

LOCKED DOORS GUARD WITNESS WHO DECLARES FRANK INNOCENT; DETECTIVES KEEP ALL NIGHT VIGIL IN ORDER TO ARREST HIM

20 Soldiers Killed and 100 Injured When Crowded U. S. Troop Train Falls Through A Mobile and Ohio Trestle

The Soldiers Were Members of Coast Artillery Companies Stationed at Fort Morgan and Fort Barrancas, and Were En Route to Meridian to Attend a Fair.

179 SOLDIERS ON TRAIN AND NEARLY EVERY ONE RECEIVED SOME INJURY

Reports Indicate That No Officers Were Killed—The Accident Occurred on the Alabama-Mississippi Line. Just Before the Trestle Gave Way Under the Troop Train, the Regular Passenger Train Had Passed Over in Safety—Major Taylor in Command.

Meridian, Miss., October 19.—Twenty soldiers were killed and about 100 hurt when a special troop train on the Mobile and Ohio railroad plunged through a trestle near State Line, Miss., late this afternoon.

The wreck was caused by the engine tender jumping the track about 200 feet from a trestle. The engine was not derailed, and passed over the trestle safely. The tender broke loose from the engine however, and plunged with the baggage car and three coaches to the ground, twenty-five feet below.

At 9 o'clock tonight sixteen bodies had been taken from the wreckage and Superintendent Pigford said in his report he was sure four more bodies were in the debris which will not be cleared away for twenty-four hours.

List of Those Killed.

- JOSEPH TEBBEN. ERNEST PARQUETTE. CLYDE TEEL. H. C. BISHOP. G. C. BURLESON. JOSEPH PROVENCE. W. H. BRIM. GOODES. REMSEY. CRUCKLE. ACRES. CAPTAIN JOHNSON, Eighth band. CORPORAL KOHLER. CORPORAL CHELEWSKI. VAN STEBBENS, Private. One body unidentified with initials "H. T." on cap. All were privates and members of the 170th company, coast artillery, except Remsey.

179 Soldiers on Train.

One hundred and seventy-nine soldiers were on board the special train they were from Fort Morgan, and Fort Barrancas. They were going to Meridian, to participate in the Mississippi-Alabama joint state fair. They were under command of Major Taylor, coast artillery U. S. A. The men had been taken to Mobile early Sunday and at noon their ill-fated special left Mobile. As meager news of the wreck filtered into Meridian a special relief train bearing physicians and nurses left for the scene. Other trains left from Mobile and Whistler, Ala. When it was learned in Mobile that a train bearing the dead and wounded was bound for that city another train carrying more doctors and nurses was sent to meet the one bearing the victims.

Men Had No Protection.

As is usual with troop trains, the coaches were well filled and when the three cars tumbled through the trestle the men, had little protection. The dead and injured were entangled in a twisted mass of wreckage, making it difficult to remove dead bodies or rescue the injured.

Because of the confusion due largely to poor wire communication, it was impossible tonight to ascertain how many of the injured were expected to die or who they were.

The first report of the wreck sent the war department was that twelve had been killed, but soon after it was sent other bodies were found.

Superintendent Pigford is firm in his belief that at least four more bodies are in the wreckage, but until the debris is cleared a final statement of the casualty cannot be made.

Relief Trains Hurried to Scene.

Conductor Pruitt and City Passenger Agent Harvey E. Jones, of Mobile, were badly injured. Relief trains were sent to the scene

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Weather Prophecy FAIR AND COOLER

Georgia—Fair and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair, brisk west winds. Oklahoma—Fair Monday and Tuesday; continued cool. Virginia—Rain, followed by clearing and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair and clear; brisk and probably high, shifting winds.

"SHOULD I BE DEPORTED," CRIES MRS. PANKHURST, "IT WOULD BE TO DEATH"

English Militant, Detained at New York, Declares She Will Not Survive if Excluded From United States.

SHE DELAYS BEGINNING HER "HUNGER STRIKE"

Mrs. Pankhurst Enjoys Meals in Presence of Suffragette Sympathizers—Hopes That Deportation Order Will Be Overruled.

New York, October 19.—"If I am deported the ship taking me back will carry me to my death."

These words, carrying a veiled threat of a "hunger strike," were uttered today in the immigration detention station on Ellis Island by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English militant suffragette, who arrived here yesterday on the steamer La Provence and was ordered deported as an undesirable alien. An appeal against deportation lodged with Immigration Commissioner Caminetti, in Washington, is expected to be decided tomorrow.

Mrs. Pankhurst was talking to Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch and several other women suffrage leaders who had been given special permission to visit her. She is quoted as having said that, in view of the fact that her system had been undermined by six "hunger strikes" in prisons abroad, she did not believe she would be able to survive a seventh.

Mrs. Pankhurst impatient.

Today Mrs. Pankhurst waited on Ellis Island, and not without some impatience, word from Washington as to whether she would be permitted to land under bond to carry out her lecture tour or whether she must go back to France, whence she came here. "Have there been any dispatches from Washington on my case?" she frequently asked.

When word finally was received that Commissioner Caminetti had declined today to admit her to bail, Mrs. Pankhurst prepared again to sleep at the immigration station tonight. She still hopes her case will be decided in her favor by tomorrow, and that she will be able to speak at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, or at least be allowed to travel under bond to keep her engagement to address that meeting.

Postpones Hunger Strike.

Mrs. Pankhurst kept to her decision of yesterday not to begin a "hunger strike" while the prospects seemed favorable for an early decision of her case. Her appetite was good, and she appeared to relish each of the three meals sent to her room. For breakfast she ate grapefruit, toast and coffee. For luncheon she was served with two broiled lamp chops, French fried potatoes, lettuce, buttered toast and strong coffee. She ate heartily. She said she has given up tea for coffee, maintaining that coffee is more strengthening.

Mrs. Pankhurst rose at 8 o'clock this morning and declared she felt refreshed as the result of a good night's sleep. Donning a long gray kimono and slippers, she went to the roof of the building for exercise before breakfast. She spent nearly half an hour on the roof, gazing through the mist at the statue of liberty and the sky scraps.

