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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 on 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 pointing out that it was conceded that crimes committed in Italy were not justiciable 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 decision.

Charlton has been a prisoner in the Hudson county, N. J., jail nearly three years. His release seems imminent, for he affirms the action of former Secretary of State Knox in ordering his surrender to Italy.

FATHER TAFT'S CLASSMATE.

Charlton's father, who conducted a valiant fight for his son, was a former United States judge for Porto Rico and 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 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 stirred 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, where 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 divorced wife of Neville H. Castle, a San Francisco lawyer. His father, Paul Charlton, law adviser 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," read the confession. "On the night of the murder she had the worst outbreak of temper I ever saw. I told her to keep quiet or 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 and body two 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 could not be extradited to Italy, because Italy had always refused, under the extradition treaty of 1868 to return Italian subjects to the United States to answer for crimes committed here.

ITALY ASKS 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 the defenses could not be made at a preliminary hearing of the nature then 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 applied to the circuit court of the United States for New Jersey for his release on habeas corpus proceedings, holding that the treaty did not justify the extradition and that evi-

(Continued on last page, Col. 5.)

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 may demand just that, says he, but he 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 doctrines, not new at all, but more distinctly defined than heretofore, towit:

"First: That the states have the power to regulate rates between points within their boundaries, an railroads not crossing these lines, even though such rates be not directly or indirectly affect interstate commerce or be in competition with the interstate commerce.

"Second: That congress has the power to regulate all rates—rates on traffic moving wholly within state lines as well as on that crossing state lines on interstate railroads—that is, railroads having exercised the power as to intrastate traffic on interstate lines up to the present time, on the contrary, in the interstate commerce act, having expressly provided that the regulation thereunder should not extend to transportation wholly within a state, the states can regulate intrastate traffic on interstate roads so long as such regulation does not indirectly 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 zone dividing line between the two, always hazily defined, has been a little more clearly drawn; the decision is about a step off between the state right advocates and their federal powers components.

"The decision expected soon, in the Shreveport-Texas 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 to railroads, but on the whole favorable to the contention of state control. I consider as unfavorable to railroads the state's contentions as to their regulation of the rates of the states by the court that congress has the power to displace local laws by substituting laws of its own. This may mean that the states have the right to regulate rates on purely local or intra-state traffic moving strictly within state boundaries even if such traffic 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 that which deprives the states of 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.

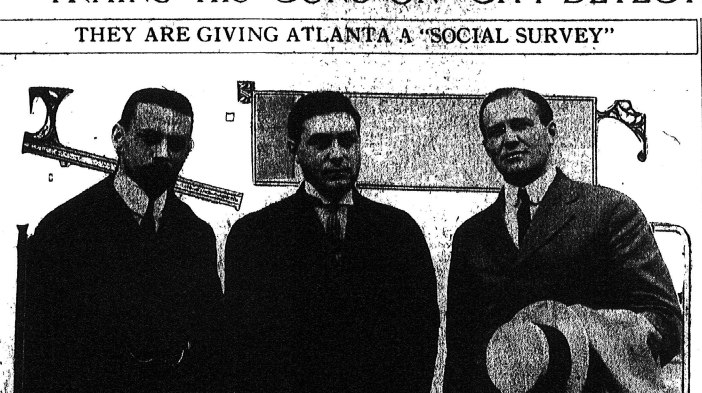
That will give you a fair start for the big money and don't forget that The Journal will not ask you to solicit subscriptions in order to win.

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"



—Staff Photo by Winn.

In the above picture are shown the three experts from the department of surveys and exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation, who are here in the interest 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 assistants, Franz Schneider, Jr., and Renze L. Potter, are on the left and right, respectively.

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 guilt. He states that in making his revelations concerning the murder Conley is handicapped by Lanford's opinion.

Mr. Rosser insures why if, as the detectives did not present Conley as a witness before the coroner's jury and why they now contend that in telling his story to the grand jury, which the jury accepted and determined whether or not it was true, and on which it based its verdict, Conley is not a witness before

GOVERNOR-ELECT SLATON'S OFFICIAL FAMILY

When Governor-elect John M. Slaton takes over the state's helm on Saturday, June 28, his official family—sometimes referred to as his office force—will consist of Major A. H. Ulm, executive secretary—Colonel Jesse O. 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 ensuing six months. They are: J. B. Johnson, noble grand; Jesse Hatfield vice grand; Mell. Harris, secretary.

