

County Sunday School Association

REPORT OF OFFICER'S PERSONAL SERVICE RECORD

MADE TO THE
ANNUAL COUNTY CONVENTION

At _____, _____ 192_____

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

1. This report covers the work done between the last County Convention and this Convention.
2. This report is important. Be sure to go to the County Convention and make it in person. If prevented from going, don't fail to send your report to the County President.
3. Let every County and District Officer fill out the blanks in "A" below, and then those that apply particularly to his work.
4. If you have not yet done a great deal, suppose you get busy now and have a good report at the County Convention.

ITEMS OF RECORD

"A"—FOR ALL COUNTY AND DISTRICT OFFICERS

1. Letters written - - - - -
2. Sunday Schools visited - - - - -
3. Conventions or Conferences attended - - - - -
4. Talks made - - - - -
5. Leaflets distributed - - - - -
6. Miles traveled - - - - -
7. _____

"B"—FOR COUNTY PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

1. No. of Schools in County - - - - -
2. No. of District Conventions held - - - - -
3. Total attendance at these Conventions - - - - -
4. Total No. of Schools represented or visited - - - - -
5. Total No. of Schools making report - - - - -

"C"—FOR DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS

1. Special results accomplished.....
-
-
-
-
-
-

"D"—FOR DISTRICT OFFICERS.

1. Name or No. of District - - - - -
2. How many District Conventions held during the year - - - - -
3. Total attendance at all these Conventions - - - - -
4. How many Sunday Schools in District - - - - -
5. How many Sunday Schools represented at District Convention - - - - -
6. How many Sunday Schools have made written statistical reports - - - - -
7. How many Sunday Schools have contributed to State and County Work - - - - -
8. How many Banner School Charts have you put up - - - - -
9. How many Banner Schools in your District - - - - -
10. What Standard are you working for - - - - -

Submitted by
Name.....

Position in County
or District Association.....

Remarks:

Issued by the

GEORGIA SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

R. D. WEBB, General Superintendent.

GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN

THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

22 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

**WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
THAT MR. MANSFIELD FERRY, UNTIL RECENTLY
GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE ALIEN PROPERTY
CUSTODIAN, HAS THIS DAY BECOME A MEMBER OF
THIS FIRM. HEREAFTER THE NAME OF THE FIRM
WILL BE AS HERETO SUBSCRIBED.**

GELLER, ROLSTON & BLANC

JANUARY 1ST 1920

THE LAW FIRM OF WRIGHT, JONES & WRIGHT

HAVING BEEN BY MUTUAL CONSENT DISSOLVED

T. A. WRIGHT, WILL D. WRIGHT AND IRVIN S. SAXTON

ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF THE FIRM OF

WRIGHT, WRIGHT & SAXTON

FOR THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW

AT 221-225 MECHANICS BANK & TRUST BUILDING

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

JANUARY 1, 1920

TALLULAH FALLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Property, Pride and Responsibility
OF THE

GEORGIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS



Tallulah Falls Industrial School

By Mrs. Hugh Willett, Director

It has been truthfully said that the mountaineers in the past had little to look back upon with pride, and nothing in the future to look forward to with hope. Isolation, Ignorance, Poverty, Corn-whiskey, and Impossible Living Conditions have all retarded the development of the people who have in their veins the purest Anglo-Saxon blood found in this great country.

The school was built at Tallulah Falls, because of the great need was presented to the Federation by the State President, Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, who had a summer cottage there, and was the founder and first director. Picture a small community in the Blue Ridge mountains of North Georgia, where twelve years ago, within a radius of ten miles, there was not a school worthy of the name, nor a church, save a small memorial chapel opened only on the fifth Sunday's by a visiting clergyman; a village without organization or form of government, without a leader, and without the get-together spirit necessary for the betterment of conditions. The story of the school's development and struggles against heavy odds is dramatic, and full of human interest, but it is of the work, and the ever-present needs to which I shall call your attention.

School Property

We own ten acres of land and have two good buildings—the school building and the "model cottage", in which the twenty-four scholarship pupils and teachers live.

Our school is chartered and is managed by a board of trustees, representing the Federation. The present year closed with 85 pupils, ages ranging from 6 to 26 years.

Industrial work is made a part of the regular school curriculum. The boys are taught carpentry, simple cabinet making, wood carving, cement and concrete construction, shoe repairing, etc. They build the fences and out-buildings and make all improvements and repairs. The rocks which are a menace to the garden and orchards are used to make attractive walls and terraces.

The girls are instructed in cooking, canning, sewing, millinery, laundry and house-work, with practical demonstration and actual service in these. Spinning, weaving, (we own four looms), basketry, knitting are all taught; all pupils are given practical work in agriculture, gardening, fruit culture, planting and care of shrubs and flowers, in beautifying the grounds.

Scholarship Pupils

The work of the "Model Cottage" is done by the scholarship pupils, under the supervision of the teachers, and is undoubtedly the most constructive and far-reaching done by the school.

It is most unfortunate that the number of pupils is limited to twenty-four, because of lack of dormitory space. These pupils come from the remote parts of the

mountains and do not live within reach of schools. Their parents are unable to pay their expenses. \$100.00, therefore, must be secured per annum for each pupil from interested friends. Many memorial scholarships are given.

School Facing Crisis

The school is at present facing a crisis. We are crowded to the wall in both buildings, and the work is being seriously handicapped. Our greatest need is a school administration building, which will contain all class rooms including well equipped rooms for domestic science and hand-craft departments; auditorium, library and work shop. Estimated cost of buildings and necessary land is about \$50,000. We are seriously and earnestly hoping that some one will build these as memorials to loved ones whose names they will bear. When we get the new buildings the old school will be converted into a dormitory and the present congestion will be relieved.

Constructive Work

Through the mountain mission school a wonderful opportunity is given each of us to help transform the lives of these unfortunate children into useful, constructive citizens. Those of us who know the repression of their lives and the lurking tragedy that enshrouds them are impelled not only to give and to work ourselves, but to induce others to give and to work. Four or five years of our school works wonders in their development—physically, mentally and spiritually. Stolid faces, dulled and hardened by poverty and oftentimes neglect, are awakened, and the miracle is wrought by intelligent care, and the opening up of a new world to them.

They become normal, happy children; responsive, attentive and work willingly. One of our scholarship boys said, "I do not mind working here because I get enough to eat."

Latent Talents

There is much talent found and being developed among our pupils. One of our old girls is now our teacher of Hand Crafts. Two summers, she was given by her teachers, and without cost, the very best training to be found in New York. Another former pupil who is attending one of the state normal schools, has been for two years president of her class. Both of these girls came from dilapidated, God-forsaken homes. They were given the opportunity and made good. Other pupils are making equally fine records. Many are teaching and some attending colleges. I only wish it were possible to give some of the stories of their lives, that I know would grip your hearts. Space, however, forbids.

But friends, there is now hope for the future of these people, hope which lifts up and brings independence and understanding, love and joy into their lives. The mountain schools are the messengers of hope; they are

ringing out the old order and ringing in the new day of blessed opportunity.

Ways to Help

Help by sending contribution for the new Administration School Building and additional land. Give an annual scholarship of \$100.

Send a monthly, or annual check of any amount to the maintenance fund. Give to the \$30,000 Endowment Fund, \$12,000 of which has already been collected.

For information connected with the school, address—

Mrs. Hugh Willet, Director,
1185 Peachtree street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Honorary Trustees

*Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, Athens; Mrs. Hugh Willet, Atlanta; Mrs. Frank Lipscomb, Athens; Mrs. John K. Otley, Atlanta; Mrs. H. H. Tift, Tifton; Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, Macon; Mrs. Rutherford Lipscomb, Atlanta; Mrs. Geo. Forrester, Atlanta; Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Atlanta; Mrs.

H. C. White*, Athens; Miss Sara E. White*, Tallulah Falls; Mrs. E. R. Hodgson, Athens; Mrs. S. E. C. Morgan, Savannah; Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, Madison; Mrs. Chas. J. Haden, Atlanta; Mrs. A. O. Granger, Atlanta; Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, Rome; Miss Sara Moss, Athens; Mrs. W. D. Price-Smith, Atlanta; Mrs. Robt. T. Daniell, Atlanta; Mrs. E. E. McCray, Kendallville, Ind.; Mrs. Price Gilbert, Atlanta; Mrs. T. T. Stevens, Atlanta; Mrs. John Heard Hunter, Savannah; Mrs. Bolling Jones, Atlanta; Mrs. Inez Jones, Waynesboro; Mrs. McGregor Adams, Highland Park, Ill.; Mrs. James E. Hays, Montezuma; Mrs. T. C. Jeffords, Sylvester.

*Deceased.

Active Trustees

The Twelve District Presidents

Principal of School

Miss Nannie Davis, Lychburg, Va., (10 years, Principal of Practice School, William and Mary College, Va.)

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TO THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

FACTS OF VITAL IMPORT.

The American Federation of Labor's official records show that during its fiscal years 1913-1920, inclusive, it expended for promoting and conducting strikes the aggregate sum of \$22,873,756.20, and, added to this, its annual report covering the year ending about June 1, this year, shows that it expended \$8,462,174 for the same purpose, **THE GRAND TOTAL REACHING THE ENORMOUS SUM OF \$31,335,930.20.**

Note that **THIS FEDERATION SPENT DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR, TO CONDUCT ITS STRIKES WITH THEIR ANARCHIC ACCOMPANIMENTS, MORE MONEY THAN THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES OF BOTH THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES SPENT IN 1920 TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT TO CONDUCT CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.**

Furthermore, in each of its annual reports is this statement:

"Many of the local Unions provide death, sick and out of work benefits for their members in addition to the benefits paid by the international unions . . . therefore, **THE TOTALS REPRESENT BUT A SMALL PROPORTION OF THE AGGREGATE SUM PAID BY TRADE UNIONS in the way of benefits.**"

"The totals represent but a small proportion of the aggregate sum paid by trade unions," etc. Manifestly, this is correct, for the annual report for 1920, for example, shows the Typographical Union giving forth, as its "cost of strikes," \$496.50, but a footnote, evidently intended to credit the union with true loyalty, says: "Expenses, offensive and defensive purposes, \$91,087.30. This "offensive" work seems to have borne fruits, for, in another footnote referring to this same union, it says: "Total (wage) gains for year ending May 31, 1919, aggregate \$10,728,153.00." And, by the way, the Hodcarrier union's report made in 1919 says: "Gains aggregate \$8,406,785 for year." Therefore, as all of this federation's unions move together and help each other for the

"uplift" of wages, etc., need we wonder that they have been able to report \$31,335,930.20 as "a small proportion of the aggregate sum" they have spent in suspending public business, in insulting and assaulting women and terrorizing children in their homes, in dynamiting at night the homes of whomsoever they chose, bruising, maiming or killing indiscriminately men, women and children while they slept, in brutally beating, stabbing, stoning, shooting or otherwise wounding **OR MURDERING** non-union workers or others, regardless of age or sex, who happened in their way, and in manifold ways openly conducting their process of anarchy within the domain of this "government of law?" And, while it is an absolutely undeniable fact, as shown in the letter herewith, that those are law-abiding people's homes they are invading, and law-abiding persons they are assaulting **AND MURDERING**, and law-abiding people's properties they are destroying, our State and national officers, **EXCEPT OUR JUDGES**, seem to have been accepting as truth at par value the transparently mendacious assertions by the leaders of these self-made criminals that they are doing these destructive deeds against orderly citizens and the laws to establish "human rights."

Gentlemen, in behalf of all our law-abiding people, let me ask that you enact laws to apply, with adequate penalties, to the labor union organizations, as such, the following mandate of the Constitution:

"Nor shall any person . . . be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

In the meantime is it not a travesty on government that this federation is allowed to do openly, without being held responsible therefor, **ACTS WHICH THE CONSTITUTION FORBIDS STATES TO DO**, and that it is left free to extort from the public and expend without check unlimited funds in acts of violence, often ending in the deaths of peaceable, industrious law-abiding people?

JOSEPH M. BROWN,

Governor of Georgia, 1909-1913.

Marietta, Ga., June 14, 1921.

WE ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF A PARTNERSHIP

FOR THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW

UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

ROSE, BROWN, TWYMAN AND SCOTT

OFFICES EIGHTH FLOOR RALSTON BUILDING

MIAMI, FLORIDA

APRIL 1, 1921

A. J. ROSE
ARMSTEAD BROWN
LEWIS TWYMAN
PAUL R. SCOTT

A Child is born, a Child is born,
Who is the Virgin's Son ;
And for the waiting world forlorn
Redemption has begun.
He comes in love, with human form,
Born of a Virgin mild,
Untouched by sin, all pure within,
A holy, happy Child.

A Child is born, a Child is born,
A Child, who is the King —
Upon this blessed Christmas morn
Loud Halleluiahs ring —
He comes at last from David's line
But wears no royal crown ;
Content to wait for kingly state,
To mortals He comes down.

A Child is born, a Child is born,
A Child who is the Lord.
Yea, even those who weep and mourn
May sing with one accord —
He comes to cheer, He comes to help,
He comes mankind to save,
His life to give that all may live,
He comes to triumph o'er the grave.

Katrina Trask

Large Robert Faddy

Allena Fadden

Y
Fadden

December, 1922.

F. J. RAY, Contestant, *versus* F. E. WIMBERLY, Respondent

Contest of the Primary Election for the Office of Representative of Twiggs County, Georgia

Attorneys for Contestant:

R. G. Plunkett
J. B. Shannon

Attorneys for Respondent:

R. A. Harrison
H. F. Griffin, Jr.
J. B. Jackson

Jurisdiction of this contest was originally exclusively within the Executive Committee of Twiggs County. By consent of all parties same was referred to the State Executive Committee on September 22nd, 1922, for instructions and an order was passed by the State Executive Committee, which is a part of the record in this case.

Following said order, the matter again came to the State Executive Committee by consent of the parties interested. The hearing was fixed for October 27th, 1922, at the Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Georgia, and was heard on said date in the Gold Room, before five of the sub-committee of seven, which was agreed to by contestant and respondent.

As disclosed by the evidence, the consolidation of a portion of the returns on the 14th of September, by a majority of the Twiggs County Executive Committee, if legal at the time, was obviated by the order of the Executive Committee of September 22nd.

It was further disclosed by the evidence that a majority of the Twiggs County Committee, while notified, pursuant to the order of the State Executive Committee to meet on September 25th to consolidate and certify the returns of all of the Districts of Twiggs County, they failed and refused so to do.

It is further disclosed that a minority did meet and undertook to consolidate as provided by said order, but they used the returns in making the consolidation, which had been illegally carried away from the Court House and illegally withheld therefrom for twelve days.

This Committee, therefore, concludes that each of the Consolidations as made out and certified was illegal and irregular.

We find that on account of such irregularity, due entirely to the fault of the members of the Twiggs County Executive Committee, that it is impossible to determine which of the candidates received a majority of the votes, except to consider the returns, which were illegally withdrawn and withheld by a minority of the Committee. To consider the returns after being so withdrawn and withheld would, in the opinion of the Committee, be an endorsement of the admitted illegal acts in carrying away and withholding the Ballot Boxes and Returns for a period of twelve days, which this Committee disapproves and condemns as illegal and unfair and if continuously indulged in would destroy not only the purity of the Ballot but encourage unfair methods in all Elections.

It is therefore ordered, assuming that this Committee now has full jurisdiction of this contest, that another Primary be and the same is called for Twiggs County on Thursday, November 2nd, 1922, for the selection of a Candidate for the House of Representatives.

It is further ordered that the managers of the Election, after the close and counting of the votes in all of the Precincts, other than the County Site Precinct, shall bring in the Ballot Boxes with the Returns Thursday afternoon, November 2nd, and deliver to the Clerk of Twiggs Superior Court.

It is further ordered that at twelve o'clock noon, Friday, November 3rd, the Democratic Committee of Twiggs County assemble at the Court House and receive the Returns from the Clerk and consolidate the same. It is ordered that the majority of the Committee present shall declare the results and the Candidate receiving the highest number of votes in said Primary shall be the Nominee, and his name placed on the Ballot for the General Election of November 7th.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. DYKES, Chairman,
O. A. NIX,
M. S. BELL,
W. E. WOOD,
D. H. REDFERN.

JOSEPH H. JONES

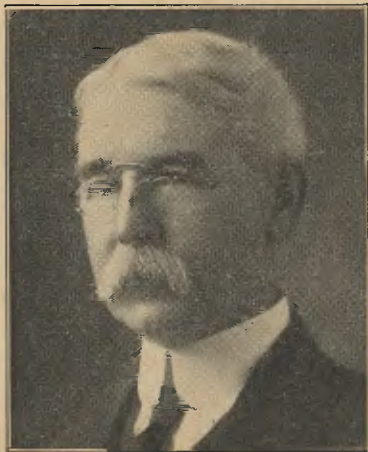
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

CANDIDATE FOR STATE ATTORNEY
SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

JUNE 6, 1922

I stand for FULL ENFORCEMENT OF
THE LAW.





"THE WORLD MUST BE MADE SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY.
ITS PEACE MUST BE PLANTED UPON THE TESTED
FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL LIBERTY."

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE
WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT

Mrs Frank Lipscomb

IS A FOUNDER OF THE WOODROW WILSON
AWARD CREATED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIP-
TION IN THE YEAR 1922 IN RECOGNITION OF
THE NATIONAL AND THE INTERNATIONAL
SERVICES OF WOODROW WILSON, TWICE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

OUR NORMAL SCHOOL

“Vaterlandsliebe”

(Words by Miss Nobie T. Beall)

Alumni-æ Banquet

May 27th, 1922

O halls, where Inspiration
Has thrilled us with her song
Of deathless consecration,
Of purpose grand and strong,
O walks where thoughts of beauty
Have blossomed on our soul;
O realm, O realm, whose law is love and duty,
We sing to thee, our Normal School!

To be their children loyal
To glory in thy name,
To bear thy message royal,
Shall be our pride and fame;
And following hosts shall prove thee,
As on thy rich years roll,
The gate to nobler life for all who love thee
And heed thy voice, O Normal School!

Whatever toil or sorrow
Fate to our lot shall bear,
Yet still may memory borrow
From joys we gathered here;
The friends and comrades cherished,
High dreams that stirred our soul,—
Oh, never till each link of life has perished,
Can we forget our Normal School!

