

Governor Slaton Gives Reasons For Commuting Frank

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

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Statement Gives A Clear Review of All Important Evidence

Governor Slaton's statement, in which he reviews and analyzes the conflicting testimony in the Frank case and in which he sets forth the grounds upon which he granted Leo M. Frank's application for a commutation of his sentence of death to one of life imprisonment, follows in full:

"Executive Office, June 21, 1915. In Re Leo M. Frank, Fulton Superior Court. Sentenced to be executed, June 22nd, 1915.

"Saturday, April 26th, 1913, was Memorial Day in Georgia and a general holiday. At that time Mary Phagan, a white girl, of about 14 years of age, was in the employ of the National Pencil company, located near the corner of Forsyth and Hunter streets, in the city of Atlanta. She came to the pencil factory a little after noon to obtain the money due her for her work on the preceding Monday, and Leo M. Frank, the defendant, paid her \$1.20, the amount due her, and this was the last time she was seen alive.

"Frank was tried for the offense and found guilty the succeeding August. Application is now made to me for clemency.

"This case has been the subject of extensive comments through the newspapers of the United States and has occasioned the transmission of over 100,000 letters from various states requesting clemency. Many communications have been received from citizens of this state advocating or opposing interference with the sentence of the court.

"I desire to say in this connection that the people of the state of Georgia desire the esteem and good will of the people of every state in the union. Every citizen wishes the approbation of his fellows and a state or nation is not excepted. In the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote that 'when in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.'

Outside Criticism.

"Many newspapers and multitudes of people have attacked the state of Georgia, because of the conviction of Leo M. Frank and have declared the conviction to have been through the domination of a mob and with no evidence to support the verdict. This opinion has been formed to a great extent by those who have not read the evidence and who are unacquainted with the judicial procedure in our state.

"I have been unable to even open a large proportion of the letters sent me, because of their number and because I could not through them gain any assistance in determining my duty.

"The murder committed was a most heinous one. A young girl was strangled to death by a cord tied

around her throat and the offender deserves the punishment of death. The only question is as to the identity of the criminal.

"The responsibility is upon the people of Georgia to protect the lives of her citizens and to maintain the dignity of her laws, and if the choice must be made between the approbation of citizens of other states and the enforcement of our laws against offenders, whether powerful or weak, we must choose the latter alternative.

As to Mob Coercion:

"It is charged that the court and jury were terrorized by a mob, and the jury were coerced into their verdict.

"I expect to present the facts in this case with absolute fairness and to state conditions with regard only to the truth.

"When Frank was indicted and the air was filled with rumors as to the murder and mutilation of the dead girl, there was intense feeling, and to such extent that my predecessor, Governor Brown, stated in argument before me that he had the militia ready to protect the defendant in the event of any attack was made. No such attack was made and from the evidence that he obtained none was contemplated.

"Some weeks after this the defendant was put on trial. Georgia probably has the broadest provisions for change of venue in criminal cases that exist in any state. Our law permits the judge to change the venue on his own motion, in the event he thinks a fair trial cannot be given in any county. The defendant can move for a change of venue on the same ground, and if it be refused, the refusal of the judge is subject to an immediate appeal to the supreme court, and in fact, the entire genius of our law demands fair trial, absolutely free from external influence.

"Frank went to trial without asking a change of venue, and submitted his case to a jury that was acceptable to him. He was ably represented by counsel of conspicuous ability and experience.

"During the progress of the case, after evidence had been introduced laying the crime, with many offensive details, upon Frank, the feeling against him became intense. He was the general superintendent of the factory, and Mary Phagan was a poor working girl. He was a Cornell graduate, and she dependent for her livelihood upon her labor. According to a witness, whose testimony will subsequently be related more completely, when this girl came to get her small pay, since she only worked one day in the week, because of lack of material, this general superintendent solicited her to yield to his importunities, and, on her refusal, slew her.

"The relation of these facts anywhere and in any community would excite unbounded condemnation.

Feeling Ran Strong.

"If the audience in the court room manifested their deep resentment toward Frank, it was largely by this evidence of feeling beyond the power of a court to correct. It would be

difficult anywhere for an appellate court, or even a trial court, to grant a new trial in a case which occupied thirty days, because the audience in the court room upon a few occasions indicated their sympathies. However, the deep feeling against Frank which developed in the progress of the evidence was in the atmosphere and regardless of the commission of those acts of which the court would take cognizance, the feeling of the public was strong.

"Since Governor Brown has related secret history in his public argument before me, I may state that Friday night before the verdict was expected Saturday, I had the sheriff to call at the mansion and inquired whether he anticipated trouble. This was after many people had told me of possible danger and an editor of a leading newspaper indicated his anticipation of trouble. The sheriff stated he thought his deputies could avert any difficulty. Judge Roan telephoned me that he had arranged for the defendant to be absent when the verdict was rendered. Like Governor Brown, I entered into communication with the colonel of the Fifth regiment, who stated he would be ready if they were necessary.

"I was leaving on Saturday, the day the verdict was expected, for Colorado Springs to attend the congress of the governors, and did not wish to be absent if my presence were necessary. I have now the original order prepared by me at the time, in the event there were a necessity for it. I became convinced there would be slight chance for any use of force and therefore filled my engagement in Colorado.

"Judge Roan, in the exercise of precaution, requested that both counsel and defendant be absent when the verdict was rendered, in order to avoid any possible demonstration in the event of acquittal.

"The jury found the defendant guilty and with the exception of demonstration outside the court room, there was no disorder.

"Hence, it will be seen that nothing was done which courts of any state could correct through legal machinery. A court must have something more than an atmosphere with which to deal, and especially when that atmosphere has been created through the processes of evidence in disclosing a horrible crime.

"Our supreme court, after carefully considering the evidence as to demonstrations made by spectators, declared them without merit, and in this regard the orderly processes of our tribunals are not subject to criticism.

Racial Prejudice.

"The charge against the state of Georgia of racial prejudice is unfair. A conspicuous Jewish family in Georgia is descended from one of the original colonial families of the state. Jews have been presidents of our boards of education, principals of our schools, mayor of our cities, and conspicuous in all our commercial enterprises.

"Many newspapers and presidents have declared that Frank was convicted without any evidence to sustain the verdict. In large measure, those giving expression to this utterance have not read the evidence and are not acquainted with the facts. The same may be said regarding many of those who are demanding his execution.

"In my judgment, no one has a right to an opinion who is not acquainted with the evidence in the case, and it must be conceded that the jury who saw the witness and beheld their demeanor upon the stand are in the best position as a general

rule to reach the truth. "I cannot, within the short time given me to decide the case, enter into the details outlined in thousands of pages of testimony. I will present the more salient features, and have a right to ask that all persons who are interested in the determination of the matter, shall read calmly and dispassionately the facts.

The State's Case.

"The state proved that Leo M. Frank, the general superintendent of the factory, was in his office a little after 12 o'clock on the 26th day of April, 1913, and he admitted having paid Mary Phagan \$1.20, being the wages due her for one day's work. She asked Frank whether the metal had come, in order to know when she could return to work, Frank admits this and so far as is known, he was the last one who saw her alive. At 3 o'clock the next morning (Sunday) Newt Lee, the night watchman, found in the basement the body of Mary Phagan strangled to death by a cord of a kind kept generally in the metal room, which is on Frank's floor. She had a cloth tied around her head which was torn from her underskirt. Her xxxx were either ripped or cut and some blood and xxxx were upon them. Her eye was very black, indicating a blow, and there was a cut two and a half inches in length about four inches above the ear and to the left thereof, which extended through the scalp to the skull. The county physician who examined her on Sunday morning declared there was a no violence xxxx and the blood was characteristic of xxxx flow. There were no external signs of rape. The body was not mutilated, the wounds thereon being on the head and scratches on the elbow, and a wound about two inches below the knee.

"The state showed that Mary Phagan had eaten her dinner of bread and cabbage at 11:30 o'clock and had caught the car to go to the pencil factory which would enable her to arrive at the factory within the neighborhood of about thirty minutes. The element of exact time will be discussed later.

"Dr. Harris, the secretary of the state board of health, and an expert in this line, examined the contents of Mary Phagan's stomach ten days after her burial and found from the state of the digestion of the cabbage and bread that she must have been killed within about thirty minutes after she had eaten the meal.

"Newt Lee, the negro, night watchman, testified that Frank had told him to be back at the factory at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon and when he came upstairs to report, Frank, rubbing his hands met Newt Lee and told him to go out and have a good time until 3 o'clock, although Lee said he would prefer to lie down and sleep. When Lee returned, Frank changed the slip in the time clock, manifesting nervousness and taking a longer time than usual.

"When Frank walked out of the front door of the factory, he met a man named Gantt, whom he had discharged a short time before. Frank looked frightened, his explanation being that he anticipated harm. Gantt declared he wished to go upstairs and get two pairs of shoes which permission Frank finally granted, stating that he thought they had been swept out.

"About an hour after this occurrence, Frank called up Lee over the telephone, a thing he had never done before, and asked him if everything was all right at the factory. Lee found the double inner doors locked, which he had never found that way before. Subsequently, when Lee was

arrested and Frank was requested by the detectives to go in and talk to him in order to find what he knew, Lee says that Frank dropped his head and stated "if you keep that up we will both go to hell."

Lee Discovers Body.

"On Sunday morning at about 3 o'clock, after Newt Lee, the night watchman, had telephoned the police station of the discovery of the dead body and the officers had come to the factory, they endeavored to reach Frank by telephone, but could not get a response. They telephoned at 7:30 Sunday morning and told Frank that they wanted him to come down to the factory and when they came for him, he was very nervous and trembled. The body at that time had been taken to the undertaker's, and according to the evidence of the officers who took Frank by the undertaker's establishment to identify the girl, he (Frank) showed a disinclination to look at the body and did not go into the room where it lay, but turned away at the door.

"Frank had made an engagement on Friday to go to the baseball game on Saturday afternoon with his brother-in-law, but broke the engagement, as he said in his statement, because of the financial statement he had to make up, while before the coroner's jury, he said he broke the engagement because of threatening weather.

"The contention of the state, as will hereafter be disclosed, was that Frank remained at the factory Saturday afternoon to dispose of the body of Mary Phagan, and that that was the reason he gave Newt Lee his unusual leave of absence.

"The cook's husband testified that on Saturday, the day of the murder, he visited his wife at the home of Mr. Selig, defendant's father-in-law, where Frank and his wife were living, and that Frank came in to dinner and ate nothing. The negro cook of the Seligs was placed upon the stand and denied that her husband was in the kitchen at all on that day. For purposes of impeachment, therefore, the state introduced an affidavit from this cook taken by the detectives, and as she claimed under duress, which tended to substantiate the story of her husband and which affidavit declared that on Sunday morning after the murder, she heard Mrs. Frank tell her mother that Mr. Frank was drinking the night before and made her sleep on a rug and called for a pistol to shoot himself, because he (Frank) had murdered a girl. This affidavit was relevant for purpose of impeachment, although, of course, it had no legal probative value as to the facts contained therein. On the stand, the cook declared that she was coerced by her husband and detectives under threat of being locked up unless she gave it, and it was made at the station house. The state proved it was given in the presence of her lawyer and said that her denial of the truth of the affidavit was because her wages had been increased by the parent of Mrs. Frank. No details are given as to where the conversation occurred between Mrs. Frank and her mother as to how she happened to hear the conversation. It will be easily seen that the effect of the affidavit upon the jury might be great.

"It is hard to conceive that any man's power of fabrication of minute details could reach that which Conley showed, unless it be the truth.

The Time Slip.

"The evidence introduced tended to show that on Sunday morning Frank took out of the time clock the slip which he had admitted at that time

was punched for each half hour, and subsequently Frank claimed that some punches had been missed. The suggestion was that he had either manipulated the slip to place the burden on Lee, or was so excited as to be unable to read the slip correctly.

"The state introduced a witness, Monte Stover, to prove that at the time when Mary Phagan and Frank were in the metal room she was in Frank's office and he was absent, although he had declared he had not left his office. The state showed that the hair of Mary Phagan had been washed by the undertaker with pine tar soap, which would change its color and thereby interfere with the ability of the doctor to tell the similarity between the hair on the lathe and Mary Phagan's hair.

"The state further showed a cord of the character which strangled Mary Phagan was found in quantities on the metal room floor, and was found in less quantities and then cut up in the basement. As to this Detective Starnes testified, 'I saw a cord like that in the basement, but it was cut in pieces. I saw a good many cords like that all over the factory.'

"Holloway testified: 'These cords are all over the building and in the basement.'

"Darley testified to the same effect. 'However, this contradicts the testimony that was presented to the jury for solution.'