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Goodbye June Bug

Feel that snap in the air last night? That'll send the June Bugs to hibernating.

It will make business hum, too. Employers will look for more help this week.

Constitution Want Ads will help them find the right kind. In The Constitution classified columns Work and Workers meet. Better get together right now. Telephone Main 5000 or Atlanta 5001. Ask for the Want Ad department. An expert will write your ad.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

The Standard Southern Newspaper

WOODROW WILSON WILL TAKE A HAND IN PANKHURST CASE

President Summons Secretary of Labor Wilson and Immigration Commissioner Caminetti to Conference.

BELIEVED PRESIDENT WILL ADMIT MILITANT

President Is Taking Keen Interest in Case—He Believes the Principle of Free Speech Should Be Maintained.

Washington, October 19.—The president of the United States is to take a hand in deciding the question of whether Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, militant suffragette of England, shall be admitted to this country.

President Wilson tonight called a conference for early tomorrow with Secretary Wilson, of the department of labor, and Commissioner General Caminetti, of the immigration bureau. High government officials who are believed to know the attitude of the president, predicted that Mrs. Pankhurst would be admitted.

Earlier in the day Commissioner Caminetti, after an informal hearing of counsel, had declined to release Mrs. Pankhurst on bond from the Ellis Island immigration station at New York, where she is being confined pending the arrival of her appeal from the order of deportation issued in New York yesterday.

Mr. Caminetti informally sought the advice of his superiors on the pending issue, and applied to the white house for a conference. The president had been taking keen interest in the case, realizing the important international phases of the question.

Though the statutes give the immigration commissioner final authority in immigration cases, presidents hitherto have indicated the construction they desired placed on such cases.

In view of the early conference at the white house the formal proceedings in the case will be postponed from 9 o'clock until later in the morning.

The question of whether Mrs. Pankhurst should be admitted or deported was a subject of absorbing interest to many in government circles. It became known tonight that a great many high officials favored admitting her, not because of sympathy for the individual or her cause, but on the ground that the principle of free speech should be maintained.

Attorneys for Mrs. Pankhurst directed their efforts today chiefly toward obtaining her temporary release from custody at Ellis Island pending consideration of the case, in order that she might fulfill contracts. They contended that not only Mrs. Pankhurst's personal rights were being invaded by her detention longer than was absolutely necessary, but that important and substantial property rights of the alien and of citizens of this country were being placed in jeopardy.

Commissioner Caminetti promptly made it clear, however, that he could not be rushed into a decision because of the money involved in Mrs. Pankhurst's engagements. That, he said, was entirely aside from the real issue, i. e., whether the British militant was entitled under the law to enter the United States. He refused for this reason to hear Frank S. O'Neil, as counsel for the management of Madison Square Garden, N. Y., where Mrs. Pankhurst is advertised to speak tonight.

Mr. O'Neil then entered an appearance as a representative of Mrs. Pankhurst. Just before the hearing began there came by special delivery mail the official record of the proceedings before the board of special inquiry at New York. Commissioner Caminetti and Dr. Parker studied the record before the arrival of Herbert B. Reeves, engaged by Mrs. H. P. Belmont, of New York, to represent Mrs. Pankhurst, and F. S. O'Neil.

Contents of the Record. The contents of this record had been unknown, as under the law proceedings at Ellis Island were secret. To what she termed the "star chamber proceedings," Mrs. Pankhurst had objected, she also protested because she was not allowed to be represented at the hearing by counsel and to the consideration given by the special board of a "certain document," to which she was not given access.

In response to inquiries by members

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Captain Inch, of Volturno, and Dog



Captain Inch and his dog, last to leave Volturno.

PLEA FOR NEGROES BY BISHOP NELSON

Atlanta Prelate Says a Real Problem Exists—Calls Negro Nation's Ward—Bishop Gailor Also Urges Aid.

New York, October 19.—Two of the southern bishops attending the triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church discussed the negro problem tonight at a mass meeting held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine under the auspices of the American Church Institute for Negroes.

Bishop Nelson, of Atlanta, made "a plea for a nation's ward." Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee, had for his subject, "Work of the church among the negroes of the south."

Bishop Nelson on the Negro. "It sounds to me like either affectation or ignorance," said the Atlanta prelate, "to hear that there is no negro problem, when for one-third of the negro's residence in the United States there has been dispute and discussion north and east, south and west as to the best method of dealing with the question of his uplift."

"Notoriety," he continued, "the exploitation of the negro's rights and woes, good points and vices has been the greatest hindrance to this work. Undue prominence increases self-importance."

"An immeasurable wrong was done," said Bishop Nelson, "when the ballot was given to a people untrained for citizenship. When freedom and franchise were given the negro he then became the ward of the nation. He still needs to be fitted for citizenship. He needs a vitalizing religion. He needs education, but not so much of the sort which some have been trying to give him—the arts and sciences, the classics, romance, languages and music and theology. He needs instruction in honor, righteousness, thrift, truth and purity more than he needs the ballot."

Bishop Nelson believes the negro capable of great development. Franchise Great Mistake. Bishop Gailor agreed that the sudden enfranchisement of the negro was a great mistake. "But after all our learning and ability to acquire property to see daylight, and it must be said for the negro that his progress has justified all that has been done for him. In 25 years the percentage of literacy was decreased from 70 per cent to 27.5 per cent. It is estimated that today the total wealth of the negro population of the United States approximates \$700,000,000."

"But there is another side to the picture. The moral progress of the negro has not at all been proportionate to his progress in book learning and ability to acquire property. More than anything else in the world, the negro needs religion."

There was hope, however, said Bishop Gailor, in the fact that the negro was most susceptible to the religious appeal. Bishops and clergymen attending the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, occupied pulpits of the city's churches today.

FLAMES SWEEP EAST ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, October 19.—The entire railroad terminal of East St. Louis, said to be the largest in the United States, was threatened with destruction by a fire which began on the bank of the Mississippi river tonight and rapidly spread in three directions. The damage already is believed to amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

At 11 o'clock the fire was raging on the properties of the Advance Grain company, the Chicago and Alton freight house, the Baltimore and Ohio freight house and in the car-filled railroad yards.