State Normal School

Athens, Georgia

Baccalaureate Address



Pound Auditorium

Wednesday, May Thirty-First
Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-two
Twelve O'Clock

Programme

Duo ----- Chaminade
Zelma Hamilton—Freida Durst

PRAYER

Japanese Lullaby ----- Ross Schoenfeld
Glee Club

Address ----- Gov. Thos. W. Hardwick

Scherzo ----- Moszkowski
Estelle Eaves

BENEDICTION

Who Hit William Patterson?

Who started the trouble. People of Twiggs County, I feel like it is time for me to speak. There is no reason to misunderstand or to cloud the issue. Perhaps out of the mass of conflicting statements made by the opposition by word of mouth and by circular it is not quite easy for some to get a clear idea or understanding of the present political situation.

I went into the nomination of September 13th fair and square. In fact, my life up to date attests the truth that I want only the fair and square thing.

It is well to examine into the facts very carefully. The law is quite clear that a tax defaulter is not entitled to vote. This is a simple fact so clear that every one understands it. Notwithstanding this very clear fact, it is true that a large number of non-tax payers with executions outstanding against them were placed on the registration lists at the last moment, at the eleventh hour, by parties and influences well known to every man in Twiggs County. Mind you, these parties owing taxes had been summoned to appear before the Board of Registrars. How do you feel, my friend, you who had paid your taxes in order that you might vote? These persons who were not legal voters voted, and it is pretty well believed that most of them voted for my opponent. The only excuse offered in rebuttal seems to be that a number of the good women of Twiggs County voted for me illegally, but if illegal they too would have gone out on a contest.

Now, when the Democratic Executive Committee of Twiggs County assembled a division arose. First the opposition wanted to throw out a number of the good women voters. A majority of the committee objected as they had a right to do. At this point a deadlock ensued because the supposed chairman refused to act. It developed later that he was neither chairman or committeeman. The story is old. The three gentlemen who retired carrying illegally boxes away from the Court House started some serious trouble. It became out of the question to legally consider the boxes so withdrawn or to recognize them or to consolidate the votes in said boxes. Nothing was left to do but to consolidate what boxes legally remained. The consolidation was properly made by a majority of the committeemen, seven out of ten who were at first present. The returns were properly certified to the proper authorities. And just here a word as to the personnel of the committee of ten, of the seven who remained at their post of duty, there were, as I remember, three actual committeemen and four proper proxies; of the three who retired, one only, was a real committeeman. It developed that the so-called chairman was not a committeeman or chairman. Further, it is charged in Mr. Wimberly's circular that there were office holders on the Committee. Will he name said public office holders? However, that is immaterial. After the consolidation by the committee, the returns were properly certified as mentioned before. The minority committee certified returns purporting to be correct. Here a confusion arose in the minds of the State Executive Committee. It was to set those people right and to clear up the situation that I made the appeals mentioned by my worthy opponent, and not to contest with him. No contest was necessary.

Again granted that Mr. Wimberly had had a majority over me, as reported, of about eight votes, it is a pretty well established fact that there was a sufficient number of the illegal vote to give me a safe majority on a proper contest. Had the boxes remained and had the consolidation proceeded and had the returns shown Mr. Wimberly in by a few votes, I would have filed a contest immediately in order that simple justice might have been done by me and the people of Twiggs County. The result would not have been doubtful. I firmly believe this, and a great many more honest citizens believe the same thing. The opposition knows this only too well.

There is, good people, no attempt to mislead you or to defeat your wishes, I want only fairness and justice. I am a life-long democrat, and will so remain. I ran in a white democratic primary as ordered by the State Democratic Executive Committee and by the County Committee, on Nov. 2, and won. This was to clear up the hopeless confusion. My worthy opponent refused. I shall always abide by democratic principles. I shall not bolt or defy the Democratic party or the State Democratic Executive Committee. Further, if I should lose, I shall be loyal to my county and her interest as in the past. And I shall continue to work for her interest. It is now squarely up to the fair minded white men and women to decide this question, and I implicitly rely upon you to decide same.

I thank you cordially.

F. J. RAY.

Facts In The Calhoun County Muddle

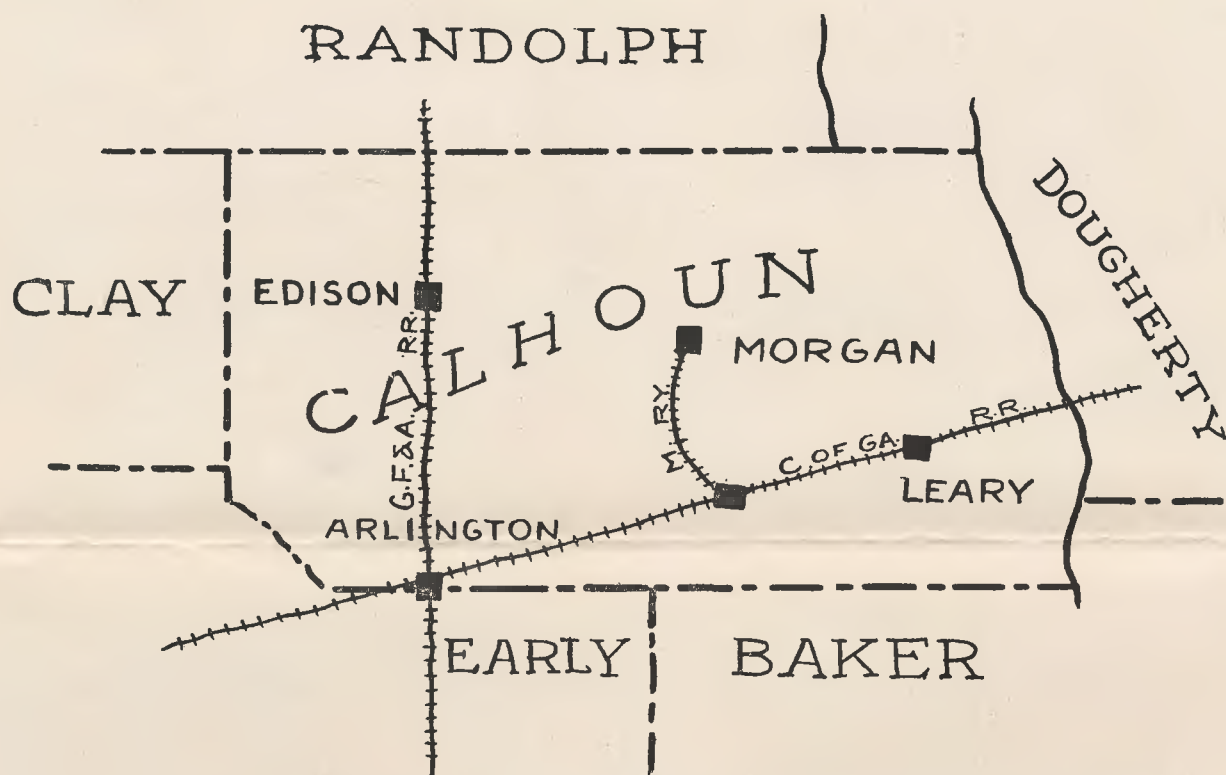
In December 1891 the Court House in Morgan was burned, Arlington called for removal of county site, and was badly beaten at the polls, the night before June adjourned term of the Superior Court 1920 the court house was burned again, Edison called for an election, the election was decided illegal by the Supreme Court, upon that ruling Arlington calls for an election, which was carried by a system of the most nefarious practices ever known in a campaign. The managers sealed up the lists of voters in the boxes with the returns, Morgan could not contest for lack of those list; Mr. Cowart passed a bill for removal in the House of Representatives by a vote of one hundred and sixty-eight, forty did not vote; see House Journal page 276. Morgan had to rely on the good sense of the Senate which killed the bill when it came before it for consideration; see Senate Journal page 842. Now Mr. Fortson proposed to introduce the same measure. The Constitution says ("The General assembly NEXT convening, after said election MAY provide for the removal of said County site by appropriate legislation") See code section 488. There is no reason for the removal.

Morgan is the exact center of the County, with as good or better facilities than Arlington, which lies in the Southwest corner of the County and partly in Early County. Morgan has a railroad to Williamsburg connecting with the Central of Georgia and does all of the hauling necessary for the people; it has a flowing well on the public square, besides two others in town owned by private parties; four churches, two white and two colored, several brick stores, two Cafes, hotel, bank, Masonic hall, ginnery and large lumber plants; a large brick school building in which the Courts are allowed to hold their sessions. The old Vaults of the Ordinary and Clerk are fire proof, and the offices built around them makes it nearly as convenient as the old Court house. A good brick jail lined with steel cells and the large convict stockade.

It would have been better for the Court house to have been placed in Edison, while it is in a distance of 5 miles from other County lines and a much better town than Arlington situated on the Early County line. We ask the legislators to not let Courtesy override their obligations to the people at large.

Respectfully,

MORGAN CITIZENS.



**REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD NOT VOTE TO
MOVE THE COUNTY SITE OF CALHOUN
COUNTY FROM MORGAN TO
ARLINGTON-**

(1)

Because Morgan is in the center of the county and about half of the resident section of Arlington is in Early County. See map for its location.

(2)

When the election, referred to in Mr. Fortson's bill, was called in February, 1922, to move the county site, the Arlington citizens promised the voters of the county to pay over to the Commissioners of the county \$26,000.00 to be used in the construction of a courthouse if they would vote for removal, thus relieving them of taxation for that purpose, WHICH PROMISE THEY HAVE REFUSED TO KEEP. We now invite your attention to the LARGE petitions of these same voters that you refuse to pass this bill for this reason. OUR COMMITTEE will be pleased to show you these petitions.

(3)

Code Section No. 488 says, when two-thirds of the voters of a county have voted to move a county site: "The General Assembly NEXT convening AFTER SAID election may provide for the removal of said county-site by appropriate legislation."

Now the election referred to in Mr. Fortson's bill was held on February 9th, 1922, and the General Assembly next convening after that election killed the bill which was introduced to move the county-site. See Senate Journal, page No. 423 and 719 to 722.

The Code provides that elections to move county sites can only be held every five years.

Read the Constitution and Laws bearing on this question and we are sure you will be convinced that it is not lawful to offer a bill to move the county site of Calhoun County at this time.

()

Moving the county site to Arlington would make it absolutely necessary to change and rebuild 40 to 50 miles of the State Highway, abandon a bridge which cost the State more than \$50,000.00 and would leave only about three miles of the State Highway in Calhoun County if the most direct route is followed, which the law says must be done. It would also necessitate the building of another bridge at a cost of at least \$100,000.00.

We refer you to the State Highway Department for a confirmation of these statements.

We trust you will look carefully into this matter, and vote against the bill, for it means much to all the people living in the Eastern and Northern sections of our county to keep the county site at Morgan.

Respectfully submitted,

Morgan Citizens Committee

One Reason Why Camden County's Court House Should Not Be Moved

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

On August 24, 1922, a special election was held in Camden County, at which election the question of the removal of the county seat was submitted to the people. The consolidated returns of said election were filed, as the law requires, and within the time required, in this office.

On the face of the returns there were cast at said election, for removal of the county site to Woodbine, 535 votes, and against removal, 234 votes, making a total of 769 votes.

A contest was filed, in terms of the law, evidence was presented by contestants and contestees, and the court hearing the same in due and proper time, filed the entire records in this office. These records are now before me, and it is my duty, under the law, to examine the same and certify the number of legal votes properly and legally cast at said election for removal, and to what place, and the number of legal votes properly and legally cast against removal.

In the evidence submitted to the court, and in the position taken by the contestants, the legality of the entire registration list in Camden County was attacked. That is to say, the list furnished by the tax collector to the registrars, and the final corrected list furnished by the registrars to the Ordinary on and before June 1st.

As it is not necessary, in the present case, to pass upon the legality of the regular registration list, I do not pass upon the same, nor invite attention to the same. Contestants take the position that this list furnished for the guidance of election managers at the general election, which was held in November 1922, was in many points, and for many reasons, illegal.

As I say, I pass that over, first, because it is unnecessary to decide it, and second, because if it were necessary, and contestants should be sustained, it might raise the question of the validity of the election of all county officers and state officers elected in November 1922. Contestants and contestees challenged the legality of numerous individual votes, but to work this question out to a finality, and to determine exactly which votes cast for removal to Woodbine were illegal on the grounds stated by the contestants, and just what votes cast against removal would be found illegal as contended by contestees, would involve a large amount of labor and would not change the result.

Contestants set out that, at the election on the subject of removal, two lists were furnished to the election managers, one known as the regular registration list, and one a supplemental list made up after the election was ordered, and after the registration books for the year had closed, and this supplemental list, contestants allege, was in no sense, and could not be in any sense, a guide to the election managers for the special election, because said supplemental list was void from beginning to end.

Such a list, under the Code, could only be made by the tax collector or his clerk. In the evidence, the tax collector testified that during the year 1922, he had no clerk authorized to receive and receipt for taxes, and to register qualified voters, but, that in this special election he authorized Higginbotham, a deputy sheriff, to register voters.

The evidence shows that this supplemental list contains the names of 183 persons and of these, 181 voted for removal to Woodbine, and 2 voted against removal to Woodbine. Taking 181 votes cast for removal to Woodbine from the 535 shown on the face of the returns to have been cast for removal to Woodbine would leave 354 votes. Taking the 2 on this list of 183 which were cast against removal to Woodbine from the 234 cast against removal, would leave 232 votes cast against removal. So that, taking together the 354 votes cast for removal to Woodbine, and the 232 votes cast against removal to Woodbine, we have a total vote of 586. Two-thirds of 586 would be 391. As Woodbine received only 354 votes, while it needed 391 votes, I feel compelled to certify that two-thirds of the legal voters of Camden County voting at the special election in Camden County on the 24th of August, 1922, did not cast their votes for removal to Woodbine.

Given under my hand and official seal this sixth day of July, 1923.

S. G. McLENDON,
Secretary of State.

See Code Sec. 489 (1st. Val. Parks Code)

KU KLUX KLAN

**KOLOSSAL
KARNIVAL**

Dallas, Texas

**March 15th to 22nd
1924**

**One Solid Week
of Amusement**

Dallas, No. 66 Invites You

NO SMOKING

PLEASE!

UNLESS YOU HAVE 2 CIGARS
COME AGAIN

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J. L. JACOBI

ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

“PEP” PROMOTERS

65 1-2 WALTON ST.

ROOM 11

PHONE WALNUT 2773

ATLANTA, GA.

OPTIMISM IS GOOD, PESSIMISM IS BAD, BUT---
PEPTIMISM BRINGS HOME THE “BACON”

CONSULTATION BY APPOINTMENT

Senator Harris' Shameful Treatment of The Widow of Gen. Longstreet

From The Lincoln Journal Aug. 21 1924.

FIGHTING A CONFEDERATE WIDOW

Editor Lincoln Journal: Mrs. James Longstreet was given the postoffice position at Gainesville by President Roosevelt, and held it during the Taft regime. The beautiful postoffice was built under her supervision. She was asked to appoint two of Congressman Bell's brothers to subordinate positions, which she did—and to oblige Mr. Bell.

When her term expired she was displaced because she was friendly to Roosevelt, and the widow, Mrs. Ham, got the place through Wilson.

Immediately a movement was organized to make it appear SHE WAS INEFFICIENT, as the cause of Mrs. Longstreet's removal. She went before a Senate Committee in Washington and disproved it by names signed by citizens of Gainesville, who eulogized her. At that time Congressman Bell said he did nothing against her. He told me so, in the council room, where she plead her own cause and I was present. They unanimously cleared her of this insulting charge preferred against her. I was there. I heard the Committee so decide.

When President Harding had to make the Gainesville appointment again he gave it to Mrs. Longstreet. I carried her application to St. Augustine—before he was inaugurated. He promised me he would do her exact and even justice. He did give it to her, and I here append a copy of Mr. Harding's letter, which copy was placed in my hands, in Washington, by Mrs. Eagan and held by me ever since.

(COPY)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, D. C.

Oct. 26, 1922

My dear Mrs. Eagan:

The arrangement for the appointment of Mrs. Longstreet to the Gainesville, (Ga.) Post-office HAS BEEN MADE. I note, however, the protest is filed that Mrs. Longstreet has not been a patron of the office for something like eight years. Will you take this matter up with Mrs. Longstreet, and let me have information on this charge. If Mrs. Longstreet still claims her residence at Gainesville I think no protest will hold.

Very truly yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

To Mrs. Katherine Livingston Eagan,
The Cario, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Eagan wrote the following—before she placed the copy in my hands:

Mrs. Longstreet furnished a statement that satisfied the President with respect to her Gainesville citizenship. It is expected that her name will be sent to the Senate very shortly, the appointment being by Executive order.

I here testify to seeing this "copy" from the hands of Mrs. Eagan, herself.

To my great surprise, Mrs. Longstreet sent me the following telegram, the document from which I copy here word for word:

Lavonia, Ga., Dec. 3, 1922.

Mrs. W. H. Felton,
Cartersville, Ga.

Called home to bedside of mother whose life hangs by threads. Senator Harris told me his intention to fight my confirmation as postmaster at Gainesville on request of Congressman Bell. I told him I was without means of support and my mother nearing death and begged him to let me have the office. Chivalric-hearted President of Union lineage was willing to give it.

I could not move him. He spoke bitterly of my brother's opposition when he ran for Senate on League of Nations issue. He is well known for his vengeance against my brother.

I have written Senator George. If

you can aid me with Senator George, please wire him at once and mail me copy here.

HELEN DORTCH LONGSTREET.

I wrote Senator George, and he had been "enlisted." The cruel deed was done. The widow of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, without means, with a suffering mother, the latter a widow of a Confederate officer, was deprived of the appointment by Harris, Bell and others, who were working for the appointment of a newspaper man, who got the place and proceeded to be-slobber the candidates for the offices they were seeking.

She owned no real estate. Her home in Gainesville, was taken over by public sale. She had no means to buy favors or courtesies.

But Senator Harris, occupying an elevation, let himself down by robbing this widow of Lee's great General to oblige a gang of tricky politicians who wanted the place for a small lick-spittle.

Having filled various offices with his own kin, Harris had no personal interest in thus flinging her on the rocks. HE DID AS HE WAS TOLD.

The night before Appomattox surrender General Lee called a council of his military family. It was understood that the army was obliged to be surrendered. They were surrounded—and without rations. It was agreed that the surrender would be accepted, if General Grant offered honorable terms, but nobody there had seen the terms.

After the council dispensed, after midnight, General Lee could not sleep. He recalled General Longstreet and said, "I will not sign dishonorable terms for any man living. I can try to cut my way into these Virginia mountains, and I intend to do it. Now, General Longstreet, I have some Virginians near me—a forlorn hope—but I need military skill. I am asking you if you will lead us—and maybe die with me, dear old Pete?"