"The state claimed to the jury that witnesses for the defendant, under the suggestion of counsel, would change their testimony so that it might not operate against the defendant.

"I have now enumerated all conspicuous circumstances urged by the state, but have mentioned what have appeared to me the most prominent ones. Where I have not mentioned the more prominent ones, an inspection of record fails to maintain the contention.

"It is contended that a lawyer was engaged for Frank at the station house before he was arrested. This is replied to by the defense that a friend had engaged counsel without Frank's acknowledge, and the lawyer advised Frank to make a full statement to the detectives.

Jim Conley's Testimony.

"The most startling and spectacular evidence in the case was that given by a negro, Jim Conley, a man twenty-seven years of age, and one who frequently had been in the chain-gang. Conley had worked at the factory for about two years and was thoroughly acquainted with it. He had worked in the basement about two months and had run the elevator about a year and a half.

"On May 1, he was arrested by the detectives.

"Near the body in the basement had been found two notes, one written on brown paper and the other on a leaf of a stratch pad. That written on white paper in a negro's handwriting showed the following:

"He said he would love me, lay down, play like the night witch, and boy like."

"On the brown paper, which was the carbon sheet of an order blank headed 'Atlanta, Ga., 190—', which hereafter becomes important, was written in a negro's handwriting the following:

"'Mam that negro fire down here did this I went to make xxxx and he push me down a hole a long tall negro black did (had) it. I write while play with me.'

"The detectives learned about the middle of May that Conley could write, although at first he denied it. He made one statement and three affidavits, which are more fully re-

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ferred to in stating the defendant's case. The affidavits were introduced by the defendant under notice to produce.

"By these affidavits there was admitted the substance of the evidence that he delivered on the stand, which, in brief, was as follows:

"Conley claimed that he was asked by Frank to come to the factory on Saturday and watch for him, as he previously had done, which he explained meant that Frank expected to meet some woman; and when Frank stamped his foot Conley was to lock the door leading into the factory; and when he whistled, he was to open it.

Where Conley Hid.

"Conley occupied a dark place to the side of the elevator behind some boxes, where he would be invisible.

"Conley mentioned several people, including male and female employees, who went up the steps to the second floor where Frank's office was located. He said that Mary Phagan went up the stairs and he heard in a few minutes footsteps going back to the metal room, which is from 150 to 200 feet from the office. He heard a scream and then he dozed off. In a few minutes Frank stamped and then Conley locked the door and then Frank whistled, at which time Conley unlocked the door and went up the steps. Frank was shivering and trembling and told Conley, 'I wanted to be with the little girl and she refused me and I struck her and I guess I struck her too hard and she fell and hit her head against something, and I do not know how bad she got hurt. Of course, you know I ain't built like other men.'

Perversion Not Shown.

"Conley described Frank as having been in positions which Conley thought indicated perversion, but the facts set out by Conley do not demand such conclusion.

"Conley says that he found Mary Phagan lying in the metal room some 200 feet from the office, with a cloth tied about her neck and under the head as though to catch blood, although there was no blood at the place.

"Frank told Conley to get a piece of cloth and put the body in it and Conley got a piece of striped bed tick and tied up the body in it and brought it to a place a little way from the dressing room and dropped it and then called on Frank for assistance in carrying it. Frank went to his office and got a key and unlocked the door. Conley went to the basement, where Conley rolled the body of the cloth. Frank returned to the first floor by the ladder, while Conley went by the elevator and Frank went to the first floor and into the elevator and went to the second floor on which the office is located. They went by into Frank's private office and just at that time Frank said, 'My God, here is Emma Clark and Corinthis Hall,' and Frank then put Conley into the wardrobe. After they left Frank let Conley out and asked Conley if he could write, to which Conley gave an affirmative reply. Frank then dictated the letters heretofore referred to. Frank took out of his desk a roll of greenbacks and told him, 'Here is \$200,' but after a while requested the money back and got it.

"One witness testified she saw some negro, whom she did not recognize, sitting at the side of the elevator in the gloom. On the extraordinary motion for new trial, a woman, who was unimpeached, made affidavit that on the 31st day of May, through newspaper report, she saw that Conley claimed he met Frank by agreement at the corner of Forsyth and Nelson streets on the 26th of April, 1913, and she became satisfied that she saw the two in close conversation at that place on that date between 10 and 11 o'clock.

"Frank put his character in issue and the state introduced ten witnesses attacking Frank's character, some of whom were factory employees, who testified that Frank's reputation for lasciviousness was bad and some told that he had been seen making advances to Mary Phagan, whom Frank had professed to the detectives, either not to have known, or to have been

slightly acquainted with. Other witnesses testified that Frank had improperly gone into the dressing room of the girls. Some witnesses who answered on direct examination that Frank's reputation for lasciviousness was bad, were not cross-examined as to details, and this was made the subject of comment before the jury.

"The above states very briefly the gist of the state's case, omitting many incidents which the state claims would confirm Frank's guilt when taken in their entirety.

Defense's Contentions.

"The defendant introduced approximately 100 witnesses as to his good character. They included citizens of Atlanta, college mates at Cornell and professors of that college.

"The defendant was born in Texas and his education was completed at the institution named.

"The admission of Conley that he wrote the notes found at the body of the dead girl, together with the part he admitted he played in the transaction, combined with his history and his explanation as to both the writing of the notes and the removal of the body to the basement, make the entire case revolve about him. Did Conley speak the truth?

"Before going into the varying and conflicting affidavits made by Conley, it is advisable to refer to some incidents which cannot be reconciled to Conley's story. Wherever a physical fact is stated by Conley, which is admitted, this can be accepted, but under both the rules of law and of common sense, his statements cannot be received, excepting where clearly corroborated. He admits not only his participation as an accessory, but also glibly confesses his own infamy.

"One fact in the case, and that of most important force in arriving at the truth, contradicts Conley's testimony. It is disagreeable to refer to it, but delicately must yield to necessity when human life is at stake.

"The mystery in the case is the question as to how Mary Phagan's body got into the basement. It was found 136 feet away from the elevator and the face gave evidence of being dragged through dirt and cinders. She had dirt in her eyes and mouth. Conley testified that he and Frank took the body down to the basement in the elevator on the afternoon of April 26, 1913, and leaves for inference that Frank removed the body 136 feet toward the end of the building, where the body was found at a spot near the back door which led out towards the street in the rear. Conley swears he did not return to the basement, but went back up in the elevator, while Frank went back on the ladder, constituting the only two methods of ingress and egress to the basement, expecting to go through the back door. This was between 1 and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of April 26.

"Conley testified that on the morning of April 26 he went down into the basement to relieve his bowels and then the elevator shaft for the purpose.

"On the morning of April 27, at 8 o'clock, when the detectives came down into the basement BY WAY OF THE LADDER, they inspected the premises, including the shaft, and they found there human excrement in natural condition.

Elevator Had Not Run.

"Subsequently, when they used the elevator, which everybody, including Conley, who had run the elevator for one and a half year, admits only stops by hitting the ground in the basement, the elevator struck the excrement and mashed it, thus demonstrating that the elevator had not been used since Conley had been there. Solicitor Dorsey, Mr. Howard and myself visited the pencil factory and went down this elevator and we found it hit the bottom. I went again with my secretary with the same result.

"Frank is delicate in physique, while Conley is strong and powerful. Conley's place for watching, as described by himself, was in the gloom a few feet from the hatchway, leading by way of ladder to the basement. Also he was in a few feet of the elevator shaft on the first floor. Conley's action in the elevator shaft was in accordance with his testimony that he made xxx twice against the door of the elevator shaft on the

morning of the 26th, instead of doing so in the gloom of his corner behind the boxes where he kept watch.

"Mary Phagan, in coming down stairs, was compelled to pass within a few feet of Conley, who was invisible to her and in a few feet of the hatchway. Frank could not have carried her down the hatchway. Conley might have done so with difficulty. If the elevator shaft was not used by Conley and Frank in taking the body to the basement, then the explanation of Conley, who admittedly wrote the notes found by the body, cannot be accepted.

"In addition, there was found in the elevator shaft at 3 o'clock Sunday morning the parasol, which was unharmed, and a ball of cord, which had not been mashed.

Conley's Inconsistencies.

"Conley in his affidavit before the detectives testified he wrapped up the body in a crocus sack of the suggestion of Frank, but on the trial he testified he wrapped up the body in a piece of bed-tick like the shirt of the solicitor general. The only reason for such change of testimony, unless it be the truth, was that a crocus sack unless split open would be too small for the purpose. If he split open the crocus sack with a knife, this would suggest the use of a knife in cutting the xxx of the girl.

"So the question arises, whether there was any bed-tick in the pencil factory and no reason can be offered why bed-tick should be in a pencil factory. It has no function there. Had such unusual cloth been in the factory, it certainly must have been known, but nobody has every found it.

"Conley says that after the deed was committed, which everybody admits could not have been before 12:05, Frank suddenly said: 'Here comes Clark and Corinthis Hall,' and put Conley in a wardrobe.

"The uncontradicted evidence of these two witnesses, and they are unimpeached, was they reached the factory at 11:35 a. m., and left it at 11:45 a. m., and therefore this statement of Conley can hardly be accepted.

"Conley says that when they go to the body to the bottom of the elevator in the basement, Frank told him to leave the hat, slipper and piece of ribbon right there, but he taken the things and pitched them over in front of the boiler, which was fifty-seven feet away.

"Conley says that Frank told him when he watched for him to lock the door when he (Frank) stamped and to open the door when he whistled. In other words, Frank had made the approach to the girl and had killed her before he had signalled Conley to lock the door.

"Conley says, 'I was upstairs between the time I locked the door and the time I unlocked it.' 'I unlocked the door before I went upstairs.' This explanation is not clear, nor is it easy to comprehend the use of the signals which totally failed their purpose.

"It is curious during the course of the story that while Frank explained to Conley about striking the girl when she refused him and Conley found the girl strangled with a cord, he did not ask Frank anything about the use of the cord, and that subject was not mentioned.

"The wound on Mary Phagan was near the top of the head and reached the skull. Wounds of that character bleed freely. At the place Conley says he found the body there was no blood. Conley says there was a cloth tied around the head as though to catch the blood, but none was found there.

Hair On Lathe.

"One Barrett says that on Monday morning he found six or seven strands of hair or the lathe with which he worked and which were not there on Friday. The implication is that it was Mary Phagan's hair and that she received a cut by having her head struck at this place. It is admitted that no blood was found there. The lathe is about three and half feet high and Mary Phagan is described as being chunky in build. A blow which would have forced her with sufficient violence against the smooth handle of the lathe to have produced the wound must have been a powerful one, since the difference between her height and that

of the lathe could not have accounted for it. It was strange, therefore, that there was a total absence of blood and that Frank, who was delicate, could have hit a blow of such violence.

"Some of the witnesses for the state testified the hair was like that of Mary Phagan, although Dr. Harris compared Mary Phagan's hair with that on the lathe under a microscope and was under the impression it was not Mary Phagan's hair. This will be the subject of further comment.

"Barrett and others said they thought they saw blood near the dressing room, at which place Conley said he dragged the body.

"Chief of Police Beavers said he did not know whether it was blood.

"Detective Starnes said, 'I do not know that the splashes I saw was blood.'

"Detective Black says, 'Mr. Starnes, who was there with me, did not call my attention to any blood splashes.'

"Detective Scott, says, 'We went to the metal room where I was shown some spots supposed to be blood spots.'

"A part of what they thought to be blood was chipped up in four or five chips and Dr. Claude Smith testified that on ONE of the chips he found, under a microscope, from three to five blood corpuscles, a half drop would have caused it.

"Frank says that the part of the plutech that was left after the chips were taken up was examined by him with an electric flash lamp, and it was not blood.

"Barrett, who worked on the metal floor, and who several witnesses declare claimed a reward because he discovered the hair and blood, said the splotch was not there on Friday, and some witnesses sustained him.

"There was testimony that there were frequent injuries at the factory and blood was not infrequent in the neighborhood of the ladies' dressing room. There was no blood in the elevator.

"Dr. Smith, the city bacteriologist, said that the presence of blood corpuscles could be told for months after the blood had dried. All of this bore upon the question as to whether the murder took place in the metal room, which is on the same floor of Frank's office. Excepting near the metal room at the place mentioned where Chief Beavers' testimony, from the size of a quarter to the size of a palm leaf fan, there was no blood whatever. It is to be remarked that a white substance called haskoline used about the factory was found spread over the splotches.

Conley's Affidavits.

"The defense procured under notice one statement and three affidavits taken by the detectives from Conley and introduced them in evidence.

