The Dawson News

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BY E. L. RAINEY.

Clem E. Rainey, Assistant.

DAWSON, GA., MAR. 3, 1914

President Wilson, in conference with the senate committee on foreign relations, recently directed attention to a state of affairs that is without a parallel in our history. Although nominally at peace with the world we have so conducted ourselves that most of the great countries of the world are in a state of serious irritation against us. It is peace without friendliness.

History Warns Us.

"Growth of Luxury" is the caption of an article we reproduce on this page from the Christian Monitor. There are some thoughts of interest and importance in that article. All thoughtful people realize that this is an age of luxury—for the very rich and those who ape the rich. It was the road that nations of the past traveled when they were going to wreck and decay. History is constantly holding up its lessons, if men would but heed them. We have come to a higher standard of living—to more conveniences and comforts. The Creator does not grudge, never grudged, man the fullest enjoyment of all the rightful means to getting the most and best out of life, but the luxury that makes for greed, for more money that the senses may be gratified, that saps the wholesome thought and methods of the people, is the precursor of decay and departure from virtue.

New Departure In Penology.

The Colorado system as regards penology is to have exemplification in Texas.

Smith county, that state, will, under an agreement with Governor Colquitt, utilize convicts in building highways, the county to lodge and feed the force and pay the state $15 per man per month.

The half hundred convicts are to labor under the eye and direction of the superintendent and are to labor diligently and faithfully, but without guard. There will be no driving to work, no harsh treatment. The methods of the road camp will be those of a like body of free men. The workers are to be under honor pledges, individually, not to attempt to escape, to obey orders, to be tractable. They will not wear stripes. And further, of the $15 per capita cash payment each month one-half or $7.50 will go to the credit of the convict. He may send it to his family, if he so desires, or may keep it for his own use when his term expires.

In many respects it is indeed a new departure, and we can imagine with what measure of distrust, even of outright disdain, the "old-time convict man," who looks upon a convict as beyond the pale of average consideration, will view the spectacle of a half hundred prisoners working on public roads unguarded—no shot gun, ball and chain.

There will be censorious critics, of course, and some of the convicts put on their honor will fall by the wayside morally. They will be too weak to stand the strain on their manhood, too weak to resist temptation. But for all that we may believe that the enlightened public sentiment will approve the experiment and hope for vindicatory results.

More Aliens Than Ever.

According to the annual report of the Bureau of Immigration, just made public, 1,197,892 aliens entered the United States in the last fiscal year, an increase of 359,720 over the previous year, and a larger number than in any fiscal year since 1907.

The year's net increase in population from immigration is 815,303, and the aliens have not only come, but have remained, in larger numbers, than heretofore.

Northern and western Europe contributed 182,886, or 15 per cent, of the total. England, Germany, and Ireland headed the list with 43,363, 34,329 and 27,876, respectively. From eastern and southern Europe and western Asia came 896,553, or 75 per cent, of the entire immigration, Russia heading the list with 291,040 and Italy coming second with 265,542.

Japan sent 8,281 people to this country, China 2,105 and other parts of Asia 838.

A bill is now in the congress to restrict immigration by the means of the literacy test, but the indications are that should it pass it is doomed to meet presidential veto.

The Nation's Children.

A bulletin of the newly created children's bureau in Washington, recently issued, states that the total number of children under fifteen years of age in this country was 29,499,136 at the time of the last census. That was four years ago, so the number now must be well in excess of 30,000,000.

Seven in every eight are white children. Only one per cent of these are foreign born, yet one-fourth of the grand total are children of immigrant parents.

Sixty per cent of the total are children of American-born parents. Only one child in five lives in a city of more than 100,000 population. A large majority live in distinctly rural districts. The total number in rural communities of fewer than 2,500 inhabitants is nearly 18,000,000.

The total number of babies under one year of age is 2,000,000.

In New England only two children out of five—39.3 per cent—are native whites of native parentage; 53.5 per cent are native whites with one or both parents foreign born.

New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Texas, Ohio, Georgia, Missouri and Massachusetts lead all states in child population, ranging from 1,022,926 in Massachusetts to 2,488,621 in New York. No other states come up to the million mark.

Nevada, with 16,989, has the smallest number of children.

The one most valuable asset we have is this army of more than 30,000,000 children. Upon their health depends the physical welfare of generations to come. Their morals will determine the morality of those generations. Their education will, in a large measure, set the bounds for that of the people of tomorrow.

