THE JOURNAL COVERS DIXIE LIKE THE DEW

The Atlanta Journal.

Atlanta spot cotton nominal 12½c; New York quiet 12 85-[illegible]

THE WEATHER
Fair tonight and Wednesday

VOL. XXXI. NO. 107. ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1913. LAST EDITION. PRICE 2 CENTS IN THE CITY 3 CENTS OUT OF TOWN

PORTER CHARLTON MUST FACE TRIAL IN ITALIAN COURT

United States Supreme Court Holds That No Error Was Committed by Lower Court Excluding Insanity Evidence

CHARGED WITH MURDER OF WIFE AT LAKE COMO

Case Has Been Pending for Three Years – Prosecution Holds That He Killed Wife and Threw Body in Lake

WASHINGTON June 10.—Porter Charlton must return to Italy to answer the charge of having murdered his wife in June 1910, at Lake Como. The supreme court so decided today.

After discussing the insanity plea the justice took up the question whether, under the treaty of 1868, an American citizen could be extradited to Italy for a crime committed there, since Italy will not extradite its subjects for crimes here.

The refusal to surrender citizens for extradition, the justice said, was of modern origin. Some of the American treaties provide, he added, that citizens shall not be extradited while the others are silent.

The conclusion is, said Justice Lurton, "that this government, making exception in some treaties that it would not extradite its citizens, shows it was fully aware that there was no exception in favor of citizens in other treaties where the exception was not made, as the treaty with Italy."

He pointed out that it was conceded the crimes committed in Italy were not punishable in the United States, so if extradition were not granted the criminals would go unpunished. Crimes committed in the United States, he added, were justiciable in Italy. According to international law he held that the treaty by reason of Italy's course had not become void but merely voidable at the option of the American government. The executive department having waived its right to annul the treaty, the justice concluded, nothing remained for the court to do but to enforce its decree.

Charlton has been a prisoner in the Tombs jail in N. Y. for nearly three years. He was arrested in Hoboken, N. J., on a fugitive warrant issued at the request of former Italian Ambassador Riccardo Avezzana, charging him with the murder of his wife.

FATHER TAFT'S CLASSMATE.

Charlton's father, who emigrated a [illegible] years ago, was a classmate of former President Taft.

Justice Lurton began delivering the supreme court's opinion in the Porter Charlton extradition case as soon as the court assembled.

He said first that no error had been committed in excluding evidence of insanity at the habeas corpus proceeding in the lower court, and that no error was committed in making the formal demand for Charlton because it was not necessary at the extradition hearing.

HISTORY OF CHARLTON CASE.

The killing of Mrs. Porter Charlton allures Europe and America as have few murders of recent years. With the discovery of her crumpled body stuffed into a trunk and sunk in Lake Como, Italy, there she had been with her husband to spend her honeymoon, both continents turned to search for the murderer.

The first great problem to solve was the whereabouts of the twenty-one-year-old husband who, as a bank clerk in New York, had married the woman, eight years older than himself and the disparate wife of Neville H. Castle, a San Francisco lawyer. His father, Paul Charlton, law officer of the bureau of insular affairs and former President Taft's classmate, was firm in the conviction that his son, too, had been murdered. That question was solved when Porter Charlton, with his initials marked on his suit case, arrived on a steamer from Italy a few days later at Hoboken, N. J. That night there appeared a confession bearing his name.

THE CONFESSION.

My wife and I lived happily together, but she had an uncontrollable temper, and we had it out together in Italy. On the night of the murder she had the worst outbreak of temper I ever saw. I told her I was quite sick and I would make her keep quiet. Then she had another outbreak. I took up a wooden mallet, with which I had been repairing a table, and hit her on the head with it twice or three times. At midnight I put the body in a trunk, dragged it to a small pier near the house, and threw it overboard.

With the acceptance of the confession as a solution of the crime, there arose almost at once the diplomatic problem of Charlton's extradition. It was admitted on all hands, that Charlton could not be tried in the United States for a crime committed in Italy. His friends, headed by his father, took the position that he should not be extradited to Italy, because Italy had always refused, under the extradition treaty of 1868 to return Italian subjects to Italy, demanded as a surrender for crimes committed here.

ITALY SEEKS FOR CHARLTON

Italy, however, made a request for the prisoner. Secretary Knox parried by asking if Italy thereby meant to waive its past interpretation of the treaty. Months of diplomatic exchanges followed.

Judge John A. Blair, of the court of Oyer and Terminer in Hudson county, N. J., sitting as a federal extradition magistrate, held Charlton subject to extradition. The court declined to receive evidence of Charlton's insanity on the ground that under the law of New Jersey defenses could not be made at a preliminary hearing of the nature that before the court.