Witness Is Atlanta Man Who Says He Left City On Account of Threats

I. W. Fisher, Formerly a Railroad Employee Here, Upon His Arrival in Atlanta, Is Rushed to the Office of Luther Rosser in Grant Building and Has Remained There for Many Hours While Detectives and Reporters Wait Outside for Him to Leave.

MAN HE ACCUSES IS STILL IN ATLANTA; HAS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN IN CITY

Representatives of Pencil Factory Superintendent Are Now Engaged in Probing Story Told by Fisher and in Investigating Record and Actions of Man Who, According to Witness, Is Guilty of the Atrocious Murder of Pretty Little Mary Phagan.

All night long headquarters detectives scouted over the Grant building in an effort to lay hands on I. W. Fisher, now of Birmingham, formerly of Atlanta, who says Leo Frank did not kill Mary Phagan and accuses another Atlanta man of the crime, and who was held securely under lock and key in the offices of Luther Rosser on the seventh floor.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning the detectives had not been successful. Every exit to the building was closely guarded, every possible outlet cared for. Plainclothes men patrolled the entire structure every thirty minutes. Policemen hovered in the vicinity, ready to give aid at a moment's notice. It was a strategic battle between detective and lawyer, with the lawyer running a shade the better at time of going to press.

The detectives want to take the mysterious "witness" to police headquarters where they may investigate him on their own hook and to their heart's content. Attorneys Rosser and Arnold do not want such a thing to happen. Thus far, it hasn't.

Fisher arrived in Atlanta Sunday morning. He was taken immediately to the offices of Messrs. Rosser and Arnold. He hasn't seen outside the place as yet. He is temporarily, though voluntarily, under confinement. Just what the outcome will be, no one seems to know. Even Messrs. Rosser and Arnold say they dare not speculate.

His story exonerates Leo M. Frank, convicted of the Phagan murder, and accuses another Atlanta man whose name is being withheld. Attorneys Rosser and Arnold, they say, are investigating this man of their own accord. They declare they have asked headquarters detectives to assist them in the investigation. The headquarters men told the attorneys that they would use their own discretion in the matter. No investigation along that line has been put forth by the detectives up to date.

Fisher says—through Mr. Rosser and Mr. Arnold—that the rumor is false that he witnessed the murder. His story is to the effect that the man he accuses, who is a former acquaintance, came to him on the morning of the crime and told of an engagement he was alleged to have had with Mary Phagan at the pencil factory.

GAVE FISHER MONEY TO LEAVE ATLANTA

Later in the day, Fisher says, the man came to him, saying he "had played hell in general," and after confiding such secrets, gave Fisher an amount of money on which to leave the city, advising Fisher to depart immediately. Fisher says he acted accordingly, going to Tennessee and later to Birmingham.

He also states that the accused man has sent him liberal sums of money at intervals, always with the admonition to keep mum. Fisher's explanation of his confession is that the secret weighed so heavily on his conscience that he could hold it no longer, deciding last Friday night to pour it into the willing ears of Chief of Police Bodeker in Birmingham.

Both Mr. Arnold and Mr. Rosser say the man named in Fisher's story is still in Atlanta, that he has lived here all his life and is a man with a wife and two children. He is a man of moderate means, they say, who lives in a respectable neighborhood. They would not reveal his occupation or even the section of the city in which he resides.

Fisher's connection with the famous case has created a clash between Frank's defense and the detective department that is yet to be equalled. Late Sunday night Detectives Waggoner, Coker, Garner and John Starnes, the latter of who is one of the two prosecutors in the Frank trial, frankly told the two attorneys that they intended holding him Birmingham man as a material witness so that they might investigate him thoroughly. That is, if they could lay hands on him.

Mr. Arnold and Mr. Rosser replied fully as frankly that the headquarters men had no opportunity to lay hands on Fisher, and that they intended keeping him locked up in order to keep the detectives from making him a real prisoner. Both men intimated that, before they would allow Fisher to fall into the hands of the detectives, they would, of their own accord, issue a warrant against him and have him jailed on their responsibility.

At nightfall Sunday, Mr. Rosser called representatives of each Atlanta newspaper into his office for a statement of the situation. It was then that the Birmingham man's identity was first made known. Fisher was not permitted in the room during the statement. Neither were reporters allowed to see him.

NO ONE IS ALLOWED GLIMPSE OF WITNESS

He was kept closely hidden and even pleas from newspaper men to just get one curious glimpse at his features were turned down. Both attorneys admitted practically that they did not pin much faith to the man, and impressed upon the reporters that they did not stand sponsor for him or his story.

"We are merely investigating him," were their words. "Beyond that, we cannot speak our attitude, except to say that we have been afflicted by many, many cranks during the Frank case."

Each stated emphatically that the first they had known of Fisher was when newspaper men telephoned them of his detention in Birmingham at midnight Saturday. The first interest they took in his case, they stated,

HENRY LANE WILSON COMFORTS HUERTA

Discredited Former Ambassador to Mexico Attacks Secretary Bryan and President Wilson.

Spokane, Wash., October 19.—The letter to Secretary of State Bryan in which Henry Lane Wilson tendered his resignation as American ambassador to Mexico, was made public here today by Mr. Wilson. The letter was written in Indianapolis, August 28. In part, Mr. Wilson wrote: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of August 14 transmitting a copy of a telegraphic instruction of the department of state to the American ambassador in London directing him to disclaim all responsibility on the part of this government for an interview attributed to me. The closing paragraph of the instruction referred to states that the president regrets exceedingly that a diplomatic official of this government should have been guilty of such an impropriety. The last paragraph of your note to me states that the president does not go further at this time in granting that the president's action which he has been obliged to take in this matter, will be to you a sufficient reminder of your official obligation."

Mr. Wilson calls attention to a memorandum of his dated August 18, agreeing to refrain from public comment on the instruction to the ambassador in London, or the note to himself, but adds that he has fully and completely declined to accept as definitive or just the action of the president or the department over which you preside in this matter.