"The first statement, dated May 18, 1913, gives a minute detail of his actions on the 26th day of April and specifies the saloons he visited and the whiskey and beer he bought, and minutely itemized the denomination of the money he had and what he spent for beer, whiskey and pan sausage. This comprehends the whole of affidavit No. 1.

"On May 24, 1913, he made for the detectives an affidavit in which he says on Friday before the Saturday on which the murder was committed, Frank asked him if he could write. This would appear strange, because Frank well knew he could write and had so known for months, but according to Conley's affidavit Frank dictated to him practically the contents of one of the notes found by the body of Mary Phagan. Frank, then, according to Conley's statement, took a brown scratch pad and wrote on that himself, and then gave a box of cigarettes in which was some money and Frank said to him -hat he had some wealthy relatives in Brooklyn, and 'why should I hang.'

"This would have made Frank guilty of the contemplated murder on Friday which was consummated Saturday and which was so unreasonable, it could not be accepted.

"On May 28, 1913, Conley made for the detectives another affidavit, which he deomonates as second and last statement. In that he states that on Saturday morning after leaving home he bought two beers for himself and then went to a saloon and won ninety cents with dice, where he bought two

more beers and a half pint of whiskey, some of which he drank, and he met Frank at the corner of Forsyth and Nelson streets, and Frank asked him to wait until he returned.

Wardrobe Incident.

"Conley went over the factory and mentioned various people whom he saw from his place of espionage going up the stairs to Frank's office. Then Frank whistled to him and he came up stairs and Frank was trembling and he and Frank went into the private office when Frank exclaimed that Miss Emma Clark and Corinthis Hall were coming and concealed Conley in the wardrobe. Conley said that he stayed in the wardrobe a pretty good while, for the whiskey and beer had gotten him to weating. Then Frank asked him if he could write and Frank made him write at his dictation three times and Frank told him he was going to take the note and send it in a letter to his people and recommend Conley to them. Frank said, 'Why should I hang?'

"Frank took a cigarette from a box and gave the box to Conley and when Conley got across the street, he found it had two paper dollars and two silver quarters in it, and Conley said 'Good luck has done struck me!' At the beer saloon he bought one-half pint of whiskey and then got a bucket and bought 15 cents worth of beer, 10 cents worth of stove wood and a nickel's worth of pan sausage and gave his old woman \$3.50. He did not leave home until about 12 o'clock Sunday. On Tuesday morning Frank came up stairs and told him to be a good boy. On Wednesday Conley washed his shirt at the factory and hung it on the steam pipe to dry, occasioning little rust on it. The detectives took the shirt and finding no blood on it returned it.

"On the 29th of May, 1913, Conley made another affidavit, in which he said that Frank told him that he had picked up a girl and let her fall and Conley followed to him that the girl was dead, and told him to go to the cotton bag and get a piece of cloth, and he got a big wide piece of cloth and took her on his right shoulder. When she got too heavy for him and she slipped off when got to the dressing room. He called Frank to help and Frank got a key to the elevator and the two carried the body down stairs and Frank told him to take the body back to the sal-dust pile and Conley says he picked the girl up and put her on his shoulder, while Frank went back up the ladder.

"It will be observed that the testimony and the appearance of the girl indicated that she was dead when she was taken to the basement, yet Conley says he took her on his shoulder.

"The affidavit further state: that

Conley took the cloth from around her and took her hat and slipper, which he had picked up upstairs, right where her body was lying and brought them down and untied the cloth and brought them back and threw them on the trash pile in front of the furnace. This was the time that Conley says Frank made the exclamation about Emma Clark and Corinthis Hall.

As To The \$200.

"An important feature in this affidavit as follows:

"Conley states in it that Frank said: 'Here is \$200 and Frank handed the money to him.'

"All of the affidavit down to this point is in typewriting, the original was exhibited to me. At the end of the affidavit in handwriting is written the following: 'While I was looking at the money in my hands, Mr. Frank said, let me have that and I will make it all right with you Monday, if I live and nothing happens, and he took the money back and I asked him if that was the way he done, and he said he would give it back Monday.'

"It will be noticed that the first question which would arise would be what became of the \$200? This could not be accounted for. Therefore, where that query presumably was propounded to Conley, the only explanation was that Frank demanded it back.

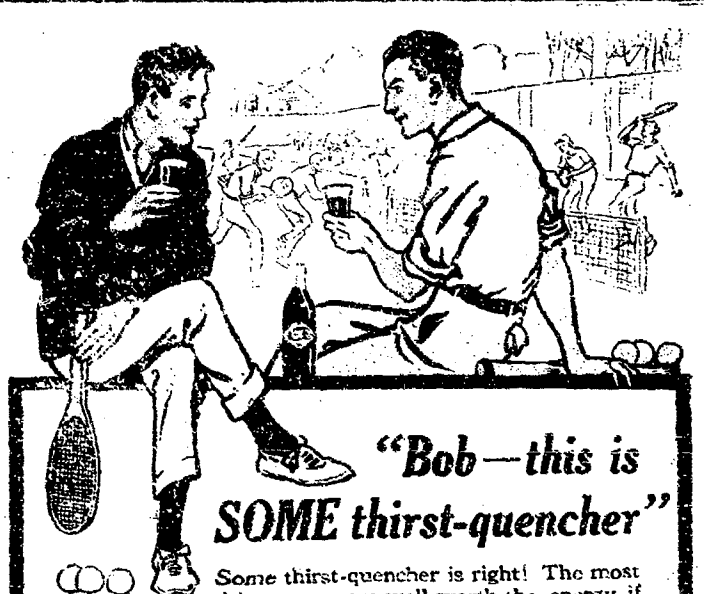
"The detectives had Conley for two or three hours on May 18, trying to obtain a confession, and he denied he had seen the girl on the day of the murder. The detectives questioned him closely for three hours on May 25 when he repeated this story. On May 27 they talked to him about five or six hours in Chief Lanford's office.

Scott's Testimony.

Detective Scott, who was introduced by the state, testified regarding Conley's statement and affidavit as follows:

"We tried to impress him with the fact that Frank would not have written those notes on Friday, that that was not a reasonable story. That it showed premeditation, and that would not do. We pointed out to him why the first statement would not fit. We told him we wanted another statement."

"On May 28, Chief Lanford and I drilled him for five or six hours again, endeavoring to make clear several points which were far-fetched in his statement. We pointed out to him that his statement would not do and would not fit, and he then made the statement of May 28, after he had been told that his previous statement showed deliberation and could not be accepted. He told us nothing about Frank making an arrangement to take and for him to lock the door, and told nothing about Monteen



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Stover. He did not tell us about seeing Mary Phagan. He said he did not see her. He did not say he saw Quinn. Conley was a rather dirty negro when I saw him. He looked pretty good when he testified here.

"On May 29 we talked with Conley almost all day. We pointed out things in his story that were improbable, and told him he must do better than that. Anything in his story that looked to be out of place we told him would not do. We tried to get him to talk about the little mesh bag. We tried pretty strong. He always denied ever having seen it. He denied knowing anything about the matter down in the basement, in the elevator shaft. He never said he went down there himself between the time he came to the factory and went to Montag's. He never said anything about Mr. Frank having hit her, or having hit her too hard, or about tip-toes from the metal department. He said there was no thought of burning the body.

"On May 18 we undertook in Chief Lanford's office to convince him he could write, and we understood he said he could not write and we knew he could. We convinced him that we knew he could write and then he wrote:

"In his evidence before the jury in the verdict examination, Conley thought it necessary to account for the mesh bag, and for the first time said that Mary Phagan's mesh bag was lying on Mr. Frank's desk and Mr. Frank put it in the safe." This is the first mention of the mesh bag.

First of Perversion.

"The first suggestion that was made of Frank being a pervert was in Conley's testimony. On the stand, he declared Frank said 'he was not built like other men.'

"There is no proof in the record of Frank being a pervert. The situation in which Conley places him and upon Conley's testimony must that charge rest, does not prove the charge of perversion if Conley's testimony be true.

"On argument before me, I asked what motive Conley would have to make such a suggestion had the only reason given was that some one may have made him the suggestion.

"Conley in his evidence shows himself amendable to suggestion. He says, 'if you tell a story, you know you have got to change it. A lie won't work and you know you have got to tell the whole truth.'

"Conley in explaining why his affidavits varied said: 'The reason why I told that story was I do not want them to know that these other people passed by me for they might accuse me. I do not want people to think that I was the one that done the murder.'

Author of The Notes.

"Conley admits he wrote the notes found by the body of Mary Phagan. Did Frank dictate them? Conley swears he did. The state says that the use of the word 'did' instead of 'done' indicates a white man's dictation. Conley admits the spelling was his. The words are repeated and are simple, which characterizes Conley's letters. In Conley's testimony you will find frequently that he uses the word 'did' and according to calculation submitted to me, he used the word 'did' over fifty times during the trial.

"While Conley was in jail charged with being an accessory, there was also incarcerated in the jail, a woman named Annie Maude Carter, whom Conley had met at the court house. She did work in the jail and formed the acquaintance of Conley, who wrote to her many lengthy letters. These letters are the most obscene and lecherous I have ever read. In these letters the word 'did' is frequently employed. It will be observed that in Conley's testimony he uses the word 'negro' and in the Annie Maude Carter notes he says, 'I have a negro watching you.'

Not Before Jury.

"The Annie Maude Carter notes, which were powerful evidence in behalf of the defendant, and which tended strongly to show that Conley was the real author of the murder notes WERE NOT BEFORE THE JURY.

"The word 'like' is used in the

Mary Phagan notes, and one will find it frequently employed in Conley's testimony. The word 'play' in the Mary Phagan notes, with an obscene significant in similarly employed in the Annie Maude Carter notes. The same is true as to the words 'lay' and 'love'.

"In Conley's testimony he uses the words 'make * * * just as they are used in the Mary Phagan notes.

"In Conley's testimony he uses the word 'kissel' constantly.

"It is urged by the lawyers for the defense that Conley's characteristic was to use double adjectives.

"In the Mary Phagan notes he said 'long tall negro, black, long slim, tall negro.'

"In his testimony Conley used expressions of this sort: 'He was a tall, slim build, heavy man.' 'A good, long, wide piece of cord in his hands.'

Conley says that he wrote four notes, although only two were found. These notes have in them 128 words, and Conley swears he wrote them in two and one-half minutes. Detective Scott swears he dictated eight words to Conley and it took him about six minutes to write them.

"The statement is made by Frank, and that statement is consistent with the evidence in the record, that the information that Conley could write came from Frank when he was informed that Conley claimed he could not write. Frank says he did not disclose this before because he was not aware Conley had been at the factory on the 26th day of April, and therefore the materiality of whether Conley could write any more than any other negro employe had not been suggested to him. Frank says that he gave the information that Conley had signed receipts with certain jewelers, with whom Conley had dealing.

Where Notes Were Written?

"At the time of the trial, it was not observed that the death note written on brown paper was an order blank, with the date line, 'Atlanta, Ga., 190'. Subsequently the paper was put under a magnifying glass and in blue pencil, it was found that one Becker's name was written there. He had been employed at the factory on the fourth floor. Investigation was made and Becker testified that he worked for the pencil factory from 1908 to 1912, and the order blank was No. 1018. During that entire time, he signed orders for goods and supplies. The brown paper on which the death note was written bears his signature, and at the time he left Atlanta in 1912, the entire supply of blanks containing the figures 190—, had been exhausted, and the blanks containing the figures '191—' had already been put in use. Becker makes affidavit that before leaving Atlanta, he personally packed up all of the duplicate orders which had been filled and performed their functions, and sent them down to the basement to be burned. Whether the order was carried out, he did not know.

"In reply to this, the state introduced on the extraordinary motion, the testimony of Philip Chambers, who swears that unused order blanks entitled 'Atlanta, Ga., 191', were in the office next to Frank's office and that he had been in the basement of the factory and found no books or paper left down there for any length of time, but same were always burned up.

"This evidence was never passed upon by the jury and developed since the trial. It was strongly corroborative of the theory of the defense that the death notes were written, not in Frank's office, but in the basement, and especially in view of the evidence of Police Sergeant Dobbs, who visited the scene of the crime on Sunday morning as follows:

"This scratch pad was also lying on the ground close to the body. The scratch pad was lying near the notes. They were all right close together. There was a pile of trash near the boiler where this hat was found, and paper and pencils were down there too."

"Police Officer Anderson testified:

"There are plenty of pencils and trash in the basement."

"Darley testified: 'I have seen all kinds of paper down in the basement. The paper that note is written on is a blank order pad. That kind of paper

is likely to be found all over the building for this reason, they write an order and sometimes fail to get a carbon under it, and at other times, they change the order and it gets into the trash. That kind of pad is used all over the factory.