Secretary Knox approved that holding, taking the position that inasmuch as Charlton could not be brought to answer for the crime in this country, the United States would adhere to its interpretation of the treaty by surrendering him to Italy.

Charlton's father then began the last fight to save his son from extradition. He appealed to the circuit court of the United States for a writ of habeas for his release on habeas corpus proceedings, holding that the treaty did not justify the extradition and that evi-

(Continued on last page, Col. 6.)

CHAIRMAN CANDLER INTERPRETS COURT'S DECISION ON RATES

Head Georgia Railroad Commission Declares the Minnesota Decision Does Not Set Down Any New Doctrine

TWO PRINCIPLES ARE MORE CLEARLY DEFINED

Minnesota Officials Express Satisfaction Over Result and Railroads Also Are Pleased Over Prospects They Say

According to C. Murphey Candler, chairman of the state railroad commission, the decision of the United States supreme court in the Minnesota freight and passenger rate cases does not set down any new doctrine of rate regulation, but merely defines more distinctly than heretofore two of those doctrines—that the states can regulate rates on intrastate traffic along intrastate roads, and that congress can regulate all rates though it has not done so in the matter of intrastate rates on interstate roads.

The decision makes a little bit clearer, says the commissioner, the zone of demarcation between jurisdiction by the state and jurisdiction by the federal government.

Chairman Candler considers dangerous the declaration by the court that congress has the power "to displace local laws by substituting laws of its own." He cannot believe that the constitution should be interpreted so, he declares. Perhaps modern conditions believes it should be accomplished by an amendment to the constitution rather than by judicial interpretation.

MR. CANDLER'S VIEW.

"It is a very unsatisfactory undertaking for a lawyer to attempt to interpret correctly the decision of the highest tribunal court of appeals, where every word is carefully weighed and every part of the context must be considered, upon a telegraphic abstract of that decision. As I gather from the press reports of the Minnesota rate cases decisions by the supreme court two important decisions, though it has not done so in the matter of intrastate rates on interstate roads, defined than heretofore, to-wit:

"First, that states have the power to regulate rates between points within their borders on railroads not engaged in interstate commerce, which rates are not directly or indirectly affect interstate commerce, in conjunction with the interstate commerce.

"Second, That congress has the power to regulate all commerce, including wholly within state lines as well as that crossing state lines or interstate railroads—that is, railroads crossing state lines; but that not having exercised this power as to intrastate traffic on interstate lines up to this time, and as the country, in the interstate commerce act, having expressly provided that no error contained in making the formal regulation therein wholly within a state, the states state roads so long as such regulation does not unduly or directly affect the interstate traffic. Of course, the old doctrine that such state made rates must not be confiscatory is reaffirmed.

A CLEARER DIVISION.

"As I read the decision as outlined in the press reports, no really new principles not heretofore enunciated or suggested have been announced.

"Perhaps what is called the 'twilight zone' between state and federal regulative powers has been a little narrowed and the exact dividing line between the two, always hazily defined, has been a little more clearly drawn; the decision is about a stand off between the state rights advocates and their federal powers opponents.

"The decision expected soon, in the Shreveport case may still further narrow this twilight zone, or more sharply draw the line of demarkation between state and federal powers.

NOT WHOLLY FAVORABLE.

"As I interpret the decision, it is not on the whole favorable or encouraging to the advocates of state control. I consider as equally dangerous to the state's contentions as to their regulative powers, the declaration by the court that congress has the power to displace local laws by substituting laws of its own. This may or may not find the states have the right to regulate rates on purely local or intra-state traffic, moving strictly within state boundaries over a road which crosses a state boundary, only until congress chooses to exercise regulatory powers as to such local or intra-state traffic.

"I cannot yet believe that the fathers of the federal constitution, when they provided in that instrument that congress should have the power to regulate commerce between the states, intended for it to bear any such construction as this, which would confer the power to regulate commerce conducted wholly within state lines.

USE HIGHER AUTHORITY.

"Such a construction may be advisable or necessary under modern conditions of transportation, intercommunica-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1.)

YOU ARE NEVER TOO LATE UNTIL WE SAY SO.

Your Chance for a Big Prize in The Journal's $7,000 Booklovers' Campaign Is Just as Good as Those Who Started With the First Prize Picture. All You Need is the Catalogue, All the Back Pictures and the Answer Book.