What did General Longstreet say?

Dr. Felton and myself were told of this request—not by Gen. Longstreet, but by Gen. Charles Field, then Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in Washington City. He was there, the Commander of that forlorn hope. He commanded the body guard of General Lee—himself a Brigadier Virginia General.

In later years, when General Longstreet was visiting in our home, I told him what General Field had said. He also said, "it was exactly true," but, continued the distinguished General, "I could not go about telling it, even when my political enemies were fighting me to the death, as it appeared. I could not boost myself with General Lee's friendship, and General Lee was dead."

But a gang of political aspirants, led by Harris, did assail Longstreet's fame, by flinging his widow out of an office that a Republican President had promised to give her.

General Longstreet was the best trained soldier ever sent to Mexico or to Civil War by Georgia people—and that same gang are now withholding his figure from Stone Mountain to crowd in some pee-wee with scant military prowess. It is a Shame!!—It is an Outrage!!

Mrs. Longstreet's hopes for a living were destroyed by Harris and Bell—both of whom have fattened on public pay until they are bloated with office lust and greed of money. To take up Bell's spite against the poor widow, who had given his brothers a fat job in the postoffice in Gainesville was a low-down, dirty trick by men who knew she had no home—no shelter—nothing left but a bit of earth next to the grave of her distinguished husband in Gainesville cemetery. A Georgia Sheriff arrested a man and wife on the public road without any warrant and proceeded to slap the woman in the face, because she gave him a rebuke—when he found no whiskey. But, here are two men, a Senator and a Congressman—who had political spite against Mrs. Longstreet—and robbed her—through what they said indecent of this Confederate widow. This is also a shame and outrage.

MRS. W. H. FELTON.

Cartersville, Ga., Aug. 20, 1924.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY ---TO--- HELP YOUR CHILDREN

**A Square Deal for Every Child
Better Schools
Better Health Conditions
Honesty in Politics
Value Received for Our Taxes
World Peace**

POLITICS CONTROLS EVERY ONE OF THESE THINGS.

They are essentially women's interest. Slight these and Home and Children suffer. Can women afford dirty politics? No! Not when children's lives are at stake.

HOW CAN WE DO OUR BIT FOR CLEAN POLITICS?

Alone we can do nothing. United for years we can work wonders. Rome was not built in a day.

The League of Women Voters is a great non-partisan organization working for clean politics and furnishes the needed opportunity for co-operation.

THE LEAGUE:

- Is a **DAYLIGHT ORGANIZATION**. No Secrets.
- Gives non-partisan information on all candidates.
- Presents the important issues of campaigns clearly.
- Continually tries to find the thing most important politically for the city and works to obtain it.
- Keeps its members posted thru its monthly paper, *The Pilgrim*.
- Encourages independent Thought.
- Encourages each member to think for herself and vote accordingly.
- Plans its program carefully once a year (every member may take part).

LEGISLATION THE LEAGUE HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED IN ITS SHORT EXISTENCE FROM 1920-1924.

- Civil Rights Bill (giving women right to hold office, etc.).
- Saved the Welfare Bureau (in co-operation with Women's Clubs and Parent-Teachers). The League raised all the money that was necessary for letters, etc., to women over the state, besides doing its share of work.
- Child Placing Bill (prevents children being given away indiscriminately).
- \$5,000 Additional Appropriation for Welfare Bureau.
- Children's Code Commission (to make a survey and report on children's laws).
- Acceptance of Shepard-Towner Act—(League and Clubs).
- \$5,000 Appropriation for Shepard-Towner work.
- Abolishment of Fee System in the larger cities.

HELP ORGANIZE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT BY JOINING THE GEORGIA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

Membership dues \$1.00 a year. This includes a subscription to *The Pilgrim*. Dues are payable to your local treasurer. If no League in your town then send \$1.00 to Mrs. Chas. Russell, 201 East 31st St., Savannah Ga. Further information may be had from State Organization Headquarters, 130 Lullwater Road, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. L. L. HENDREN, Pres.
120 Cloverhurst Terrace,
Athens, Georgia.

See local papers for local Headquarters.



"Worthy to hang in every church and schoolroom in the country"
—*The American Friend.*

America First

Not merely in matters material, but in things of the spirit.

Not merely in science, inventions, motors, and skyscrapers,
but also in ideals, principles, character.

Not merely in the calm assertion of rights, but in the glad
assumption of duties.

Not flaunting her strength as a giant, but bending in help-
fulness over a sick and wounded world like a Good Samaritan.

Not in splendid isolation, but in courageous coöperation.

Not in pride, arrogance, and disdain of other races and
peoples, but in sympathy, love, and understanding.

Not in treading again the old, worn, bloody pathway
which ends inevitably in chaos and disaster, but in blazing
a new trail, along which, please God, other nations will fol-
low, into the new Jerusalem where wars shall be no more.

Some day some nation must take that path—unless we are
to lapse once again into utter barbarism—and that honor
I covet for my beloved America.

And so, in that spirit and with these hopes, I say with all
my heart and soul, "AMERICA FIRST."



*From a Sermon by BISHOP C. ASHTON OLDHAM
in Washington, D. C., September 7, 1924*

*"Some day some nation must take that path;
... and that honor I covet for my beloved America."*

Is

The Paris Peace Pact

A Fulfillment of that High Hope?

The New American Creed

Voices the Faith of the Broader Patriotism that America Should be in
the Forefront of the Movement for World Co-operation

How the Creed Came to Be Spoken

On September 7, 1924, the Rt. Rev. George Ashton Oldham, Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Albany, N. Y., preached at the afternoon service in the Episcopal Cathedral of Washington. It was the Sunday before "Defense Day." He delivered a strong peace sermon. Toward its close he spoke of the old slogan, "America First," and told how he thought it should be interpreted. He was listened to with breathless interest and with evident approval.

How It Came to Be Published

Among some who heard Bishop Oldham's sermon and some who read reports of it in the papers the idea arose of giving this new interpretation of "America First" a wider circulation by issuing it in poster form. The enthusiasm of the public was immediate and great. Cards and postcards were next issued, and then, to meet an urgent demand, a poster large enough for outdoor or classroom use.

How It Came to Win America

Leaders in Church, State, education, law, journalism, cordially approved the patriotic declaration and generously assisted in putting it before the public. About a quarter-million copies were used in thousands of churches, schoolhouses, libraries, offices, and homes. It was put on billboards in town and country. It was reprinted millions of times in newspapers and periodicals of all kinds. One of the most popular home magazines reproduced the poster design for its two million readers. It was incorporated in school textbooks. Public speakers used it for the climax of their addresses. Even the President of the United States closed one of his greatest addresses with sentiments remarkably in accord with it.

A "Baerfact"

"As a statement of principles to which every forward-looking American can subscribe, 'America First' would be hard to beat. It makes the noisy rantings of all the professional patriots sound pretty mean and cheap and silly, and recalls the noble ideals of liberty, justice, helpfulness, and cooperation in which this nation was conceived and which it must follow to attain its high destiny."—J. M. BAER, the "Congressman Cartoonist," in *International Labor News Service*.

The Redemption of a Slogan

"Just where the slogan 'America First' originated we do not know. Stephen Decatur had something to say about 'My country, right or wrong' which has been accepted by such tribal patriots as the publishers of the *Chicago Tribune* and *Liberty*. As a contrast it is refreshing to place Bishop Oldham's poster of 'America First'."—*The Churchman* (N. Y.).

The Campaign to Cultivate the Broader Patriotism

Has Been Acclaimed by Educators, Lawyers, Ministers,
Businessmen, Editors

From Maine to California—From Minnesota to Florida

Former Supreme Court Justice Sees Possibility of New Heaven and New Earth

"Dr. Oldham has expressed my wish in incomparable form. If this happy statement of national aspiration could be made the creed of our country, and if we could live up to it, even in a modest measure, it would bring America the moral leadership of the world and a new heaven and a new earth to all mankind."—JOHN H. CLARKE in the Youngstown (Ohio) *Vindicator*.

Noted Editor Counsels His Fellow Countrymen

"We advise you to study the sentiment of this poster and then use it in inculcating the sort of patriotism which is in harmony with the Word of God. It does not agree with the materialistic philosophy of the cry, 'My country, right or wrong!' It does not exalt any part of humanity above the whole. It does not accord with the ugly, selfish, and ignoble appeal, 'March on, America, and march alone!' It does not pander to a single fear or prejudice or hatred, but it sets a task and reveals a goal for our dear country which should arouse the fervent love and increasing service of every true patriot. In short, it is at once thoroughly American and utterly Christian."—Dr. PAUL S. LEINBACH, Editor, *Reformed Church Messenger*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Educators Endorse the Creed

"'America First' says so much better than I can say it what I emphasized in my talk in Washington."—MARY E. WOOLLEY, President, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

"I think your enthusiasm for 'America First' is well placed. It seems as though it had come just at this time in answer to a deep desire for a way to teach character building in individual and nation. Nothing could be finer."—IDA M. KEIGWIN, Principal, Johnson School, Middletown, Conn.

"The 'America First' will be useful to me in my classes studying European or American nationalism and also in our International Relations Club."—ELIZABETH P. BRUSH, Professor of History, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

One of the leaders of the PEACE LEAGUE OF CINCINNATI, Ohio, writes: "We are having them framed and the school board is putting one in each of our public schools."

Christian Endeavor Leaders Approve

"The poster, 'America First,' is very admirable. I hope that many pastors will put it up in their churches or vestries. If I were the pastor of a church I should certainly do so."—Rev. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D., President, United Society of Christian Endeavor.

"The poster expresses the hope and ambition of the Christian people of America. When we have adopted as ours this interpretation of an often-used and often-abused slogan, let us circulate it as widely as possible among our friends."—*Christian Endeavor World*, Boston, Mass.

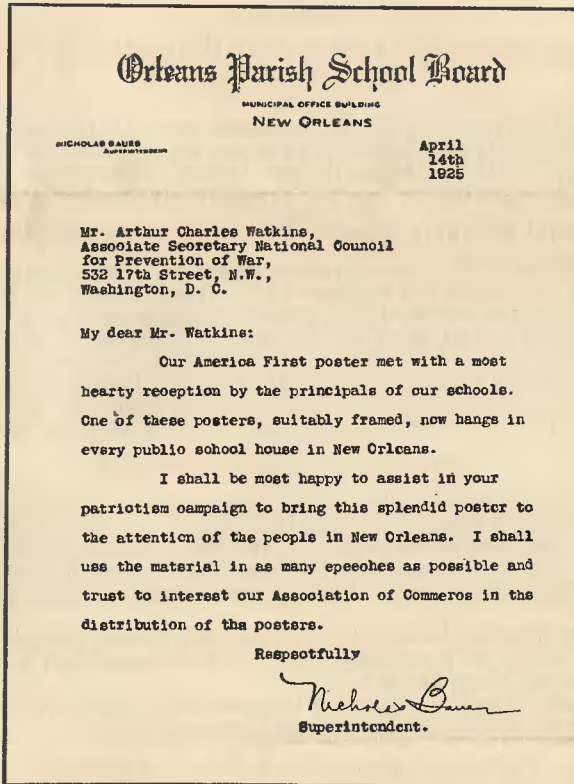
Two Lawyers Testify

"The poster 'America First' is suitably framed and hangs in the vestibule of St. Peter's Church. It is most attractive."—FREDERICK E. WADHAMS, Albany, N. Y.

"I do not know of anything I have read lately that meets more fully with my approval than 'America First.' It should be memorized by every school boy and girl in the United States. We should then have a new generation coming on who actually and practically and not theoretically alone would promote the cause of peace."—H. H. GILKYSO, Phoenixville, Pa.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE—WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE

Nearly every city and county superintendent of schools in the country and a large number of ministers and churches have had posters, but thousands of schools, churches, and synagogues have not yet received them. A number of county superintendents who wish them but have no funds available have asked if we can send them enough posters for their schools. We can if friends will make subscriptions for that object. A million of these posters should be placed this year. Will you not order enough for the schools and churches of your town? Perhaps you will also send a contribution to help furnish posters to others.



New and Reduced Prices on the Four Different Forms

LARGE POSTER (28x44 in.) For general use. Legible at distance of 30 or 40 feet. Printed in red and blue on white paper. Shield design only. \$8 per 100; \$1 for 10; 15 cts. each, postpaid.

SMALL POSTER (12½x19 in.). For indoor hanging. Legible at distance of 5 or 10 feet. Printed in red and black. Cross or shield design. \$5 per 100; 75 cts. for 10; 15 cts. each, postpaid.

CARD (4x7 in.) and envelope to match. Wedding bristol. Printed in red and black. Cross or shield design. A dignified card for mailing. \$8 per 100; \$1 for 12; 10 cts. each, postpaid.

POSTCARD (3½x5½ in.) Printed in red and black. \$6 per 1,000; 75 cts. per 100; 1 ct. each.

“AMERICA FIRST” DEPARTMENT

532 Seventeenth St., N.W.

Washington, D. C.

E. MERTON COULTER

APPLICATION BLANK

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE

ATHENS, GEORGIA

We desire to enroll our daughter or ward,-----

-----, as a pupil at Lucy Cobb Institute with the understanding that we agree to abide by the rules of the school, and will see that she also abides by them. We promise to co-operate with the authorities of the school and when we find that we cannot consistently do this we promise to withdraw our daughter or ward from the school without protest.

We understand we are entering her for one year.

Enclosed you will find the registration fee of \$10.00 which is not an extra charge, but will be credited on tuition for the ensuing year.

Full name of student:-----

Address -----

Church affiliation -----

Date of birth -----

Condition of health -----

Occupation of father or guardian -----

School last attended -----

Applying for Academy or College work -----

Regular College Diploma or Special Diploma -----

Music----- Art----- Expression----- Business----- Economics-----

Reference -----

Signature of Parent or Guardian.

COPY OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY BOARD OF
DIRECTORS OF GEORGIA RAILWAY AND
POWER COMPANY

October 19, 1925

WHEREAS, in and by a certificate granted by the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, bearing date September 29, 1922, the charter of the Company was amended so as to create an issue of \$2,500,000 First Preferred Cumulative Stock, Series of 1922, with the right to further amend the charter of the Company thereafter and create other series of said First Preferred Cumulative stock, with the rights, privileges, preferences, and limitations set forth and specified in the said amendment to the charter, and

WHEREAS, such amendment further provides that the charter of the company may be amended in the manner provided by law so as to provide for increases in the amount of the said First Preferred Cumulative Stock by the creation and issuance of additional series of the said First Preferred Cumulative stock, and

WHEREAS, such amendment further provides that the shares of all additional series of said First Preferred Cumulative stock shall be issued and sold only for cash, to be paid into the treasury of the company at not less than the par value thereof, the said proceeds to be used or applied only for the purpose of acquiring or constructing or paying for or reimbursing the company for the actual cost of constructing or acquiring additions, extensions, betterments and improvements to any of the property leased or owned by the company, or acquiring additional property useful for the company's purposes, and

WHEREAS, said amendment to the charter further provides that as a condition precedent to the issuance at any time of the shares of any series of the said First Preferred Cumulative stock (except the series of 1922), the Board of Directors shall find and incorporate in a resolution authorizing the same that the net earnings of the company applicable to the payment of dividends for twelve consecutive months within the fourteen months next preceding the month in which such resolution is adopted, shall equal at least twice the annual dividend requirements on all First Preferred stock then outstanding and on the First Preferred Cumulative stock then authorized to be issued, and

WHEREAS, in and by the charter of the company, it is provided that the company shall have the right to apply for and accept by a vote of a majority in amount of its voting capital stock at the time outstanding any additional powers or amendments to its charter, whether fundamental or immaterial, and whether conferred or to be acquired under general laws or special Acts; and the by-laws of the company likewise provide that the charter may be amended in any manner and to any extent whatever, whether fun-

damental or immaterial, at any regular or special meeting of the stockholders of the company by the affirmative vote of a majority in amount of the common and second preferred stock voting thereon, provided that such meeting is regularly constituted by the presence of a quorum of such stock, and

WHEREAS, in and by a certificate granted by the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, bearing date January 28, 1924, the charter of the company was further amended so as to create an additional issue of such first preferred cumulative stock of the aggregate par value of \$1,400,000, known as First Preferred Cumulative stock, Series of 1924, and

WHEREAS, in and by certificates granted by the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, bearing date August 30, 1924, and May 9, 1925, the charter of the company was further amended so as to create two additional issues of such first preferred cumulative stock, one being of the aggregate par value of \$2,500,000, known as First Preferred Cumulative Stock, Seven Per Cent. Series of 1924, and the other being of the aggregate par value of \$4,000,000, known as First Preferred Cumulative Stock, Seven Per Cent. Series of 1925, with additional rights, privileges and preferences of the two said series, together with all other series of the First Preferred Cumulative Stock, both those heretofore issued and those to be hereafter issued, over all other classes of stock of the company, set forth and specified in the said amendments to the Charter, and

WHEREAS, for the purpose of acquiring and constructing and paying for and reimbursing the company for the payment of the actual cost of constructing and acquiring additions, extensions, betterments and improvements to the property owned and leased by the company and acquiring additional property useful for the company's purposes, it appears desirable to increase the amount of the said First Preferred Cumulative stock, now outstanding, by the creation and issuance of an additional series of said first preferred cumulative stock, to be known as First Preferred Cumulative stock, Seven per cent. Series of 1926; the said series to be limited to the aggregate par value of Five Million (\$5,000,000) Dollars; the dividend rate for the said series to be 7% per annum; and to amend the charter and by-laws of the company as provided by law so as to provide for this increase in amount of said First Preferred Cumulative stock, and

WHEREAS, the net earnings of the Company applicable to the payment of dividends for the twelve consecutive months ending September 30, 1925, are equal to at least twice the annual dividend requirements on all First Preferred Cumulative Stock now outstanding and on the additional First Preferred Cumulative stock now proposed to be authorized;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors

of Georgia Railway and Power Company that a special meeting of the (voting) stockholders of the company be and it is hereby called for the 18th day of November, 1925, at eleven o'clock, A.M., at the office of the company in Atlanta, Georgia, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposition to increase the amount of the said First Preferred Cumulative stock of the company by providing and authorizing the creation and issuance of a new series of said First Preferred Cumulative Stock, Seven Per Cent. Series of 1926, the said series to be limited to the aggregate par value of \$5,000,000; the dividend rate for the said series to be at the rate of 7% per anum, and the said series to be redeemable at the option of the Company at any time on or after, but not before January 1st, 1938, at 115% of the par value thereof, and all dividends accrued and unpaid on said shares up to the date of redemption; the said increased First Preferred Cumulative Stock, Seven Per Cent. Series of 1926, to have such preferences, rights and privileges and to be subject to such conditions and limitatoinns and to be issued on such terms and conditions as are provided in the charter of the company and the amendments thereto; to consider and act upon authorizing and providing for such amendments of the charter and by-laws of the company as may be necessary or proper in order to increase the said First Preferred Cumulative stock of the Company in accordance with such action as may be authorized by the stockholders of the Company, and otherwise to conform said charter and by-laws with such action as may be taken or authorized by the stockholders of the company;

Of considering and acting upon any matter or resolution or act which may be brought before the meeting, whether related to the foregoing or not.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the officers of the company be and they are hereby authorized and directed to notify the stockholders of the company of such meeting in the manner prescribed for giving notice of stockholders' meetings in the by-laws of the corporation, and in addition to such notice, to cause to be published in some newspaper in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, where the principal office of the company is located, once a week for four weeks prior to the holding of said meeting, a notice stating that at said meeting an increase of the stock of the company will be considered; and to do and perform any other acts necessary or proper in their judgment to call, give notice of and to hold the said meeting so called.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that for the purpose of holding the said sneial meeting of the stockholders, the transfer books of the second preferred and common stocks of the company shall be and the same are hereby ordered closed from the close of business Saturday, October 31, 1925, to the opening of business Thursday, November 19, 1925.