Limit to Silence. "There is," Mr. Wilson wrote, "a just limit to patient silence, and I shall not permit myself to be made the victim of a hasty and unmerited rebuke without placing on record with you my earnest and solemn protest."

Mr. Wilson then reviews the circumstances leading up to the instruction to the ambassador in London. A London dispatch was published in this country on August 11, stating that one of the factors determining British recognition of the Mexican provisional government was "the congratulatory speech of the American ambassador on the occasion of Huerta's reception to the diplomatic corps."

the occasion of Huerta's reception to the diplomatic corps." Mr. Wilson says he did not believe this came from an official British source, and had decided to maintain next two days in the press articles "evidently inspired from administration sources" containing expressions of the gratification over the supposed proprietary legislation of the British government.

"It seemed apparent to me that this was the first evidence of your intention to publicly question my official acts," he continued, "and I accordingly gave to the press the interview referred to."

The interview, he declared, could not be construed as an expression of the views of this government, as Mr. Bryan already had announced Mr. Wilson's voluntary resignation. He added:

"Thereupon, with tempestuous haste and apparently prompted by partisan zeal, you dispatched an instruction to the American ambassador in London directing him to apologize for language uttered by me which was not in the least degree offensive and which was based entirely upon the assumption that the supposed expression of the British government was a malicious fabrication."

He thus hastily proceeded without ascertaining whether the supposed expressions by the British government, or my comment thereon was veritable, and, as has since been developed, your action caused the great surprise to the government of Great Britain, which did not know it had been offended and had no right to be so.

Pique is Charged. "Thus, through pique, you have sponsored an unjust, discredited, a diplomatic official of his government and at the same time have exposed to the British foreign office the spirit of hazardous adventure which presides over the state department and the possibility of errors at any moment in future diplomatic exchanges."

"That the president of the United States, whom I know to possess high and patriotic ideals and whose lofty purpose ought never to be questioned by any self-respecting citizen, should lend himself to the hasty criticism of an old and tried official of the government, upon totally unwarranted and since discredited sources of information, convinced me that he has been badly advised; and that you, Mr. Secretary, who have been identified with the movement for higher and better things in this country, should except as the result of investigation and calm consideration, find reason for the censure of a plain and truthful statement of fact which had to do solely with matters of record in the department of state and probably on the records of all foreign offices with representatives accredited to Mexico, by assuming an attitude which involves the correctness of the official procedure of a diplomatic officer under your control, inspires me with serious doubts as to your future success in dealing with delicate international affairs."

He lauds his own work. Mr. Wilson next reviews his next seventeen years of diplomatic service, saying an investigation of his work will show that it was in the highest degree useful in humanitarian, commercial and political ways, and that the record in his department bears ample evidence to the general satisfaction which his services won. He refused to discuss his work in Russia, Austria and Turkey, he says, because of lack of finances, and went to Mexico, apprehending that he had a hard task before him.

I gave my whole time and my health, he adds, to the duty which the privilege which all men consider sacred, of performing the last offices at the bedside of my beloved mother and my only brother. He worked daily from six a. m. to midnight or later, and often on Sundays, he says, "never mixed in the slightest degree in the plans of Mexico."

His Relations With Huerta. "My relations with the provisional president were brought about by the stress of closing the embassy, adding that his dealings with Huerta and Diaz were solely to save human life and avert intolerable conditions in Mexico City. His course, he declares, was that of a statesman, and the feelings of that terrible sorrow, and was endorsed by all diplomats, foreign consuls and religious organizations in Mexico."

The assumption that he was at that time intruding into the politics of Mexico, writes Mr. Wilson, "are at variance with the belief and testimony of all living eye-witnesses and any record on file at the state department."

His formal resignation on March 4 was not accepted, but subsequently, he remarks, "public statements that the administration was in a difficult situation through unofficial sources repeated with disagreeable frequency, affected my health and peace of mind. I asked Mr. Bryan for a denial, and receiving none, I again request you to urge the acceptance of my resignation. In reply you clearly indicated your desire that I should remain at my post."

Meanwhile, he says, the attitude of the Mexican government toward recognition became such that he wired for information regarding this country's policy. "After a long delay," he comments, "you telegraphed me, in the president's name announcing a policy so startling in character and so at variance with the established traditions and policy of this government for 130 years, that I abandoned all further hopes of bringing about a restoration of amicable relations."

Mr. Wilson takes up next the circumstances of his return to Washington July 22 and the chain of events in Washington which led to his return. He complains that he was told that his return was to be for consultation and that he was to be given the right to adjust his personal affairs at considerable expense to himself. He came to the conclusion that he was going to be removed from office, he says, because of Mr. Bryan's attitude toward him.

"I realized," he says, "that I had been called home not for orders, consultation or instructions, but for sentence and humiliation."

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson observes that he feels that his removal, "might at least have been kinder or more generous, more considerate and more respectful of his position and his work."

The present policy toward Mexico he brands as "indifferent and drifting," and expresses the belief that it will develop greater hatred of Americans in Latin-America and eventually may lead to intervention. He says he has been accused by the public good naturedly, but justly, of having been just as bitter or any desire to embarrass the president's policy in Mexico.

VETERANS OF GRAY

PREACHED BY DUBOSE

Preaches to Horse Guard in the Morning and to Old Soldiers at Night.

Rev. H. M. DuBose, pastor of the First Methodist church, addressed the Confederate Veterans last night. Over 150 of the old soldiers appeared in the audience and listened to the interesting discourse. Dr. DuBose used as the text of his talk two verses of the seventy-second Psalm. The "Triumph of Manhood," the topic of the sermon, embraced the following quotations:

"The Confederate Veteran represents one of the most interesting and effective types of manhood ever exhibited in human history."

"From amid confusion, wreck and warring passions, he arose and re-built his social order, rehabilitated his commonwealth and maintained a standard of honor and self-respect which has challenged the admiration of the whole world."