GEORGIA JURIES AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

887 Convicts Are Serving Penitentiary Sentences in Georgia for Murder

It is quite evident from the annual report just compiled 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 of the 2,897 felony convicts in the penitentiary 87 are there for murder, 414 for manslaughter, 238 for attempted murder and 5 for being accessories to murder.

Last year there were 112 murder convicts, 248 for manslaughter, 210 for attempted murder and 4 for accessory to murder.

Next in number to the murder convicts comes those who were sent up for burglary, of which there at present 714 in the penitentiary. Last year there were 587.

The report shows that there are 123 persons in the penitentiary for larceny, 168 for robbery, 62 for forgery, 15 for perjury, 11 for bigamy, 7 for attempting to wreck railroad trains, 6 for wrecking railroad trains, 1 for attempting to wreck street cars, 3 for mayhem. The others are scattered through the category of various felony offenses.

998 LIFE CONVICTS.

There are 998 life convicts in the penitentiary, 4 for 40 years, 2 for 30 years, 1 for 26 years, 256 for 20 years, 178 for 15 years, 350 for 10 years and 238 for 5 years. Others' terms range between the number of years named.

Of the 2,897 convicts, 2,810 are serving their first term, 410 their second term, 140 their third term, 42 their fourth term, 8 their fifth term, 10 their sixth term, 3 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, 8 are 14 years, 11 are 15 years, 25 are 16 years, 39 are 17 years, 85 are 18 years, 91 are 19 years, 135 are 20 years, 160 are 21 years, 175 are 24 years, 151 are 25 years and 8 are 76 years. The ages of the remaining convicts range between 26 and 75 years.

More than 50 per cent of the felony convicts are married. To be exact, 1,645 of the 2,897 are married, while 1,252 are single or unmarried.

The total number of white convicts is 860 and the total number of blacks 2,037. Of the whites 289 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 80.33; of those who are illiterate, 15.

Number of blacks who can read and write, 1,537; read only, 149; illiterate, 351. Percentage of blacks who can read and write, 80.89; illiterate, 18.54.

TWENTY PREACHER CONVICTS.

There are 20 preachers among the convicts, 5 school teachers, 7 policemen, 18 nurses, 7 merchants, 7 drummers, 15 clerks, 15 charmaids, 17 bartenders, 28 blacksmiths and 33 barbers. There is one convict from each of the following occupations: Accountant, artist, broommaker, coachman, distiller, dairyman, deputy sheriff, harnessmaker, lawyer, lumberman, pilot, telegrapher, "tramp," dynamiter, watchmaker, dyer, jeweler, sawyer, moulder, veterinary surgeon and window decorator. Those unenumerated are scattered through the various trades and professions.

During last year 762 convicts were committed to the penitentiary, 47 convicts were paroled, 281 discharged, and 2 pardoned. Those commuted by the governor are included in the list of those discharged.

Forty-six convicts died during the year, 818 escaped, 108 were recaptured, and four of those paroled were returned to prison.

SAYS CHIEF LANFORD IS NOT SEEKING FOR TRUTH OF MURDER

(Continued From Page 5.)

His conduct has exhausted itself in an effort to fix upon Frank an immoral life, on the theory that a violator of the seventh commandment was likewise a murderer. This effort has failed. The man in Atlanta has had his moral character subjected to such a test and stands out in the whole city of Atlanta a half-dozen men who could have more successfully stood the test.

Men, against whom not a single exception, have made affidavits to his uprightness. Lanford's department subpoenaed every one of them before the coroner's jury, and after keeping them more than two days did not dare to swear a single one of them.

Before and after the coroner's verdict the whole city has been combed with a fine-tooth comb and a like combing has been applied to Brooklyn, the city of his birth, to find something against his moral character. With what result? The silence of the detective department gives the answer.

Lanford's conduct in connection with the woman Formby and the negro Conley shows that he was stung by Felder's charge that he was favoring Frank, or that for some other reason he was temporarily out of his head.

He swallowed whole the statements of this Formby woman, bearing upon their face the clear proof that they were by no means to be believed.

This woman was not unknown to Lanford. She did not entrap him by appearing under the guise of a truthful, sober, virtuous woman. But she absorbed was he, either in trying to disprove Felder's charge or in the foolish pride of opinion that he accepted without doubt or fair investigation the drivel and nonsense of this woman.

