

"SHOO FLY" MAY BE CAUSE OF DEFEAT OF MR. HARDWICK

Defeated Flemming by Ridicule and Now Must Take Dose of the Same Medicine

By C. E. STEWART.

Washington, April 9.—(Special.)—Billy Hardwick of Georgia, who is a candidate for senator in the democratic primaries for that state, is in hard luck. The Biblical injunction that "He who lives by the sword, shall die by the sword," applies to Hardwick, according to old timers here.

Mr. Hardwick, it is said, owes his election to his first term in the House to a debate between Representative DeArmond of Missouri and Judge Flemming of Georgia, then representing the district now represented by Hardwick, in which the Missouri congressman severely ridiculed Judge Flemming. Old timers declare that no member of Congress ever lived who could hold their own with DeArmond when it came to repartee and ridicule. He had an especially bitter and biting tongue and used it unsparringly upon his adversaries.

Judge Flemming, unfortunately, aroused the ire of DeArmond, and they had a set-to in the House and the Missouriian shrewdly flayed the Georgian to a frazzle, and kept the House in an uproar of laughter for over an hour. Hardwick in the next election opposed Flemming and used DeArmond's speech of ridicule against his opponent very effectively. "This is the man," he would say, "who is ridiculed and made the butt of the members of Congress."

Now, Hardwick is to get a dose of his own medicine. The other day in his speech on canal tolls, Champ Clark, referring to Bob Henry of Texas and Swaggar Shiry of Kentucky and others who had criticized the speaker about his position on canal tolls, was generous to them compared with what he said of Hardwick. Hardwick, who himself has a bitter tongue, criticized the speaker very severely, and after Clark had disposed of Shiry and Henry, he said: "Now so far as my friend from Georgia, Mister Hardwick is concerned, all I have to say about him, is 'Shoo fly, don't bother me. Shoo, fly, don't bother me.'"

Georgians declare that Hardwick's chances for the Senate were destroyed by that single comment of the speaker's. Already Hardwick is getting letters addressed to S. Fly Hardwick, care of the House of Representatives, from his native state.

As able and alert as Hardwick is, they declare that he cannot escape the power of ridicule and that Clark's shoo fly stick to him all through his campaign, and that he will do well if it does not defeat him.

As his campaign against Judge Flemming was based on just such grounds, it is pointed out that Hardwick is now only reaping what he has sown.

TWO PLEAD GUILTY SMUGGLING CHARGE

New York, April 9.—Hugo Grone, until recently second officer of a big German liner, and John Eyckman, a hotel proprietor of Hoboken, N. J., pleaded guilty today to an indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the government by smuggling opium into the country. Each was sentenced to serve one year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

Yee Sang and Yee Joe, Chinese, who were indicted jointly with Grone and Eyckman, were not present.

\$50 Reward

Riley Jones disappeared from his home, 315 N. 23rd street, Tuesday night at 10 o'clock. Age 48 years; weight 155 pounds; height 5 feet 7 inches; dark brown hair mixed with gray; brown eyes. Wore lace shoe No. 5, upper front teeth gold; wore black derby hat; suit dark gray mixture; had ladies' Elgin watch, 15 jewels, 20-year case; gold spectacles in eye. Reward will be paid by Mr. Mooney, cashier Farmers National bank for information that will lead to his whereabouts.

American Girl Who Will Make Her Debut as an Actress in London



When "Potash and Perlmutter" is produced in London in May the role of the stenographer, who has considerable to do in the first act, will be played by a young American girl, who then will make her debut as an actress. She is Miss Julia Bruns, well known as a beauty and an artists' model. She has posed for Mr. James Montgomery Flagg and others.

EIGHT GOVERNORS OF ALABAMA 1874-1901

No. 108—The Dismembered Party of 1892
Thomas G. Jones, Governor

While Governor Jones and Captain Kolb were canvassing the counties, personally and most eagerly presenting to full audiences the argument of the respective functions of their common party, the Montgomery Advertiser of April 11, speaking for the governor's cause, said: "Already every interest and every class has been seriously injured by the depression, the loss of confidence, the checking of enterprise and the other evils which have followed the long contest waged on the lines of hate and class dissensions."

Senator Morgan from his point of view thought the disruption of the party in Alabama by classes was to be attributed to the poverty of the producing element of the population; and that the poverty was the direct result from legislation of Congress promulgative of the interest of the class of investors of money and speculators in the exchanges.

