and the tribute paid to her by the chancellor found response in every listener.

This first annual alumnae banquet was undertaken as an experiment; its success was so evident, the emotions of loyalty it awakened so strong, its hours so winged with happiness, that the decision was unanimous for making such a festivity one of the leading events of every future commencement. Alumnae, take notice and gather with us in 1917!

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#### Constitution and By-Laws.

1. This organization shall be known as the Lucy Cobb Alumnae Association.
2. The object of this Association shall be the maintaining of a strong bond of fellowship among the Alumnae of the Lucy Cobb Institute; promoting by organized effort the interests and welfare of their Alma Mater, and taking an active part in her increasing usefulness.
3. All who have been enrolled as students of the Lucy Cobb are eligible for membership.
4. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected at each annual reunion.
5. Meetings of the Association shall be held annually on Alumnae Day of Lucy Cobb Commencement.
6. There shall be annual dues of one dollar.



# THE MARSHES OF GLYNN

SIDNEY LANIER, 1842 - 1881

Glooms of the live oaks, beautiful-braided and woven  
With intricate shades of the vines that myriad-cloven  
Clamber the forks of the multifiform bough,—  
Emerald twilights,—  
Virginal shy lights,

Wrought of the leaves to allure to the whisper of vows,  
When lovers pace timidly down through the green col-  
onnades

Of the dim sweet woods, of the dear dark woods,  
Of the heavenly woods and glades,  
That run to the radiant marginal sand-beach within  
The wide sea-marshes of Glynn;—

Beautiful glooms, soft dusks in the noon-day fire,—  
Wildwood privacies, closets of lone desire,  
Chamber from chamber parted with wavering arras of  
leaves,—

Cells of the passionate pleasure of prayer to the soul  
that grieves,  
Pure with a sense of the passing of saints through the  
wood,

Cool for the dutiful weighing of ill with good;—

O braided dusks of the oak and woven shades of the vine  
While the riotous noon-day sun of the June-day long did  
shine

Ye held me fast in your heart and I held you fast in mine;  
But now when the noon is no more, and riot is rest,  
And the sun is a-wait at the ponderous gate of the West,  
And the slant yellow beam down the wood-aisle doth  
seem

Like a lane into heaven that leads from a dream,—  
Aye, now, when my soul all day hath drunken the soul  
of the oak,

And my heart is at ease from men, and the wearisome  
sound of the stroke

Of the scythe of time and the trowel of trade is low,  
And belief overmasters doubt, and I know that I know,  
And my spirit is grown to a lordly great compass within,  
That the length and the breadth and the sweep of the  
marshes of Glynn

Will work me no fear like the fear they have wrought  
me of yore

When length was fatigue, and when breadth was but  
bitterness sore,

And when terror and shrinking and dreary unnamable  
pain

Drew over me out of the merciless miles of the plain,—

Oh, now, unafraid, I am fain to face  
The vast sweet visage of space.

To the edge of the wood I am drawn, I am drawn,  
Where the gray beach glimmering runs, as a belt of the  
dawn,

For a mete and a mark

To the forest-dark:—

So:  
Affable live-oak, leaning low,—  
Thus—with your favor—soft, with a reverent hand,  
(Not lightly touching your person, Lord of the land!)  
Bending your beauty aside, with a step I stand  
On the firm-packed sand,

Free  
By a world of marsh that borders a world of sea.  
Sinuous southward and sinuous northward the shim-  
mering band

Of the sand-beach fastens the fringe of the marsh to  
the folds of the land.

Inward and outward to northward and southward the  
beach-lines linger and curl

As a silver-wrought garment that clings to and follows  
the firm sweet limbs of a girl.

Vanishing, swerving, evermore curving again into sight,  
Softly the sand-beach wavers away to a dim-gray  
looping of light.

And what is behind me to westward the wall of the  
woods stands high?

The world lies east: how ample, the marsh and the sea  
and the sky!