"Over the boiler is a gas jet.

"Another feature which was not known at trial and which was not presented to the jury, but came up by extraordinary motion, was regarding the hair alleged to have been found by Barrett on the lathe. The evidence on the trial of some of the witnesses was that the hair looked like that of Mary Phagan. It was not brought out at the trial that Dr. Harris had examined the hair under a microscope and by taking sections of it and comparing it with Mary Phagan's hair, although he said he could not be certain of it.

"This, however, would have been the highest and best evidence. "The evidence as to the probability of the blank on which the death note was written being in the basement, and the evidence as to the hair, would have tended to know that the murder was not committed on the floor on which Frank's office was located. The Time Question.

"The state contended that Mary Phagan came to the office of Leo M. Frank to get her pay at some time between 12:05 and 12:10 and that Frank had declared that he was in his office the whole time. "It is true that the coroner's inquest, held on Thursday after the murder, (Page 3,641) he said he might have gone back to the toilet, but not remember it. However, in some of his testimony, Frank said he had remained the whole time in his office. Monteen Stover swears that she came into Frank's office at 12:05 and remained until 12:10, and did not see Frank or anybody. She is unimpeached, and the only way to reconcile her evidence would be that she entered Frank's office, as she states for the first time in her life, and did not go into the inner room, where Frank claimed to have been at work. If Frank were at work at his desk, he could not be seen from the outer room. Monteen Stover said she wore tennis shoes and her steps may not have attracted him.

"However, the pertinency of Monteen Stover's testimony is that Mary Phagan had come to get her pay and Frank had gone with her back to the metal room and was in process of killing her while Monteen Stover was in his office, and this was at a time when he had declared he was in his office. Time Mary Arrived. "The evidence loses its pertinency, if Mary Phagan had not arrived at the time Monteen Stover came. What is the evidence? "The evidence uncontradicted discloses that Mary Phagan ate her dinner at 11:30 o'clock, and the evidence of the street car men was that she caught the 11:55 car, which was due at the corner of Forsyth and Marietta streets at 12:07 1-2. The distance from this place to the pencil factory is about one-fifth of a mile. It required from four to six minutes to walk to the factory, and especially would the time be enlarged, because of the crowds on the streets on Memorial day. "While the street car men swear the car was on time, and while George Epps, a witness for the state, who rode with Mary Phagan, swears he left her about 12:7 at the corner of Forsyth and Marietta streets, there is some evidence to the effect that the car arrived according to custom, but might have arrived two or three minutes before the schedule time. If so, the distance would have placed Mary Phagan at the pencil factory at some time between 12:05 and 12:10. Monteen Stover looked at the clock and says she entered at 12:05. A suggestion is made that the time clocks, which were punched by the employes, might have been fast. This proposition was met by W. W. Rogers, who accompanied the detectives to the scene of the murder on Sunday morning, and who testified (page 22, 'I know that both clocks were running, and I noticed both of them had the exact time.) Therefore Monteen Stover must have arrived before Mary Phagan, and while Monteen Stover

was in the room, it hardly seems possible under the evidence, that Mary Phagan was at that time being murdered.

"Lemmie Quinn testifies that he reached Frank's office about 12:20 and saw Frank. At 12:30 Mrs. J. A. White called to see her husband at the factory where he was working on the fourth floor, and left again before 1 o'clock.

"At 12:30, according to Denham, Frank came up to the fourth floor and said that he wanted to get out. The evidence for the defense tends to show that the time taken for moving the body, according to Conley's description, was so long that it could not have fitted the specific times at which visitors saw Frank. It will be seen that when Mrs. White came up at 12:30, the doors below were unlocked.

Back Door Feature.

"Another feature of the evidence is that the back door in the basement was the former means of egress for Conley when he desired to escape his creditors among the employes. On Sunday morning, April 27, the staple of this door had been drawn. Detective Starnes found on the door the marks of what he thought were bloody finger prints, and he chipped off two pieces from the door; which looked like 'bloody finger prints.' The evidence does not disclose further investigation as to whether it was blood or not.

"The motive of this murder may be either robbery, or robbery and assault on assault.

"There is no suggestion that the motive of Frank would be robbery. The mesh bag was in Mary Phagan's hands and was described by Conley, in his redirect examination, at the trial for the first time. The size of the mesh bag, I cannot tell, but since a bloody handkerchief of Mary Phagan's was found by her side, it was urged before me by counsel for the defense, that ladies usually carried handkerchiefs in their mesh bags.

"If the motive was assault, either by natural or perverted means, the physician's evidence, who made the examination, does not disclose its accomplishment. Perversion by none of the suggested means could have occasioned the flow of blood. The doctors testified that excitement might have occasioned it under certain conditions. Under the evidence, which is not set forth in detail, there is every probability that the virtue of Mary Phagan was not violated on the 26th day of April. Her mesh bag was lost and there can be no doubt of this. The evidence shows that Conley was depraved and lecherous a negro as ever lived in Georgia. He lay in wait and described the clothes and stockings of the women who went to the factory.

"His story necessarily bears the construction that Frank had an engagement with Mary Phagan, which no evidence in the case would justify. If Frank had engaged Conley to watch for him, it could only have been for proper suggestion to any other female on that day, and it was undisputed that many did come up prior to 12 o'clock and whom could Frank have been expecting except Mary Phagan under Conley's story. This view cannot be entertained except as an unjustifiable reflection on the young girl.

"Why the negro wrote the notes is a matter open to conjecture. He had been drinking heavily that morning, and it is possible that he undertook to describe the other negro in the building so that it would avert suspicions.

"It may be possible that his version is correct.

"The testimony discloses that he was in the habit of allowing men to go into the basement for immoral purposes for a consideration, and when Mary Phagan passed by him close to the hatchway leading into the basement and in the gloom and darkness of the entrance, he may have attacked her. What is the truth we may never know.

Jury's Verdict.

"The jury which heard the evidence and saw the witnesses found the defendant, Leo M. Frank, guilty of murder. They are the ones, under the laws, who are chosen to weigh evidence and to determine its probable

value. They may consider the demeanor of the witnesses upon the stand and in the exercise of common sense will arrive with wonderful accuracy at the truth of the contest.

"Under our law, the only authority who can review the merits of the case and question the justice of a verdict, which has any evidence to support it, is the trial judge. The supreme court is limited by the constitution to the corrections of errors of law. The supreme court found in the trial, no error of law and determined as a matter of law, and correctly in my judgment, that there was sufficient evidence to sustain the verdict.

"But under our judicial system, the trial judge is called upon to exercise his wise discretion, and he cannot permit a verdict to stand which he believes to be unjust. A suggestion in the order over-ruling a motion for a new trial, that the judge was not satisfied with the verdict, would demand a reversal by the supreme court.

"In this connection Judge Roan declared orally from the bench that he was not certain of the defendant's guilt—that with all the thought he had put on this case, he was not thoroughly convinced whether Frank was guilty, or innocent—but that he did not have to be convinced—that the jury was convinced and that there was no room to doubt that—that he felt it his duty to order that the motion for a new trial be over-ruled.

"This statement was not embodied in the order over-ruling the motion for a new trial.

"Under our statute, in cases of conviction of murder on circumstantial evidence, it is within the discretion of the trial judge to sentence the defendant to life imprisonment (Code, section 63.)

"The conviction of Frank was on circumstantial evidence, as the solicitor general admits in his written argument.

Roan Misconstrued Power.

Judge Roan, however, misconstrued his power, as evidenced by the following charge to the jury in the case of the state against Frank: "If you believe beyond a reasonable doubt from the evidence in this case that this defendant is guilty of murder, then you would be authorized in that event to say, 'We, the jury, find the defendant guilty.' Should you go further, gentlemen, and say nothing else in your verdict, the court would have to sentence the defendant to the extreme penalty of murder, to-wit: 'To be hanged by the neck until he is dead.'

"Surely, if Judge Roan entertained the extreme doubt indicated by his statement and had remembered the power granted him by the code, he would have sentenced the defendant to life imprisonment.

"In a letter written to counsel he says, 'I shall ask the prison commission to recommend to the governor to commute Frank's sentence to life im-

prisonment * * * It is possible that I showed undue deference to the jury in this case, when I allowed the verdict to stand. They said by their verdict that they had found the truth. I was in a state of uncertainty and so expressed myself * * * After many months of continued deliberation I am still uncertain of Frank's guilt. This state of uncertainty is largely due by the character of the Conley testimony, by which the verdict was largely reached.

"Therefore, I consider this a case in which the chief magistrate of the state should exert every effort in ascertaining the truth. The execution of any person, whose guilt has not been satisfactorily proven, is too horrible to contemplate. I do not believe that a person should meet with the extreme penalty of the law until the court, jury and governor shall have all been satisfied of that person's guilt. Hence, at the proper time, I shall express and enlarge upon these views, directly to the prison commission and governor.

"However, if for any cause I am prevented from doing this, you are at liberty to use this letter at the hearing."

"It will thus be observed that if commutation is granted, the verdict of the jury is not attacked, but the penalty is imposed for murder, which is provided by the state and which the judge, except for his misconception, would have imposed. Without attacking the jury, or any of the courts, I would be carrying out the will of the judge himself in making the penalty that which he would have made it and which he desires it shall be made.

The Hunter Case.

"In the case of Hunter, a white man charged with assassinating two white women in the city of Savannah, who was found guilty and sentenced to be hung, application was made to me for clemency. Hunter was charged, together with a negro, with having committed the offense, and after he was convicted, the negro was acquitted. It was brought out by the statement of the negro that another negro, who was half-witted, committed the crime, but no credence was given to the story, and he was not indicted.

"The judge and solicitor general refused to recommend clemency, but upon a review of the evidence, and because of the facts and at the instance of the leading citizens of Savannah, who were doubtful of the guilt of defendant, commuted the sentence, in order that there should be no possibility of the execution of an innocent man. This action has met with the entire approbation of the people of Chatham county.

"In the case of John Wright in Fannin county, two men went to the mountain home of a citizen, called him out and shot him and were tramping on his body, when his wife, with a babe in

(Continued on Page 6.)

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DEATH OF MR. C. G. HOLT.

Mr. C. G. Holt, known to nearly everybody as "Uncle Kit," died Wednesday evening about 2 o'clock, at the home of Mr. J. H. Freeland on Lakeside Avenue, and was carried to Goldsboro, N. C. Thursday morning for burial. Mr. Jesse Holt and Mrs. J. H. Freeland and son, George, accompanied the corpse. Mr. Holt was a prominent Mason and lived to a ripe old age, he was well liked by all who knew him and will be missed for his kind words and deeds. Peace to his ashes.

SALARY RAISED.

The Board of Aldermen met Monday night and raised the Mayor's salary to a hundred dollars per month with the understanding that he is to give his entire time to the duties of the office, and in addition he is to have a horse and buggy furnished by him, but the city will furnish the feed for the horse. In other words Mayer Moore is to receive twelve hundred dollars per year all his, and while nothing was said about the fees from his office, we presume that he will get the fees as usual. This will give him a fair salary and the city should get every minute of his time. There were several other changes made namely combing the tax collector and water collector and displacing Mr. D. H. White with Mr. A. W. Cole. Our good friend, Jeter Lucky Patillo still hangs on but it is said that he is slated to go. No other changes were made at this meeting and as the changes are new and we are not well posted upon them, we will withhold our comment until further developments. Several members of the new board say that they are going to give us the best administration we have ever had and if they do, they will find the Dispatch applauding them in their efforts.

The Board of Aldermen are starting out well and if they continue, they may be able to give us a good clean thorough business administration. This is what we all want regardless of everything else. We have a good town, we have good people, our natural advantages are great, so far the Lord has been with us, let us hope He will continue, but the Lord only helps them that help themselves, and so after all it is up to us. The Dispatch is going to do all it can to encourage and help the City Fathers make good, and if they do, we will be the first to take off our hats to them. When we say they are starting out well, we do not mean that we approve of the many changes they are making in the selection of the different people to fill the various positions, we are not taking sides in the patronage fight, it's their patronage, and they must share the responsibility, but we mean that they have started out like they are trying to do something to better the present conditions. It is the duty of all our citizens to encourage them so long as they continue in their effort, and we must not criticize until they have had ample opportunity to make good and didn't. We all like people who do things, and this board promises to do them. The Dispatch is at your service, Gentlemen to help make for a Better, Bigger Burlington.

Burlington Chautauqua—seven big days—June 30 to July 6.

THE SAVING INSTINCT—HISTORICAL.