The senator from Alabama prepared a bill to be introduced by himself for the action of Congress in enactment of which into law he contended that the minds of men would be relieved of that anxiety which defied the bonds of ancient political parties. The Morgan bill showed that the debt of the government exceeded two billion of dollars, all made payable by act of Congress in gold coin only. Besides this, the private debts of the business community must be considered an enormous amount. The owners of all pri-

vate debts might at discretion demand gold. To meet these two classes of debts payable in gold coin the supply of mat coin in the country was only about one-fourth of the volume of one class, the government debt.

The Morgan bill alleged that in consequence of the great disparity between the demand and the supply of gold coin the debtor class, with its property, was held in degrading and perilous subordination to the few who were so fortunate as to have possession of the limited quantity of gold coin and who would sell it or loan it.

The Morgan bill complained that the Secretary of the Treasury had discontinued unlawfully the coinage of silver dollars. To increase the volume of money the bill required that all paper money, issued by the government, by full legal tender and that standard silver dollars and gold coin be full legal tender.

Senator Pugh endorsed the bill and no representative in Congress from Alabama was heard to offer even a suggestion of dissent. No democratic editor in the state dissented.

Because of ex-President Cleveland's contention for the single gold standard and his open opposition to a full legal tender currency in the silver dollar and the government issue of paper currency the two Alabama senators opposed his nomination for the election of 1892.

Governor Jones, the Montgomery Advertiser and the faction of the party led by them, ardently demanded the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

The purpose here is to show the more weighty difficulties through which the people of Alabama passed in their reform efforts to restore the state government to a status of white supremacy. The result of the situation lay in discord and division of the democratic party of the state. The whites and blacks were nearly evenly divided and the races were by now equally possessed of the electorate. The right to vote had not been won by the negro population and was not appreciated by the race. The right had been forced upon it as an instrumentality available to the foreign conqueror of the whites to perpetuate the conquest. If the democratic party split in twain the rivalry of factions would inevitably introduce the use of this ignorant and mercenary negro vote to the support of one or both in the struggle for possession of the state government and therefore the split would of itself eliminate the issue of white supremacy.

There was a temporary split of the party in 1892, followed by another in 1896. It may be said that Captain Kolb led the former and Governor Jones the latter. Brief time was sufficient in each rupture to restore unity of the factions and to accomplish white supremacy by the adoption of the constitution of 1901.

There were two state conventions of the divided party of 1874, assembled in the comedy in June 1892 and of these we shall relate the proceedings in the next number. JOHN WITHERSPOON DUBOSE.

SELMA POSTOFFICE SHOWS AN INCREASE

Receipts for the First Quarter Over Thousand Dollars More Than for the Same Period Last Year

Selma, April 9.—(Special.)—The business of the Selma postoffice continues to grow as is shown by the receipts of the office for the first quarter of the current year. The showing of the office during the past few years has been most gratifying to the officials and show that the business conditions of the city are most healthful.

During the first quarter of 1913 the receipts of the local postoffice amounted to \$12,618.35, while for the first quarter during the current year they aggregated \$13,758.65 or \$1,139.29 more than last year.

SAYS CALMETTE INTENDED TO PRINT CAILLAUX LETTER

Paris, April 9.—At the inquiry before Magistrate Bourde today into the circumstances surrounding the killing of M. Calmette, editor of Figaro, by Mme. Caillaux, Gaston Viday, a publicist, testified that one of Calmette's closest friends had informed him that the editor intended to publish two personal letters of M. Caillaux.

M. Vidal was brought into the case by Dr. Charles Sauvignieu, at whose home he had dined a few days previous to the tragedy. Vidal told Dr. Sauvignieu of M. Calmette's alleged intention to publish the letters.

Dr. Sauvignieu was interrogated by the magistrate, his testimony being confirmed by Vidal.

BRITISH CONSUL FORCED BY VILLA TO CARRY MESSAGE

Rebel General Subjected the Former to Fire While Carrying Message to the Federal Chief

El Paso, Tex., April 9.—H. S. Cummins, acting British vice consul at Gomez Palacio, was used by General Villa during the Torreon battle to carry a demand to General Velasco on March 27 that the latter surrender. According to newspaper correspondents who reached here from the front tonight, Mr. Cummins performed the mission under protest and was subjected to rifle fire on his return toward the rebel lines.

George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department at the battle, in the report of the incident that he has made to Washington, however, does not indicate that Mr. Cummins was coerced into becoming General Villa's messenger, but states that he did so with some reluctance after first refusing.