A league and a league of marsh-gross, waist-high,  
broad in the blade,

Green, and all of a height, and unflecked with a light or  
a shade,

Stretch leisurely off, in a pleasant plain,  
To the terminal blue of the main.

Oh, what is abroad in the marsh and the terminal sea?

Somehow my soul seems suddenly free  
From the weighing of fate and sad discussion of sin,  
By the length and the breadth and the sweep of the  
marshes of Glynn.

Ye marshes, how candid and simple and nothing—with-  
holding and free

Ye publish yourself to the sky and offer yourselves to the  
sea!

Tolerant plains, that suffer the sea and the rains and the  
sun,

Ye spread and span like the catholic man who hath  
mightily won

God out of knowledge and good out of infinite pain  
And sight out of blindness and purity out of a stain.

As the marsh-hen secretly builds on the watery sod,  
Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God:

I will fly in the greatness of God as the marsh-hen flies  
In the freedom that fills all the space 'twixt the marsh  
and the skies;

By so many roots as the marsh-gross sends in the sod  
I will heartily lay me a-hold on the greatness of God:

Oh, like to the greatness of God is the greatness within  
The range of the marshes, the liberal marshes of Glynn.

And the sea lends large, as the marsh; lo, out of his  
plenty the sea

Pours fast: full soon the time of the flood-tide must be;  
Lock how the grace of the sea doth go

About and about through the intricate channels that flow  
Here and there,  
Everywhere,

Till his waters has flooded the uttermost creeks and the  
low-lying lanes,

And the marsh is meshed with a millian veins,

That like as with rosy and silvery essences flow  
In the rose-and-silver evening glow.

Farewell, my lord Sun!  
The creeks overflow: a thousand rivulets run

'Twixt the roots of the sod; the blades of the marsh-  
grass stir;

Passeth a hurrying sound of wings that westward whirr;  
Passeth, and all is still; and the currents cease to run;  
And the sea and the marsh are one.

How still the plains of the waters be!

The tide is in his ecstasy.

The tide is at his highest height:

And it is night.

And now from the Vast of the Lord will the waters of  
sleep

Roll in on the souls of men,

But who will reveal to our waking ken

The forms that swim and the shapes that creep

Under the waters of sleep?

And I would I could know what swimmeth below when  
the tide comes in

On the length and the breadth of the marvelous marshes  
of Glynn.





*Jo. L. Edmund D. Newton*

*For Duke Aqueducts Lake - E. M. B.*

THE OLD GRAY COAT.

Worn by Major Giles B. Cooke, of Gen.  
R. E. Lee's Staff, and given, after  
the Surrender, to his nephew,  
Rev. John K. White, Author  
of these lines.

In the garret it is resting,  
In the bottom of a trunk;  
And for years it has been hidden,  
In the deepest slumber sunk,

As I raised it slow'y. gently.  
Bitter tears rushed to my eyes,  
For it brought back recollection,  
Which, though sleeping, never dies.

As I pressed my lips upon it,  
Soft a voice within it spoke;  
It at first seemed misty, dreamy,  
But at last it full awoke.

"Where and why, I pray you tell me,  
Am I resting quiet now?  
And the way in which I came here,  
Will you please inform me how?"

"You were placed here by your master,  
When he found no use for you,"  
"And why, I'd have you tell me;  
Could I nothing further do?"

"Did I not through toilsome marches  
Ever stay close by his side?  
Did I not the scorching sunshine,  
And the biting blast abide?"

"Did I ever shrink from bullets?  
Did I ever seem to fear,  
When the bayonets clashed around me,  
Or the bomb shells bursting near?"

"Was I not a faithful servant?  
Did I not my duty well?  
Why, then, am I thus discarded?  
I entreat you now to tell."

"'Tis because the war is over;  
Yes, the fighting all is done;  
For the Northern armies conquered,  
And the country now is one."

"Well, but where are Lee and Jackson,  
With their armies strong and brave?"  
"They have fought their final battle,  
They are sleeping in the grave."