"This he could not have done had his ideals not been Christian and his life and faith, as a body, been grounded in the life and truth of God."

In closing, Dr. DuBose drew a mind-picture of the Last Confederate Veteran who shall be left "to tread alone the final stage of his march to the bivouac on Fame's eternal camping ground."

The word-painting drew the closest interest of the veterans present. At the morning service Dr. DuBose preached to the Governor's Horse Guard on the subject, "Soldier of the Great Captain."

UNABLE TO GET WORK, SHE WANTED TO DIE

When a clerk at the Peachtree Inn on Peachtree street yesterday afternoon entered the room occupied by Mrs. E. C. Frye, he found her lying across the bed in an unconscious condition.

Grady hospital ambulance was called and the ambulance physician expressed his belief that Mrs. Frye had attempted suicide. At the hospital however the woman was fed. She rallied in a few minutes and admitted that she suffered from starvation.

Mrs. Frye came to Atlanta less than a month ago from Columbus, Ga. According to her own story told the police who investigated, she had supported her husband because he abused her. She had a few dollars and upon her arrival in Atlanta secured lodging at the Peachtree Inn. She then set out in search of a position.

Mrs. Frye said that she walked the streets for several weeks in search of work but was unable to get anything to do. Her small funds for food and clothing were almost exhausted. She kept her room rent paid by denying herself and her children the necessities of life.

After she had eaten breakfast Sunday she went to bed and had fallen asleep. She remembered no more of the night, stating that she was taken back to the Peachtree Inn, where the proprietor, Charley Nix, learning of the circumstances declared that Mrs. Frye would be cared for, gratis, until she secured employment.

Her husband was learned in Washington, D. C. and is a traveling man.

FORMAL DEDICATION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

The formal dedication of St. Paul's M. E. church, the largest church in the Southern Methodist conference, in Grant and Sidney streets, took place yesterday. Bishop Collins Denny, of Richmond, Va., addressed a congregation that packed the sanctuary during the morning service and in the name of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, accepted the final dedication papers tendered him by Sherwin W. Mangum, president of the board of trustees of the church.

Bishop Denny selected as his text for his sermon from the fifty-first Psalm. His discourse embraced a plea for a better religious awakening and the furtherance of the work of salvation in the present day.

Special musical selections were rendered during the service, and were by an augmented choir under the leadership of J. T. McDonald.

On the rostrum with Bishop Denny were several of the ex-pastors of the church, among them being W. W. Brinsfield, of St. James M. E. church, Atlanta; Dr. England, of Monticello, Ga.; Dr. Dunbar, of Winder, Ga.; and Dr. Edmondson, of Nashville, Ga. and other members of the board of trustees.

Dr. Fraser received the congratulations of his many friends and his flock during yesterday. Mr. Fraser and his wife were also received congratulatory letters from the board of trustees on the successful dedication of the magnificent edifice devoted to Methodism.

Sheriff Mangum in turning over the final papers to Bishop Denny declared that the building, at a cost of \$100,000 and the debt had been entirely wiped out.

The dedication Sunday marked the first appearance here of Bishop Denny who until his recent resignation was professor at Vanderbilt University, at Nashville.

REV. CALEB A. RIDLEY RETURNS TO ATLANTA

Rev. Caleb A. Ridley of Central Baptist church, returned from Knoxville Saturday night and will preach at 7 o'clock Sunday. Dr. Ridley has just closed a series of meetings at Etowah, Tenn., in which he met with more than one hundred professions. C. E. Allen assisted Dr. Ridley in last Sunday's service in the Tennessee town. He is spending the week-end with his wife and children at the home of his parents in Etowah.

At 11 o'clock Sunday Dr. Ridley spoke on "Jesus Christ as the Embodiment of Spiritual Life." At night he began a series of special sermons to the young men and women in the schools and colleges of Atlanta. This Sunday evening series will continue for several weeks. The special subject of last night was:

"Finding a Kingdom While Seeking Sheep." Other subjects will be: "Up Fool Hill," "A King Looking for Wild Hens," "Fighting for the Lost of a Nation," "Going Back Home," "Sitting on a Hog Pen Thinking."

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. ATLANTA NEW YORK PARIS

Now Then, Suits at \$25.00 Which in Offering We Beg to Remark--

Or rather we beg to discourse for a moment about standards.

Down in Mexico they have a dollar that in United States money is worth not a dollar, but a fraction less than half a dollar.

Still it is a dollar, according to the Mexican standard.

Quite a difference between the standards, isn't there? Now, there is a difference among the standards of stores in regard to women's \$25.00 suits. We have heard much of late about women's \$25.00 suits. They are all \$25.00 suits because the price tickets show they are!

But what about the standard by which they are declared \$25.00 suits? There is where your judgment comes in, since the government has not decided the suit question as it has the dollar question.

Take these suits as you will, see them today. According to our standard they are \$25.00 suits, worth it through and through, but no more; we have better suits at \$29.75, \$32.50 and up.

They are not \$29.75 and \$32.50 suits at \$25.00. Study the styles. Examine the fabrics, including, of course, the linings. Note the tailoring. Note the trimmings. And, by all means, note their grace, the way they fit. They are superb suits!

Our buyer waded through thousands before he selected these. Some stores might call them \$29.75 and \$32.50 suits—that is a matter of standards. We do not hold your dollars so cheaply. Are you planning to pay \$25.00 for a suit? See these this morning, compare them. We will not say a word here about the variety of styles, materials, the way they are fashioned and trimmed—these points all enter into the worth of a suit—we merely want to invite you to a display of \$25.00 suits that measure up to the standard of what a Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose \$25.00 suit should be.

Linens Such as These Need No Price-Reductions to Make Homekeepers Want Them

Fact is such linens as these do not find their way in sales, they have been sold upon their merit and worth and beauty long before sales times come around.

They are newly arrived and they represent most for the money. Yes, we are proud of them—in much the same way that the homekeepers who get them will be—for the very good reason that they are right.