Mr. Carothers' report follows: "At 4 p. m. (March 27), General Villa sent a messenger to see Cummins, requesting him to go to headquarters. I and H. W. Potter accompanied him. When we arrived, after introducing Cummins to Villa, Villa said to him that he knew that Cummins was an enemy to the constitutional cause, that he had information that Cummins was accustomed to banqueting with the federals, that he knew he was a friend of General Velasco, and that in view of this friendship, with Velasco, he wanted Cummins to take a communication to Velasco in which he demanded the surrender of the city to avoid further bloodshed.

Refuses to Take Message
"Villa said the message was couched in terms used in warfare in such cases. Cummins refused to take the message, arguing that he was neutral and should not mix in political affairs of the country.

"At this Villa became very angry and said we foreigners were demanding that he protect foreigners and be humanitarian in his acts, and that at the very first opportunity given us to do some good we refused. He commenced to talk about probably having to fight all of us, when interposed and advised Cummins to go.

"Villa said he first thought of sending the message by me, but on second thought had decided on Cummins on account of his friendship with Velasco, as he would be in no danger. Cummins agreed to go, so I wrote some instructions to Mr. Ulmer. Cummins left about 3 o'clock and was to return about noon next day. The intention with Villa was a most serious aspect for a few moments, but as it turned out, Villa and he shook hands, called each other 'amigos' and parted in the best of spirits.

Amplified Report
Mr. Carothers, questioned by a reporter here today, amplified his report to the state department as follows:

"Just before leaving Villa's headquarters, Villa called Cummins 'amigo,' Cummins turned to Villa and said, 'You call me friend?'

"Yes, I call you friend, because I want you for my friend," responded Villa.

"Villa's last word to us was that he left all arrangements about getting away to us.

"I then walked toward Mr. O'Hara's house with Cummins, but left him before reaching there in order to get a hand-car. I saw Cummins enter O'Hara's house. A half hour later I met Cummins coming from O'Hara's house with a British flag and a flag of truce. I had been unable to get a hand-car so Cummins said he would go on foot as it was getting late and he did not want to make the trip in the dark. Cummins did not make any complaint to me of coercion, then, or later. On his return on the 20th, he was cordially received by Villa, who embraced him and thanked him for what he had done."

The Mr. O'Hara mentioned by Mr. Carothers, is Patrick O'Hara, recently appointed British vice consul. Cummins had resigned but was acting as vice consul.

WHITE SLAVE CASE OF TRIAL IN MADISON

Vernon Coggins Being Tried at Huntsville—Victim Government's Main Witness

Huntsville, April 9.—Vernon Coggins of Whitwell, Tenn., is on trial in the United States court on charge of violating the white slave act. Miss Ethel Lane of Whitwell, Tenn., was the government's principal witness. She testified that Coggins enticed her from Whitwell to Bridgeport and then to Chattanooga for an immoral purpose, having lodged at a hotel as man and wife. The case went to the jury tonight.

Huntsville, April 9.—(Special.)—The jury tonight returned a verdict of not guilty.

COURT DISMISSES MULHALL APPEAL FROM JUDGMENT

New York, April 9.—The appeal of Martin M. Mulhall against the \$500 judgment awarded Richard Barry, playwright, for half the money which the one time lobbyist received for correspondence sold through Barry was dismissed today by the appellate division of the supreme court.

As a lobbyist Mulhall was in the employ of the National Association of Manufacturers and the correspondence Barry sold for him included letters exchanged between public officials and officers of the association. Mulhall received \$100,000 for the information and Barry won a suit against him, the playwright alleging the lobbyist agreed to give him half the money. Mulhall refused to live up to such an agreement, Barry set forth in the supreme court.

Delay Russian Treaty

Washington, April 9.—Negotiations of a new commercial treaty with Russia will not be begun, according to President Wilson, until a new ambassador is appointed. The President today said that he still was undecided about the ambassadorship and was considering three men. He declined to say who the three men were.

Stadium Accepted

Princeton, N. J., April 9.—The Palmer memorial stadium was officially accepted by the board of trustees of Princeton University today. The stadium will seat about 41,000 persons. The estimated cost is \$300,000, to be given by Edgar Palmer, '03, of Rye, N. Y.

Correct
Tessie Footlight—Men are just like bella, anyway.
Cattle Calcium—Yes; you've always got to pull their legs to get the rings out of them.