From the earliest formation of society the saving instinct may be traced. Its records would be almost a complete history of civilization. There was a stage in savagery when men can scarcely be said to have practiced the saving habit further than the care of their hunting material: hunting with animals for food, with fruits and berries in reach, he probably retreated for the warmer climates after the order of the birds refractory to the winter seasons. When man ceased to run from winter, civilization really began, and the saving habit began to trench itself into the minds of slowly developing intelligence. It was then that man developed into the pastoral stage and had flocks and herds. Here he opened his first bank account when he saved a certain number of heads of cattle for the winter. Nature began slowly to provide him with the instinct for saving his food, just as it provided the squirrel with the capacity for saving nuts, and the bee with the arrangements for putting away the fruits of his labor. These instincts continue to smoulder although many of us the fire is well banked

and covered with ashes. Men left the nomadic state and settled down because of the desire to accumulate.

In the rough stone age he saved up his skins for garments and collected all the curiously shaped rocks he found for weapons.

When he began to cultivate the soil he learned to save part of his crops for the times between harvest, and when famines and floods became a visitation, he learned to provide grain and provisions in the fat years for the lean ones.

These instances were examples of saving their mediums of exchange, which in our days known as money. Today when we save a suit of clothes or a pair of shoes, we are saving articles which are in storage for the time when we shall present our note in the form of money and ask for them.

Can you look thru history and find a single great event that occurred which did not arise out of a desire to save?

The entire western hemisphere was discovered and explored in an effort to find a shorter route to India, and thereby save the cost of transportation expenses. Men have spent time and money and the price of their lives in efforts to discover the poles of the earth in order to save the scientists the slightest discrepancies in their calculations.

It has been well said that necessity is the mother of invention, because every invention saves time and labor, thereby saving time and money.

Men stopped wandering when they began to accumulate, to build cities when they began to increase their wealth, and became civilized when they learned to save.

A nation being composed of its various individuals prospers only as the saving instinct grips the people. For this reason the deposits of a nation's savings bank is one of the best indicators of its stability and character. France, for instance, is not a big production nation, but its wealth is due almost entirely to the savings of its people. This was clearly illustrated by the rapidity with which they have paid off their Franco-Prussian war debt of 1870-71.

Their great come-back power after defeat in many wars has been due to their savings. Under her defeat she has frequently recovered faster than the nations that have been the victors.

"A thrifty and efficient people make a thrifty and efficient nation." Sometimes saving money can be carried to an extreme and become a vice, where one saves at the expense of his creditors. However, on a broad basis it is as necessary to general welfare as common honesty.

Burlington Chautauqua—seven big days—June 30 to July 6.

CREDIT.

What is credit? A reputation for solvency and probity? A title to praise and esteem? Ask your banker! He will tell you that it is the one thing that worries him most. It is the foundation on which his business is built. Some one has said that the entire success of a banker depends on his ability to say "No." This can hardly be said to be entirely true, for occasionally there appears a notice in the daily papers that a bank in some remote section has gone out of business and sometimes it is because of the officer's inability to venture.

One of the features of a bank's success is the ability of its officers to make loans, sometimes taking chances when conditions can be fore-shadowed and sometimes taking less risk when conditions do not look so favorable.

Banks are simply clearing houses and not warehouses, for the transactions of trade and finance.

One of the simplest illustrations of this may be found in the fact that a merchant in the Middle West buys a bill from a Winston-Salem manufacturer, and sends his check in payment, drawn on a bank in Colorado. The manufacturer sends his check to the local bank along with his daily deposit. The bank credits this check to the account of the manufacturer, and sends the check to its St. Louis correspondent, where it is given credit on its account for the amount. The St. Louis bank sends it to its correspondent in Colorado, where it gets credit for the amount on its account.

From this point, say Denver, it is sent direct to the bank on which it is drawn. Here it is charged to the account of the man who draws it, and thus the transaction is complete. However, before the checks reaches its final destination it has created three or four credit and debit transactions, and in none of these transactions has any cash changed hands.

All of these credits involve practically no risk. It is a credit against a cash security or its equivalent, and the general credit risk in its usual meaning is absent. This is an illustration of the kind of credit which carries practically no risk. It is the credit that carries risk that causes the banker and the business man to worry. Every one of these are based on some kind of security, and the only kind of security that is absolutely liquid is cash itself, thus cash based on the constant gold standard is the only measure of the value of all wealth. Only 3 per cent of the wealth of the nation is in cash that can be used as the immediate medium of exchange, hence it is the efficiency of our financial system and the flexibility of credits that make the numerous transactions of modern business possible.

At this point lies the danger of our entire system—the danger in the evil

LEMBERG FALLS BEFORE THE RISE OF AUSTRO-GERMANS

Kaiser's Great Drive Reaches Its Objective

Russians Held Galician Capital Since September, But Were Unable to Withstand Hammering of Great Austro-German Armies—Killed, Wounded and Captured Will Run into Hundreds of Thousands is the Report

of the over-extension of credit. The only safeguard of this danger is conservatism, for the system of over-extension "is the pyramiding of credits until the credit structure becomes too heavy for its cash foundation." When the natural collapse follows a long period of financial depression ensues.

The most important demand on any bank or business concern is that it keep its credits in such shape that the cash standards of value measured against its assets will give ample evidence that it can convert those securities into enough cash to pay its debts.

A merchant has a year of unparalleled prosperity and takes the cash receipts and reinvests them in enlarging his store and stock, which are assets of a sure but slow character. When a period of slow business comes he is asked by his bank to take up his notes, but his liquid capital has been turned into stocks that cannot be turned into cash, and he is unable to meet his obligations. This is an example of over-extension.

As sure as history repeats itself, the pendulum of industrial activity will swing back and forth, and the periods of prosperity will be followed by periods of depression. Hence the bankers and business men who handle credits must follow closely the movements of changing economic conditions, and observe the directions in which the trade winds blow.

A loan in good times might not be a risk, but with a foreshadowing of depression it might be a great one. Again loans as the end of depression come into view with risk, might be with less risk than when the country was in the midst of the wave of prosperity. It is for this reason that your banker and your credit men say that credit gives them more worry than anything else. They are carrying the responsibility, and are determining the conditions that either make for adversity or prosperity.

judgment on the part of the banker and business man than the mere ability to secure the loans. It involves reputation and history in the past, present standing and conditions, and a careful analysis of conditions in the immediate future, and a further foreshadowing of things to come.

Burlington Chautauqua—seven big days—June 30 to July 6.

Field peas for sale by Merchants Supply Company.

ATTEMPT MADE TO ROB RICHMOND BANK.

Richmond, Va., June 21.—An attempt was made at 2:30 o'clock this morning to rob the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. A watchman making his rounds discovered two men at work and fired two shots at them. A squad of police now has the building surrounded and believe they have the men cornered on the roof.

Burlington Chautauqua—seven big days—June 30 to July 6.

CONFESSED TO MURDER OF DEAF AND DUMB GIRL.

Baltimore, June 20.—Marion Deems today confessed, the police said, that he killed Miss Laura Schaefer, a young deaf and dumb woman, whose body was found yesterday in a vavine near West Point, a suburb. The motive was robbery, Deems said. He obtained 53 cents, but did not take the girl's pay envelope containing \$7.

According to the coroner, Miss Schaefer had been attacked, but Deems declared he was guilty of beating the girl to death and taking her money.

"Newspaper work is not a get-rich-quick business," says the Worth Tribune, shamelessly sharing with the profane one of the most sacred of editorial secrets.

Burlington Chautauqua—seven big days—June 30 to July 6.

AUCTION SALE!

OF

Business and Residence Lots at Burlington, N. C., 3 High Class Business Lots on Front Street

SATURDAY, JULY 10th, at 10:00 A. M.

The three high class Business Lots, all on Front Street just about 185 feet from the city lot on which the city will build a City Hall costing \$30,000 as soon as the bonds are sold.

The thirty residence lots are in West Burlington. This is a beautiful subdivision of lots and is splendidly located. Every lot is a fine building site and will sell within the reach of all.

Attend this sale and you will see the Twin Auctioneers, Penny Brothers, assisted by Thomas Bros., sell these lots, each acting and talking alike and both selling the same lot at the same time.

30 Residence Lots in West Burlington, Saturday, July 10th, at 2:00 P. M.

\$15.00 IN GOLD will be given away at the Business Lot Sale at 10 A. M. to the ones guessing the nearest amount the sale will total in dollars and cents. \$7.50 for first nearest guess; \$2.50 for the next three nearest guesses. Tickets will be furnished everyone, and every man, woman and child will have a guess.

We will also give away several valuable prizes at the Residence Lot Sale at 2 P. M.

MUSIC BY RICHARDSON BROTHERS' RAGTIME BAND AND MALE QUARTET

SALE RAIN OR SHINE. TERMS: 1-4 CASH 1-4 IN ONE YEAR, 1-4 IN TWO YEARS AND 1-4 IN THREE YEARS.

CENTRAL LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, BURLINGTON, N. C.

POOR PR

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Meet Me at Walker's.

Miss Bess Simmons, of Raleigh spent Wednesday the guest of her friend, Miss Grace Isley.

Miss Annie Jones of Dry Fork, Va., arrived in the city Wednesday afternoon to spend some time at the home of Mr. J. R. Mebane.

Pure candies at Walker's 5, 10 & 25c Store, kept in closed, sanitary case.

There will be a Children's Day service at the Reformed church next Sunday night at eight o'clock.

Miss Annie Maud Mebane returned Wednesday afternoon from an extended visit with her sister at High Point and friends at Dry Fork, Va.

Mrs. Martha Foster, who has been very ill for the past week, suffering with cancer, does not improve.

Mr. James E. Foust, formerly of the Dispatch office, now rural mail carrier at Mebane, paid us a pleasant call Wednesday.

Rev. E. C. Durham filled his regular monthly appointment at the Webb Avenue M. E. Church last Sunday morning.

Make your headquarters during Chautauqua week at Walker's 5, 10 & 25c Store, on Main Street.

Mr. E. C. Briggs, of Fitchburg, Mass., who has been visiting at the home of Mr. H. K. Dorsett for several days, left Tuesday for California where he will attend the Panama Exposition.

Mrs. O. N. McPherson was taken to St. Leo's Hospital Tuesday night for an operation for appendicitis.

Next Sunday evening at eight o'clock, at the Christian church the pastor, Rev. A. B. Kendall, D. D., will deliver a special sermon on "Russellism."

Miss Esther Walters spent the past week with her parents near Saxapahaw.

Mrs. J. H. Isley returned Wednesday night from Greensboro where she spent a week the guest of relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Isley of near Rock Creek visited her grandmother, Mrs. Martha Foster, first of the week.

Miss Sallie Williams of near Snow Camp is the guest of her sister, Miss Rosa Williams, who is confined on account of sickness.

Mr. J. O. Walker of Walker's 5, 10 & 25c Store, spent several days last week at Davis White Sulphur Springs, Hiddenite, N. C.

Miss Flora Garrett has returned from the Normal college where she has been for some time confined with sickness and is improving slowly.

Master John Robert Roney had the misfortune to fall one day recently and suffers a broken arm as the result.

Don't miss the Chautauqua and be sure to visit Walker's 5, 10 & 25c Store, Main Street.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL! SPECIAL!!!—Carolina canteloupes, car of fancy bananas, tomatoes, peaches, watermelons.

The Junior Class of the Reformed church will give an ice cream supper near the Plaid Mill next Saturday night.

Mr. Monroe Linnens died at his home at Belmont Mills last Tuesday morning and was buried on Wednesday afternoon.

The Senior Philathea Class of the Webb Avenue Sunday School will give an ice cream supper on the vacant lot between Mr. J. N. Teer's residence and Cook & Andrews Store next Saturday night.

Children's Day exercises will be held at the Christian church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Miss Lena Walton entertained quite a number of her friends at her lovely home on Lakeside Avenue last Tuesday night in honor of Miss Elsie Andrew of Spencer.

Next Sunday evening at eight o'clock, at the Christian church the pastor, Rev. A. B. Kendall, D. D., will deliver a special sermon on "Russellism."

DOUBLE WEDDING.

Jobe-Lineberry—Andrews-Lineberry.

Burlington was the scene of a beautiful and interesting double wedding, Wednesday evening at 8:00 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Lineberry on Ireland street when her daughter, Miss Bertha and Mr. J. Edwin Jobe of Mebane and Miss Mamie and Mr. Monroe Andrews were united in holy wedlock.

Each bride was married by her pastor, Rev. M. W. Buck of the Baptist church officiating for Andrews-Lineberry and Rev. Geo. L. Curry of the Methodist Protestant church performing the ceremony for Jobe-Lineberry.

Immediately after the ceremony delicious refreshments consisting of cream and cake were served in the dining room by Miss Dessie Miles who wore shadow lace.