—Right in quality. —Right in pattern. —Right in price. Feel them; they are hefty, full of the weight, of pure flax; look at them, they are rich, beautiful, exquisitely patterned; price them, they are unusually low, the price-advantages that we enjoy go to our customers. And now that time of the year is near when the linen chest must expand, it is fine thing that you may turn today to this linen store and find here a broad variety of the most valuable linens we have ever offered. These are but a few of them—

Table listing various linens and prices: Dinner Sets, Separate Cloths, Linen Napkins, Bordered Cloths, Towels. Includes items like '2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards Flemish Damask Cloth', '24-in. Napkins to match', '18x36-in. Huck', etc.

Agents for Butterick Patterns and Publications Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT. The telegraph ought to reach every community and fit its services to the varied needs of all the people. This is what the Western Union is trying to accomplish. THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

WRITE US TODAY Do you own a Player-Piano? If you do, what kind of service do you get from the people you buy your Player music from? We carry the most complete stock of Player music to be found in the South. We have a proposition you would like to hear. If you are not a customer of ours, we will give you one roll of music free for your name and address for our mailing list in Music Roll Department. WRITE TODAY for full particulars. Cleveland-Manning Piano Co. The Home of the Melodigrand 80 NORTH PRYOR ST. J. B. CLEVELAND, President. T. C. CALLOWAY, Treas. and Mgr.

A Modern Optical Store HAWKES GLASSES Where your optical wants are served in the best possible manner, where the fitting of your glasses is done by approved methods, and the very latest styles of frames, lenses and mountings are supplied; where the newest optical novelties—Monocles, Lorgnettes, etc.—can be secured; where prices are moderate and service the best. A. K. HAWKES CO. OPTICIAN 14 WHITEHALL

Any Little Chap would sit up all night to eat bread and Velva—that great food-sweet for old or young. No, there isn't anything like VELVA on the table or in the kitchen. Ever since you eat it, it's because it's good—and it's as low in cost as it is good. In red cans or green. At your grocer's. 10c up. Send for booklet of cooking and candy recipes. PENICK & FORD, Ltd. New Orleans

KODAKS "The Best Film and Camera That Can Be Produced." Send for Catalogue and Price List. A. K. HAWKES CO. KODAK DEPT. 14 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. WHITE PREACHES TO INSURANCE MEN

Several Hundred Prominent Agents Attend Services at Second Baptist.

Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist church, preached an interesting sermon last night to the insurance men of Atlanta, several hundred being present.

A preacher of the gospel of grace and salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ should feel very much assured of the sympathy of his audience whenever it is his privilege, as it is mine tonight, to stand before a large gathering of insurance men.

Your proposition is one that makes for a man's personal well being and good character. You urge upon men frugality and thrift and the sober, thoughtful attitude toward the solemn facts of life.

Your business is built upon sound social doctrine—eventuality is your slogan, and "bear ye one another's burdens," your philosophy of human relations.

You offer to men that which promotes the comfort of the mind and the sense of provision and security. You rightly argue that men may insure their hearts by insuring their lives and property, and thus to quiet many earthly anxieties of doubt and dread.

You proclaim the promise and the pledge of posterity and the accumulation of the future, when further human effort is over and the end has come.

The Insurance Man's Creed. "This is the creed of the insurance business."

"I believe that human life confronts serious practical facts which it should be the duty of every man to face for himself and those dependent on him."

"Among them we believe sickness, misfortune, death, together with insurable providences of accident and loss, are incontrovertibly a common human liability."

"We believe that mutual aid is the law of true civilization and progress and that the true religion stands together in self-protection as to lift the burdens of the few who are unfortunate and provide relief for helpless dependents without lessening the welfare of the many or laying unjust tribute upon the end has come."

"We believe that insurance against disaster, and against inevitable experiences of loss and failure is a sound investment which proves profitable to men while they are alive and prosperous, and that it is benevolent protection against intolerable miseries of mind in sickness and an assured relief when the immutable decree of mortality is executed for pathetic helplessness."

"The Gospel for Insurance Men. The great apostle has declared a truth which has the right to appeal to every insurance man who is intellectually honest. He says: 'Godliness is profitable in all things, having the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come.'"

"These are facts of life as stern and unyielding as poverty, sickness and misfortune, Godliness is the true religion, and it is God's assurance of comfort and relief. In Jesus Christ that religion is offered to men. It appeals to every man's common sense. It is worthy of all acceptance. Every insurance man who would be a better man should be teachable himself. If the facts of moral necessity and spiritual need are not denials, if he is honest to set them aside in unconcern."

"If the experiences of sin, sorrow and death are human liabilities, then how may one dare to neglect Jesus Christ, who is the same yesterday and tomorrow? Religion is profitable to every investment. It bears rich dividends for the life that now is. It makes men better men—better husbands, better fathers, better citizens. It builds character about a shriven heart and orders conduct by the ruling spirits of faith, hope and love."

"It is protection against temptation. It helps a man fight his battles against ruinous passions and appetites. It brings peace to his mind and comfort to his solitude when he reflects upon the ordeals through which he must pass in misfortune and bereavement, and in the midst of the desolation of sorrow it speaks the word of courage and trust. The appalling remorse of sin has no other relief. The just penalties of evil-doing have no other pardon. Death has no conqueror except this faith and this power of Almighty God. Life has no present or final victory if religion be denied."

"Let me leave upon your ears and ringing in your hearts the words of Frank L. Stanton: 'The rain beat on my window pane, 'Come in, O Rain, O Rain, 'Come in from out the deep black night, 'And wash my soul and make it white. 'But the rain replies: 'For the soul 'Hath died only the one—the Crucified.'"

Editors of The Chimes. Rome, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—Officers for "The Chimes," the monthly publication issued by the literary societies of Shorter college, were elected yesterday for the college term. They are: Miss Edna M. Smith, president; Mildred Lide, editors-in-chief; Miss Mattie Hooz and Miss Wida Hardeman, assistant editors; Miss Sara Joyce King and Miss Agnes Thomas, business managers.