EBEN S. DRAPER DIES IN GREENVILLE, S. C.

Former Governor of Massachusetts Succumbs to Paralysis

Greenville, S. C., April 3.—Eben S. Draper, former governor of Massachusetts, died here late today. Mr. Draper was stricken with paralysis here Tuesday. He was 65 years old and a prominent manufacturer of textile machinery in New England.

The condition of Mr. Draper was serious from the time of the attack and a large corps of physicians were in attendance. The patient's entire left side was affected by the paralytic stroke. In addition to physicians here and from Atlanta, who were called on the case, two doctors from Boston were summoned yesterday.

Mr. Draper was stricken at a local hotel a few hours after his arrival. He was on his way home from a trip to Florida and Cuba. As soon as his condition was noted by the physicians, telegrams were sent to members of his family in Massachusetts, summoning them to his bedside. They arrived here today.

The dead man was prominent in both the industrial and political life of Massachusetts. Previous to his election as governor of Massachusetts in 1909 he served as lieutenant governor from 1906 to 1908. He was governor of the state from 1909 to 1911. Mr. Draper was elected as a republican to both positions.

Chosen Chairman
In 1892 he was chosen chairman of the republican state committee of Massachusetts and in 1896 he was chairman of the republican state delegation from Massachusetts to the party's national convention. He took a prominent

part in the deliberations of that convention and assisted in obtaining the party's declaration in favor of the gold standard on the currency question.

When the Spanish-American war was declared in 1898, Mr. Draper, then president of the Massachusetts Volunteers' Aid association, took a prominent part in the raising of \$200,000 which was raised to fit out the hospital ship Bay State.

For several years Mr. Draper had been prominently connected with the Draper company, manufacturers of textile machinery. His home throughout his life was at Hopedale, Mass., where he was born. His technical training was obtained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Draper was not only connected with the textile industry, but was interested in the Milford National bank and had connections with various civic and charitable institutions.

The body will be taken to the Draper home at Hopedale, Mass., for burial. The funeral party will leave in a special car on the Southern railway tomorrow afternoon. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon.

WEALTHY BUSINESS MAN INDICTED

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 9.—Anthony R. Trentman, a wealthy Fort Wayne and Chicago business man, who shot and killed Howard Bruce, a negro hotel waiter because the waiter was indifferent to his request for his overcoat, was indicted for first degree murder by a special grand jury here today. Trentman is in jail in default of \$10,000 bail.

Trentman's relatives claim he has been showing signs of insanity for more than two years, and it is said they will seek to show that they had planned to have him removed to an asylum.

May Begin Inquest Tomorrow

According to Coroner Charles L. Spain, it is possible that the inquest into the killing of Leon H. Thomas will be started tomorrow morning. This will be done, states the coroner, if service on all the witnesses wanted can be had by deputy sheriffs.

Greece Buys Cruiser
London, April 9.—An Athens dispatch says it is learned from a reliable source that the Greek government has purchased for \$1,000,000 a small cruiser built in an American shipyard for China.

BALL WAR BREAKS OUT IN ST. LOUIS

Attempt of Federals to Secure Brown Players Is Thwarted

St. Louis, April 9.—The first battle in an openly avowed war between organized baseball in this city and the Federal league was staged here today and the younger league retired with an American league pitcher added to its ranks and an American league catcher, said to be on his way to join the Federals.

Earl Hamilton, left-handed pitcher for the St. Louis Americans, went to Kansas City today in company with George Stovall, manager of the Kansas City Federal team, which Hamilton announced he had joined.

Tonight Clem Clemons, catcher for the St. Louis Americans, announced he would depart for Chicago on a late train, but he neither would admit nor deny published rumors that he had joined the Federal Chicago team.

Rumors that at least half a dozen other St. Louis major league players had been considering Federal league offers, or were soliciting such offers were rife tonight. The battle was precipitated last night by the sudden arrival in this city of Stovall, C. C. Madison, attorney for the Kansas City Federals, and a third man whose identity was not learned, but who was said to represent the Chicago Federals.

"You can say for me," declared Robert Lee Hedges, president of the St. Louis Americans, to newspaper men today, "that President Johnson, the American league, the national commission and organization, baseball in general will never permit Earl Hamilton to play with the Kansas City Federals."

Hamilton signed a three-year contract with the local Americans last year. Clemons was a new man with the Americans. He was the star catcher of the University of Michigan team while Branch Rickey, now manager of the local Americans, was coach at that institution.

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