"But not all, not all most surely;  
Are there not a number left,  
Who are not with courage parted,  
And are not of honor 'reft?"

"Cannot these, with Southern valor,  
Sweep the land from sea to sea,  
And from ev'ry hated foeman  
Thus the Southern nation free?"

"But the South in not a nation,  
And the war is long since o'er;  
And I tell you peace is reigning  
Through the land from shore to shore."

"Did my master e'er surrender?  
Sure he died upon the field;  
For I know that he would never  
For a moment deign to yield."

"But he did indeed surrender,  
And he preaches now the Word;  
He's an active, earnest worker  
In the vineyard of his Lord."

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH PROVISIONAL  
TRAINING REGIMENT

*Fort McPherson, Ga., August 14, 1917.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, }  
No. 56 }

*Extract*

\* \* \*

25. Upon authority conferred by telegram WD, AGO, Aug. 13, 1917, the following named officers commissioned in the Statistical Section, Adjutant General's Department, National Army, from the 7th Provisional Training Regiment, Fort McPherson, Ga., are placed on active duty August 15, 1917; they will await further orders, and upon reporting to the Commanding Officer are granted leave of absence effective August 15, 1917, provided they leave their telegraphic address at these headquarters:

1st Lieut. Laurence W. DeMotte, SS, AGD, NA,  
1st Lieut. Charles R. Wiggins, SS, AGD, NA.  
1st Lieut. Emmett Kilpatrick, SS, AGD, NA.  
1st Lieut. Lovic P. Hodnett, SS, AGD, NA.  
1st Lieut. Paoli A. Smith, SS, AGD, NA.  
2d Lieut. Robert B. Cates, SS, AGD, NA.  
2d Lieut. Roland Ellis, Jr., SS, AGD, NA.  
2d Lieut. Howard J. Pearce, Jr., SS, AGD, NA.  
2d Lieut. Laurence C. Jones, SS, AGD, NA.  
2d Lieut. Shelton P. Sanford, SS, AGD, NA.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL NOYES:

C. L. CORBIN,  
*Captain 8th F. A., Adjutant.*

1335-43 Land Title Building

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The office of John G. Johnson will hereafter  
be conducted by those who have been associated  
with him, under the firm name of

**PRICHARD, SAUL, BAYARD & EVANS**

Frank P. Prichard  
Maurice Bower Saul  
James Wilson Bayard  
Ralph B. Evans  
Carlyle Howarth Ross  
Benjamin O. Frick  
Joseph Neff Ewing

April 18, 1917

## A Proclamation

**Whereas,** The Congress of the United States, on the second day of April last, passed the following resolution:

“Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of war humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God and to implore His aid and protection, the President of the United States be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of our cause, His blessings on our arms, and a speedy restoration of an honorable and lasting peace to the nations of the earth;”

**And whereas,** It has always been the reverent habit of the people of the United States to turn in humble appeal to Almighty God for His guidance in the affairs of their common life;

**Now, therefore,** I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the thirtieth of May, a day already freighted with sacred and stimulating memories, a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, and do exhort my fellow-citizens of all faiths and creeds to assemble on that day in their several places of worship and there, as well as in their homes, to pray Almighty God that He may forgive our sins and shortcomings as a people and purify our hearts to see and love the truth, to accept and defend all things that are just and right, and to purpose only those righteous acts and judgments which are in conformity with His will; beseeching Him that He will give victory to our armies as they fight for freedom, wisdom to those who take counsel on our behalf in these days of dark struggle and perplexity, and steadfastness to our people to make sacrifice to the utmost in support of what is just and true, bringing us at last the peace in which men's hearts can be at rest because it is founded upon mercy, justice, and goodwill.

**In witness whereof** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

By the President,  
ROBERT LANSING,  
*Secretary of State.*

WOODROW WILSON.