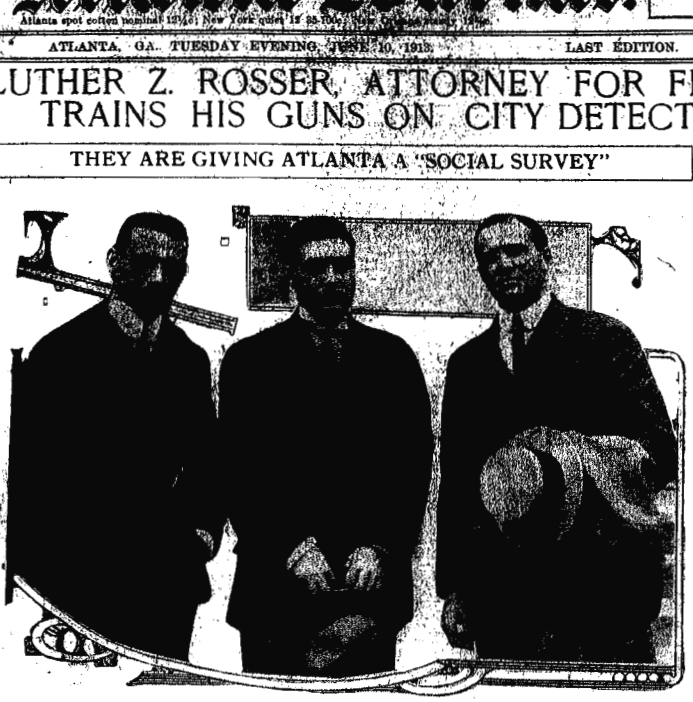
That will give you a fair start for the big money and don't forget that The Journal will not ask you to solicit subscriptions in order to win.

This is a ladies' and gentlemen's game and all that you do counts for you alone.

Get in now and take home the first prize of $1,000.

LUTHER Z. ROSSER, ATTORNEY FOR FRANK, TRAINS HIS GUNS ON CITY DETECTIVE CHIEF

THEY ARE GIVING ATLANTA A "SOCIAL SURVEY"



In the above picture are shown the three experts from the department of surveys and exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation, who are here for the purpose of the Atlanta chamber of commerce to investigate every phase and condition of life in the city. In the center is Shelby M. Harrison, director of the work. His associates, Evan Schneider, Jr., and Emma L. Potter, are on the left and right, respectively.

—Staff Photo by Winn.

SAYS CHIEF LANFORD IS NOT SEEKING FOR TRUTH OF MURDER

He Charges That the Detective Chief Has Banked His Sense and Reputation on Proving Frank Guilty

"WHY HASN'T CONLEY BEEN BEFORE JURY?"

Attorney Declares Evidence All Points to Negro—Says Felder-Lanford Controversy Unfair to His Client

Luther Z. Rosser, chief counsel for Leo M. Frank, the pencil factory superintendent, who is under indictment for the murder of Mary Phagan, Tuesday afternoon broke his persistent silence regarding the case and gave out a statement for publication.

Mr. Rosser gives as a reason for this statement the fact that Thomas B. Felder has publicly charged Detective Chief Lanford with trying to shield Frank and that the detective chief has in turn publicly accused Felder with having been employed in the interest of Frank.

The accuracy of both charges is denied. Mr. Rosser asserts that Chief Lanford has "banked his sense and reputation as both a man and politician on Frank's guilt," and that if he had been seeking the murderer of Mary Phagan with an open mind and not seeking to vindicate his announced opinion of Frank's guilt the negro Conley would have already told the whole truth.

Mr. Rosser declares that both the actions and statements of the negro Conley bear the marks of fraud. He states that in making his revelations concerning the murder Conley is being rapped by Lanford's opinion.

Mr. Rosser inquires why it was the detective did not question Conley, a witness before the coroner's jury, and why they now present him first with his story to the grand jury, which, he says, should determine whether or not Frank is guilty.

MR. ROSSER'S STATEMENT.

Following is Mr. Rosser's statement to The Atlanta Journal:

Editor The Journal:

Felder and Lanford, in an effort to make progress in their controversy each the other with giving aid to Leo Frank. Lanford charges that Felder was employed by Frank and is seeking for that reason to shield him. Felder charges that Lanford and his associates are at so seeking for some reason to shield and protect Frank.

Both charges are untrue, and at a time when no harm could come to an innocent man, might well be treated as antidotes to monotony.

Unfortunately, however, the present attention is such that fair-minded citizens may be misled by these counter charges.

Felder does not, nor has he at any time, directly or indirectly, represented Frank. For Lanford to charge the contrary does Frank a serious injustice.

If Chief Lanford had been in a sane, normal mind he would have known that every act of Felder has been against Frank. The engagement of the Burns agency ought to have satisfied Lanford. No detective agency of half prudence would have doubtfully employed the Atlanta department in the Phagan case. Nor did Felder have excuse for suspicion against Lanford. There was reason to suspect his fairness, his accuracy and the soundness of his methods, but not his reckless zeal against Frank.