The cut of town guests were: Miss Beatie Elkins, Siler City; Miss Etelker West, Durham; Miss Leslie Jobe, Mebane; Miss Leirnera Jobe, Mebane; Mr. Lacy Jobe, Mebane; Mr. Paul Jobe, Durham; Mr. James Foust, Mebane; John Andrews and brother, Siler City; Brock Brooks, Siler City; and Mrs. Angie Johnson of Greensboro.

Those present were: Misses Laura Fogleman, Nettie Durham, Margaret Moore, Clester Durham, Myrtle Stout, Willie Conklin, Grace Straghan, Thelma Moran, Bertha Wheeler, Estell Rimmer, Mattie Wheeler, Lussett Stout, Irene Layton, Bettie Payne; Messrs. Clay King, Lonnie Braxton, and Sid King, Charles Way, Hurley Vanderford, Devoe Moran, Virgil Reitzel, Norman Woods, Roger Andrews, Thomas Loy, Sam Lee, Dewey Shoffner, Worth Scott, Walter Mitchell, Joe Cook, Floyd Rimmer and Willie French.

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a Kidney Remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Loy had. FOSTER-MILBURN Co., Prop., Buffalo, N. Y.

BURLINGTON CHAUTAUQUA.

Seven Joyous Days—Big Program and Fine Attractions.

The Chautauqua will be here beginning June 28th to July the 6th. The program is published elsewhere in this paper. It will be found the most interesting the Association has ever put on the list.

The Committees has considered the matter of reserved seats and there will be no seats reserved, and the price will be \$2.00 for the season.

Last year there was a demand for season tickets that could not be filled, and this year the demand will go greater because it is seen that these attractions are each worth twice the amount of a season ticket.

Let every one boost the Chautauqua. It means a whole lot to our town. The season tickets are transferable, and thus more than one can use the season ticket.

On the opening day we will have a big parade and it is proposed to make this one of the big events of the week.

The management assures us that this is going to be the best that has ever been put on a circuit.

Remember the dates and get ready for this big week of enjoyment.

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Remember the dates and get ready for this big week of enjoyment.

This Coupon with 3c Entitles You To ONE TUBE of the High Grade RAUBOUT RUBBER CEMENT which retails for 10c. at Koster's Bicycle Shop

ONLY ONE COUPON ALLOWED TO A PERSON

BIG AUTOMOBILE, MOTORCYCLE, BICYCLE AND HORSE RACE MEET SCHEDULED FOR BURLINGTON.

Fairground Race Track Friday, July 9th, Saturday, July 10th—Many of The Fastest Motorcycle Riders of The South Will Come From The State—Meet in Raleigh to Burlington.

Dare Devil Diavelo, the speed demon who used to loop the loop and leap the gap in the circus until he fractured a number of bones more or less and got laid up in the hospital, would feel at home in Burlington, Friday, July 9th and Saturday, July 10th, for these are the days of the Burlington Automobile, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Horse Races.

The Junior Chautauqua is one of the best and most attractive things of the whole Chautauqua and you should see that your boys and girls attend each meeting. They are instructive and educating.

On the opening day we will have a big parade and it is proposed to make this one of the big events of the week. All who take part in the parade will be admitted to the first entertainment free.

The management assures us that this is going to be the best that has ever been put on a circuit. Invite your friends to come and spend a week with you and enjoy this week.

Remember the dates and get ready for this big week of enjoyment.

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Remember the dates and get ready for this big week of enjoyment.

Remember the dates and get ready for this big week of enjoyment.

THE LOCATION OF CHAUTAUQUA.

We are requested by the executive committee of the local Chautauqua Association to state that the Chautauqua tent will be located on the grounds at the rear of the Episcopal church, the same place where it was located last year.

The public is cordially invited to attend the lawn party to be given at Oakdale schoolhouse on Saturday, June 26th.

The Oakdale baseball team will also play a game of baseball during the afternoon.

Remember the dates and get ready for this big week of enjoyment.

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Remember the dates and get ready for this big week of enjoyment.

Remember the dates and get ready for this big week of enjoyment.

Remember the dates and get ready for this big week of enjoyment.

SMALL ESTATES. The Trust Company welcomes the management of small estates. The same care, economy and experience is applied to their management as to large estates.

DECIDE YOURSELF. The Opportunity is Here, Backed By Burlington Testimony. Don't take our word for it. Don't depend on a stranger's statement.

WEEKLY WEATHER FORECAST. Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., for the Week Beginning Wednesday, June 23, 1935.

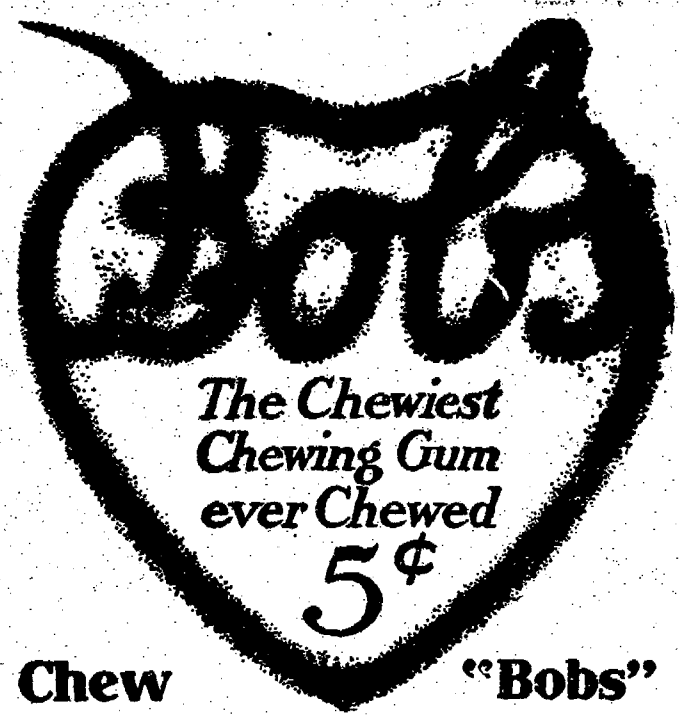
THE H. & F. SHOE. \$4.00. We are showing you here with one of our best styles in the celebrated HOWARD & FOSTER line of Men's fine shoes at \$4.00 worth \$5.00 today.



THE H. & F. SHOE \$4.00

We are showing you here with one of our best styles in the celebrated HOWARD & FOSTER line of Men's fine shoes at \$4.00 worth \$5.00 today.

FOSTER Shoe Co. Burlington, N. C.



Chew "Bobs"

5c. the packet or two "Bobs" for a cent at all the better stands and stores.

JUST bobbed into popularity—"Bobs," the new candy-coated chewing gum. Heart-shaped so that you know them anywhere. Fresh peppermint flavor that everyone likes so much. A luscious chew—chewy and new.

"Bobs" are what you want

(Continued from Page 8.)
 her arms, came out to defend her husband. One of the men struck the babe with his gun and killed it. Wright was tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. Evidence was introduced as to his borrowing a gun. His threats his escape after the shooting occurred at the time he was an escape from the Fannin county jail under indictment for felony.
 "I refused to interfere unless the judge or solicitor would recommend interference, which they declined to do. Finally, when he was on the gallows the solicitor general recommended a reprieve, which I granted, and finally on recommendation of the judge and solicitor general, as expressed in my order, I reluctantly commuted the sentence to the imprisonment. The doubt was suggested as to the identity of the criminal and as to the credibility of the testimony of prejudiced witnesses. The crime was as heinous as this one and more so.
 Three New Matters.
 In the Frank case three matters have developed since the trial which did not come before the jury, to-wit: the Carter notes, the testimony of Becker, indicating that the death notes were written in the basement and the testimony of Dr. Harris, that he was under the impression that the hair on the lathe was not that of Mary Phagan, and thus tending to show that the crime was not committed on the floor of Frank's office.
 "While made the subject of an extraordinary motion of a new trial, it is well known that it is almost a practical impossibility to have a verdict set aside by this procedure.
 "The evidence might not have changed the verdict but it might have caused the jury to render a verdict with the recommendation to mercy.
 "In any event, the performance of my duty under the constitution is a matter of my conscience. The responsibility rests where the power is reposed. Judge Roan, with that awful sense of responsibility, which probably came over him as he thought of that Judge before whom he would shortly appear, calls to me from another world to request that I do that which he should have done. I can endure misconception, abuse and condemnation, but I cannot stand the


constant companionship of an accusing conscience which would remind me in every thought that I, as governor of Georgia, failed to do what I thought to be right. There is a territory beyond A REASONABLE DOUBT, and absolute certainty; for which the law provides in allowing life imprisonment instead of execution. This case has been marked by doubt. The trial judge doubted. Two judges of the supreme court of Georgia doubted. Two judges of the supreme court of the United States doubted. One of the three prison commissioners doubted.
 "In my judgment, by granting a commutation in this case, I am sustaining the jury, the judges and the appellate tribunals, and at the same time am discharging that duty which is placed on me by the constitution of the state.
 "Acting, therefore, in according with what I believe to be my duty under the circumstances of this case, it is
 "ORDERED: That the sentence in the case of Leo M. Frank is commuted from the death penalty to imprisonment for life.
 "This 21st day of June, 1915.
 "JOHN M. SLATON, Governor."
 Governor Asks All to Read Statement on the Frank Case.
 "All I ask is that the people of Georgia read my statement and consider calmly the reasons that I have given for commuting Leo M. Frank's sentence to life imprisonment," said Governor John M. Slaton Monday.
 "Feeling as I do about this case I would be a murderer if I allowed that man to hang.
 "I would rather be ploughing in a field than to feel that man's blood on my hands," Governor Slaton was up practically the whole of Sunday night, answering telephone calls and following the route of Frank by telephone.
 The governor discussed with reporters some of the points, which led him to commute the sentence, when he was making public his formal statement. He showed a remarkable familiarity with the record, for one who has studied it so short a time, and when reporters remarked on the fact, he said:
 "I have learned that record almost

by heart—Mr. Dornay himself, I don't believe, is more familiar with the record than I am."
 The governor is positive in his statements, indicating that all doubt of the guilt of Conley, and the innocence of Frank has been removed from his mind by his careful study of the facts in the case.
 Both Hanged in Egypt.
 Newman, Ga., June 21.—Governor Slaton and Leo M. Frank were hanged in effigy here tonight. Later the images were cut down and set on fire and attached by ropes to automobiles, were dragged blazing through the streets.
 Frank Issues Statement; Thanks Governor Slaton.
 Milledgeville, Ga., June 21.—Expressing himself as grateful to Governor Slaton and to the thousands of friends who have remained loyal to him, Leo M. Frank, (Convict No. 965) today declared that he had felt intuitively certain that the governor would at least commute his sentence.
 The prisoner said that he felt somewhat upset after his experience of last night but that when he accustomed himself to the changed surroundings he found at the prison farm he might have something further to say.
 "But," he added, "I intend abiding the rules of the prison farm. I want also to reiterate my innocence, and to express a conviction that the day is not far distant when I will be exonerated."
 Frank in Convict Gabb Protests His Innocence.
 Milledgeville, Ga., June 21.—At the Georgia prison farm dressed in stripes denoting the lowest grade prisoner Leo M. Frank today again protested his innocence of the murder of Mary Phagan and expressed a conviction that the day is not far distant when he will be exonerated.
 Frank said that he had had no intimation of what was going to happen late last night when officers went to his cell to get him for the trip here. He left the cell six minutes after they called. He expressed gratitude toward Governor Slaton, but said he felt intuitively that he would at least have his sentence commuted.
 Frank will be known as "convict No. 965."
 MERCURY REACHES TO 91; HEAT OPPRESSES.
 Reason Day Seemed So Warm Was That There Was So Little Breeze, Weather Man Said.
 Although there was much complaint of the heat yesterday, the mercury was not up to 97 or 98 as some supposed, but only to 91 at the hottest. Of course, there is nothing particularly frigid about that figure, but it didn't seem exactly commensurate with the warmth of Raleigh yesterday.
 "The reason it seemed so warm," said the weather man, "was that there was so little breeze. The wind did not reach a velocity of over six miles an hour all day long and at one time in the afternoon there was almost no breeze stirring."
 If the butchery keeps up much longer it may be necessary for the nations at war to have an exchange of prisoners in order to have somebody to kill.
 University of North Carolina
 SUMMER 1915
 The Summer School for Teachers—June 15--July 30
 Able Faculty
 Complete Curriculum
 Moderate Rates
 Credit Courses
 Delightful Environment
 Rural Life Conference July 5-12
 High School Conference July 12-17
 The Summer Law School June 17-August 27
 Regular Session Opens September 14.
 Students who expect to enter for the first time should complete their arrangements as early as possible.