— IN —  
SERVICE

**OVER THERE**

Design Patented, May, 1918





# CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

*In behalf of the Citizens of*  
**ATHENS AND THE COUNTY OF CLARKE**

**OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA**

*We the Mayor and Council of the City of Athens  
and the Board of Commissioners of the County of Clarke  
hereby express to*

*our grateful appreciation of his patriotic service with the  
American Forces whose achievements have made possible the  
glorious victory in the **Great War** for World Freedom, and  
upon his return we extend to him a hearty welcome.*

*Given this eleventh day of November A. D. 1919.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIRMAN-BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

\_\_\_\_\_  
CLERK-BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

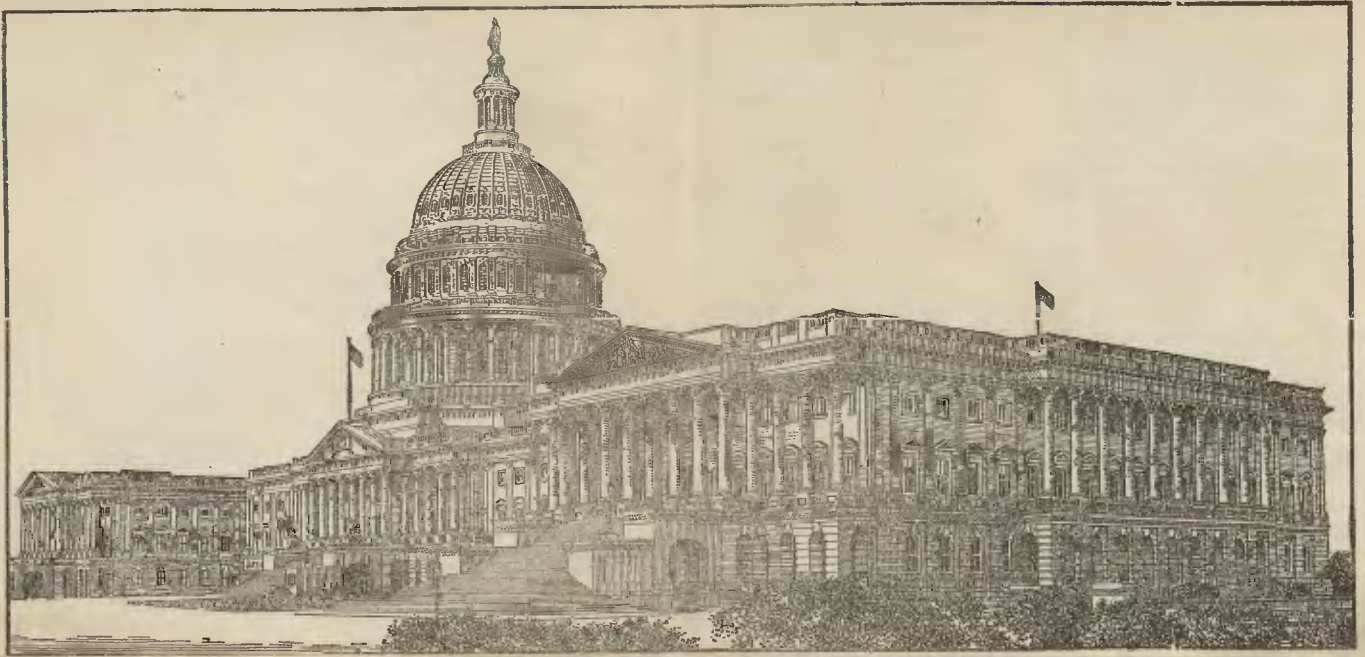


\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

Gift of Charlotte Newton -

880  
1919  
DS



*DIAGRAM*

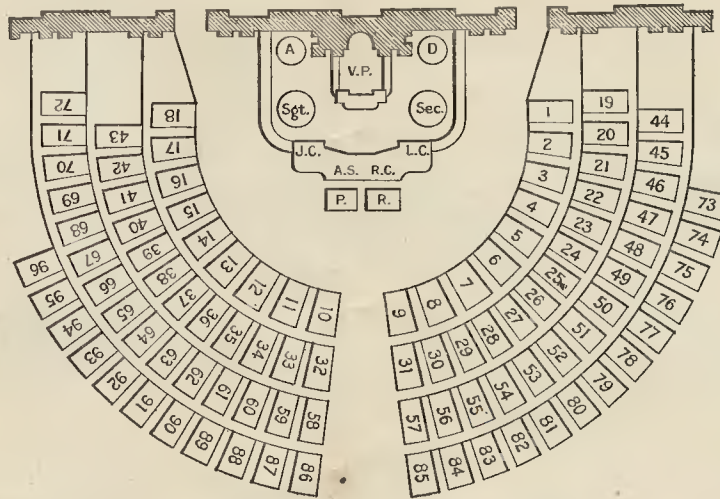
*OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE*



**NOTICE.**

Demonstrations of approval or disapproval by occupants of the galleries are forbidden by a rule of the Senate.

Strict observance of this rule is required.



Sec., Secretary.  
Sgt., Sergeant at Arms.  
A. S., Ass't Secretary.  
D., Ass't Doorkeeper.  
A., Act. Ass't Doorkeeper.  
L. C., Legislative Clerk.  
R. C., Reading Clerk.  
J. C., Journal Clerk.  
R., Official Reporter.  
P., Press Reporter.

**THE UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.**

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, *Vice President and President of the Senate.*  
ALBERT B. CUMMINS, *President of the Senate pro tempore.*

GEORGE A. SANDERSON, *Secretary.*  
DAVID S. BARRY, *Sergeant at Arms.*  
CARL A. LOEFFLER, *Assistant Doorkeeper.*

HENRY M. ROSE, *Assistant Secretary.*  
FRANK WOODWORTH, *Assistant Sergeant at Arms.*  
THOMAS W. KELLER, *Acting Assistant Doorkeeper.*