Had Felder been in a calm mood, I am sure he would never have charged the chief and his associates with trying to help Frank.

Lanford, at once as soon as Felder charged him with favoring Frank, settled in his mind the guilt of Frank and from that moment has vent every energy of his department, not in finding the murderer, but in trying to prove to the public that Felder was wrong in charging him with trying to shield Frank.

FRANK'S MORAL LIFE STANDS TEST

(Continued on Page Seven, Col. 5.)

COOL WAVE GRIPS CITY; MERCURY HITS FIFTIES

Low Temperature Will Continue for Several Days. Rain Quits Wednesday

That old straw bonnet was given a shove despite Tuesday and last winter's derby or bindle "Kelly" again was put in commission. The day was one of the coldest and rainest that the city ever has known to come in the month of roses and brides. It was 52 at 7 a. m., while the wind howled in a gale and rain came down intermittently.

Monday was the coldest June 9 recorded since the weather bureau was established thirty-five years ago. It went as low as 54 and as high as 59. Tuesday will make history too, for this June 10 started out with two degrees nearly freezing than Monday.

The coldest day in June was June 1, 1889, when 39 degrees was registered. On June 13, 1902, it was 46. So there up: things might have been worse.

This cold was swooped down on the south from the northwest, and every state east of the Mississippi experienced the discomfort of March or fall weather in mid summer.

Overcoats were worn with comfort, and peek-a-boo waists were hidden under jackets.

The weather forecaster sees a ray of hope ahead, and is so comforting as to announce that maybe in a couple of days the cold snap will be over, and the "the temperature will go up rapidly," to use his expression.

Rain is the prediction for Tuesday and part of Wednesday. The rain will clear probably by Wednesday afternoon. The temperature still will be low and 78 would be considered high. The mercury should climb to that point before Friday.

There was no snow anywhere Monday although report came that it was snowing in Chicago. The report caused no concern, everyone thought so.

"It will probably be so windy" was another comforting comment the weather forecaster made Tuesday.

Commissioner of Agriculture J. J. Conner does not think the present cool spell will cause any material damage to the cotton crop.

"Of course, cotton cannot stand very much cold," he said. "but it is continued cold that hurts it most. We have had colder weather in June when it was low enough for frost. I can see no reason for the farmers to become alarmed. Cotton has had a good start, and our reports from most sections of the state indicate that the outlook has improved greatly in the last ten days and the crop generally is in excellent shape."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S MISMATED MAKE ATLANTA THEIR RENO

Divorce Admits No Court But Despite That, July Finds Atlanta Is Convenient for Solution State

That Atlanta bears the same relation to South Carolina that Reno does to a great part of the United States was developed in superior court Tuesday when Mrs. Jennie Ritchie admitted on the stand that she came here from Greenville, S. C., to get a divorce from William C. Ritchie.

Mrs. Ritchie, questioned closely by Judge Hills, told the jurors that her husband threatened to cut her throat and she left him to come to Atlanta on her father's advice to sue for divorce.

Despite the fact that Judge Hills carefully explained the law to the jurjmen, declaring that residence in Atlanta for the mere purpose of getting a divorce does not constitute a bona fide residence in the meaning of the statute, Mrs. Ritchie was given a decree. Her husband's rights to remarry was denied.

In his brief charge to the jury the judge explained the fact that no divorces are granted for any reason in South Carolina and intimated plainly that South Carolinians are using Atlanta as a seat of convenient Reno, coming here for residence of the residence and then going home for legal separation.

Declaring that he was inexperienced and that his wife did not understand his gentle nature, Richard Lee was granted a second verdict against Mrs. Carrie Lee on the grounds of brutal treatment. He told the jury that he was a peaceable, affectionate sailor and unusually temperamental. His wife, he said, was high tempered and quarrelsome. He had been abused fearfully during his life with her, he said.

"One night," he testified to the jury, "she choked me and then got out of bed and took a weapon off the bureau and started to kill me. I saved myself from injury by leaving myself." Another witness was called.

Z. M. Mobley, another divorce plaintiff, asserted that he was certain his wife could have whipped him and over, that reason he left her. He, too, was granted a divorce.

Mrs. J. L. Sullivan took a verdict from M. W. Sullivan on the grounds of cruelty and cruel treatment. He testified that he "getting his wife said, abandoned her and her children."

GRAND JURY CONSIDERS BILL AGAINST W. P. FAIN

Action of Jury on Bill Not to Be Made Public at Adjournment, Felder Not Indicted

There being no superior court judge at hand to receive the documents, the particulars of bills returned by the Fulton grand jury Tuesday afternoon 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon were not divulged when the grand jury had adjourned for the day. A report was taken by the grand jury regarding a bill that had been drawn against Thomas B. Felder for its consideration. The jury's action upon a bill drawn against W. P. Fain, city police commissioner, charging a misdemeanor, alleging violation of section [illegible] of the criminal code, was not made known.