Although congress made an appropriation for it more than a year ago it will doubtless be months, perhaps years, before Dawson has a public building. That Uncle Sam moves slowly in such matters is shown by the following from the current issue of the Bainbridge Post: "It has taken six years and three congressmen to get our public building bill far enough to ask for bids. At that rate we will have to live some years to get results."

Press reports say the "Holy Rollers," a religious sect living aboard a small sloop near St. Mary's, Ga., were recently pelted with eggs, about twenty-five dozen of this rare and expensive fruit being used with effect upon them by a party of young men on a lark. Eggs must be cheaper and more plentiful at St. Mary's than in Dawson or the young men were reprehensively extravagant.

Noting Congressman Crisp's illness the Covington News makes observations as follows: "Congressman Crisp has broken down in the service. There's lots of difference between the idling congressman and the working representative. Cap'n Hobson is enjoying fine health. At least he might become sick after the senatorial election in Alabama."

The success of the boys' corn clubs has led the Department of Agriculture to begin to organize pig clubs. The pig club is the natural supplement of the corn club, for when the corn has been made into hams, bacon, lard and sausage the corn grower has got an added profit out of his fields.

The Macon Telegraph hails "Welcome, Mr. Boll Weevil," and says he will be a blessing in disguise. Mr. B. Weevil may be a welcome guest to the Telegraph, but we know some mighty good farmers in Terrell county who will not only not give him a welcome, but would enjoy the privilege of smashing him with a club.

The Savannah Press observes that Detective Burns and Governor Blease are now paying each other compliments. It is noted, though, that the detective is keeping a safe distance, and will not venture on Carolina soil.

The cold weather was all right. It is wholesome weather—better now than later on. The small grain crop is all right, and so is the fruit crop as a whole.

Mr. Ball is the prohibition candidate for goveror of Texas. He hopes to be high-Ball when the returns come in.

Friends are two kinds—those we need and those who need us.

SHOULD BE CAREFUL.

From Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

The proposed increase in the postal rate on newspapers would mean necessarily an increase in the subscription price of papers, and therefore not be to the interest of the people. If the leaders of this country really believe in education they should be very careful about laying an embargo on the agencies that are educative.

A Born Poisoner.

The Infamous Marchioness Brinvilliers

The Marchioness de Brinvilliers was one of the greatest female criminals in the history of the world. She is a most conspicuous example of the type which seems to have been born for a life of crime. She was abnormal from childhood.

Although married to a Marquis of Normandy she forsook her husband to associate with St. Croix and Exili, two prisoners who were hardened criminals.

The trio seemed to have formed a partnership to see how many lives they could destroy by means of the poison which they manufactured, and for no apparent reason other than to see how it would work. In the year 1670 the father, sister and two brothers of the marchioness were destroyed by poison. It was a strange chance that led to the discovery of the crime. In the work of distilling poisons St. Croix was obliged to wear a glass mask, so that he would not inhale the dreadful fumes.

One day the mask dropped to the floor and the man had a full breath of the vapors that instantly killed him. The government confiscated his effects and made the stupendous discovery of various packages of poison, each bearing a description of the effect it would produce before death resulted as well as many other evidences of crime.

The Marchioness of Brinvilliers, realizing what the discovery meant, escaped to England, but hearing that the authorities had traces of her she took refuge in Liege, but she was found there and taken to Paris.

Sufficient evidence was produced at this trial to effect her condemnation. Accordingly sentence was passed upon her to the following effect:

"Whereas, the court has found the Marchioness Brinvilliers duly attainted and convicted of having been accessory to the poisoning of her father, her two brothers and her sister, she is hereby condemned to be executed before the principal gate of the Church of Paris, where she shall be led in a cart, barefooted, a rope around her neck, with a burning torch in her hands of two-pounds weight, and there upon her knees declare that for wicked revenge and in order to be possessed of their estates she had caused posion to be given to her father, her two brothers, and attempted the life of her sister; whereof she repents and asks pardon of God, the king and the judges; which done she shall be carried in the same cart to the place of execution, there to be beheaded upon the scaffold, her body burned and her ashes scattered to the wind; and after she had been put to the torture ordinary and extraordinary for the discovery of her accomplices."

MEN AND CIGARS.

From a Western Newspaper.