REV. FORREST J. PRETTYMAN, *Chaplain.*

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Ball, L. Heisler, Delaware.            | 27. Lodge, Henry Cabot, Massachusetts.  | 51. McLean, George P., Connecticut.    | 73. Newberry, Truman L., Michigan.     |
| 2. Sutherland, Howard, West Virginia.     | 28. Dillingham, William P., Vermont.    | 52. Nelson, Knute, Minnesota.          | 74. Phipps, Lawrence C., Colorado.     |
| 3. Wadsworth, James W., New York.         | 29. Warren, Francis E., Wyoming.        | 53. Townsend, Charles E., Michigan.    | 75. Capper, Arthur, Kansas.            |
| 4. Harding, Warren G., Ohio.              | 30. Brandegee, Frank B., Connecticut.   | 54. Jones, Wesley L., Washington.      | 76. Elkins, Davis, West Virginia.      |
| 5. Sherman, Lawrence Y., Illinois.        | 31. Smoot, Reed, Utah.                  | 55. Borah, William E., Idaho.          | 77. Edge, Walter E., New Jersey.       |
| 6. Fall, Albert B., New Mexico.           | 32. Overman, Lee S., North Carolina.    | 56. Page, Carroll S., Vermont.         | 78. Keyes, Henry W., New Hampshire.    |
| 7. Penrose, Boies, Pennsylvania.          | 33. Thomas, Charles S., Colorado.       | 57. Cummins, Albert B., Iowa.          | 79. Moses, George H., New Hampshire.   |
| 8. Gronna, Asle J., North Dakota.         | 34. Hitchcock, Gilbert M., Nebraska.    | 58. Martin, Thomas S., Virginia.       | 80. Lenroot, Irvine L., Wisconsin.     |
| 9. La Follette, Robert M., Wisconsin.     | 35. Smith, Ellison D., South Carolina.  | 59. Smith, Marcus A., Arizona.         | 81. Kenyon, William S., Iowa.          |
| 10. Chamberlain, George E., Oregon.       | 36. Fletcher, Duncan U., Florida.       | 60. Swanson, Claude A., Virginia.      | 82. Calder, William M., New York.      |
| 11. Owen, Robert L., Oklahoma.            | 37. Ransdell, Joseph E., Louisiana.     | 61. Smith, Hoke, Georgia.              | 83. France, Joseph I., Maryland.       |
| 12. Gore, Thomas P., Oklahoma.            | 38. Pittman, Key, Nevada.               | 62. Reed, James A., Missouri.          | 84. Curtis, Charles, Kansas.           |
| 13. Williams, John Sharp, Mississippi.    | 39. Robinson, Joseph T., Arkansas.      | 63. Simmons, F. M., North Carolina.    | 85. Colt, LeBaron B., Rhode Island.    |
| 14. Smith, John Walter, Maryland.         | 40. Walsh, Thomas J., Montana.          | 64. Myers, Henry L., Montana.          | 86. Underwood, Oscar W., Alabama.      |
| 15. Pomerene, Atlee, Ohio.                | 41. Beckham, J. C. W., Kentucky.        | 65. Ashurst, Henry F., Arizona.        | 87. Bankhead, John H., Alabama.        |
| 16. Phelan, James D., California.         | 42. Wolcott, Josiah O., Delaware.       | 66. Sheppard, Morris, Texas.           | 88. Shields, John K., Tennessee.       |