LANFORD'S FOOLISH THEORY.

So far beside himself did he become that he had the folly to furnish to the reports, based upon this woman's statement, the theory that Frank, during the night of the murder, wishing to rid himself of the body, was seeking to do so in a room rented from this woman.

The folly and difficulties of the theory did not disturb Lanford. They would have disturbed anybody but Lanford. His insane desire to justify himself cleared the matter of all difficulties and follies.

If the case of the Formby woman did not clear Lanford of Felder's charge, that of the Conley negro ought to have done so.

Conley is a very ordinary, ignorant, brutal negro, not unacquainted with the stockade. His actions immediately after the crime were suspicious. So much so that they attracted the attention of the employes of the factory and occasioned general comment. In spite of these facts, Conley was not taken into custody until several days after the crime and not then until the employes of the factory caught him suspiciously washing a shirt and as a result reported him to the police. He was not brought before the coroner's jury and practically no notice was taken of him in that investigation. So swiftly was Lanford and his associates pursuing Frank that they ran over this negro, standing in their path with the marks of guilt clearly upon him.

Finally, the pressure of public suspicion brought this negro to Lanford's attention. Conley begin to talk and negroes to talk so as to protect themselves and as a means thereto to cast suspicion upon some one else. Ordinarily the detectives could be trusted not to aid the negro in an effort to clear himself by fixing the crime on a white man. But in this case it is to be feared that the negro was not discouraged. Lanford had finally banked all his sense, all his reputation as a man and a politician upon Frank's guilt and it would be remarkable if the discouraged this negro from involving Frank. If Lanford and his followers had acted wisely, and kept open minds seeking only the murderer and not seeking to vindicate their announced opinions the negro would have by this told the whole truth.

CONLEY'S MANY STATEMENTS

Conley made one statement. It did not meet the announced opinions of Lanford. He made another. This second was 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 such great tribulation—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 this negro to his own will unbased by the opinion that the statement was true and the last to be given? Who knows but that this negro might have given numerous other statements if he had not been so heavily handicapped by Lanford's opinion.

"LANFORD'S SUCKING BOTTLE."

The truth is 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 places 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 enable him 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 the most crime let there be no thimble-rigging; let no single fact be concealed; let no man's place or reputation stand in the way of the fullest, fairest investigation.

Respectfully,

LUTHER Z. ROSSER.

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 hemorrhages and the doctors told me I would have to undergo an operation but I escaped taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am in good health now. I am 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 hemorrhage 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? Feel like a dishrag? Best thing in the world for you: Jacobs' Liver Salt.

It tones up a sluggish liver, relieves constipation, flatulence, biliousness, sour stomach, sleeplessness, wakefulness at night, nausea, FOOD-POISONING. Undigested food ferments, is doing out poison to the system.

Jacobs' Liver Salt instantly flushes the alimentary tract with water, supplying a cleansing stream through it from all parts of the system. Packed with purging 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 aftersecent 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. Keeps 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 $3.50
Bridge work $3.50
Full set teeth $5.00
Fillings 50c

R. R. fare allowed 25 miles. All work guaranteed 20 years.

Eastern Painless Dentists
5½ Peachtree St., Over Walton.

MEN Cured Forever

By a true specialist who possesses the experience of years. The right kind of experience—doing the same thing for years by the same method. Damage done by quacks and others with unfailing permanent results. Don't you think it's time to get the right treatment? I will cure you or make no charge, thus proving that my present-day, scientific methods are absolutely certain. I hold out no false hopes if I find your case is incurable. If you desire to consult a reliable, long-established specialist of vast experience, consult me. Stricture, Urethral discharges, Blood Poison, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Piles, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic troubles, Nervous Debility and all ailments or long-contracted diseases of men. Examination free and strictly confidential. Hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 11.

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SPECIALISTS, Inc.
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We are the oldest established and most reliable Specialists in Atlanta. We cure all chronic and special diseases of men and women. No charge for consultation and all transactions are satisfactory and confidential. Call or write for a free book. Hours, 9 to 1, 3 to 7; Sundays 10 to 12.

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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 86,000.00	1,563,538.21		
	$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

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 unsually 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 that at $1.00 a yard, nor that such a quality is sure to return from the tub unfaded. Also the 85c quality, 33 inches wide is 69c.

Agents for Butterick Patterns and Publications

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.