It was learned, however, that the bill had been returned against Mr. Fain.

Information by the Fulton grand jury was begun Tuesday morning, earlier than had been expected, of the charges uttered before it that Thomas B. Felder, lawyer, had a weapon concealed on his person when he appeared recently when he and Detective Chief A. A. Lanford approached a physical encounter.

The grand jury did not finish that investigation before it began sifting another matter—the charge that Police Commissioner W. P. Fain had been the object of a complaint by a neighbor, who alleged disorderly conduct by Mr. Fain in his (Mr. Fain's) apartment at 46 East Harris street, and who stated that the police had made no case against Mr. Fain.

Bills had been drawn against both Mr. Felder and Mr. Fain.

In the Felder matter, the grand jury examined Henry Bellingrath, who testified that he did not see a pistol in Mr. Felder's pocket. The other witness summoned, Mr. Horace Grant, had not appeared when the grand jury took up the Fain matter.

NO WITNESS CALLED.

In the Fain investigation the first witness called was J. E. Skaggs, agent in Atlanta of the Southern Express company, resident at 46 East Harris.

In the Fain matter, it is related by the police authorities that several months ago a complaint was received from J. E. Skaggs that his neighbor, Mr. Fain, had a party of friends in his apartment and that they were creating a disturbance. The police responded to Mr. Skaggs's call they say, and quieted the disturbance. A few weeks ago, say the police, another call came from Mr. Skaggs. Captain Mayo states that he was notified by the call officers (whose names he does not remember, he says), of their complaint. The call officers reported that the residents had settled the matter amicably. Some hours later, said Captain Mayo, he himself went out to the address given, to confirm the officers' report, and found the apartment formerly occupied by Mr. Fain, locked, and no one at home. Mr. Skaggs said he was satisfied, and the police made no case against anyone.

The charge against Commissioner Fain grew incidentally out of the grand jury's recent investigation of vice conditions generally in Atlanta, following charges of graft against the police department.

The grand jury took up another bill during its Tuesday morning session. It was said. That was reported to be a bill against Mrs. N. Powell, convicted in city court some days ago on a charge of conducting a disorderly house at 19 Boulevard street, sentenced to four months in jail. Her sentence was suspended. The grand jury came back, it was said, that was considering, did not become apparent.

MISS EDNA BEHRE WEDS BY SOCIALISTIC CEREMONY

Atlanta Girl at Radcliffe Marries Brother's Room Mate at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 10.—Edna Behre, a Radcliffe senior whose home is in Atlanta, Ga., was one of the principals in a romantic socialistic wedding performed behind locked doors late yesterday. James Frank, justice of the peace performed the ceremony in his Boston office which made the pretty Gowan, of St. Louis, a Harvard graduate and now assistant dramatic editor of the Boston Transcript.

All attendants except the one witness required by law were dispensed with. This witness was a stranger to the couple, and was hurriedly summoned from a neighboring office. Instead of the usual marriage service a civil contract was agreed upon by the couple whereby companionship and equal right is to form the basis upon which their wedded life will be conducted.

Mr. Macdowan obtained his license to wed yesterday noon while Miss Intended was deep in the final college examinations. Later the couple went to Boston where the knot was tied. The young woman made her home in Atlanta, Ga., while at Harvard and this became acquainted with his chum's sister.

Mrs. Macdowan has just won a Radcliffe award for a "thesis on socialism," and her husband was "president of the University socialists and editor at Harvard.

Miss Behre is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Behre, and is a granddaughter of Dr. Theodore Edgworth, a pioneer surgeon and one of the first Navy Medical Corps of the Navy, serving in the Civil war. Her father served in the Confederate army.

WILSON NAMES FORD GOVERNMENT PRINTER

Cornelius J. Ford, New Jersey Leader, Gets Coveted Plum

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Cornelius J. Ford, of New Jersey, a labor leader, was nominated by President Wilson today to be public printer.

Will Be Extradited

Specialists' Wants

For the man or woman who can do something just a little bit better than anybody else, in his or her own particular line, The Journal Wants have been found of great value.

The expert bookkeeper, stenographer, machinist, or the worker in any other specialized calling will find a means through The Journal Want Ads of reaching the man who wants just such help. The field covered by The Journal Want Columns is so broad that the specialist and the employer cannot miss each other, if the one seeking the position but uses Journal Wants consistently and keeps close tab on them daily.