Because of his solemn garb a cigar salesman was mistaken for a man of the cloth and invited to make a few remarks. He acceded to the request, and ascending the platform said:

"Men are like cigars. Often you cannot tell by the wrapper what the filler is. Sometimes a good old stogie is better than a popular celebrity. Some men are all right in the show case, on display, but are great disappointments when you get them home. No matter how fine a man is eventually he meets his match. A two-for often puts on as much airs as a 50-center. Some men never get to the front at all except during campaigns. Some are very fancy outside and are selected for presents. Others have a rough exterior, but spread cheer and comfort about them because of what is inside. But all men, as all cigars, good or bad, two-fors, stogies, rich or poor, come to ashes at last."

RATHER TANGO THAN TALK.

From the Savannah News.

As Senator Kenyon sees it one reason why there isn't more work being done in congress right now is because of social duties, attending dances, teas, receptions and the like. Is it possible that a congressman would rather tango than talk? If so the lure of the dance has met victoriously its severest test.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of Dawson

located at Dawson, Ga., at the close of business Feb. 25th, 1914.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Demand Loans		$ 4,694 05	Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Time Loans		174,828 73	Surplus Fund	9,000 00
Overdrafts, secured		8,901 13	Undivided Profit, less Current Expenses and Taxes paid	3,711 35
Due from Banks and Bankers in this State		19,675 45	Due from Banks and Bankers in this State	6,948 06
Due from Banks and Bankers in other States		32,373 60	Due Unpaid Dividends	4 00
Currency	$6,769 00		Individual deposits subject to check	115,164 76
Gold	180 00		Time Certificates	10,022 24
Silver, Nickels, etc.	3,841 90		Certified Checks	155 00
Cash Items	8,221 52		Cashier's Checks	413 87
Advances on Cotton	1,933 90	$20,946 32	Bills Payable, Including Time Certificates representing Borrowed Money	15,000 00
TOTAL		$260,419 28	TOTAL	260,419 28

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF TERRELL, Before me came J. E. Morris Cashier, of the Bank of Dawson, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said Bank, as shown by the books on file in said Bank.

J. E. MORRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1914.

K. S. WORTHY, Notary Public.

BANK CLASS LEGISLATION.

From the Bainbridge Post.

Some of the society women of Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Savannah are going to try and have some legislator to introduce a bill into the next session of the legislature to establish kindergarten schools in conjunction with the present school system. A bill that is the rottenest piece of class legislation that will ever be offered in this state; a bill to provide money to hire nurses for the children of the society women of the towns so that their social stunts may not be interrupted.

How in the name of common sense this bill is expected to benefit the wife of a tax payer living in the rural districts of the state or her child we cannot see. What mother living in the country would be foolish enough to allow her little fellow of from three to five years old to go from 2 to 4 miles away from home to a kindergarten or any other kind of school? Of course, we know that the town society women will leave the child with a negro nurse and "gallivant" all over the community, some of them not being able to tell their child from some one else's child if they meet it on the streets, but a country mother knows hers everywhere and at all times and will not trust one of that age out of her sight hardly.

Why, right here in Bainbridge we know mothers that permit their negro nurses to take their children out in the parks and let them hear language that a sailor could not master, the mother being at one of our famous socials somewhere. A bill of this kind should be killed to start off with, and a representative from a country county that would vote for such a thing needs a guardian.

STILL NOT ENOUGH.

From the Macon Telegraph.

The fact that Georgia made 10,000,000 bushels more corn in 1913 than in 1912 is encouraging. But even this does not provide nearly enough for home consumption, and until this goal is reached our farmers should plant more corn every year..

If a lot of people were made to practice what they preach they would stop preaching.

THE GROWTH OF LUXURY

From the Christian Science Monitor.

There is not the remotest question that the growth of luxury is the inevitable sign of national decadence. The reason is, of course, obvious enough. The persistent gratification of the material senses postulates the enervation of character, and when once the enervation of character extends from a class to a people a nation begins to rush down a steep place into the sea. Such was the fate of the Roman empire, when once the freemen of the seven hilled city had bartered their manhood for a mess of pottage, in the shape of the daily corn dole; and such was the fate of the second Latin empire, that of Spain, when the lust of gold had spent itself in the lust of blood, and the auto-da-fe became more popular even than a bull fight.

The Romans of the early commonwealth, the Castilians who marched under the banners of Gonzalvo de Cordova, were remarkable for the simplicity of their tastes and the elevation of their minds. The Romans of the later empire, the Castilians who vented their passions in the fury of Antwerp, had already departed from the ideals which animated their ancestors. The impression forced upon the thoughtful Roman or Castilian of those days must have been that so picturesquely expressed by an English poet of a later day:

Plain living and high thinking are no more;
The homely beauty of the good old cause
Is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence,
And pure religion breathing household laws.