| 17. Kirby, William F., Arkansas.          | 43. Dial, Nathaniel B., South Carolina. | 67. Culberson, Charles A., Texas.      | 89. McKellar, Kenneth D., Tennessee.   |
| 18. Harris, William J., Georgia.          | 44. McNary, Charles L., Oregon.         | 68. Kendrick, John B., Wyoming.        | 90. Jones, Andrieus A., New Mexico.    |
| 19. McCormick, Medill, Illinois.          | 45. New, Harry S., Indiana.             | 69. Gerry, Peter G., Rhode Island.     | 91. Trammell, Park, Florida.           |
| 20. Johnson, Hiram W., California.        | 46. Hale, Frederick, Maine.             | 70. Henderson, Charles B., Nevada.     | 92. Johnson, Edwin S., South Dakota.   |
| 21. Knox, Philander C., Pennsylvania.     | 47. Fernald, Bert M., Maine.            | 71. Gay, Edward J., Louisiana.         | 93. King, William H., Utah.            |
| 22. Kellogg, Frank B., Minnesota.         | 48. Spencer, Selden P., Missouri.       | 72. Walsh, David I., Massachusetts.    | 94. Nugent, John F., Idaho.            |
| 23. Watson, James E., Indiana.            |   |  | 95. Harrison, Pat, Mississippi.        |
| 24. Sterling, Thomas, South Dakota.       |   |  | 96. Stanley, Augustus O., Kentucky.    |
|   |   |  |  |
| 65. Ashurst, Henry F., Arizona.           | 12. Gore, Thomas P., Oklahoma.          | 89. McKellar, Kenneth D., Tennessee.   | 5. Sherman, Lawrence Y., Illinois.     |
| 1. Ball, L. Heisler, Delaware.            | 8. Gronna, Asle J., North Dakota.       | 51. McLean, George P., Connecticut.    | 88. Shields, John K., Tennessee.       |
| 87. Bankhead, John H., Alabama.           | 46. Hale, Frederick, Maine.             | 44. McNary, Charles L., Oregon.        | 63. Simmons, F. M., North Carolina.    |
| 41. Beckham, J. C. W., Kentucky.          | 4. Harding, Warren G., Ohio.            | 58. Martin, Thomas S., Virginia.       | 35. Smith, Ellison D., South Carolina. |
| 55. Borah, William E., Idaho.             | 18. Harris, William J., Georgia.        | 79. Moses, George H., New Hampshire.   | 61. Smith, Hoke, Georgia.              |
| 30. Brandegee, Frank B., Connecticut.     | 95. Harrison, Pat, Mississippi.         | 64. Myers, Henry L., Montana.          | 14. Smith, John Walter, Maryland.      |
| 82. Calder, William M., New York.         | 70. Henderson, Charles B., Nevada.      | 52. Nelson, Knute, Minnesota.          | 59. Smith, Marcus A., Arizona.         |
| 75. Capper, Arthur, Kansas.               | 34. Hitchcock, Gilbert M., Nebraska.    | 45. New, Harry S., Indiana.            | 31. Smoot, Reed, Utah.                 |
| 10. Chamberlain, George E., Oregon.       | 92. Johnson, Edwin S., South Dakota.    | 73. Newberry, Truman L., Michigan.     | 48. Spencer, Selden P., Missouri.      |