Five Specials on Sale For Today Only Useful Wedding Gifts at \$1.00 to \$5.00

Lemon Sets complete in velvet-lined silk cases are on sale today at the special price of \$2.00. These sets are made up with a Sterling silver deposit lemon dish, a Sterling silver lemon fork, and a handsome case. They sell regularly at \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Cut Glass Dishes, assorted styles, are on sale at \$1.00 and \$2.00.

Cut Glass Water Sets, Pitcher and six tumblers are on sale at \$5.00.

Special prices limited to Monday only.

See the displays in our three windows.

Write for new holiday catalogue.

Maier & Berkele, Inc. Gold and Silversmiths 31-33 Whitehall Street Established 1887

How Men Play the Fool Shown In Sermon by Dr. McConnell

"Playing the Fool" was the subject on which Dr. Lincoln McConnell preached an interesting sermon at the Baptist Tabernacle last night.

There is no sadder sight in all the world, said Dr. McConnell, "than a human failure in business wrecked. It is sad enough to see property wrecked, business destroyed and the efforts of men fail. But there are all of such a sort that they can have only a passing day, can only exist tomorrow. The house blown down today can be rebuilt next week."

"But this is not true when a man fails. A human being is wrecked, who does not fail in such a moment because they play the fool. Take the case of Saul, for example. Here is a young man who has a wonderful opportunity to do and a something worth while. He had been called of God to do the first king of Israel. A most excellent position with great privileges and well as responsibilities."

"This man of such fine chance played the fool in three ways. First he got his eyes off the main issues of life and gave his thought to trifles. He allowed himself to think too much on the pleasures of the world. He lives to do what he sees today. Yonder is a young man who has a fine chance to do the first king of Israel. He sticks to his job, and gives the best there is in him to his work. But he does not see outside his work, and he soon begins to fall behind. He lives to play rather than to work. He makes his job further his outside plans rather than his own. He is not content with his work, and he better qualify him for his work."

Watson to Base Fight on Freedom of Press Editor Goes on Trial at Augusta Today for Sending Obscene Matter Through Mails.

Augusta, Ga., October 19.—The constitutional provision that "congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of the press" will be the basis of a number of charges against Watson, nominee of the populist party for president, who goes on trial tomorrow morning in the United States superior court at Augusta.

Mr. McLenon, attorney for Watson, said today that he doubts if the case will ever reach the jury, but in spite of the fact that no witnesses have been summoned for the defense, although a party of four tourists who had been wandering about on the top for an hour or so with puzzled countenances. They addressed themselves to a busy city engineer in leather leggings and rolled up shirt sleeves.

"I'm sorry I haven't time to use an instrument," replied the engineer, over his shoulder, while he wigwagged orders to his negro helpers because of the landscape, "but as nearly as I can tell with the naked eye, your eye now standing in the exact center of it."

Two Murder Trials in Clarke This Week Athens, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—Among the first criminal cases to be tried in the superior court this week is that against the Rev. J. M. Brantley, charged with the murder of a young woman.

Malcolm Smith, a white man, will also be tried for murder. It is charged that he was the driver of the automobile in which a young white man, stabbed eleven times with a pocket-knife in the back, was killed on the road near a settlement boarding house three weeks ago.

Everything is ready for the beginning of the trial tomorrow. Judge Rufus E. Foster, of the southern district of Louisiana, who will preside over the trial, arrived from Atlanta last night. Mr. Watson is expected on a late train.

Women appreciate Cereco The New Blend of Coffee and Roasted Cereals for its money saving value as well as for its delicious flavor and drinking quality.

Order a small can from your grocer for trial. Cheek-Neal Coffee Co., Nashville, Houston, Jacksonville.

THOMAS CORN CONTEST PRIZES ARE AWARDED Thomasville, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—The committee in charge of the awarding of the prizes for the contest of the "Best Corn" club and the "Girls' Canning club of Thomas county, have made their decisions after a careful and painstaking examination.

The highest number of bushels was 91.26, made by Ralph Newton, the next highest was 84.6, by Aubrey Webb. The greatest net profit was \$55.33 by Ralph Newton, and the next \$45.91 by Aubrey Webb. The best net profit was shown by Herbert Shepard, whose percentage out of a possible twenty was 25.

The first prize, scholarship at the agricultural school at Athens, was won by Ralph Newton, with a percentage of 85 out of a possible 100. The second prize, a free trip to the corn show in Atlanta, went to Aubrey Webb, his percentage being 86.9. Others receiving prizes were Elmo Duren, Harvey Chapman, S. P. Robinson, Alva Martin and Herbert Shepard.

In the awarding of the Girls' Canning club prizes, Grace Newton won the first, a scholarship in the agricultural school at Athens. Hazel Smith won the second prize, a trip to the state fair at Macon. Other winning prizes were Jessie Monroe, Donia Reichert and Della Handcock.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES MEET AT HIGH SHOALS Athens, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—At High Shoals, Ga., tomorrow, the Christian churches in all the territory from Tennessee to the Carolinas, down to Georgia and Oglethorpe, meet in annual conference—the woman's mission meeting and the Carolina men's organization. A large number of churches, pastors and delegates will be present, and High Shoals is preparing for a large attendance.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE CORN WEEVIL Bug Does Great Damage to Georgia Corn Crop, Says the State Board of Entomology.

There's a little black bug commonly known as the corn or rice weevil that does as much and perhaps a good deal more damage to the Georgia corn crop than any other pest or disease from which it suffers, says the state board of entomology, in a current bulletin, often set up in the corn in the crib before the mules and the hogs and the chickens get a good chance at it.

The presence of the corn weevil, the board says, is one of the great drawbacks to growing corn in Georgia, some years they are so numerous in certain localities that before Christmas the corn is severely damaged, and frequently by spring there is nothing left of the grain but a thin hull. Such corn as this is hardly suitable to feed to any kind of animals except perhaps the chickens.

All this loss could be avoided at a very little expense, says State Entomologist L. Lee Worsham, by the simple process of fumigation with carbon disulphide, a volatile liquid obtainable at any drug store.