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER COMPANY

AUGUST 14, 1925.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR COMMON AND SECOND
PREFERRED SHARES OF THE GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER COMPANY.

Dear Sirs:—Under the Voting Trust Agreement entered into March 18, 1912, there were deposited all of the shares of Second Preferred stock, being 100,000 shares, and 136,086 shares of the Common stock, being 90% of the outstanding Common stock of the Company.

The Voting Trustees are H. M. Atkinson, of Atlanta, Samuel T. Bodine and Randal Morgan, of Philadelphia, Bradley W. Palmer, of Boston, C. Elmer Smith, of York, Pennsylvania, and George G. Moore, of New York. Old Colony Trust Company of Boston is Agent and depositary under the Voting Trust Agreement.

By the terms of the Agreement, it is to terminate when the preferences to which the holders of the Second Preferred stock are entitled shall have ceased according to the provisions of the Company's charter. These preferences will cease when both the Second Preferred and Common stock have received dividends of not less than 4% for each consecutive year for three years. Dividends at the rate of 4% have been paid on both classes of these stocks for the years 1923, 1924, and for three-fourths of the year 1925. Upon the payment of the last quarterly instalment of dividend on the Second Preferred and Common stocks on December 1, 1925, the Second Preferred stock will lose its preference and in consequence the Voting Trust will terminate on January 1, 1926.

The growth of the Company under its present management has proven the wisdom of creating the Voting Trust Agreement originally. At that time the Company was just organized, without any developed plants or business. From that beginning the Company has been constantly built up in both property and earnings, and today possesses a most valuable plant and property and business position. Dividends are being paid on all classes of its stock and there is a good chance of increasing such dividends, provided correct policies and management are pursued.

It is especially desirable at this particular time that the policies of the present management shall be continued. It is necessary to provide additional capital for the essential improvement and expansion of the plants and properties owned by and under lease to the Georgia Railway & Power Company. The present management has plans for constructing the necessary enlargement and expansions of the plants and properties and for the financing of both the Georgia Railway & Electric Company and Georgia Railway & Power Company so as to provide for the refunding of maturing obligations and providing the additional capital requisite for the necessary expansion and enlargement of the properties. The management likewise has well matured policies for the protection and expansion of the Company's business and territory. This can be assured only by continuing the Voting Trust for a further period, which we suggest be until December 31, 1932.

The Board of Directors of the Company have requested an extension of the Voting Trust Agreement until December 31, 1932, a copy of their resolution being attached.

The Voting Trustees have consented to continue to act in that capacity and the Old Colony Trust Company has consented to continue to act as Agent and Depositary under such extension.

Enclosed is a form of agreement which we are asking the holders of Voting Trust certificates for shares of the Second Preferred and Common stock of the Company to sign, consenting to such extension.

It is our personal judgment that the interests of the Company and its stockholders will be conserved and made more valuable by a continuation of the Voting Trust Agreement. We respectfully urge that you execute the enclosed agreement as to the Second Preferred and/or Common shares owned by you and return such signed agreement in the enclosed envelope to Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass.

The Voting Trust Agreement will be continued provided assents to the extension are received from the holders of Voting Trust certificates representing a majority in amount of the Second Preferred and Common shares in the aggregate.

Yours very truly,

H. M. ATKINSON,
Chairman.

P. S. ARKWRIGHT,
President.

**Resolution of the Board of Directors
referred to within.**

Whereas the Voting Trust Agreement, entered into on March 18, 1912, covering all of the Second Preferred stock and a large part of the Common stock of this Company is about to terminate by limitation in accordance with the terms of such agreement, and

Whereas the said Voting Trust Agreement has been of great value to this Company and its stockholders, has enabled the Company to pursue a continuous and consistent policy, has resulted in a wise and economical enlargement of its properties and expansion of its business, in its Common and Second Preferred stocks being placed on a dividend paying basis, created a market for its securities and enhanced their value, and

Whereas the present management of the Company have formulated comprehensive plans for the further development of the Company's property and business, including both plans for construction as well as for financial requirements, and it is advantageous and desirable in the interests of the public, the Company, and its securities, that the policies of the present management shall be continued until December 31, 1932, for the purpose of enabling such plans to be carried out in the best manner:

Now Therefore Be It Resolved by the Directors of Georgia Railway and Power Company that in the judgment of the Directors it is advantageous and desirable in the interest of the public, the Company, the stockholders and other security holders of the Company, that the policies of the present management shall be continued until December 31, 1932, and to this end that the Voting Trust Agreement of March 18, 1912, covering the Second Preferred and Common stocks of this Company shall be extended and continued until December 31, 1932.

Be It Further Resolved that this Company and its Board of Directors respectfully request the holders of the Second Preferred and Common stocks of the Company to agree to the extension of said Voting Trust Agreement, and that the Voting Trustees, namely, H. M. Atkinson, Samuel T. Bodine, George G. Moore, Randal Morgan, Bradley W. Palmer and C. Elmer Smith, be and they are hereby requested to agree to act as Voting Trustees under such extension and to agree to the extension of such Voting Trust Agreement, and that the Old Colony Trust Company, Depositary under the said Voting Trust Agreement, be and it is also hereby requested to agree to act as such Agent and Depositary during the extended term of the Voting Trust.

INTERNATIONAL IDEALS

**IN HOC
SIGNO
VINCES**



**Federal Council of the Churches of Christ
in America**

105 EAST 22nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y

International Ideals of the Churches of Christ in America

I.

We Believe that nations no less than individuals are subject to God's immutable moral laws.

II.

We Believe that nations achieve true welfare, greatness and honor only through just dealing and unselfish service.

III.

We Believe that nations that regard themselves as Christian have special international obligations.

IV.

We Believe that the spirit of Christian brotherliness can remove every unjust barrier of trade, color, creed and race.

V.

We Believe that Christian patriotism demands the practice of goodwill between nations.

VI.

We Believe that international policies should secure equal justice for all races.

VII.

We Believe that all nations should associate themselves permanently for world peace and goodwill.

VIII.

We Believe in international law, and in the universal use of international courts of justice and boards of arbitration.

IX.

We Believe in a sweeping reduction of armaments by all nations.

X.

We Believe in a warless world, and dedicate ourselves to its achievement.

The International Ideals of the Churches

were adopted by

The Executive Committee of the
Federal Council of the Churches

December, 1921

Most of the Constituent
Members of the Federal Council
at their Annual Assemblies in 1922, '23, '24

The Fifth Quadrennial Meeting
of the Federal Council

In Atlanta, Georgia, December, 1924



Active cooperation of pastors, churches and
individuals with the Federal Council in
achieving these ideals is earnestly invited.

Victory will come only through a united
and long continued crusade.



Commission on International
Justice and Goodwill

105 East 22nd Street, New York

*A little neglect may
cause great mischief*



BRITISH DOMINIONS FIRE OFFICE

BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

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HOUSE-OWNERS

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2. Burglary.
3. Housebreaking.
4. Explosion of Gas, Boilers and Hot Water Apparatus
5. Lightning and Thunderbolt.
6. Earthquakes.
7. Subterranean Fire.
8. Riots and Strikes
9. Insurrection
10. Civil Commotion
11. Aircraft.

Including

12. Property Owners' Liability.
13. Loss of Rent (from Items 1, 5, 6 and 7).

ONE PREMIUM.

Inclusive Premium, 1/6 per cent.

ONE POLICY.

NOTE.

The above House-Owners' Cover is issued separately or can be combined with the Householders' Cover in one Policy.

BONUS.—In cases of no claim, "All-In" Policies are renewed every 6th year free.

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HEAD OFFICE:
British Dominions House,
Royal Exchange Avenue,
London, E.C.3.

Assets Exceed
£20,000,000.

**TO THE HOLDERS OF COMMON SHARES OF THE
GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY**

Enclosed you will find the notice sent on August 14, 1925, to the holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Common and Second Preferred shares of the Georgia Railway and Power Company. Since that date the holders of over 173,983 shares of Common and Second Preferred stock, or more than 69.5% of the amount outstanding, have assented to the extension of the Voting Trust until December 31, 1932.

The Voting Trustees have the right to admit additional shares to the Voting Trust, and it is believed that it will be for the interests of all, if the Voting Trust comprises as many of the outstanding shares as possible.

Holders of undeposited Common stock can become parties to the Voting Trust Agreement by depositing their stock with the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston; Atlanta Trust Company, Atlanta; or the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia.

NOVEMBER 14, 1925.

....., 1926

Bonbright & Company, Incorporated,
25 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Kindly exchange {shares of Georgia Railway & Electric Co.
preferred stock
.....shares of Georgia Railway & Electric Co.
common stock

(Indicate by X)

on the basis mentioned in your letter of May 6, 1926, for

- Southeastern Pr. & Lt. Co. 6% Gold Debentures, due September 1, 2025,
- Southeastern Pr. & Lt. Co. \$7.00 Cumulative Preferred Stock.

Kindly { purchase } on the basis mentioned in your letter of May 6,
sell } 1926, fractional amounts, if any, resulting from such exchange.

Certificates in negotiable form for this Georgia Railway & Electric
Co. stock { were sent you on.....
are enclosed herewith.

Kindly send securities and check for adjustments, if any, by mail,
insured, to

(Name).....

(Address).....

.....

Very truly yours,

.....
(Signature)

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
25 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 6, 1926.

Dear Sir:

Southeastern Power & Light Company has acquired substantially all of the common and second preferred stocks of the Georgia Railway & Power Company which leases all the properties of the Georgia Railway & Electric Company and which under the terms of that lease guarantees dividends on the preferred and common stocks of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company at the rate of 5% and 8% respectively.

The holdings of the largest stockholders of the Georgia Railway & Electric Company have been acquired by the Southeastern Power & Light Company on the following basis:

1. For each 100 shares of Georgia Railway & Electric Company preferred stock these stockholders received \$9,400 face value in Southeastern Power & Light Company 6% Gold Debentures due September 1, 2025.
2. For each 100 shares of common stock of Georgia Railway & Electric Company \$14,000 face value of the Southeastern Power & Light Company 6% Gold Debentures due September 1, 2025.
3. Inasmuch as the smallest denomination of debenture is \$100, fractional parts were either purchased from these stockholders at 100% of the face value, or sold to them at 90% of the face value at their option.

Adjustment of accrued interest and dividends was made as of the date of the exchange.

Since that time other stockholders of Georgia Railway & Electric Company have asked whether they could exchange their stock on the above basis, and the Southeastern Power & Light Company has now authorized us to accept further amounts of Railway & Electric stock on this basis for exchange for Southeastern debentures.

As some stockholders may prefer to continue their investment in a stock rather than a bond, we are prepared to acquire the preferred and common stocks of the Georgia Railway & Electric Company in exchange for the \$7 cumulative preferred stock of the Southeastern Power & Light Company, on the following basis:

1. For each 100 shares of Georgia Railway & Electric Company preferred stock, we will deliver 87½ shares Southeastern Power & Light Company \$7 cumulative preferred stock.
2. For each 100 shares of common stock of Georgia Railway & Electric Company we will deliver 130 shares Southeastern Power & Light Company \$7 cumulative preferred stock.
3. Purchases or sales (at the option of the stockholder) of fractional shares of Southeastern Power & Light Company \$7 cumulative preferred stock will be made at the rate of \$98.50 and accrued dividends.

Adjustment of accrued dividends on both stocks will be made as of the date of receipt by us of the Railway & Electric stock.

The present annual income from Georgia Railway & Electric Company stocks compares as follows with the return on debentures and/or preferred stock of the Southeastern Power & Light Company to be received in exchange.

	Georgia Ry. & Elec. Preferred Stock	Georgia Ry. & Elec. Common Stock
At present	\$5.00	\$8.00
On debentures.....	5.64	8.40
On preferred	6.125	9.10

The following information as to the Southeastern Power and Light Company has been furnished us by that Company:

Southeastern Power & Light Company, through subsidiaries, serves practically the entire State of Alabama, the eastern section of Mississippi, from the Gulf to the Tennessee line, the northern half of Georgia and the northwestern portion of Florida. Its territory thus has great geographic and industrial diversification, and its securities command a ready and stable market.

The \$7 preferred stock, of which 99,375 shares are outstanding and 100,000 shares authorized is followed by participating preferred stock, common stock and option warrants, which now represent an equity, at present market prices, in excess of \$70,000,000. The debentures of the Southeastern Company constitute its sole funded debt. Interest on debentures, for the year 1925, was earned over three times. Dividend requirements on the preferred stock, including the 80,000 shares recently issued, were earned five (5) times.

We recommend that you avail yourself of one of these offers, which we reserve the right to withdraw without notice. If you so desire, kindly so signify on the enclosed letter and send it with your stock endorsed in blank to our New York office.

Very truly yours,

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY, Inc.



Christmas 1926

Now once again the angel song,
That echoed Judaeen hills among,
A heavenly message bringing,
Comes, telling of a Saviour's birth,
And peace and good will on the earth,
And in our hearts is singing.

May that sweet peace fall upon you,
May that good will, of all most true,
Be of your own possessing,
Then, blow the winds from East or West,
You will know all is for the best,
And have your Christmas blessing.

—Mary McKinley Cobb.

11/30/26 Sent proxy

GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY

ELECTRIC AND GAS BUILDING

ATLANTA

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of
GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of the Preferred and Common stockholders of GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY has been duly called to be held and will be held at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of December, 1926, at the office of said Company in Atlanta, Georgia, for the purpose of considering and taking action upon a joint agreement which has been made and entered into by and between the directors of GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY, of GEORGIA RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, of GEORGIA POWER COMPANY, of ATHENS RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, of ROME RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY, of EAST GEORGIA POWER COMPANY and said six corporations providing for the consolidation of said six corporations and their property, rights and franchises into a new corporation to be known as Georgia Power Company, for the purpose of considering and taking action upon said consolidation and for the purpose of considering and taking action upon such other and further matters as may come before said meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

By order of the Board of Directors and the President.

Dated November 29th, 1926.

P. S. ARKWRIGHT, President.

W. H. WRIGHT, Secretary.

If you cannot be personally present at the meeting, please sign and date the attached proxy and return the same in the enclosed stamped envelope.

[1926]

PLATFORM OF DR. L. G. HARDMAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

To the People of Georgia:

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Georgia, subject to the Democratic Primary as provided by your State Democratic Executive Committee which is to be held on August 19, 1914, and submit for your consideration the following measures which I favor:

FOR GEORGIA

Georgia has made great strides in the last few years but opportunities are greater now than ever before. With the rapid increase in population and with the increase in agriculture pursuits and all lines of business enterprise, unless some calamity should befall her in the next few years, her future will undoubtedly exceed all past history.

FOR THE WHOLE PEOPLE

I shall favor an administration of the affairs of the State along all lines which shall be fair, just and equitable for the benefit of the whole people.

I shall favor an administration of the affairs based upon principle, justice and fairness rather than factionalism.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

I favor the enforcement of all laws of the State. The violation of any law is a crime, and is disloyalty to the State, and its tendency is to weaken all governmental powers.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

I favor measures that would protect our women and children from exposure or conditions that would tend to effect their health and sap the foundation of the development of their bodies and minds. I would favor any measures that would most efficiently provide for taking care of the children (the boys and girls of the country) and separate them from criminals, as far as it is possible to do so.

HEALTH

I favor a revision of the health laws of the State because the citizens are the most desirable resource of the State, and the conservation of human life retards the greatest waste that confronts our people. The waste of human life and burdens brought upon the State by unsanitary conditions, improper drainage, impure and improper foods and drinks cost the State annually an immense sum.

INSPECTION OF THE FOOD SOURCES

I also favor laws providing for the inspection of the dairies, beef cattle and hogs which are some of the sources of tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS

I favor an education propoganda for the citizens of the State along the line of prevention of this dreadful malady. The State will now be forced to contribute thousands of dollars to carry on the operation of the plant they have established for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis, which is a noble work; but "prevention is better than cure," and while we are diminishing or decreasing human suffering, we are increasing longevity and earning capacity.

VITAL STATISTICS

I favor a law of Vital Statistics.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE

I favor a fair and prompt disbursement of the funds of the State as provided by law.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

As agricultural education contributes to the welfare of every citizen of the State, I therefore favor liberal appropriation for the upbuilding of agricultural and all other educational institutions of the State as far as possible.

HORSES, HOGS AND CATTLE INDUSTRY

I favor an enacting of laws that will provide for the eradication of the diseases among our cattle, hogs and horses, as far as possible to do so. The State of Georgia loses almost a million dollars worth of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses each year besides retarding materially those industries.

MATERIAL RESOURCES

I favor the conservation of the natural resources of Georgia, in timber, water power, mineral and agricultural lands, so far as it can be done so as not to interfere with the growth, progress and development of the State.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

I favor the establishment of a State Highway Commission, properly provided with protection so as to not interfere with local supervision, also provided with a State Road Fund Department.