It is little wonder, then, that in those countries where luxury is obviously on the increase there should be manifested some uneasiness among the more serious thinkers. The demand for the gratification of the senses has always been accompanied by a comparative indifference to the means by which that end is attained. Inequality of wealth, prostitution of justice, indifference to morality, have been the marks of the beast, and the famous story of society in the little Samnite town of Larino, in the last century before the Christian era, is only an exaggerated example of the evils indicated. The result has invariably been the same; a crushing blow from a less enervated power, or a convulsion within. Such a blow was delivered at Rome on the summer night when the Goths poured through the Salarian gate, and on Spain when the remnants of the great Armada came staggering across the bay to Ferrol; such a convulsion was seen when the Girondists came singing the "Marseillaise" from the Midi to the barriers of Paris. War, says the old Latin proverb, atones for a people's luxury. It is the very truth of that colossal generalization which is making many people think today.

Statement of the Condition of

The Bank of Parrott,

Located at Parrott, Ga., at the close of business Feb. 25th, 1914.

RESOURCES:

Demand Loans		$8,498 71
Time Loans		$52,896 26
Overdrafts, unsecured		32 02
Banking house		2,174 55
Furniture and fixtures		1,454 84
Due from banks and bankers in this state		2,980 45
Due from banks and bankers in other states		8,497 45
Currency	994 00	
Silver, nickels, etc	612 51	1,561 51
Other resources, itemized		120 00
Total		$78,215 79

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$15,000 00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,642 24
Individual deposits subject to check	41,191 18
Time certificates	17,755 00
Cashier's checks	627 37
Total	$78,215 79

State of Georgia, County of Terrell.—Before me came B. R. Jones, Cashier of the Bank of Parrott, who being duly sworn says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of file in said bank. B. R. JONES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of Feb. 1914. W. H. MARSHALL, N. P. Terrell County, Ga

Statement of the Condition of

The Farmers' Bank,

Located at Bronwood, Ga., at the close of business Feb. 25th, 1914.

RESOURCES:

Time Loans		23,761 22
Overdrafts, unsecured		13 82
Banking house		3,428 00
Furniture and fixtures		2,991 09
Due from banks and bankers in the state		2,212 96
Due from banks and bankers in other states		3,113 04
Currency	959 00	
Gold	42 50	
Silver, nickels, etc	179 91	
Cash items	136 83	1,318 24
Total		36,838 37

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock paid in	$15,000 00
Undivided Profits, less Current Expenses Interest and Taxes Paid	940 21
Individual deposits subject to check	20,722 66
Cashier's checks	175 50
Total	36,838 37

State of Georgia, County of Terrell.—Before me came J. Fred Ball, cashier of The Farmers' Bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of file in said bank. J. FRED BALL

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of February 1914. R. J. GLASS, N. P. Terrell County

Statement of the Condition of

Planters' Bank of Parrott,

Located at Parrott, Ga., at the close of business Feb. 25th, 1914:

RESOURCES

Demand Loans		$ 2,668 50
Time Loans		49,570 05
Banking house		3,999 78
Furniture and fixtures		3,394 55
Due from banks and bankers in the state		7,123 81
Due from banks and bankers in other states		30,443 38
Currency	520 00	
Silver, nickels, etc	290 13	
Cash items	171 20	981 33
Total		98,181 40

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus fund	3,500 00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	679 62
Individual deposits subject to check	66,759 75
Time certificates	1,772 45
Cashier's checks	469 58
Total	98,181 4

State of Georgia, County of Terrell.—Before me came Marvin D. Pierce, cashier of Planters' Bank of Parrott, who being sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank as shown by the books of file in said bank. MARVIN D. PIERCE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of February, 1914. W. H. MARSHALL, N. P. Terrell County, Ga.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

Of the United States for the Western Division of the Northern District of Georgia.

In re John W. Brown, Terrell County, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy. No 555.

Notice is hereby given that the above named John W Brown, who was on the 6th day of March, 1913, duly adjudged a bankrupt, has filed his petition praying a discharge, and that the same will be heard before a Judge of said court, at the United States court room, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on the 28th day of March, 1914, at which time and place any one at interest may appear and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

This 19th day of Feb. 1914.

O. C. FULLER, Clerk.
By N. A. Brown, Deputy.

M. C. Edwards, M. J. Yoemans, Attorneys for Bankrupt.

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