The prosperous employer knows the value of The Journal Wants and reads them carefully every day. That is the reason why it is of advantage to the specially equipped man to make use of Journal Wants.

NOTICES

FUNERAL NOTICES

SPECIAL NOTICES

NOTICE

R. O. U. A. M. PICNIC

Thursday, June 12th

McKenzie's Springs, near Smyrna. Dancing and Baseball. Special cars leave Walton Bldg. 9 a. m. Round trip, adults, 50c, children, 25c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

JOURNAL WANTS are ... reaching in their results, all ... immediate in action, appeal ... all classes that look to the ... paper as the great medium ... the diffusion of news and opportunities.

GOVERNOR-ELECT SLATON'S OFFICIAL FAMILY

When Governor-elect John M. Slaton takes over the state's helm on Saturday, June 14, his official family—sometimes referred to as his office force—will consist of Major A. H. Ulm, executive secretary—Colonel Jesse G. Perry, private secretary, Dr. I. S. Hopkins, warrant and requisition clerk, and Miss Alma Norris, stenographer.

With one exception these are the same officials appointed by Governor Slaton in 1911 when he was serving as acting governor, and this exception is Dr. Hopkins, who will succeed Colonel W. H. Power, of Marietta, an appointee of Governor Brown, as warrant and requisition clerk.

Governor Slaton has not yet made any announcement concerning the personnel of his official family, but it is known that the above information is authentic and can be relied upon.

Rome Odd Fellows

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

ROME, Ga., June 10.—Rome lodge, No. 40, Independent Order Odd Fellows, has chosen its officers for the coming six months. They are: J. B. Johnson, noble grand; Jesse Hatfield vice grand; Moll. Harris, secretary.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

887 Convicts Are Serving Penitentiary Sentences in Georgia for Murder

It is quite evident from the annual report just scanned by the state prison commission that Georgia juries and judges are not partial to capital punishment even in cases of persons convicted of murder. Only a very small percentage of the convicted murderers are hanged; the vast majority are given penitentiary sentences which in most instances are for life.

This report covering the year ending May 31, 1913, shows that at the 1,897 felony convicts in the penitentiary 27 are there for murder, 414 for manslaughter, 344 for attempted murder and 4 for being accessories to murder.

Last year there were 818 murder convicts, 246 for manslaughter, 112 for attempted murder and 4 for accessory to murder.

Next in number to the murder convicts come those who were sent up for burglary, of which there at present 214 in the penitentiary. Last year there were 287.

The report shows that there are 158 persons in the penitentiary for larceny, 149 for robbery, 62 for forgery, 18 for perjury, 11 for blasphemy, 7 for attempting to wreck railroad trains, 5 for wrecking railroad trains, 1 for attempting to wreck street cars, 1 for mayhem. The others are scattered through the category of various felony offenses.

887 LIFE CONVICTS

There are 887 life convicts in the penitentiary, 8 for 40 years, 6 for 30 years, 1 for 25 years, 286 for 20 years, 178 for 15 years, 290 for 10 years and 332 for 5 years. Others' terms range between the number of years named.

Of the 2,897 convicts, 2,350 are serving their first term, 410 their second term, 140 their third term, 48 their fourth term, 8 their fifth term, 10 their sixth term, 8 their seventh term, 1 his eighth term and 2 their eleventh term.

Two of these convicts are but 13 years of age, 2 are 14 years, 5 are 14 years, 11 are 15 years, 35 are 16 years, 28 are 17 years, 65 are 18 years, 91 are 19 years, 132 are 20 years, 140 are 21 years, 176 are 22 years, 151 are 23 years and 5 are 72 years. The ages of the remaining convicts range between 24 and 70 years.

More than 59 per cent of the felony convicts are married. To be exact, 1,649 of the 2,897 are married, while 1,248 are single or unmarried.

The total number of white convicts is 960 and the total number of blacks 2,337. Of the whites 889 can read and write, 17 can read, but cannot write, and 54 are illiterate. The percentage of the whites that can read and write is 90.52; of those who are illiterate, 18.

Number of blacks who can read and write, 1,237; read only, 149; illiterate, 951. Percentage of blacks who can read and write, 50.52; illiterate, 38.84.

TWENTY PREACHER CONVICTS.

There are 20 preachers among the convicts, 5 school teachers, 7 policemen, 18 nurses, 7 merchants, 7 drummers, 14 clerks, 15 chamberetaids, 17 bartenders, 33 blacksmiths and 23 barbers. There is one convict from each of the following: Accountant, 1 artist, broommaker, coachman, distiller, dairyman, deputy sheriff, harnessmaker, lawyer, lumberman, miller, telegrapher, "tramp," dynamite watchmaker, dyer, jeweler, sawyer, taxidermist, veterinary surgeon and window decorator. Those unenumerated are scattered through the various trades and professions.