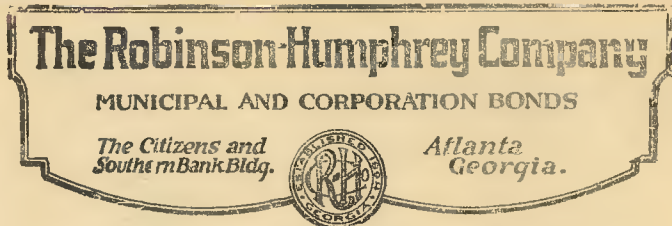
SOIL SURVEY

I favor the geological survey of the soil of the State, believing that from the study of the soils we widen our fields of agricultural pursuits.

DRAINAGE

I favor a drainage law that would provide for the best method of reclaiming the waste land of our State for the use of their citizens and the protection of their health.

L. G. HARDMAN.



1,000 SHARES

AMERICAN BAKERIES CORPORATION

7%

CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

Dividends payable quarterly on January, April, July and October 1st. Par value \$100. per share. The Company may retire any or all of the Preferred Stock on any dividend date on 60 days notice at 110 and accrued dividends. Application will be made immediately to domesticate this Company in Georgia. This Stock will then be EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY and CITY TAXES when held by a resident of this State.

CAPITALIZATION

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock (Par Value \$100) - - 26,950 Shares
 Class "A" Stock (No Par Value) - - - - - 58,500 Shares
 Class "B" Stock (No Par Value) - - - - - 90,000 Shares

If the entire outstanding stocks of the old Company are not acquired the amounts of American Bakeries Corporation preferred stock and class "A" will be reduced accordingly.

ASSETS	*FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF JUNE 30, 1927	LIABILITIES
Cash -----	\$ 463,158.03	Notes and accounts ----- \$ 149,396.20
Accounts receivable, less reserve	143,748.85	Unredeemed coupons ----- 14,461.42
Sundry debtors -----	17,168.17	Dividends payable July 1 ---- 18,000.00
Notes receivable -----	7,000.00	Fed. Income tax & acc. liabilities 94,082.10
Inventories -----	277,136.73	
		CURRENT LIABILITIES ----- 275,939.72
CURRENT ASSETS -----	908,211.78	Houston Biscuit Co. bonds --- 2,400.00
Prepaid expenses -----	34,681.27	Real estate notes due 1928/29 142,450.00
Miscellaneous -----	9,807.20	Reserve for contingencies ----- 5,000.00
Sinking Fund for Pfd. Stock ---	5,000.00	Pfd. Stock & minority interest
Property, plant and equipment -	2,561,771.98	Common Stock in subsidiary Cos. 844,472.01
Improvements to leased property	160,874.62	7% Preferred Stock ----- 1,900,400.00
Good will, trade marks, etc - -	1.00	Class A and class B Stock --- 509,686.12
	\$3,680,347.85	
		\$3,680,347.85

THE COMPANY: American Bakeries Corporation is the outgrowth of a business which had its inception in Birmingham, Ala., 26 years ago and is now the largest baking organization in the South and one of the most efficiently operated, with 16 plants located in 15 cities in 6 States as follows; Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Charlotte, N. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Fayetteville, N. C., Florence, S. C., Gadsden, Ala., High Point, N. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Macon, Ga., Miami, Fla., Orlando, Fla., Rome, Ga., Wilmington and Winston-Salem, N. C.

The products of the Company, which are sold under the trade name "MERITA" enjoy a very high reputation and are distributed through grocery and other stores to many thousands of homes, besides being used in large quantities by hotels, restaurants, etc. The territory served extends from Danville, Va. on the north to Miami, Fla. on the south, and from the Atlantic Coast inland to Western Tennessee and Mississippi.

EARNINGS: The following is a summary of the net sales and net income of the properties for the three years and six months ended June 30, 1927, after deductions for depreciation and Federal Income tax at 13½%, and after eliminating interest and savings in operating expenses as estimated by the management.

Year ended Dec. 31, 1924	Net sales \$4,326,290.10, Net income \$325,587.14
Year ended Dec. 31, 1925	Net sales 6,009,894.74, Net income 558,087.36
Year ended Dec. 31, 1926	Net sales 7,943,724.68, Net income 809,705.78
Six months ended June 30, 1927	Net sales * 3,508,183.06, Net income 272,138.59
AVERAGE PER ANNUM	Net income 561,576.80

Earnings of the Company for the period above mentioned have been at the rate of approximately three times dividend requirements on this issue of Stock.

MANAGEMENT: The executive and operating management of the Company is in the hands of men of long experience in the baking industry and who are primarily responsible for the building up of sales from the modest beginning in 1901 to over \$7,900,000 in 1926.

PRICE 103 AND ACCRUED DIVIDEND, TO YIELD 6.80%

*This Financial Statement is after giving effect to the present financing

WHILE WE DO NOT GUARANTEE THE ABOVE INFORMATION, WE BELIEVE IT TO BE CORRECT AND HAVE ACTED UPON IT IN PURCHASING THESE SECURITIES. OFFERING IS MADE SUBJECT TO SALE AND ADVANCE IN PRICE WITHOUT NOTICE. TELEGRAMS MAY BE SENT AT OUR EXPENSE.

Atlanta Trust Company,
Broad and Marietta Streets,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Registrar & Transfer Company,
15 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, New Jersey.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find certificate(s)

No..... for.....shares of 7% First Preferred Stock,
No..... for.....shares of 8% First Preferred Stock,
of Georgia Railway and Power Company surrendered to you in exchange for \$6 Preferred Stock of
Georgia Power Company pursuant to the letter dated March 18th, 1927, from Georgia Power Company
to the holders of First Preferred Stock of Georgia Railway and Power Company.

Please issue the new shares in the

Name of.....
Whose address is.....
Street.....
City or Town.....

Yours truly,

.....

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

ELECTRIC AND GAS BUILDING

ATLANTA

March 18th, 1927.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST PREFERRED STOCK OF GEORGIA RAILWAY AND POWER COMPANY:

The consolidation referred to in Georgia Railway & Power Company's letter to you dated November 29, 1926, has been completed and the shares of stock of the new Consolidated Company are ready for delivery.

Certificates for your shares of First Preferred Stock of Georgia Railway & Power Company, duly endorsed in blank for transfer, should now be surrendered either to Atlanta Trust Company, Broad and Marietta Streets, Atlanta, Georgia, or Registrar & Transfer Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, in exchange for shares of the Consolidated Company. A form of letter for this purpose is enclosed.

For each share of the 7% FIRST PREFERRED Stock of Georgia Railway & Power Company surrendered by you, one and one-sixth shares of the \$6 Preferred Stock of the Consolidated Company, Georgia Power Company, will be sent to you.

For each share of the 8% FIRST PREFERRED Stock of Georgia Railway & Power Company surrendered by you one and one-third shares of the \$6 Preferred Stock of Georgia Power Company will be sent to you.

Fractional shares of the \$6 Preferred Stock of Georgia Power Company will not be issued. You will be advised if the number of shares of Georgia Railway & Power Company surrendered by you entitles you to receive a fractional share. If you are entitled to a fractional share you will have the right, until April 9, 1927, either to sell to the Company the fractional share to which you may be entitled or to purchase an additional fraction large enough to make an integral share; the price on either such purchase or sale to be at the rate of \$95 per integral share of \$6 Preferred Stock of Georgia Power Company. Unless by April 9, 1927, you have elected to buy such additional fractional share, you will be entitled to receive only cash for the fraction to which you may be entitled.

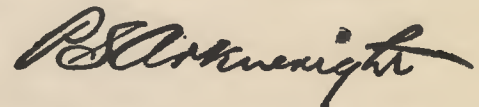
Dividends on the shares of the new \$6 Preferred Stock of Georgia Power Company to be issued in exchange for the shares of the constituent corporations have been declared at the rate of \$1.50 for the quarter ending March 31, 1927. At the time the shares of \$6 Preferred Stock of Georgia Power Company are sent to you an adjustment will be made between the dividends accrued upon the stock surrendered by you and the dividends accrued on the new \$6 Preferred Stock sent to you and a check for the net dividends payable to you will be sent with your shares. No further dividends will be paid on the stock of the constituent corporations.

If you request the shares of the \$6 Preferred Stock of Georgia Power Company to be issued in a name different from that in which your certificates for the First Preferred Stock of Georgia Railway & Power Company have been issued, the certificates for the First Preferred Stock of Georgia Railway & Power Company surrendered should be endorsed in blank for transfer with the signature guaranteed by a bank or trust company and should bear Federal stock transfer stamps at the rate of 2c per share.

Yours very truly,

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY,

By



President.

10-25-1927

IN MEMORIAM

J. BILLUPS PHINIZY

The Directors of Georgia Power Company have recorded with deep sorrow the death on October 25th, 1927, of their fellow director, Mr. J. Billups Phinizy, in the following resolution which was unanimously adopted at a meeting held November 29th, 1927:

WHEREAS, In the death of Mr. J. Billups Phinizy, a member of this Board, there has been lost to the State of Georgia and to the entire South one of its foremost citizens; and

WHEREAS, The members of this Board knew Mr. Phinizy as a gentleman of rare judgment and business ability; as a leader of integrity and high moral courage, and one who was loyal to his friends and faithful at all times to all of his obligations.

THEREFORE, *Be It Resolved* by the Board of Directors of the Georgia Power Company that this Board, being deeply sensible of the loss thus sustained, does hereby record its appreciation of Mr. Phinizy's noble character and the valuable service he has rendered to the upbuilding of his community and to the entire State.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That as a tribute of respect to his memory and of sorrow for his decease, a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the meeting of this Board and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Phinizy as an expression of sympathy in their loss.

A Memorial to the Georgia Legislature by the Fulton Chapter, U. D. C.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
AUGUST 8, 1927.

*To the General Assembly of the State of Georgia,
Mr. President,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen:*

Fulton Chapter No. 1754, of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, addresses this appeal to the Legislature of Georgia in behalf of the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial, urging that the Legislature sustain the efforts of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association which is trying to safeguard the Confederate Memorial and carry it to completion.

The Fulton Chapter is a duly accredited branch of the Georgia Division, U. D. C., and of the General organization of the U. D. C., entitled to representation in state and national conventions of the U. D. C. on the same basis as any other U. D. C. Chapter. We have a large and active membership, basing our claim to representation in state and national assemblies only on the number of memberships that actually are paid, and omitting names of all deceased members and all those who have failed to pay their current dues.

The Fulton Chapter owns no property, because the members of the Chapter feel that all funds raised by the Chapter should be devoted to the relief and comfort of the few remaining veterans of the Confederacy, and to the perpetuation of their memory, when the last, tired and heroic soldier of the sixties shall have answered the Great Summons. The activities of the Chapter are devoted solely to the veterans and their cause, and we appeal to the public for funds only on occasions when some specific need of the veterans cannot be answered through the generosity of members of the Chapter itself.

The Fulton Chapter recites these facts as preliminary to its appeal to the Legislature of Georgia, because a very small group of women have assumed the right to speak publicly against the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association, in the name of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in general.

The Fulton Chapter wishes to go on record before the Legislature of Georgia as standing behind the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial and behind the men and women who have lifted that great enterprise from the realm of an impossible dream to the status of assured success, if the people of the South will continue to co-operate with them in the building of the greatest of Memorials.

Nor does this small group speak for the masses of the U. D. C., who like the Fulton Chapter, earnestly desire the completion of this great Memorial while a few veterans of the Confederacy are yet alive to witness the justification and the glorification of the cause for which they fought.

The Fulton Chapter wishes to call the attention of the Legislature of Georgia to the fact that ownership of the Memorial property at Stone Mountain has never been vested in the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in any Chapter or in any Division of the U. D. C.

The Fulton Chapter points out that the General organization of the U. D. C. in three separate conventions specifically declined to accept the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial as a part of the recognized work of the U. D. C., because the U. D. C. felt like it was an enterprise of such magnitude that their resources and strength were insufficient to carry it to completion.

The Fulton Chapter calls attention to the fact that it was the thrice made refusal of the U. D. C. to accept the Memorial that caused Mrs. C. Helen Plane to organize the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association for the sole purpose of building the great Confederate Memorial, and it was to this Association that the deed to the Memorial property was first made, and from whom it has never passed.

The Fulton Chapter desires to point out further that the U. D. C. General has persistently declined to accept any financial responsibility for the Memorial, although the General Convention at Savannah, Ga., overrode the wishes of a small minority opposed to the Memorial and expressed with emphasis its approval of the Memorial and the desire and intention of the U. D. C. to have a share in the work of perpetuating in this way the glory of their fathers.

The Fulton Chapter believes now that the majority of the U. D. C. crave the privilege of participation in the work of this Memorial, and that those who are fully informed, deeply resent the unwise and unjust war which a small group are waging against the men who have served nobly and well in behalf of the Confederacy and the Memorial to its heroes.

The Fulton Chapter deplores the fact that such a small group should purport to speak authoritatively for a national membership of thousands of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Fulton Chapter desires to emphasize the fact that the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association is composed of men and women with a deep pride in the history of the South, that they are held to this Memorial by their desire to render a great service to the South and by the fact that their forebears fought, bled and died for the Confederacy. The members of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association, who are actively directing the affairs of the Memorial, are descendants of fighting soldiers of the Confederacy. They are proud of that distinction, and they have devoted four years of their life to the enterprise which glorifies the men who wore the gray. Serving without remuneration, attempting to preserve for the people of the South this greatest of Memorials, they have been subjected to the most bitter and relentless persecution since the day they cancelled Gutzon Borglum's contract, in order that they might keep faith with the people of the South, to whom the name of Borglum should ever be anathema, in view of his silent presence at that meeting at which Lee and Jackson and other southern heroes were denounced as "yellow-livered traitors to the Union."

The Fulton Chapter calls upon the members of the Legislature to remember that they, too, are Southerners,—Georgians— with a heritage of sacrifice and glory that demands of them that they be worthy of their sires.

The Fulton Chapter begs the Legislature of Georgia to sustain the Confederate Monumental Association, which is supported not alone by the Fulton Chapter, U. D. C., but by the Governors of the South, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, and the gray veterans themselves, all of whom are represented on the Board of Directors, and all of whom have officially expressed their confidence in the present administration of the Memorial.

These resolutions were passed unanimously by the members of the Fulton Chapter, U. D. C., at a called meeting on August 8, 1927.

FULTON CHAPTER No. 1754, U. D. C.

(Signed) MRS. CHAS. L. ANDERSON, President.

O Happy World!

PALMER HARTSOUGH.

J. H. FILLMORE.

1. Sing ev-ery clime and tongue, O hap - py world, O'er thee a gold-en day is
 2. Might shall for sin and wrong no more as - sail, No more the poor and weak op-
 3. Rise, na-tions in your might, as strikes the hour, Join ye, this high-est best en-

break - ing; Peace hath her col - ors o'er the sky un - furled, War, na-tions
 press - ing; Jus - tice for truth and right shall now pre - vail, Crown-ing the
 deav - or; Cast out the de - mon war, break now his power—On earth be

CHORUS.

now are fast for - sak - ing.
 joy - ful world with bless - ing. Hail dawn of joy and peace, Bright-ly un-furled,
 peace henceforth for-ev - er.

Hail! reign of right-eous-ness, Bless - ing the world; Hail! earth in friend-ly mood,

rall.
 Hail! man in broth-er-hood, Hail! Him, the Fa-ther, good, O hap - py world!

Copyright. 1927, by The Fillmore Bros. Co., in "A Hymnal for Joyous Youth."

NOTE:—We will send free two copies of this song to any one who will sing it publicly as a Solo; or five copies to be sung publicly as a Quartet, or any number needed as a Chorus to be sung publicly.—
 FILLMORE MUSIC HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio

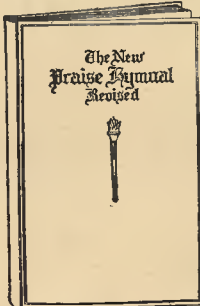
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"THE NEW PRAISE HYMNAL. REVISED. The thorough revision of a book that has long been in service in the churches gives a volume of hymns that will be very serviceable. Some of the newer hymns of brotherhood and missions are to be found alongside the older favorites. The hymnal is designed for interdenominational use and has no bias of sectarian origin. Sixty-three Scripture readings provide for the church's use for over a year. The selection of 412 hymns is quite enough for any church."—The Community Churchman. Title is printed on cover, in gold.

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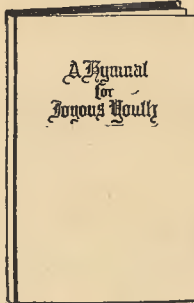
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Edited by J. H. FILLMORE AND OTHERS.

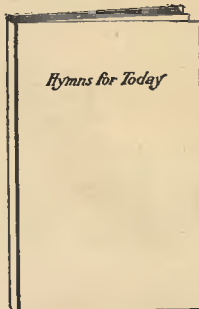
Designed for use in both church and Sunday school. It is a complete hymnal, supplying every need of the church and Sunday school.

"I want to take this opportunity to express the appreciation of our orchestra for your 'Hymns For Today.' Our orchestra has been organized for over fourteen years, and average membership is around fifty.

"We have played from several Sunday school books, but yours referred to above from a general standpoint, we believe is the best one we have ever used.

"'Hymns For Today' is ideal for Sunday schools, young people's societies, patriotic and welfare associations, with enough of the old tunes for the general church services."—Geo. R. Myers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Prices: Single book, cloth, 60c; \$50 per 100, not prepaid.



Music Committees and Churches—Send for Sample Hymnal, Free Examination

(OVER)

FILLMORE MUSIC HOUSE --: 528 ELM STREET --: CINCINNATI, OHIO

To the Holders of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of
AMERICAN BAKERIES COMPANY (a Georgia corporation):

Offer is hereby made for the issuance by this Company to you of one share of the 7% cumulative preferred stock of this Company in exchange for each share of preferred stock of American Bakeries Company held by you.

No adjustment of dividends is involved in such exchange by virtue of the fact that the dividend periods of both issues of stock are alike, having dividends accumulating from October 1st, 1927. In case you desire to make such exchange, you should send your certificates for preferred stock of American Bakeries Company to American Exchange Irving Trust Company at its office, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, New York, duly endorsed in blank and stamped for transfer (or check for 2c. a share in lieu of Federal stamps), and with signatures guaranteed by a bank or New York Stock Exchange firm, with instructions to make such exchange and giving the address to which you wish the new certificates mailed. Such exchange may be made at any time up to and including the 1st day of December, 1927.

In case you should desire to make such exchange on September 30th, 1927, such exchange may be made by so presenting your certificates at the office of Atlanta & Lowry National Bank, at its Pryor Street office, Atlanta, Georgia, not later than 2:30 P. M. on that day.

An application for the domestication in the State of Georgia of the undersigned corporation has been authorized.