Singing Meet Closes. Rome, Ga., October 19.—(Special.)—The seventh district singing convention, which has been in session here for the past two days, came to a close tonight. Delegates from all of the thirteen counties of the seventh district were present, and noted singers from various parts of the country led in the old-time songs. A feature of today's services was an open air dinner in a grove across from the church.

Woolly Multiples Rapidly. The corn or rice weevil, it is pointed out, has a number of generations during the year and under favorable conditions multiplies very rapidly. The weevils feed on the grain all winter and during the spring; and just before the corn matures in the fields the adult weevils lay their eggs in the corn and fly to the corn fields, where their eggs are deposited on the ripening corn. Thus, frequently when the corn is gathered, a large number of larvae—ready in its early stage—are all ready in it. It has been observed that where the shuck covers the tip of the ear the corn is not so badly infested as where the tip is exposed.

It is a common practice in Georgia to leave the corn in the field until after frost and then "snap it," leaving the shuck on the ear. It is supposed by many that the shuck protects the ear from the weevils, but the board says, however, that it has been pretty well proven from observations made that this does not afford much, if any, protection from the attacks of the weevil. Investigation has disclosed corn with shucks on it just as badly damaged as corn without the shuck. Then, too, the shuck takes up so much space in the crib that it is considered bad practice to leave it on the ear. Soft corn is more subject to attacks by the weevil than hard corn, but there is no corn so hard it is immune.

Only Practical Remedy. The best and only practical way to avoid damage from the corn weevil is to fumigate the corn as soon as it is gathered with liquid carbon disulphide. For successful fumigation it is best to have a corn crib with bottom and sides airtight, or nearly so.

In the process of fumigation the liquid carbon disulphide should be placed in large shallow pans, and from 15 to 20 pounds of the liquid should be used for each 1,000 cubic feet of space in the corn crib. The pans containing the liquid should be placed on top of the corn and the liquid evaporates very rapidly, and the gas, which is

MADE \$250 PER MONTH AS TRAVELING "TIGER" Cordele, Ga., October 19.—(Special.) W. A. Babbitt, a white man, who claims that his home is at Knoxville, Tenn., was arrested yesterday by police officers on a blind tiger charge. When arraigned before the recorder he pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$50. According to Babbitt's own statement, he is a traveling blind tiger, making the sale of liquor his sole business. He states that during the past eighteen months he has traveled from city to city over the south, spending several days in each city in pursuit of his illegal business, and that he has cleared an average of \$250 per month. He has never been caught before during the eighteen months, he claims.

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N. C. SOCIETY MEETS THURSDAY AT BANQUET

Walter Andrews, Burton Smith, Capt. Morton, J. Y. Smith and Dr. White Among Speakers.

The members of the North Carolina society of Atlanta will hold their annual dinner at the Hotel Ansley on next Thursday night at 8 o'clock, having a program of unusual interest prepared for the occasion.

Among the speakers for the evening will be Walter P. Andrews, Burton Smith, Captain George J. Morton, John Y. Smith and Dr. John E. White. Governor John M. Slaton will be among the guests of honor. Telegrams will be read at the dinner from prominent North Carolinians, among them Walter Page, United States ambassador to Great Britain, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, United States Senator Simmons and Overman, Governor Craig, Senator Hodge Smith, Senator Dixon and others.

Shepard Bryan is president of the society, Dr. John E. White, vice president, and T. B. Higdon, secretary. The dues for the banquet are \$1.50, and the urgent request is made that all members send that amount immediately to the treasurer, Mr. F. G. Ballester, in the Atlanta National Bank building.

Hudson Moore is chairman of the reception committee, V. A. Hatchler is chairman of the invitation committee, while the committee on arrangements for the banquet is composed of the following: Burton Smith, chairman, B. Higdon, John Y. Smith, F. Graham Williams, Dr. Charles P. Hodge, N. P. Cannon and Dr. George K. Moore.

Wuif. Great gloom his married life engirds. He can't avoid her tongue; He thought she knive but honeyed words. And now he finds he's stung.

TEST OF EFFICIENCY APPLIED TO CHURCHES

"The test of efficiency now being applied to the public schools of Atlanta will be applied to the church in due time. Men are demanding that 100 per cent effort in any church shall bring 100 per cent results."

"The secret of efficiency," he continued, "the church must show that it has ability and adaptability for the work in hand. It must show a clear vision of its duty, and it must show actual achievement. The work of the church in making the teachings of Jesus the practice of the world is a man's job and no child's play."

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Dr. Proctor left this morning for Kansas City, Mo., to attend the National Council of Congregational churches, which is being held at the hotel where he is to give an address on the southern situation.

COME OVER TO SHERRER

Where Quality Counts 38 Days to Thanksgiving—We're Ready 38

FOR pantries emptied over Sunday, supply the following fresh, sweet, highest grade foods:

Irish potatoes, cook white and mealy, usually 23c (Baked potatoes and buttermilk give Irish colic—leaves their rosy cheeks.)

By the way, this is wash day. Gold Band Soap (Gets the dirt), usually 30c. Strain Special, cause you need it now. 25c 8 bars for..... 50c

Gold Medal Flour, makes whitest, lightest biscuits; 24-lb. sack, usually \$1.40, at..... 79c

WE will give away two Turkey's Thanksgiving. Save all Sherrers ads until Thanksgiving day. Announcement next Friday.

J. C. SHERRER 38 GORDON ST. Phones West 1300, 1301, 1302

Cut this out—Keep it—Read again.

Apollinaris "THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS." REVISED IMPORT DUTY. Prices for Apollinaris Water are forthwith reduced Fifty Cents per Case.

Goodyear Raincoat Co. "From Maker to Wearer" CHALLENGE SALE We Defy Competition Raincoats, Slip-Ons, Waterproof Overcoats, Imported Gabardines and Priestley's Cravenettes MEN--WOMEN--CHILDREN

Challenge Sale Price \$5.00 English Slip-Ons—Monday and Tuesday at this store you can buy regular \$5 English Slip-Ons for men, women and children at the sensationally low price \$1.79

Goodyear Raincoat Company 35 Peachtree Street—Next to Nunnally's