During last year 723 convicts were committed to the penitentiary, 47 convicts were paroled, 361 discharged, and 12 pardoned. Those commuted by the governor are included in the list of those discharged.

Forty-nine convicts died during the year, 213 escaped, 168 were recaptured, and four of these paroled were returned to prison.

SAYS CHIEF LANFORD IS NOT SEEKING FOR TRUTH OF MURDER

(Continued From Page 1.)

His superiors, who suspected Hoult to be afraid to speak out against his superior officer, Chief Lanford, was a violent, unreasonable man, who was jealous of his position as a man and a politician when Frank's guilt and it would be remarkable if the discovered Gem negro from involving Frank. If Lanford had had his followers had acted wisely, and had open minds guiding only the murderer and not seeking to vindicate their assertions concerning the negro, would have by this time solved the whole crime.

CONLEY'S MANY STATEMENTS

Conley made one statement—it did not meet the announced opinions of Lanford. He made another. This second one not up to the mark, it did not sufficiently show Frank's guilt. Another was made, which was supposed to be nearer the mark. Whereupon there was great rejoicing. Forgetting all others, this last statement—reached through your great individualism—was proclaimed the truth, the last truth and that there would be no other statement.

The detectives had at last got the statement which they thought sustained their views, saved their reputations and insured their places.

But what a statement! So full of contradictions, so evidently made for self protection and wherein was so easily apparent the guiding hand of detectives. If Lanford meant to be fair, if he was only seeking the truth, why did he rush into print with the assertion that this statement was the truth and, therefore of necessity the last? Might he not in decency have left the negro to his own will unbiased by the opinion that the statement was true and the last to be given? Who knows but that this negro night have given numerous other statements if he had not been so heavily handicapped by Lanford's opinion.

"LANFORD'S SUCKING BOTTLE."

The truth in this negro is not to give any other or further statement if the detective department can prevent, unless made under their supervision and direction. He must, at all times, be under the influence and control of Lanford. He must have Lanford's sucking bottle at all times to his lips, sucking Lanford's views and theories of this case. The ragged places in his statement must be darned, the torn pieces patched and no one but the detective department could be trusted to do that.

No one has been rude enough to bring this negro before the grand jury nor indeed to make any charge against him.

After the statement of this negro and in view of all the evidence which so strongly points to him as the slayer of little Mary Phagan, is the grand jury to leave him without charge or investigation to be wet nursed by Lanford until Frank's trial?

Or is it the purpose to keep the negro's case from the grand jury in the nature of an offered reward to induce him on to swear his worst against the white man?

Would it not be just and decent to bring this negro's case before the grand jury and let that body hear his confession so that it can then decide whether the negro should then be indicted?

In the shadow of this great crime let there be no shirking; let no smoke cloud be allowed; let no man's place or reputation stand in the way of the fullest, fairest investigation.

Respectfully,

LUTHER Z. ROGERS.

George Wyndham Dead

LONDON, June 10.—George Wyndham, who was chief secretary for Ireland from 1900 to 1905, in Arthur J. Balfour's Conservative cabinet, died today in Paris, according to private dispatches received here. He was in his fiftieth year.

SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

Two Women Tell How They Escaped the Surgeon's Knife by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Swarthmore, Penn. — "For fifteen years I suffered untold agony, and for one period of nearly two years I had been urged by the doctors to submit to an operation, but I found taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am in good health now. I feel as all over the Change of Life, and cannot praise your Vegetable Compound too highly. Every woman should take it at that time. I recommend it to both old and young for female troubles." — Mrs. EMILY SUMMERSGILL, Swarthmore, Pa.

Baltimore, Md. — "My troubles began with the loss of a child, and I had hemorrhages for four months. The doctors said an operation was necessary, but I dreaded it and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The medicine has made me a well woman and I feel strong and do my own work." — Mrs. J. R. PICKING, 1200 Sargent St., Baltimore, Md.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

Jacobs' Liver Salt On Arising

and You'll Enjoy Your Breakfast

No appetite in the morning? Bilious? Head aches? Blue? Tongue in the world? Take a dose of Jacobs' Liver Salt.

Just breath of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, dyspepsia, drowsiness, weakfulness at night, sleep FOOD-POISONING. Undigested, fermented, is doing out poison to the system.

Jacobs' Liver Salt instantly flushes the alimentary tract with water, sending a cleansing stream through it from all parts of the system. Painful, clogging matter is loosened and with the fermentation, washed away, pressure is removed, liver and kidneys resume their natural cleansing processes of elimination. No forced action as with calomel and severe purgatives; never a griping pain or nausea.