Dated September 28, 1927.

AMERICAN BAKERIES CORPORATION,
(a Florida corporation)

By R. C. THOMPSON,
President.

WHITE PROVISION CO., INC.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7% BONDS

AUTHORIZED AND OUTSTANDING \$320,000.

Dated July 1st, 1927.

Due July 1st, 1932.

Interest Payable January 1st & July 1st.

Callable in whole or in part on any interest payment date, or sixty days notice, at par and interest.

CAPITALIZATION.

First Mortgage 7% Bonds (this issue)	\$320,000
Preferred Stock 7%	500,000
Common Stock (No Par Value)	50,000 Shares

SECURITY

These bonds are secured by First Mortgage on all the land, building, machinery, equipment, and other fixed assets of the company. The balance sheet of the company on October 31, 1927, as certified to by Ernst & Ernst, shows these assets at \$952,383.37. Such assets were appraised by Robert & Co. at a depreciated replacement value of \$305,004.00.

SINKING FUND

A Sinking Fund amounting to 30% of the net earnings of the company is provided, for the redemption of these bonds.

SALES and EARNINGS

This company began operation May 7, 1927. Net earning from that date through Oct. 31, 1927 available for bond interest amounted to \$25,773.30 or over 2.35 times interest charges on these bonds. This is after a loss of approximately \$14,000 shown for period May 7, 1927 to June 16, 1927 which was due principally to adjustments in inventory taken over from the old company. Net earnings available for interest on these bonds for period June 16, 1927 to Oct. 31, 1927 amounted to \$40,043.74 or over 4½ times interest charges on these bonds. Net sales for period May 7, 1927 to Oct. 31, 1927 amounted to \$1,855,681.91.

GENERAL

Current assets October 31, 1927 amounted to \$611,375.38, against \$67,164.38 Current Liabilities (9 to 1 ratio). Net Tangible Assets on this date amounted to \$1,498,570, or about \$4,700 for each \$1,000 bond outstanding.

PRICE 100 & INTEREST, TO YIELD 7%.

While the above information is not guaranteed, it is taken from reliable sources and we believe it to be correct.

(Financial statement on the reverse side hereof)

Mr. J. J. ...

WHITE PROVISION CO., INC.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

WHITE PROVISION COMPANY, INC. - ATLANTA, GA.

October 31, 1927

ASSETS

Current:			
Cash		\$48,638.72	
Accounts Receivable, less Allowances for Possible Loss		217,694.70	
Inventory (Priced at Market)		348,044.96	\$611,375.38
Employees' and Miscellaneous Receivables			1,976.46
Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment, Furniture and Fixtures, and Delivery Equipment - Depreciated Book Value (Pledged as Security for Bonds)			952,383.37
Deferred Charges			35,310.43
			<u>\$1,601,045.64</u>

LIABILITIES

Current:			
Accounts Payable		\$59,454.74	
		7,709.64	\$67,164.38

CAPITALIZATION

Five Year, First Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds -		\$320,000.00	
Capital Stock - Authorized and Outstanding:			
7% Cumulative Preferred - Par Value		500,000.00	
Common - 50,000 Shares No Par Value		500,000.00	
		1,320,000.00	
Surplus:			
		213,881.26	1,533,881.26
			<u>\$1,601,045.64</u>

... (mirrored text from reverse side) ...

... (mirrored text from reverse side) ...

... (mirrored text from reverse side) ...

... (mirrored text from reverse side) ...

PEACE PAGEANT:

The Kellogg Peace Pact,

by

May Bell Harper,

Director International Relations Department,
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,

and

Katrina McMahon,

Director International Relations Department,
Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa.

Characters: Fifteen girls, fourteen to seventeen years of age, to represent the spirit of the countries named in the Treaty preamble; fourteen men to represent the plenipotentiaries of the respective countries signatory to the Treaty; a reader; a pianist; a soloist.

Costumes: All of the girls to be robed in white. Each may wear a head dress such as a Red Cross Nurse uses; or each may have a garland of flowers on her head and carry flowers in the left hand. Each girl has the name of the country she represents in bold purple lettering on white paper sash fastened at shoulder and at opposite side of waist line. The girl impersonating the United States of America should be a little taller than the others. She has a circlet of flowers on her head, from which falls a white veil; this veil should touch the floor. In her hand she carries high a snow white dove (this may be rented from a local undertaker), or she may carry a roll of paper to represent the treaty, or a bunch of white lilies emblematic of peace.

The fifteen men may wear ordinary street costumes. They should not be very young.

The reader, pianist and soloist are not to be on the platform, but may be below, in front of audience. Attractive costumes are always delightful.

Description of the Pageant: 1st. Lights should be dimmed. Soloist sings first stanza of "America, the Beautiful," and at beginning of the song the girl representing America enters, walks to the center and back of the stage, holding aloft the dove, lilies or roll. She stands there motionless. At end of solo the pianist plays martial music as the girls enter. See paragraph 4.

2nd. Immediately at close of solo, the reader begins the entire text of the Treaty as given herein without pause or interruption.

3rd. Pianist plays with soft pedal, accompanying continuously the treaty reading, the National hymns, "Oh, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," "La Marseillaise," "The Garibaldi Hymn," "The Watch on the Rhine," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "There's a Long, Long Trail a Winding," and other former war songs but not "America" or the "Star Spangled Banner," lest the audience rise. The playing should be faint and distant.

4th. In the opening paragraph of the Treaty, as the reader mentions the name of each ruler and country, the girls representing the spirit of these countries enter quickly and take their places in the following order:

Germany comes in first and passes back of America, taking position on America's right side and a step nearer the front of the stage. As the reader announces "The President of the United States of America," America steps forward a pace, holds the lilies or roll or dove toward the audience, then quickly, without turning, goes back to her original place, the center back of stage, a trifle behind Germany. As the reading continues, the girls appear at the appropriate announcements, taking places to right and left of America alternately until they are ranged as follows:

	America	
	Belgium	Germany
Great Britain		France
Australia		Canada
South Africa		New Zealand
India		Irish Free State
Japan		Italy
Czechoslovak Republic		Poland

The girls stand in this formation during the reading of the Treaty.

5th. At the words "their respective plenipotentiaries," the men representing the signers of the treaty enter, each man coming singly as the reader announces him and taking his place back of the girl who wears the name of his particular country. It so happened that the Right Honorable Lord Cushendun represented both Great Britain and India. Let Lord Cushendun enter and stand by Great Britain, and when he is announced later as representing India he may move and stand just back of India.

6th. Girls and men now stand in this formation until at the words, "In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty," the men raise their right hands as if taking oath, keeping their hands upraised while the girls form a circle, joining hands, America keeping the roll, dove or lilies raised in one hand while she places the other over the clasped hands of Belgium and Germany, standing on either side of her.

7th. At conclusion of the treaty reading, the girls, still in circular formation, raise their joined hands shoulder high, each girl holding her bouquet of flowers, the men still with right hands upraised as if taking oath, America raising the clasped hands of Germany and Belgium to her breast. They all, girls and men, join with soloist in singing, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds." At the last word of the verse all let hands fall at sides.

8th. Soloist sings last stanza of "America, the Beautiful." At the first word of the song the girl representing the spirit of Belgium and her partner, the man representing the plenipotentiary of that nation, pass back of America and off the stage at opposite side from where all entered. Next Great Britain and her plenipotentiary follow; next Australia and others in the form of the circle, till America and her Secretary of State are left. Each girl as she passes gives to America her bouquet. They bow to the audience, turn and follow others off the stage.

Complete and official text of Treaty for Reader

The full text of the general compact for the renunciation of war as signed at Paris was officially given out at the State Department in Washington as follows:

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, his Majesty the King of Italy, his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic;

Deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind;

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made to the end that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between their peoples may be perpetuated;

Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process; and that any signatory power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits furnished by this treaty;

Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor and by adhering to the present treaty as soon as it comes into force bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy;

Have decided to conclude a treaty, and for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries;

The President of the German Reich, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

The President of the United States of America, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, M. Paul Hymans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of State;

The President of the French Republic, M. Aristide Briand, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations, the Right Hon. Lord Cushendun, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

For the Dominion of Canada, the Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie-King, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs;

For the Commonwealth of Australia, the Hon. Alexander John McLachlen, member of the Executive Federal Council;

For the Dominion of New Zealand, the Hon. Sir Christopher James Parr, High Commissioner for New Zealand in Great Britain;

For the Union of South Africa, the Hon. Jacobus Stephanus Smit, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in Great Britain;

For the Irish Free State, Mr. William Thomas Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State;

For India, the Right Hon. Lord Cushendun, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of Italy, Count Gaetano Manzoni, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Uchida, member of the Privy Council;

The President of the Republic of Poland, Mr. A. Zales, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

ARTICLE III.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties named in the preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington.

This treaty shall, when it has come into effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a power shall be deposited at Washington, and the treaty shall immediately upon such deposit become effective as between the power thus adhering and the other parties hereto.

It shall be the duty of the Government of the United States of America to furnish each Government named in the preamble and every Government subsequently adhering to this treaty with a certified copy of the treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of the United States of America telegraphically to notify such Governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in the French and English languages, both texts having equal force, and hereunto affix their seals.

Done at Paris the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

Price, 5c each; 25c per dozen
National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

ROBERT E. LEE



OBLES, such as Robert Edward Lee,
Are virtuous mortals, the like for us to be.
I chide, in chance bewildered, to find
Among the geniuses of all time
So great a soul—so Christ-like a being.

What a fairyland in intelligence supreme,
From whence illuminates a light such as ne'er before
beamed.

Alas, I found to search is to search in vain;
God never gave and earth never knew but one such name.

Even among the most illustrious immortals, sound and
sane,

This august figure remains the unselfish, self-denied, sacri-
ficing saint.

Were I amazed—when proud mortals before me review,
Man, the devouring wolf, voracious and vain?

I am at last dazzled at the goodness, deeds and nourishing
spirit

That for humanity's sake sacrificed the entire—

And to nature's web receded, to love man and from man
retire;

Such was the embellishing character of Robert E. Lee.

Can one, in the cradle of life, help but aspire

To that glory (not won on gory fields) that was his empire?

We'll find, in the records of time, only one such martyr as
he—

A worshiper of God and God fearing, a lover of his fellow-
man was Robert Edward Lee.

—JOHN E. HOBEIKA.





To
Christians of All Lands
and
To All Lovers of World Justice
Goodwill and Peace
from
THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN AMERICA

*Grace to you and peace from
God our Father and the
Lord Jesus Christ*



THE WORLD PEACE PACT

THE signature in Paris, on August 27, 1928, of fifteen powerful nations to the General Pact for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy is a memorable event in the history of the World. Practically all the nations of the world will soon have accepted its obligations. This pact is in truth a World Covenant of World Peace.

THE NEW CHARACTER OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

AFUNDAMENTAL change in the character of international relationships has been initiated by the Pact and should promptly become the accepted basis of international relations. Suspicion, fear and war-preparations should no longer be dominating considerations in a nation's foreign policies. Every government accepting this Pact is in honor bound to search for and practice the principles of peace. Peace should become the primary business of every country. Provocative measures should be scrupulously avoided, especially preparations for war beyond the need of actual self-defense. Justice, honesty, courtesy and mutual consideration should henceforth be conspicuous elements of all national policies. These are imperative obligations, implicit in the spirit and purpose of the Pact.

A nation which violates the Pact will stand before the world not only as guilty of the most serious offense against the entire community of nations, but also as having violated its sacred word of honor.

A STUPENDOUS UNDERTAKING

THE banishment of war from the world is a stupendous undertaking. It calls for a complete reversal of ancient habits of mind and of action. If the nations are really to abandon the war-mind, the war-system and the war-method from henceforth forever, an active educational program will be needed in every land. For no nation will take these forward steps alone.

CHANGE BY ORDERLY PROCESSES

THIS Pact for Peace is not to be regarded as crystallizing forever the existing relations of nations. The Preamble of the Pact declares that "all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process."

THE REMOVAL OF INJUSTICES

THE nations therefore should press forward in the development of agencies and procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes and the achievement of justice. So long as these agencies are lacking or are insufficient the menace of war will remain. Nations which feel themselves to be deprived of rights or suffering injustice require appropriate tribunals and recognized procedures for impartial examination of their pleas. Nations which may be charged with oppression or injustice should be ready to grant full, impartial and friendly consideration to these pleas and to make the needed adjustments.

THE LEAGUE AND THE WORLD COURT

FOR the achievement of world peace it is also highly important that irritating and tense situations be dealt with before they become too acute to be solved. The League of Nations in the political realm and the Permanent Court of International Justice in the legal are agencies well fitted for this purpose, agencies which have already proved themselves the most effective that the world has ever had.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

INTERNATIONAL law based on the illegality of war should be speedily formulated, codified and ratified. This would clarify the rights and duties of nations and would progressively bring the ever-increasing range of conflicting interests within the scope of judicial settlement. We believe that all nations, and especially the major nations, should accept the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS

ALL nations should promptly arrange for drastic reduction of armaments both on land and on sea. Such reductions would decrease the danger of war, beget mutual confidence and goodwill and give convincing evidence of good faith in the signing of the Peace Pact. The churches of every land should cultivate among their membership the vision, courage and faith essential to this program. For the achievement of this program the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America pledges earnest effort.

THE NEW BASIS OF NATIONAL PRESTIGE

THROUGHOUT history the rights, prestige and influence of nations have depended on their fighting power. Armaments have been vital factors in national policies. Now that the governments have agreed to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and to seek the settlement of all their disputes by exclusively peaceful means, all this has changed. The standard of a nation's honor, influence and significance in the world should henceforth depend on its accomplishments in the essentials of civilization, on its faithful observance of its obligations, on its progress in the realm of the spirit, and on its cooperation and self-giving service.

THE PRACTICE OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL MORALITY

THE security of nations, justice between them, and the peace of the world depend ultimately upon international good faith and upon the practice by nations of the ideals, the principles and the spirit of Christ. National policies should henceforth subordinate narrow self-interest to the interests of all. Ruthless self-seeking and violent aggression are as reprehensible in a nation as in an individual. There can be no double standard of morality—one for men and another for nations. There must be only one morality, one honor, one righteousness.

THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA

WE rejoice in the Peace Pact of Paris. It ushers in, we hope and believe, the dawn of a new day. It opens the door to a new era in human history—an era free from the wrongs of war, an era glorious with the happiness and prosperity of a brotherly humanity. The destiny of future generations depends on what the present generation does with the Pact.



The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America expresses to Christians in this and in every land and to lovers of justice and peace everywhere its desire to join with them in persuading the people of our respective countries to give the spirit and intent of the Pact full play.

We are deeply and sorrowfully conscious of failure on the part of our own country to reach its highest possibilities in international relations. In humility and contrition of spirit we have prepared this Message, yet with hope, in order that you with us and we with you may join our hearts and our prayers in the high endeavor that now lies before us.

Let us all unite in breathing into the Pact the breath of life so essential for the triumphant achievement of its glorious vision.

And may grace, mercy and peace from God the Father, the Son and Holy Spirit be with and guide us all, now and ever more. Amen.

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ANNOUNCING

The Gentle Magic of Remembered Dreams

By MARGARET PRICE STILLMAN

(Illustrated)

The author has included in this attractive volume verses which are uplifting, delicate and musical. The mature wisdom and understanding with which she treats nature lends the book an attractive dignity. Practically all the poems have appeared in magazines and many have been reprinted in the press.

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October, 1928.

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Charlotte, N. C. September, 1929.

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September, 1929.

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A BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT

E PLURIBUS UNUM

A Service of Thanksgiving

By ROBERT FREEMAN, D.D., LITT.D.

Pastor, Pasadena Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, California

Call to Worship By the Leader

"Blessed are they that are upright in the way, who walk in the law of the Lord. Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, that seek him with the whole heart. Better is a little that the righteous hath than the abundance of many wicked. He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities; for as the heavens are high above the earth, so great is his lovingkindness toward them that fear him. The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him. O come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our maker." Let us pray.

Prayer by the Whole School

Almighty and most merciful Father, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, we give Thee praise and hearty thanks for all thy mercies, for thy goodness that hath created us, thy bounty that hath sustained us. Grant unto us with thy gifts a heart to love Thee, and enable us to show our thankfulness for all thy benefits by giving up ourselves to thy service and cheerfully accepting in all things thy blessed will, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. AMEN.

Hymn

Tune: Monkland

Praise, O praise our God and King!
Hymns of adoration sing;
For his mercies still endure,
Ever faithful, ever sure.

Praise him that he gave the rain
To mature the swelling grain;
And hath bid the fruitful field
Crops of precious increase yield.

Praise him that he made the sun
Day by day his course to run;
And the silver moon by night,
Shining with her gentle light.

Praise him for our harvest store,
He hath filled the garner floor;
And for richer food than this,
Pledge of everlasting bliss.

Glory to our bounteous King;
Glory let creation sing;
Glory to the Father, Son,
And blest Spirit, Three in One.

Poems of Thanksgiving

Responsive Service

LEADER: It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O Most High; to shew forth thy lovingkindness in the morning, and thy faithfulness every night.

SCHOOL: O sing unto the Lord a new song; for he hath done marvelous things; his right hand, and his holy arm, hath gotten him the victory.

LEADER: Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise; be thankful unto him and bless his name.

SCHOOL: For the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting; and his truth endureth to all generations.

LEADER: Offer unto God thanksgiving; and pay thy vows unto the Most High.

SCHOOL: For the Lord is good; his mercy is everlasting; and his truth endureth to all generations.

LEADER: And call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.

SCHOOL: O give thanks unto the Lord; call upon his name; make known his deeds among the people.

LEADER: Remember his marvelous works that he hath done; his wonders and the judgment of his mouth.

SCHOOL: O give thanks unto the Lord, for

he is good; for his mercy endureth for ever.

LEADER: O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.

SCHOOL: And let them sacrifice the sacrifices of thanksgiving, and declare his works with rejoicing.

LEADER: HONOR the Lord with thy substance and with the first fruits of all thine increase. Praise the name of God with a song, magnify him with thanksgiving.

SCHOOL: Blessed be the Lord who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation.

LEADER: For the precious things of heaven, for the dew from above, and for the deep that coucheth beneath,

SCHOOL: Praise we the Lord.

LEADER: For the precious things of the fruits of the sun, and for the precious things of the growth of the moons,

SCHOOL: Praise we the Lord.

LEADER: For the precious things of the everlasting hills and for the things of the earth and the fullness thereof,

SCHOOL: Praise we the Lord.