RURAL DELIVERY BY AUTOMOBILE.
 New System Mail Carrying To Be Inaugurated in Number of States.
 Washington, June 20.—Automobile rural mail delivery routes will be established, in many parts of the country beginning August 2. It was announced that orders had been signed by Postmaster General Burleson authorizing the purchasing of 105 mail cars. Of the routes selected to date for automobile mail delivery, 44 are in Oklahoma, 28 in Georgia, 19 in California, 8 in Texas, 3 in Florida, 2 in Pennsylvania and one in Louisiana. These aggregate 5,500 miles of post roads and are the first chosen for the inauguration of the new system.
 The number of families to be served by reach of the route selected vary from 130 to 470 and, according to the department's estimates, will average 300. This will be a material increase in number as compared with those now served by the slower moving vehicles and is expected by postal officials to result in a reduction of expense to the government as well as an advantage to the people.
 It works this way, according to the store-box strategist: If we prepare for war we will have it because we are prepared, and if we don't prepare, we will have so much money that other nations will attack us to force a division.
Professional Cards
 J. P. Spoon, D. V. S.
 W. A. Hornaday, D. V. M.
Spoon & Hornaday
 VETERINARIANS
 Office and Hospital, Office Phone 377
 415 Main St., Residence Phone 282
 C. A. Anderson, M. D.
 OFFICE HOURS:
 1 to 2 P. M. 7 to 8 P. M.
 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
 Leave Day Calls At
BRADLEY'S DRUG STORE
 John H. Vernon
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law
 BURLINGTON, N. C.
 Office Rooms 7 & 8, Second Floor of First National Bank Building
 Office Phone, 337-J.
 Resident Phone, 337-L.
 Dr. J. H. Brooks
 SURGEON DENTIST
 Foster Building
 BURLINGTON, N. C.
 Dr. Walter E. Walker
 SELLERS BUILDING
 (Up Stairs)
 HOURS: 8 to 10 A. M. 7 to 8 P. M.
 PHONES: Resi. 421-J. Off 80.
 I. C. MOSER
 Attorney At Law
 First National Bank Building
 BURLINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA
 Dr. G. Eugene Holt
 OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
 27-28 First National Bank Building
 Office Phone 305, Res. 362-J.
 Burlington, N. C.
 Dr. L. H. Allen
 OPTOMETRIST
 Fitting Glasses—A SPECIALTY
 Office over C. F. NEESE'S Store.
 Burlington, N. C.
 William I. Ward
 Attorney at Law,
 Practice in State and Federal Courts.
 Graham, N. C.

By Actual Count
 We find we have on hand and in stock:
 15 Pianos from \$75, \$175 to \$450.
 (Some used pianos at A Bargain)
 17 Organs from \$25, \$35 to \$85.
 and \$50 Sewing Machines \$10 to \$60.
 SURELY WE CAN PLEASE YOU!
 About 8,000 Families have been pleased by "ELLIS"—why not YOU?
Ellis Machine & Music Company
 BURLINGTON, N. C.
 We tune pianos, \$2.50 around Burlington and \$3.00 any where in the County.

CAKES and CANDIES
 Reduced In Price, All Twenty-Cent Cakes and Candy now
 10c - - - Ten Cents - - - 10c
 Fresh Roasted Peanuts, full line of Fancy Groceries. When you trade at this store you do not have to pay other people's debts. Nothing delivered, Nothing charged. Your patronage solicited.
Ralph's Place
 "THE LADIES' STORE."

MEALS ARE NEVER LATE
 WHEN you're behind with your work, with only a few minutes in which to get supper—then the handy NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove helps you to hurry.
 It lights at the touch of a match, and cooks rapidly like a gas stove. It regulates high or low, merely by raising or lowering the wick. It is easy to operate, easy to clean, easy to re-wick.
 Sold in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes by hardware, furniture and department stores everywhere.
 NEW PERFECTION OVENS bake better because a current of fresh hot air passes continually over and under the food—drying out the steam, and preventing sogginess. This is an exclusive NEW PERFECTION advantage.
 Use Aladdin Security Oil or Diamond White Oil to obtain the best results in oil Stoves, Heaters and Lamps.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVES
STANDARD OIL COMPANY
 Washington, D. C. (New Jersey) Charlotte, N. C.
 Norfolk, Va. (BALTIMORE) Charleston, W. Va.
 Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

POOR PR

CHURCH DIRECTORY

REFORMED CHURCH,
Corner Front and Anderson Streets.
Rev. D. C. Cox.
Sunday School every Sabbath at 9:45 A. M.
Preaching every First and Third Sabbath at 11:00 A. M., and 8:00 P. M.
Mid-Week Service every Wednesday, 8:00 P. M.
Everyone Welcome.

Parsonage Corner Front and Trol-
linar Streets.

WOCUTT MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
Adams Avenue and Hall Street.
Rev. James W. Ross, Pastor.
Preaching every Fourth Sunday at 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 A. M.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 8:00 P. M.
Ladies' Aid Society First Sunday Afternoon.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Church of The Holy Comforter.
The Rev. John Benners Gibble, Rector.
Services every Sunday, 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
Holy Communion: First Sunday, 11:00 A. M., Third Sunday, 7:30 A. M.
Holy and Saint's Days, 10:00 A. M.
Sunday School 9:30 A. M.
The public is cordially invited.
All Pews Free. Fine Vested Choir.

FRONT STREET M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.
Rev. D. H. Tuttle Pastor.
Preach to those who enter.
Blessings to those who go.
Preaching every Sunday, 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with offering for Church charities, First Sunday in each month.
Sunday School, every Sunday, 9:30 A. M.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 8:00 P. M.
Board of Stewards meet on Monday, 8:00 P. M., after Fourth Sunday of each month.
Woman's Missionary Society meet: 4:00 P. M., on Monday, after 1st and 3rd Sundays.
Parsonage, next door to Church, Front Street.
Pastor's Telephone, No. 168.
Ring—Talk—Hang Up—"Busy"

MACEDONIA LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Front Street.
Rev. T. S. Brown, Pastor.
Morning Service 11:00 A. M.
Vespers 8:00 P. M.
Services every Sunday except in morning of Third Sunday.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Prof. J. Robertson, Supt.
Teachers' Meeting Wednesday 8:00 P. M. (Pastor's Study).
Woman's Missionary Society, First Thursday, Monthly, 3:30 P. M.
Y. C. B. Society, Second Thursday, Monthly, 8:00 P. M.
Young People's Meeting, Second Sunday at 8 P. M.

WEBB AVENUE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.
Rev. E. C. Durham, Pastor.
Preaching every first Sunday at 11:00 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Second Sunday at 8:00 P. M.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10:00 A. M.
A. M. H. F. Moore, Superintendent.
Everybody Welcome.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
East Davis Street.
Rev. George L. Curry, Pastor.
Preaching Services every Sunday at 11:00 A. M., and 8:00 P. M.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 8:00 P. M.
Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies every Monday afternoon after First Sunday in each month.
Christian Endeavor Society meets at 7:00 Every Sunday Evening.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. M. A. Cable, Superintendent.
Good Bazaar and Philanthropy Classes.
You are invited to attend all these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. M. W. Buck, Pastor.
Sunday Worship, 11:00 A. M., and 8:00 P. M.
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. J. H. Vernon, Superintendent.
Praise and Prayer Services, Wednesday at 8:00 P. M.
Christian Culture Class, Saturday at 8:00 P. M.
Church Conferences, Wednesday before First Sunday of each month 7:30 P. M.
Observance of Lord's Supper, First Sunday in each month.
Woman's Union, First Monday of each Month, 8:30 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. Donald McIver, Pastor.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. B. R. Sellars, Superintendent.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 8:00 P. M.
The Public is cordially invited to all services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Corner Church and Davis Streets.
Rev. A. B. Kendall, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. John R. Foster, Superintendent.
Senior, Intermediate and Junior Endeavor Societies meet for worship every Sunday evening at 7:00 P. M.
Mid-Week Prayer and Social Service, every Wednesday at 8:00 P. M.
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society meets on Monday after the first Sunday in each month.
Mrs. Ada A. Teague, Pres.
Ladies' Aid Society meets on Monday after the second Sunday in each month, at 8:00 P. M. Mrs. W. R. Sellars, Pres.
A cordial invitation extended to all.
A Church Home for Visitors and for Strangers.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION
San Diego, Cal.
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL
San Francisco, Cal.
VARIABLE ROUTE TOURS
—and—
REDUCED ROUND-TRIP FARES
—via—
NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY
March 1 to November 30, 1915.
VERY LIBERAL STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES
The Best Route to the WEST and NORTHWEST.
First Class and Mixed Car Tickets
Home-seekers Fares to Many Points
PULLMAN SLEEPERS
—and—
DINING CARS.
All Information upon Application to
W. C. SAUNDERS,
General Passenger Agent.
M. F. BRAGG,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
ROANOKE, VA.

LETTER FROM N. Y.

Petticoats Turn From Their Straight and Narrow Way to Follow the Lead of Fulness.

HOOP SKIRTS A PRACTICAL FASHION.

No easy time will milady have with her lingerie this summer, for lingerie having forsaken its straight and narrow way shows no signs of slackening its mad rush toward fulness. It is useless to deceive yourself by thinking you can make your petticoats and slips of last season for this. The old tub-like undermuslins are out of the question with the voluminous skirt of the present mode. Far better bow to fashion and buy a hoop skirt.

If hoop skirt sounds far-fetched to you, it's only because you have not seen the dainty creation masquerading under the old name. They are useful and graceful, these skirts with the reel, and they are actually going to wear them with filmy frocks this summer. One store features several in white and pastel shades of crepe de Chine with a flexible wire inserted above a deep lace flounce. As the skirt measures only two yards where the wire is placed, it acts the same as a stiffly starched skirt, without the bulk and clumsiness. Another house, in the very heart of the shopping district, heretofore noted for its conservatism, shows a model of ribbon and net, conspicuously placed in the boudoir window. This in itself is not a petticoat, but merely a foundation coming to the knee, former of a shirred piece of net three inches wide, stiffened on either side and suspended from a waistband with half-inch ribbons.

Significant of the change in underwear fashions, lingerie petticoats measure from three to ten yards in width. Now, when you buy an under-skirt you do a patriotic act, for these cambric and muslin skirts consumed a large share of those famous bales



Taffeta Petticoat That Flares to the Limit of Fulness.

of cotton we heard so much of last fall. Some especially pretty cambric and muslin models are shown in three and five gores, trimmed with gailoons of embroidery and Valenciennes, filet or Herre lace. These threaten the vogue of crepe de Chine which comes to be almost a staple. The novelties of the season are skirts of mull combined with narrow net ruffles. An Empire design, made to wear with the new Empire dresses, is fashioned in this fabric and hangs straight from the bust. All in all, however, staples outnumber the novelties this season. The white washable sateen skirts offered with mid-plated flounces are splendid to wear with thin frocks. The texture is so close, that there isn't the slightest chance of the wearer's figure being silhouetted in the sun.

Drop skirts for cloth suits are, of course, more moderate in width, measuring from two to three and a half yards. Here, taffeta predominates, and as in the suit itself, blue is the leading color, although there are some white taffetas and Dolly Varden effects, which bid fair to be extremely popular during the summer. Ruch-

ings and pinned ruffles are the two modes of trimming. It is surprising how many designs can be accomplished with these. A taffeta skirt of the deep Rocky Mountain blue shows an odd effect in the ruching which is placed zig-zag fashion in the center of the flounces. Others have the ruchings in straight rows, and the pink ruffles are put on in the zig-zag manner or draped like garlands, on the lower skirt.

Many of the stores display these skirts with brassieres, the tighter the better, no doubt for contrast, or perchance because there is so much new in brassiere fashions. It is interesting to note that the front closings have completely replaced the old cross-in-the-back styles, which at best were ill-fitting, uncomfortable garments. Above the bust line, some of the new waists are elaborately embroidered and trimmed with lace. One expensive, hand-made model of linen has a yoke and short sleeve embroidered with a conventional rose design, and the edges buttonholed with tiny scallops. However, brassieres are not all fancy. Others have degenerated into mere strapless bust supporters. A rubber brassiere they offer for sale at \$6.00 is said to reduce the bust two inches. If this is true, there may be no doubt of its future popularity.

EIGHT DROWNED AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Seven Bathers and One Fisherman Lose Lives in Heavy Sea.

Most of The Dead Were Attempting to Rescue Others in Distress; Scores Were Rendered Unconscious; Four Philadelphians, in Addition to Those at Atlantic City Were Drowned.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 20.—Seven bathers, including prominent members of the Philadelphia Summer Colon, were drowned here today in a heavy sea.