| 85. Colt, LeBaron B., Rhode Island.       | 20. Johnson, Hiram W., California.      | 96. Stanley, Augustus O., Kentucky.    | 24. Sterling, Thomas, South Dakota.    |
| 67. Culberson, Charles A., Texas.         | 2. Johnson, Edwin S., South Dakota.     | 24. Sutherland, Howard, West Virginia. | 60. Swanson, Claude A., Virginia.      |
| 57. Cummins, Albert B., Iowa.             | 20. Johnson, Hiram W., California.      | 60. Swanson, Claude A., Virginia.      | 33. Thomas, Charles S., Colorado.      |
| 84. Curtis, Charles, Kansas.              | 90. Jones, Andrieus A., New Mexico.     | 62. Reed, James A., Missouri.          | 53. Townsend, Charles E., Michigan.    |
| 28. Dillingham, William P., Vermont.      | 54. Jones, Wesley L., Washington.       | 11. Owen, Robert L., Oklahoma.         | 91. Trammell, Park, Florida.           |
| 43. Dial, Nathaniel B., South Carolina.   | 22. Kellogg, Frank B., Minnesota.       | 56. Page, Carroll S., Vermont.         | 86. Underwood, Oscar W., Alabama.      |
| 77. Edge, Walter E., New Jersey.          | 68. Kendrick, John B., Wyoming.         | 7. Penrose, Boies, Pennsylvania.       | 3. Wadsworth, James W., Jr., New York  |
| 76. Elkins, Davis, West Virginia.         | 81. Kenyon, William S., Iowa.           | 16. Phelan, James D., California.      | 72. Walsh, David I., Massachusetts.    |
| 6. Fall, Albert B., New Mexico.           | 78. Keyes, Henry W., New Hampshire.     | 74. Phipps, Lawrence C., Colorado.     | 40. Walsh, Thomas J., Montana.         |
| 47. Fernald, Bert M., Maine.              | 93. King, William H., Utah.             | 38. Pittman, Key, Nevada.              | 29. Warren, Francis E., Wyoming.       |
| 36. Fletcher, Duncan U., Florida.         | 17. Kirby, William F., Arkansas.        | 25. Poindexter, Miles, Washington.     | 23. Watson, James E., Indiana.         |
| 83. France, Joseph I., Maryland.          | 21. Knox, Philander C., Pennsylvania.   | 15. Pomerene, Atlee, Ohio.             | 13. Williams, John Sharp, Mississippi. |
| 49. Frelinghuysen, Joseph S., New Jersey. | 9. La Follette, Robert M., Wisconsin.   | 37. Ransdell, Joseph E., Louisiana.    | 42. Wolcott, Josiah O., Delaware.      |
| 71. Gay, Edward J., Louisiana.            | 80. Lenroot, Irvine L., Wisconsin.      | 62. Reed, James A., Missouri.          |  |
| 69. Gerry, Peter G., Rhode Island.        | 19. McCormick, Medill, Illinois.        | 39. Robinson, Joseph T., Arkansas.     |  |
|   | 26. McCumber, Porter J., North Dakota.  | 66. Sheppard, Morris, Texas.           |  |



**WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE REMOVAL OF OUR OFFICES TO THE  
GROUND FLOOR OF NO. 106 SOUTH FOURTH STREET**

**HARRISON & CO.  
BANKERS**

**MEMBERS NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGES**

**PHILADELPHIA, MAY 24, 1919.**