LEADER: For the good will of him that dwelt in the bush,

SCHOOL: Praise we the Lord.

Hymn Hymn of Gratitude

Tune: National Hymn

Backward we look, O God of all our days,
Guard of our youth and Guide o'er all our ways;
For life, for love, for health, for work, for food,
Lord of our lives, we sing our gratitude.

Inward we look and marvel at thy power;
Christ of our souls, who savest hour by hour;
For joyful hearts, for every righteous mood,
Lord of our lives, we sing our gratitude.

Forward we look, nor fear what waiteth there;
Onward we move, relying on thy care;
Knowing thy grace o'er us and ours shall brood,
Lord of our lives, we sing our gratitude.

Upward we look, where march the stars and sun;
Upward we reach, whose lives are but begun;
Upward and wait thy mercies, O how good!
Upward and sing, O Lord, our gratitude.

—ROBERT FREEMAN

Response

LEADER: Why does the President of these United States enjoin at this season a Day of Thanksgiving?

GIRLS: Because it has long been the honored custom of our people.

BOYS: Because we have been able to assert our rights and the rights of mankind without a breach of friendship with the great nations with which we have to deal.

GIRLS: Because we have been able to perform duties and exercise privileges of succor and helpfulness towards all who could avail themselves of our services.

BOYS: Because our ability to serve has been increased by abundant crops, by ample financial resources, by a quickened national conscience, and by a sober realization of the part we are called upon to play.

LEADER: How best can we show our gratitude to God this day?

SCHOOL: By offering sincere prayers and hymns of thanksgiving, and by giving as the Lord hath prospered us.

LEADER: For what specific purpose are our offerings set aside this day?

SCHOOL: For the spreading of the kingdom of Christ through the labors of the Board of National Missions, especially on behalf of the great body of Spanish-speaking people in our country and the surging foreign tide in our cities.

LEADER: What is our obligation to these?

SCHOOL: To learn about them, to pray for them, and to seek their welfare by Christlike sacrifice.

LEADER: Let us pray.

Prayer In Unison

Almighty God, Father of all mercies, we, thine unworthy servants, do give thee most humble and hearty thanks for all thy goodness and loving-kindness to us, and to all men. We bless thee for our creation, preservation, and all blessings of this life; but above all, for thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ; for the means of grace, and for the hope of glory. And, we beseech thee, give us that due sense of all thy mercies, that our hearts may be unfeignedly thankful, and that we show forth thy praise, not only with our lips but in our lives, by giving up ourselves to thy service and by walking before thee in holiness and righteousness all our days, through Jesus Christ, our Lord, to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honor and glory, world without end. AMEN.

Dramatic Presentation The American Plaid

Hymn My Country, 'Tis of Thee

Whole school, without announcement, while all taking part in dramatic presentation retain their places on the platform.

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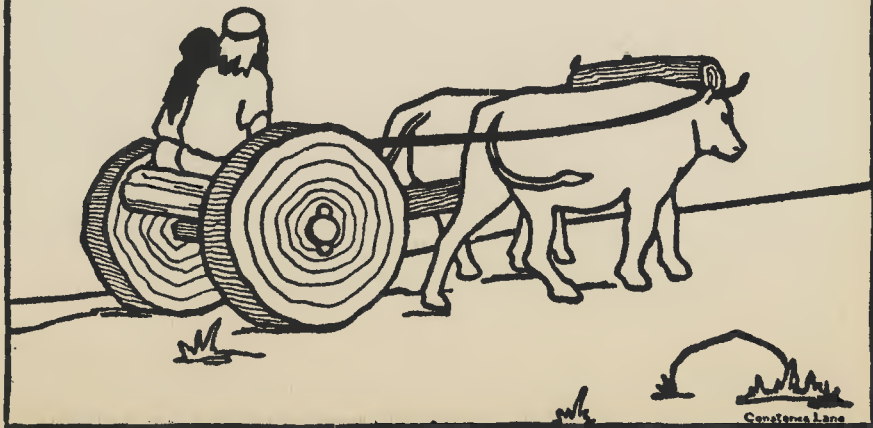
At first
man could
travel as
fast and as
far as he
could walk.



Drifting
logs sug-
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rude boats,
and rivers
were no
longer
barriers.



When he
had invent-
ed wheels
man could
make his
slow way
over long
distances.



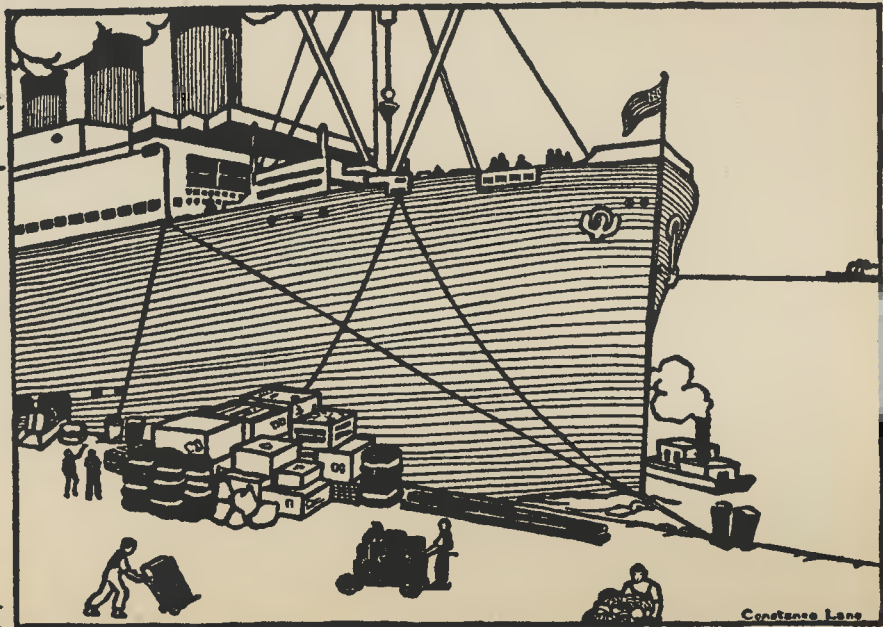
From long
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Caesar till
after the
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Washington,
men could
make a
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and send
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only as
fast as a
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could travel.



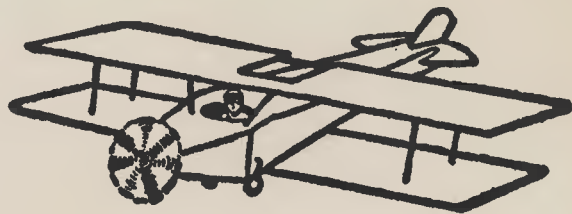
Steam
meant a
new world,
but at first
engines
were no
swifter
than
horses.



Today,
every part
of the
earth con-
tributes
to the
every day
life of
all of us.



For the
airplane,
there are
no bound-
aries be-
tween
nations.



1829

1929



MEASURED IN HOURS OF TRAVEL



TODAY
ALL MEN ARE NEIGHBORS
AND MAY BE FRIENDS

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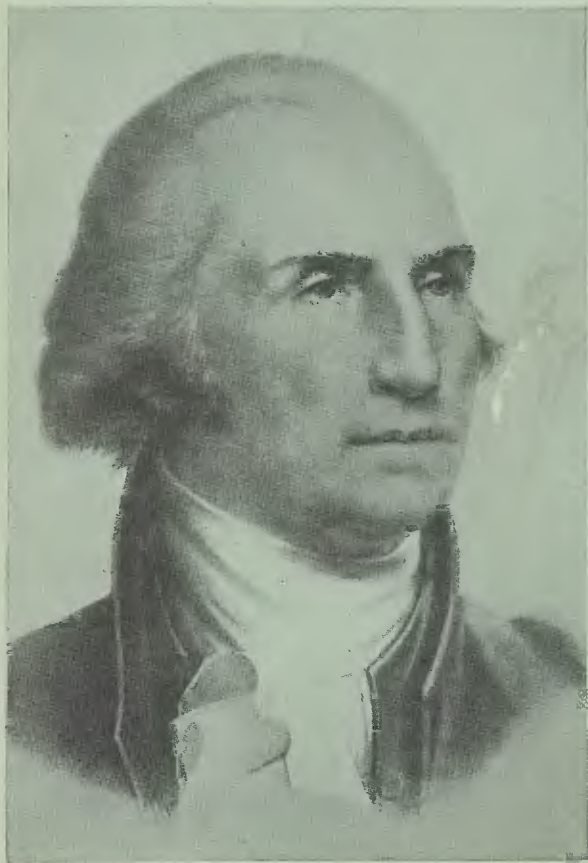
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GEORGE WASHINGTON'S "FIRST WISH"

Statesmen today are being honored by the world for the victories which they win in the struggle to establish world peace. Senator Borah has said, "There is no glory awaiting mortal man equal to the glory that will come to him who helps to rid this world of war and all its miseries."

A full share of such glory belongs to George Washington. It was he who, as President, sponsored the first arbitration treaty in modern history when, though many people urged another war, he sent his Chief Justice, John Jay, to England to settle certain disputes with that country by peaceful means. To the Secretary of the first commission which this country sent abroad to negotiate treaties of commerce, he wrote:

"My first wish is to see this plague to mankind (war) banished from the earth."

In October, 1785, he wrote the Marquis de la Rouerie:

"My first wish is (although it is against the profession of arms, and would clip the wings of some of your young soldiers who are soaring after glory) to see the whole world in peace."

In a letter to the Marquis de Chastellux, he said in April, 1788:

"It is time for the age of knight-errantry and mad heroism to be at an end . . . For the sake of humanity it is devoutly to be wished that the manly employment of agriculture and the humanizing benefits of commerce would supersede the waste of war and the rage of conquest . . ."

As the world wins its way toward peace through the efforts of many statesmen of many nations, Washington's name stands prominent among them.

United States of America

Now therefore, to the end that the said treaty may be executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith on the part of the United States, I hereby make known the promises, require and require all persons bearing office civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same to execute and observe the said treaty according to



In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand Done at the City of Philadelphia the 29th day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twentieth.

George Washington

By the President,

Timothy Pickens,

Secretary of State

THE JAY TREATY

The Jay Treaty which George Washington proclaimed in force on the 29th of February, 1796, is the first of a long series of efforts on the part of the statesmen of this country to substitute law for war in international affairs.

When Washington "caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to this treaty" and "signed the same with his own hand," he performed an act of courage, for the treaty which he had sent his Chief Justice, John Jay, to England to negotiate agreed that we would settle certain boundary claims and questions of debts and mutual rights with that country by arbitration, whereas a large group in this country were demanding that we "fight for our rights." Gradually the principle of arbitration thus introduced into the practice of modern nations has been extended to include a wider and wider range of disputes while out of it have developed other forms of peaceful settlement, now in use, including the World Court.

Royal Highways has given orders
to His Majesty's Officers on the Lakes
directing, that the Naval Force so
to be limited shall be restricted to
such services as will in no respect
interfere with the proper duties of
the various vessels of the other Party

The Undersigned has the
honour to renew to Mr Rush
the assurances of his highest
consideration

Charles Bayly

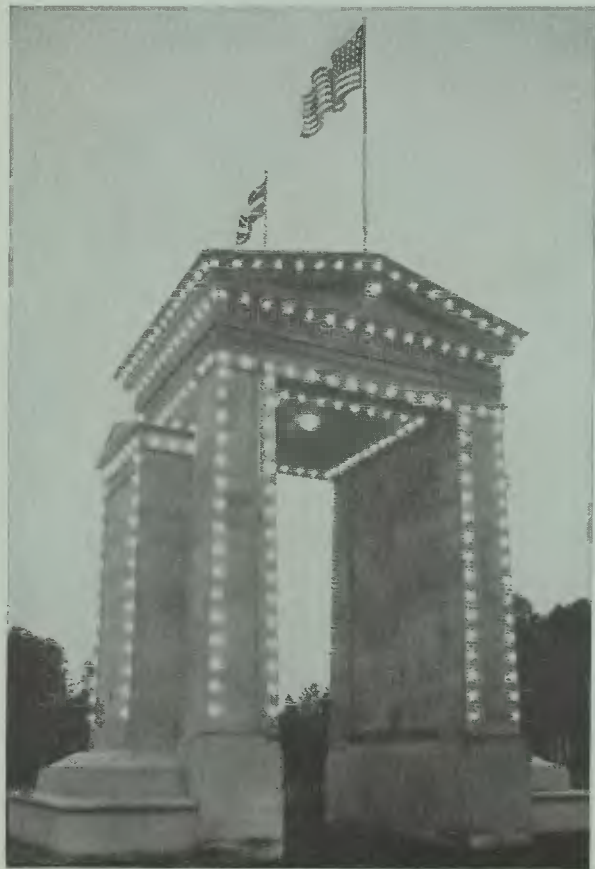
Communicated by order of
His Grace to the purport of
advising the Naval force
on the Lakes

Ms. B. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

AGREEMENT FOR DISARMING THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY

Following the war of 1812, England at once began to increase its battleships on the Great Lakes. United States officers in that region notified the government in Washington and demanded that we follow suit. The word came to Richard Rush, an official of the State Department, whose Quaker training had led him to desire to promote world peace. He recognized this opportunity and made certain suggestions which led to instructions being sent to the American Ambassador in London, John Quincy Adams, to propose to England that, instead of a mutual expensive and irritating increase in ships, the Lakes be disarmed. Mr. Adams at first reported that there was no hope for such an arrangement but our State Department persisted and with the cooperation of the British Ambassador in Washington, Charles Bagot, the Rush-Bagot agreement was finally signed in 1817. The results of this agreement offer proof of the value of mutual trust between nations, while the history of its negotiation gives evidence that what seems to be impossible in international affairs may nevertheless be accomplished.

There was no formal treaty. A letter, of which the last page is shown on this card, confirmed England's adherence to its terms.



THE PEACE ARCH

There is perhaps no greater peace monument in the world than the 4,000 miles of boundary line lying between the United States and Canada without a fort or battleship from end to end. It is accepted so much as a matter of course that its importance and significance are hardly realized. Actually it required more than a year of constant negotiation between this country and England to do away with the fleet of battleships on the Lakes and which it was the intention of both governments following the War of 1812 to increase.

At many points along the line there are now symbols of the more than a century of peace which has existed between the two countries. The International Peace Bridge was opened in Buffalo in 1927 by high officials of England, Canada and the United States. This peace arch was unveiled in 1921 at Blaine, Washington. It stands half on British soil and half on American and carries the flags of the two countries. On one side are the words, "Children of a common mother," and on the other, "Brethren toiling together in unity." On the interior below one of the doors is the statement "Open for one hundred years," and below the other, the hope, "May these doors never be closed."

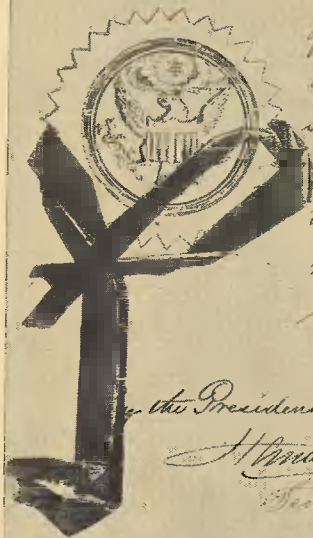
Given under my hand at the City
of Washington, the twenty fifth
day of May in the year
of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and
seventy one, and of the
Independence of the
United States the
twenty fifth

W. A. Wood

to the President

Wm. A. Wood

Secretary of State



THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CASE SETTLED BY ARBITRATION

President Grant was, like Lincoln, essentially a man who believed in peace and who became involved in war because he lived in an age when war was the only recognized method of settling certain kinds of disputes. He stated that it was his belief that there had never been a dispute which might not have been settled by peaceful means instead of by the sword, and in his third annual message to Congress, in 1871, he said, referring to the successful conclusion of the Alabama Claims Case between England and the United States:

"The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations, speaking one language and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing and liable at any time to bring those nations into bloody and costly conflict. An example has been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and finally be the means of returning to productive industry millions of men now maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and the broadside."



THE ALABAMA ROOM

When the United States and England finally agreed to arbitrate the questions arising out of the activities of the warship *Alabama*, the delegates of the two countries met in the City Hall of Geneva, Switzerland. Because the settlement of this important case by arbitration profoundly impressed the governments of Europe and greatly encouraged the use of arbitration, the room in which the delegates sat has become one of the famous places in the city and is visited by hundreds of tourists every year.

In the room are interesting symbols of peace. The plow and pruning hooks which can be seen at one side were made from swords given for this purpose by officers of the Mexican and Civil Wars. There is also a liberty bell, cast from molten cannon. The picture of "The Sower" by Robert Austin was presented by the British Association of the League of Nations and suggests the sowing of the seeds of peace, which this room has witnessed.

It was also in this room that the International Red Cross was organized.

The text of the Final Act and of the various Conventions and Declarations referred to therein, is appended to this report.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

Alexis D. White
President.

John L.

Stanford Newell

A. J. Mahan

William Crozier

Federick W. Hollis
Secretary

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCES

In 1899, the first world conference "with the purpose of preventing armed conflicts between nations" met at The Hague in response to the suggestion of the Czar of Russia. The American delegates proposed the creation of a world court of international law. This became known as "the American Plan" and, though it was not carried out, resulted in the creation of a Court of Arbitration consisting of a panel of jurists from which arbitrators could be chosen for any dispute. This court still exists. Its members nominate the justices of the World Court. The signatures of our delegates attached to their report of this first Conference are shown on this card.

A second Conference called at the suggestion of Theodore Roosevelt met at The Hague in 1907. The Americans again proposed a court of law and this time the plan failed only for lack of agreement as to the method of appointing judges about which the large and small nations could not agree. The present World Court of International Justice follows this plan closely, and the question of the election of judges was settled in accordance with the suggestion of the American jurist, Elihu Root, that it be left to the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations which represent substantially these two groups of nations.



THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION MONUMENT

International cooperation is not merely an ideal for the future, but is a fact of the present.

Sixty years ago to send a letter to Europe or Asia cost from a few cents to more than a dollar and took from several weeks to many months, because each country which it crossed handled and charged for it as it pleased. The protest of their citizens led, in 1874, to a meeting of governments at which they all agreed to give up certain of their "sovereign rights" in order to form the Universal Postal Union for the control of the international distribution of mail. The number of services which in our modern world civilization governments can perform for their citizens only by means of worldwide cooperation is steadily increasing. Important among them are the protection of health, the control of wire and wireless systems of communication, the collection of scientific data for such things as weather reporting which is of particular importance to aviation.