Take Jacobs' Liver Salt on arising. It is aftertaste and stimulating. You feel better at once, good appetite for breakfast and good digestion; that dull heaviness vanishes and your brain is clear and quick. Keep one up to the top notch.

Jacobs' Liver Salt is the business man's best stimulant. 25c, delivered anywhere.

All Jacob's Stores And Druggists Generally.

BEST WORK

Crowns $3 up. Bridge work $3 up. Best gold crowns $5 up. Best gold fillings $1 up. Silver amalgam 50c. All work guaranteed 10 years.

Eastern Painless Dentists

Sun. Tuesday Th. Fri. Walton.

MEN Cured Forever

By a true specialist who possesses the experience of years. The right kind of experience, knowing the same thing the first ever knocked out perhaps thousands of times, with sufficient permanent results. Don't you think it's time to get the right treatment? I will cure you or make a charge. Don't paying for promises. Promises are cheaper than cures. I want no fees hope if I find your case is incurable. If you desire to consult a veteran long-established specialist of vast experience, come to me and learn what can be accomplished with skillful, scientific treatment. I cure Blood Poison, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic troubles, Nervous Debility and all ailments or long-contracted diseases of men. Establishment free and strictly confidential. Hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 1.

Dr. J. D. HUGHES, Specialist

Opposite Third Nat'l Bank. 101 North Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

SPECIALISTS, Inc.

22 Inman Bldg. 22 1-2 S. Broad St.

ATLANTA, GA.

DR. GARLY

We are the oldest established and most reliable Specialists in Atlanta. We cure all diseases of men and women. No charge for consultation and all transactions are strictly confidential. Call or write for a free book. Hours, 9 to 1, 3 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

Atlanta New York Paris

Keeping Stocks Bright and Fresh Keeps the Silk Section An Interesting Spot

No lagging, no resting on our oars here!

There is a cheerful air of "busy-ness" about the silk section that always accompanies new and bright merchandise.

For new silks are arriving with splendid regularity, which doubtless will prove to be a matter of much satisfaction to the woman who wants another dress, waist or the like. She will not, as is too often the case in some stores at this season, have to choose from the tag ends of silks selected months ago.

Right now of particular merit are—

New Silk Serges

One of the most serviceable and wanted silks for summer, they weather the weather, they are cool, they shed dust, they tailor beautiful, they may be had here in about any color you might want—including navy, brown, taupe and black.

36 inches wide at $1.50 a yard.

New Silk Poplins

The call for corded silks seems to grow louder. Our answer is new silk poplins—that drape most gracefully—in navy, Copenhagen, wistaria brown, tan, green, apricot and rose. And they have that fine sheen that shows the fabric is all pure silk. Width 44 inches, price $1.50 a yard.

New Crepe de Chines

An unusually fine quality—heavy and soft—of black crepe de chine has just come in and is marked at $1.50 a yard. It is 40 inches wide.

And while we are told that crepe de chines are still very scarce it would seem that any woman would have little trouble finding what she wants with all these colors to choose from—navy, light blue, pigeon pink, taupe, yellow, white and black—width pink, taupe yellow, white and black—width 40 inches, price $1.75 a yard.

New Crepe Meteors

Of fine texture and that rich lustrous finish that every woman likes—these in a range of colors that would do credit to the first spring announcement. Widths 42 to 44 inches, priced from $2.00 to $3.00 a yard.

$1.00 Silk Shirtings 79c

Thirty-three inches wide, white grounds with gray, tan, black and navy stripes of various widths across them. A woman will hardly have to be told they are $1.00 silks, nor that such a quality is sure to return from the tub unfaded. Also the 85c quality, 38 inches wide is 69c.

Agents for Butterick Patterns and Publications

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

Report of The Condition of

The Fourth National Bank of Atlanta

At the close of business June 4, 1913. Issued on call of the Comptroller of the Currency.

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts	$5,003,757.10	Capital Stock	$ 600,000.00
Overdrafts	3,808.42	Surplus and Undivided Profits	950,691.49
U. S. Bonds	700,000.00	Circulation	600,000.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	15,687.50	Deposits	5,856,396.70
Stocks and Bonds	95,296.96		
Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg.	625,000.00		
Cash— In Vault $670,419.39; Due from Banks 807,118.82; Due from U. S. Treasurer 66,000.00	1,543,538.21		
	$8,007,088.19		$8,007,088.19

An Active Designated Depositary of the United States, State of Georgia, County of Fulton, and of the City of Atlanta.

OFFICERS:

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Vice-President.
CHARLES I. RYAN, Cashier.
Assistant Cashiers: Wm. T. Perkerson, Stewart McGinty, F. M. Berry, H. B. Rogers.

Fourth National Bank