Scores of others were dragged to the beach in an unconscious condition after life guards and other bathers had battled desperately to save their lives.

Fisherman Drowns.

One other man was drowned when six fishing smacks capsized simultaneously throwing a score of fishermen into the water.

Life guards say a storm caused an offset or gully between a sand bar a hundred yards out and the beach. The offset extended the entire length of the beach and with the development of the strong undercurrent the bathers were swept into water of unexpected depth. Many heroic rescues were made by members of the beach patrol and by volunteers and several persons gave up their lives in efforts to save others.

Arnold, Crowe, McCay and Matlock plunged into the surf to assist Walter Margerum, a guard, who had been knocked unconscious. All of the would-be rescuers were drowned while Margerum was brought a shore another guard.

John Lysle was talking with friends on the beach when he heard Miss Craemer's call for help. He immediately went to her assistance but was carried away by the tide.

Brigham was drowned while his brother-in-law, Dr. John Coulter, was trying to bring him ashore. The physician was saved by other bathers.

GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION WILL MEET.

The Annual Convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association will be held at the Hotel Langren, Asheville, N. C., July 14th, 15th and 16th.

Since the last convention one of the chief objects of the Association has been accomplished, i. e., the creation of a State Highway Commission by the General Assembly of 1915. At this Annual Convention the work of the State Commission will be discussed and plans developed for furthering the work and influence of the Commission.

The subject of "Maintenance of Roads" will be thoroughly discussed; also, "Organization of Road Forces." You are cordially invited to attend this convention, and also to appoint five special delegates. Please send

names to me as early as possible. This convention will be of special interest to county and road commissioners, road engineering superintendents, foremen and all who want to see good roads built and maintained in North Carolina.
All are invited to attend, whether appointed special delegates or not.
We want to make this the biggest road convention ever held in the State.
JOSEPH NYDE PRATT,
Secretary.
Chapel Hill, N. C., June 15, 1915.

FOUR PHILADELPHIANS DROWNED.
Philadelphia, June 20.—Besides the seven drownings reported from Atlantic City, four Philadelphians were drowned while bathing at various places today. Theodore George, 48 years old, lost his life in the surf at Wildwood; Herman Rozett was drowned in Montgomery county, and Max Rudnik, 24 years old, and Charles Helligman, 15, were drowned in the Delaware river.

DAINTY WEDDING GOWNS
—and—
Frocks for the Girl Graduates

SUGGEST THE ALL-IMPORTANT DAY

The New **McCall Patterns** Now on Sale

The June Magazine Has Many Suggestions for Summer Gowns

Get the Summer McCall Book of Fashions Today

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for all the bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Thedford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Thedford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents.

"Busy Again"

A Soliloquy in Two Paragraphs

"That's the third time this morning. I can't wait a moment longer on that fellow. Let me see—what is Smith's number?"

"If Jones won't provide sufficient telephone facilities for his customers, he can't blame me for dealing elsewhere. Operator, give me 437."

How do you know this very occurrence doesn't happen with your single telephone. Have an auxiliary line; the cost is trifling. Call the business Office today.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

:: BURLINGTON CHAUTAUQUA ::

June 30th to July 6th

Seven Big Days of Real Entertainment and Enjoyment.

Buy your Season Ticket Now. Only \$2.00. Tickets Transferable.

Look at the Program and see what a High Class Entertainment we will have.

Tell your Friends and have them spend the Week with you to Enjoy this Great Week.

Oratory, Music, Entertainment of the Highest Class.

One Solid Week of Entertainment, Enjoyment, Mirth, Fun and Instructions.

Send your Children to the Junior Chautauqua. The Little ones will enjoy it.

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW.

R. F. D. News

Cleaned By Our Rural Correspondents.

R. F. D. No. 8.

R. J. Matlock and family of Hookerton and Miss Kate Rice of Durham are visiting at R. A. Matlock's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allen of Pikeville are visiting at W. A. Lewis' home.

Rev. J. W. Holt and wife spent Sunday afternoon at J. B. Cantrell's.

Mrs. J. B. Foster and son, Jay, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Somers, Jay W. Tate and family of Burlington, W. J. Brooks of No. 2 and Mrs. Ann Ross were visitors at G. E. Faucette's Sunday.

Miss Margarette Isley spent a few days in Greensboro visiting relatives.

Rev. A. Frank Isley is on the sick list this week. Hope he will soon regain his usual health.

Several of our good friends of R. 8 remembered us with nice peaches and vegetables, since our last writing, for which we are grateful.

We hear of one of our R. 8 young ladies who started to Shiloh last Sunday and after she started she found a little dirt on her dress, so she went back home. We guess it was not a red dress.

We hear of a serious runaway at John Blanchard's last week. Walter Morton was cutting John's wheat and the bees swarmed and got most too close to Walter. The horses did not run but Walter surely did.

W. S. Coffey still continues very feeble.

Miss Jane Moore who makes her home at G. D. Simpson's is on the sick list. Hope she will soon recover.

W. N. Mebane, the clever sub. on Route 2, who represents the Mecklenburg Marble Works, was on Route 8 last week looking after his business. Anyone in need of tombstones or monuments will do well to consult "Billy."

Miss Marjorie Kernodle, of Route 8, is visiting her grandparents, J. W.

and Mrs. Somers. John Blanchard's child that was taken to the hospital some time ago is at home and on the way to recovery we are glad to say.

Our No. 8 boys played ball at Osage last Saturday but they are not "bragging" any. We expect they got beat—better luck next time.

SEVENTEEN HOURS OF GOOD BRIGHT DAYLIGHT, MONDAY.

Sun On Longest Day of Year Rises Promptly at 4:45 and Sets at 7:28.

Norfolk, June 21.—Those who "work from sun to sun" will have a job on Monday. The longest day in the year, with precisely 14 hours and 43 minutes from sunrise to sunset. The sun awakes at 4:45 o'clock according to the Almanac and retires at 7:28. Dawn and twilight consume about 2 hours of daylight between them, thus making a total of nearly seventeen hours that electric lights are unnecessary. So the housekeeper should worry.

Monday's temperature will be pretty much the same as yesterday's, which was comfortable.

The sun will now begin his journey South and will continue in that direction until December 21 which has the distinction of being the shortest day in the year and the one on which you will be reminded that there aren't but three mere shopping days till Christmas.

Burlington Chautauqua—seven big days—June 30 to July 6.

IGNORANCE WAS BLISS.

A raid had been made on a negro gambling house and a dozen inmates arrested. In police court the next morning each of the accused was heard in turn. The last in the row was a large sacred-looking negro. "Well," said the judge, "what do you know about this case?" "Who, me?" asked the negro. "Yes, you." "Well, I just tell yo." All I knows about dis case is dat I wasn't dar!" —The Green Bag.

FRANK SENTENCE CHANGED TO LIFE IN STATE PRISON.

Governor Slaton Declares He Could Not Have Blood on His Hands.

RATHER FOLLOW PLOW REMAINDER OF LIFE.

Declares in Statement That Spirit of Judge Roan Calls Back From Unknown to Save Prisoner From Death. Doubts Story of the Negro Conley and States Reasons for Doubt; Mob Spirit Threatens in Atlanta For Awhile; Governor Burned in Effigy at Marietta; Frank Begins His Sentence.

SOLDIERS GUARD GOVERNOR.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—At 11 o'clock tonight sixty men of Company C, Georgia National Guard, arrived at Gov. Slaton's home near the city and formed a cordon in front of the gate. The Governor proclaimed martial law for a distance of half a mile on each side of his home and instructed Capt. Cheron, command the soldiers, to order the crowd of about 700 men and boys in front of the estate to disperse.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—Leo M. Frank today began serving a life sentence at the Georgia prison farm for the murder of Mary Phagan, the 14-year-old employe of the pencil factory of which he was superintendent.

His hurried secret trip by train and automobile from the Atlanta jail to Milledgeville preceded by a few hours the issuance of a long statement by Governor Slaton giving his reason for commuting the death sentence, which was to have been executed tomorrow, to life imprisonment.

Frank was delivered at the State prison at 4:30 o'clock this morning and soon after extra editions of newspapers announced the fact here. Within a short time crowds began to gather downtown street corners and within three hours their demonstrations had resulted in calling out two-thirds of the police force and later an order closing all near beer saloons and clubs where liquor could be obtained. At about noon a crowd conservatively

estimated at 2,500 gathered on the capitol grounds and listened to several speakers. The most of this crowd later took charge of the hall of the House of Representatives, where several speakers said they doubted Frank had been removed from Atlanta. A committee of five was selected to visit the jail. They reported that Frank was not there. Then Sheriff Mangum, who with deputies, took the prisoner to Milledgeville, gave the crowd his word he had delivered him there and explained his trip in detail. The crowd, which packed the floor and galleries, then marched to "Five Points" in the center of the business section and later went to City Hall.

Police Act Sternly.

As this had been the scene of a demonstration early in the day, the police took stern measures. Within a few minutes the list of arrests had been increased to ten, all charged with failure to "move on."

Mounted officers rode in circles in the crowd separating it into small detachments. Apparently disheartened by such methods, the demonstrators gradually dispersed. Early tonight the crowds on the streets appeared quiet.

Governor Hanged in Effigy.

At Marietta, twenty miles from here, the former home of Mary Phagan, Governor Slaton was hanged in effigy. An inscription on the dummy read: "John Slaton, Georgia's traitor Governor."

The Governor went full into details of why he commuted the sentence his 16,000-word statement not being completed until about noon. He said his decision "may mean that I must live in obscurity the rest of my days, but I would rather be plowing in a field than to feel for the rest of my life that I had that man's blood on my hands."

"All that I ask is that the people of Georgia read my statement of the reasons why I commuted Leo M. Frank's death sentence to life imprisonment, before they pass judgment."

"Feeling as I do about this case I would be a murderer if I allowed this man to hang."

NO AVAILABLE FUNDS FOR INCREASED PAY.

Increase in Salary of Clerks and Carriers May not be Paid This Year.

Washington, June 20.—There is sadness and disappointment in every town in the United States where the population is large enough to afford a presidential postmaster and rural carriers. Congress before adjourning failed to provide sufficient funds to take care of the increase in salary to clerks and carriers which becomes due July 1. Thousands upon thousands of these clerks and carriers have taken great pains to make a record during the last year in order that they might get this deserved increase will be disappointed. Several thousand of them live in North Carolina. Every state in the Union, however, is affected.

The postal appropriation bill was passed by both houses but because of some differences the conferees failed to agree and the bill did not become a law before the last Congress adjourned. Therefore there is no appropriation to pay the extra compensation.

The postoffice department today urged Comptroller of the Treasury Dowdy to rule on the subject. They entertain a faint hope that the comptroller, who is the court of last resort in matters of this character, will find some way whereby the employes may receive their just increase. They admit, however, that there seems no way out of the tangle.

It is now certain that only one clerk in the internal revenue service in North Carolina will be dismissed at present. This man will be fired by Collector Watts, the collector has been given authority to use his own discretion as to whom the unfortunate individual shall be.

Before many months the treasury will drop other employes now carried by Collector Bailey and Watts. After the conference here last week in which North Carolina was pictured as the one state where illicit distilling, tax dodging and other vile things were being practiced upon her federal gov-

ernment, a way was found to carry the proposed deposed deputies temporarily. They will be taken care of after July 1st, on the "emergency" roll.

When that fund begins to run low they will have to be dropped. Political pull and other alleged influence in behalf of politics will avail nothing, it is said.

Burlington Chautauqua—seven big days—June 30 to July 6.

SIX OTHERS DROWNED.

Lives Lost in Nearby New York Waters.

New York, June 20.—Six persons were drowned in nearby waters today, four being victims of boating accidents. Five foreigners were in a row boat that capsized on the Saugwary river near Red Bank, N. J., and three of them sank. An unidentified fisherman fell from his boat in Saddy Hook Bay and was drowned. James R. Bruner, a New York bank clerk, was drowned at Edgemore, L. I. Ruth Colley, a small child, was drowned at Ogdensburg, N. J.

Burlington Chautauqua—seven big days—June 30 to July 6.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following letters remain in the postoffice at Burlington, N. C., unclaimed by the person to whom addressed June 20, 1915:

- Miss Lela Brown.
- Miss Beatrice East.
- Miss Mollie Jenkins.
- Miss Lula Moore.
- Mrs. H. S. May.
- Mr. Harry Barker.
- Mr. P. G. Lea.
- Mr. John W. Lee (8)
- Mr. Lee Roy William.

Persons calling for any of these letters will please say "Advertised" and give date of advertised list.

O. F. CROWSON, Postmaster.

Burlington Chautauqua—seven big days—June 30 to July 6.

POOR PR