The Postal Union monument, with its figures representing the five continents relaying a letter around the earth, symbolizes the modern interdependence of nations. It stands in Berne, Switzerland, the headquarters of the Union. The figure at its base represents Switzerland.

THE ROOT TREATIES

Under the administration of President Roosevelt the first extensive series of arbitration treaties was negotiated through the efforts of the Secretary of State, Elihu Root. They covered all disputes of a "legal nature" not affecting the vital interests, independence or honor of the contracting states, or interests of third parties. When these treaties were renewed during the administration of President Coolidge an advance was made in that the matters to be excepted were somewhat more clearly defined as those involving "the Monroe Doctrine, domestic issues, or a third nation."

Roosevelt in recommending the negotiation of arbitration treaties in his message to Congress on December 9, 1903, said:

"There seems good ground for the belief that there has been a real growth among the civilized nations of a sentiment which will permit a gradual substitution of other methods than the method of war in the settlement of disputes."

United States to be affixed

Done at the City of Washington



this twenty-third day of
January in the year
of our Lord one thou-
sand nine hundred
and fifteen, and of the
Independence of the United
States of America the one hundred
and thirty-ninth.

Woodrow Wilson

By the President:

W. J. Bryan
Secretary of State.

THE BRYAN CONCILIATION TREATIES

William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State under President Wilson, negotiated the first international treaties providing for the application of a peaceful method of settlement to any and all disputes.

These treaties, known as the Bryan Conciliation Treaties, were negotiated with twenty-one countries. They call for a permanent commission of five members to which "all disputes of every nature whatsoever which diplomacy shall fail to adjust shall be submitted for investigation and report." The parties agree not to begin hostilities before the report has been made for which one year is allowed,—called the "cooling off" period—but they do not bind themselves to accept the recommendations.

This plan for conciliation commissions has now been embodied in many arbitration treaties, and had the important result of helping to bring about a recognition of the fact that no dispute need lead to war.



THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

For many centuries statesmen and philosophers urged the importance of a parliament or a league of nations. During the World War the necessity for such a league became evident. Plans were formulated in England, Germany and other countries, but it was the persistence of President Wilson which secured the establishment of the League of Nations as a part of the Versailles Peace Treaty. The Council of the League meets four times a year and the Assembly, which is shown in session in this photograph, meets once. Each nation has one vote but may have three representatives. They sit in alphabetical order. The sessions are open and the galleries are crowded with influential men and women from all over the world.

Fifty-four nations now belong to the League. In it the political leaders of the world who formerly came together only in times of crisis meet periodically for the discussion of common problems and adjustment of differences. The method of conference is thus being substituted for the method of conflict, and the possibilities of cooperation in the successful performance of world tasks is being recognized. The United States, although not a member of the League, takes part in its work for public health, for child welfare, for opium control and in practically all its other humanitarian and scientific activities.

The League of Nations is primarily a great new adventure in world organization.



THE PEACE PALACE AT THE HAGUE

Where the World Court Meets

In the Peace Palace, the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the nations of the world, the International Court of Arbitration, established by the Hague Conferences, has met for many years, and here today the World Court holds its sessions. Within the building are gifts of many nations. On the stairway is a statue of an open-eyed, determined Justice, the gift of the United States. On the landing above is a reproduction of the statue of the Christ of the Andes from Latin America. Magnificent cloisonné vases represent the art of China and hand-woven silk tapestries that of Japan. Much of the work of the Court is carried on on a rosewood table which was the gift of Brazil and which stands on a rug presented by Turkey, while on it are magnificent silver ink-stands from Spain. On the wall is a clock embedded in golden sun rays suggesting that the story of man's life and man's efforts is a story of the ages as well as of the hours.

Through the ages man has gradually substituted law and order for conflict and chaos, in the tribe, in the city, in the nation; here he undertakes to solve the problem of substituting law for war throughout the world. The Permanent Court of International Justice, usually known as the World Court, was established in 1922 in connection with but not as a part of the League of Nations. The fifteen judges who compose the Court are chosen to represent not nations but systems of law. So far two American jurists, John Bassett Moore and Charles Evans Hughes, have served. Fifty-four nations are members of the Court (March, 1930). Forty-two nations including England, France, Italy, and Germany have accepted the optional clause by which they agree to submit to it certain important types of disputes. Some of these acceptances are subject to ratification. The Court has already rendered judgments by which international problems have been adjusted that unsettled might well have led to war, and its decisions are gradually helping to build up a code of international law.



THE SCANDINAVIAN MONUMENT OF PEACE

On the border between Sweden and Norway, near the town of Charlottenberg, stands this 'Fredsmonumentet,' or peace monument. It was erected shortly after the outbreak of the World War in commemoration of the long uninterrupted period of peace which had then lasted for one hundred years on the Scandinavian peninsula. The two pillars of the monument represent the two nations and are surmounted by two figures clasping hands, and symbolizing the strength of unity. The Scandinavian countries have adopted some of the most advanced of the arbitration treaties, and in Denmark a bill to reduce the army to a patrol force has been passed by one house of the national legislature and has strong support throughout the country.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES
IN SENATE CHAMBERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 11, 1923



Charles Evans Hughes

Henry Cabot Lodge

Osborn W. Underwood

William Root

Mr. James Balfour

Lee of Fairbanks

Chas.

Chas. Borden

W. H. Bassett

John Belmont

Mr. James Balfour

Mr. Edmund Burke

Manning

Justice Brandeis

Charles Sumner



Admiral Bingham

Luigi A. Bertoni

T. G. Bator

W. H. Bissell

W. H. Bissell

And Whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on all parts and the ratifications of the said Governments were deposited with the Government of the United States of America on August 11, 1923.

Now therefore be it known that I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America have caused the said Treaty to be made public

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE FOR THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

On February 6, 1922, for the first time in history a general international agreement for the limitation of armaments known as the Washington Naval Treaty was signed as a result of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. In opening the Conference, President Harding declared:

" . . . the world's hundreds of millions who pay in peace and die in war wish their statesmen to turn the expenditures for destruction into means of construction, aimed at a higher state for those who live and follow after."

The treaty which resulted called for the limitation of battleships and air plane carriers and required the actual destruction of certain ships built and building. The signatures to the treaty are:

For the United States, Charles Evans Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Oscar W. Underwood, Elihu Root.

For Great Britain, Arthur James Balfour, Lee of Fareham, A. C. Geddes; Canada, R. L. Borden; Australia, G. F. Pearce; New Zealand, John W. Salmond; South Africa, Arthur James Balfour; India, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

For France, A. Sarraut, Jusserand.

For Italy, Carlo Schanzer, V. Roland. Ricci, Luigi Albertini.

For Japan, T. Kato, K. Shidehara, M. Hanihara.

Following the Washington Conference, England, France, Japan and the United States signed a treaty of consultation, frequently called the Four Power Pacific Pact, in which they agreed that they would refer to a joint conference for consideration and adjustment any controversy arising among them out of any Pacific question.



© C. O. Buckingham

THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS FROM JAPAN

Every spring thousands of people from all parts of the country travel to Washington to see the Japanese cherry trees in bloom. They were given to the United States during the administration of President Taft by the officials of Tokio and stand in our national capital not only as an evidence of the beauty of Japan but as a symbol of the goodwill of its people.

The Japanese in their own country have a lovely custom of holding festivals for their choicest flowers as they bloom from season to season, and it is now planned to hold each spring in Washington, beginning in 1931, a festival in honor of the blossoming of the cherry trees.



FRIENDSHIP ARCH IN CHINA

In China monuments and memorials frequently take the form of arches over the highways along which many people travel. This arch of granite was erected near Che Foo as a tribute to the United States and in the central panel is this inscription:

“Erected in Honor of the Citizens of
America, our Friends Across the Sea.
May there be Eternal Peace between the two Peoples.”

The Chinese believe in our friendship and feel themselves our friends because of our return of the Boxer indemnity and because we have stood for the policy of the “open door.”

and considered the said Convention, do hereby,
in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent
of the Senate, ratify and reaffirm the same and
every article and clause thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal
of the United States to be herewith affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington
this twenty-sixth day of
February in the year of
our Lord one thousand
nine hundred and
twenty-nine, and of
the Independence of
the United States of
America the one hundred
and fifty-third.



Franklin D. Roosevelt

By the President:

Frank B. Rowley

Secretary of State.

PAN AMERICAN PEACE TREATIES

Under the leadership of Bolivar, Latin American countries early in the last century adopted important arbitration treaties.

In 1899 in recognition of common interests and ideals, the Republics of North and South America met in an international conference to consider "measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American states." This conference, which resulted in the formation of what is now known as the Pan American Union and which has been followed by a series of conferences, marked a notable step in advance for it was the first time that a number of nations met together to consider in advance the settlement of possible future international disputes by peaceful means. In 1928, a special conference on arbitration was called at which two treaties were drawn up and submitted to the various countries. One, the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, has so far not been ratified by the United States. The second, the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, was ratified and was signed by President Coolidge on the 26th of February, 1929. In this treaty it is agreed that any dispute arising shall be investigated by a joint commission and suggestions made for its settlement, which both parties agree to consider though not necessarily to follow.



CHRIST OF THE ANDES

At the top of the mountains on the borderline between Chile and Argentina stands this statue of the Christ of the Andes. In 1900, because of a longstanding boundary dispute war was about to break out when Bishop Benavente of the Argentine Republic made one final appeal to his people in a great peace sermon. When word of it was carried over the mountains, Bishop Java of Chile took up the message. The two bishops then set out each in his own country, walking from town to town and village to village, urging peace. At first only a few listened but finally they were followed about by crowds. When peace was agreed upon the women of the countries raised money to have the metal of old cannon melted into this bronze figure of Christ. It was dragged up the mountain and men and women and children from both sides camped together at the borderline in order to unveil it at sunrise. The music of their ceremonies echoed back and forth across the valley. The Spanish inscription on the statue means, "These mountains will crumble into dust before the people of the Argentine and of Chile break the peace which at the feet of Christ, the Redeemer, they have given their word to keep."

EN TET DE QUOI les Français
ont été obligés de signer le
Traité de Commerce et de Consularité
avec les États-Unis d'Amérique, lesdits
Français ont été obligés de signer
ce Traité de Commerce.

PAR LE ROY, le Sieur de La Motte, Secrétaire
d'Etat en ce qui concerne les Affaires
Etrangères.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the respective
Plenipotentiaries have signed
the Treaty in the French and English
languages both texts having
equal force, and hereunto they have
set their hands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said
Plenipotentiaries have signed the Treaty
in the French and English languages
this 17th day of September 1794.



André Brossier
Joseph B. Kellogg

Paul Thomas
Ali Pasha

Constantin

M. de la Motte



Agulha

C. Parr

M. P. P.

Com. de la Motte

Constantin

C. M. P.

Leahida

Agulha

M. de la Motte

THE KELLOGG PEACE PACT

M. Briand, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, suggested to the United States in 1927 an agreement "to outlaw war" between the two countries. The United States proposed that instead all the great nations be asked to join in a declaration "renouncing war as an instrument of national policy." Such a declaration, known officially as the General Pact for the Renunciation of War, and popularly as the Kellogg Peace Pact, was signed in Paris by fifteen nations on August 28, 1928. The first article of the Pact agrees that the nations will not use war as a method of carrying out their policies; the second article that hereafter any and all disputes shall be settled by peaceful means. The demand of the people of the world for the abolition of war led to the negotiation of this treaty. The carrying out of its terms by various governments temporarily in control of national policies likewise depends upon the insistence of the people.

The signatures to the treaty in the alphabetical order of the French names of the various countries are:

Gustav Stresemann, Germany; Frank B. Kellogg, U. S. A.; Paul Hymans, Belgium; Aristide Briand, France; Cushendun, Great Britain; W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada; A. J. McLachlan, Australia; C. J. Parr, New Zealand; J. S. Smit, South Africa; William Thomas Cosgrave, Irish Free State; Cushendun, India; G. Manzoni, Italy; Uchida, Japan; August Zaleski, Poland, and Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakia.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.



DONE at the city of Washington
this twenty-fourth day of
July in the year of our
Lord one thousand nine
hundred and twenty-
and of the
independence of the
fourth.

Herbert Hoover

By the President;

Thomas H. Parsons
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KELLOGG PEACE PACT

When the ratifications of the fifteen governments signing the Kellogg Peace Pact had been received at Washington the Pact was proclaimed in force by President Hoover. His address on the occasion of the great significance of this agreement among the nations was made before a gathering of the representatives of fifty four countries, and was broadcast to all the world. In calling upon the United States and citizens thereof to observe and fulfill with good faith every article and clause thereof, he referred to the treaty as a "part of the supreme law and most sacred obligations" of the governments which signed it and said of it:

"I dare predict that the influence of the Treaty for the Renunciation of War will be felt in a large proportion of all future international acts. The magnificent opportunity and the compelling duty now open to us should spur us on to the fulfillment of every opportunity that is calculated to implement this treaty and to extend the policy which it so nobly sets forth."

Sixty-two nations have now signed the Pact.

General Pact for the Renunciation of War

Signed at Paris, August 27, 1918

Proclaimed a Binding Agreement at Washington, July 24, 1919.

THE President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic,

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made . . . Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means . . . Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor . . . Have decided to conclude a Treaty . . .

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article 2

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

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532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.**

T O W A R D P E A C E

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TOWARD PEACE

The story of man's life on earth is a story of progress "from isolation to cooperation." At first men attempted only such tasks as each one could perform for himself and all men did much the same things, but gradually as their imagination and their skill grew and they invented tools with which to work they began to join together in larger groups not only for protection but in order to carry on activities which would give them greater control over the earth. Within these new groups there was a division of labor, and law and order necessary to cooperation was maintained.

During all of man's early history mountains and forests and bodies of water formed barriers across which it was difficult not only to travel but to get any information. Different geographical conditions meant that though all men were busy about the same problems, such as finding food and shelter, they learned to solve these problems in different ways and their habits of life became different. These things led to a sense of difference among the various groups and to ignorance and fear and hatred, and ultimately to war.

Through the centuries development along these two lines went on. Men united in larger and larger groups within which peace was kept, though these groups made increasingly destructive war upon each other. Cooperation has always been as much "the nature" of man as has war.

Within the last hundred years the inventions of science have broken down the barriers and made travel and communication so swift that men in all parts of the world can work together and can unite their resources and energy in carrying on the tasks of a world civilization. There is no longer any reason for ignorance or any excuse for looking upon other peoples as more than superficially different from ourselves. It is perfectly obvious that all men are occupied with the

same tasks, interested in the same ideas and enjoying much the same pleasures. There is a division of labor among them and an interdependence both material and spiritual. All nations have made and are making their contributions to a common civilization.

But this change has come about too swiftly for old habits and old institutions to be altered in harmony with it. War, which in the old days could be carried on without any great interruption to daily life and which often meant definite gain to the victors, continues to exist in a civilization where it means wholesale destruction to all who are involved in it. Today interruption of world trade by war anywhere affects all countries.

Readjusting our methods and our institutions to the new civilization which science has created is the great problem which statesmen are now trying to solve.

Although it is only today that the abolition of war has become an urgent necessity, the greatest statesmen of the world have for many centuries urged the establishment of peace and of law and order among nations. Actual plans for world organization began at least as far back as Dante but it was not until democracy was established and the people began to control their governments that there was a definite organized movement to do away with war. The founders of this republic laid special emphasis on the inconsistency of democracy and the military system and on the importance to this country of establishing world peace. From the time of Washington there can be traced a steady growth in international agreements designed to promote peace. It is true that through these same years in this country and in others there has also

been a growth in militarism, for in many instances old habits, ignorance or lack of understanding of new conditions demanding new ways of living, and policies seeking to attain certain purposes regardless of the cost of war which they involved, have persisted. We have now reached a crisis in which the world must choose between peace and the development of the world for the benefit of mankind, or war and the destruction of the resources which might be made to serve human welfare and happiness.

The peace forces have on their side definite gains and assets which are marked by the treaties between governments, and here and there by more picturesque symbols indicating a goodwill and friendship in all nations upon which peace can be built.

These treaties show a steady growth in peaceful settlement, from the Jay Treaty of Washington's administration and the other early arbitration treaties which did no more than settle a specific dispute when it had arisen, through those providing arbitration in advance for certain kinds of disputes, to those agreeing to submit any and all disagreements to conciliation and an increasing number to arbitration. Not only has arbitration been extended to a wider range of disputes, but the machinery of arbitration has progressed from the special temporary board; to the Hague Tribunal and to an actual permanent court in the Permanent Court of International Justice. Meanwhile in the League of Nations an opportunity has been created for nations to confer together over common problems, to adjust differences before they become critical and to cooperate in common tasks, while in the Kellogg Pact there is a definite renunciation of war and in the Conferences for limitation of armaments an actual effort to turn the resources of the nations away from destructive into constructive channels.

Certain of these documents which show the progress of the nations toward peace, many of which have been signed by our greatest presidents and statesmen, are now kept in the State Department at Washington where anyone who desires to may see them. Many of them are very beautiful, engraved and decorated and protected in elaborate inlaid boxes of exquisite workmanship. In one respect the modern treaties differ markedly from the old. The modern government seal is an impression made in the paper and is without color (on the accompanying cards the seals have been slightly colored in order to bring out the design). The ribbon which decorates many of the treaties no longer has any purpose but on the old treaties it had. On those the seal was impressed on a large and heavy piece of wax, sometimes three inches in diameter and nearly an inch thick. This wax seal was placed in a heavily embossed silver or gold box and was connected to the treaty by a ribbon running through the wax.

The struggle between the old habit of war and the new forces of peace is the present-day phase of the battle for human freedom that has been carried on from age to age. It offers the great adventure of our times and calls for heroic leadership.

SET OF CARDS

(To be shown in following order)

1. George Washington
2. The Jay Treaty
3. Agreement for Disarming the Canadian Boundary
4. The Peace Arch
5. The Alabama Claims Case Settled by Arbitration
6. The Alabama Room
7. The Hague Peace Conferences
8. The Universal Postal Union Monument
9. The Root Treaties
10. The Bryan Conciliation Treaties
11. The League of Nations
12. The Peace Palace at The Hague
13. The Scandinavian Monument of Peace
14. The Washington Conference for the Limitation
of Armaments
15. The Cherry Blossoms from Japan
16. Friendship Arch in China
17. Pan American Peace Treaties
18. Christ of the Andes
19. The Kellogg Peace Pact
20. The Proclamation of the Kellogg Peace Pact.

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