

income of the State of \$149,717.65. The amount paid for pensions was at first \$100,000, but gradually increased year by year. It requires about one-fourth of the income of the State.

The State School Commissioner about the same time brought to the attention of those charged with handling the finances of the State the claim that the teachers were being paid more than ever before at the end of the year. The Legislature passed the prohibition bill, which provided for the annual income of the State is about \$4,200,000 in excess of convict hire, and convict hire is no longer available for general expenses.

Two millions are appropriated for the common schools. One million for pensions and the Soldiers Home, and the balance defrays the expenses of the eleemosynary institutions, pays interest on our public debt, together with \$100,000 for the sinking fund, and meets the salaries of those engaged in the service of the State. Some of these items are very large. Interest and the sinking fund amount to \$415,000.00. The care of the insane calls for \$370,000 annually, and the Academy for the Blind and the School for the Deaf and Dumb are among the institutions that must be provided for.

It was perfectly apparent that the money which the State would have on hand could not pay up the \$42,717 which had not been met in 1907, and also pay \$250,000 in advance to the pensioners at the first of the year, 1908, and also meet the other current liabilities of the State. If the pensioners had been paid in advance this year there would have been no money to pay anything on the salaries of the school teachers until months after the work done by them which earned their salaries.

It was in this condition of affairs that the Legislature almost unanimously passed the bill to pay the pensioners for 1908 to the veterans quarterly instead of making it in advance. This provision is in the general appropriation act, as well as in the special bill.

I do not believe an old soldier in Georgia would wish his pension paid in advance and require the teachers to wait months after their work is done before receiving pay. The Legislature adopted the policy of paying its various liabilities monthly and quarterly as the liabilities mature. The plan was not suggested by me—conditions forced it.

I approved the bill to make the payment of the pensions quarterly. I believe it was right and just. But the Legislature, in its desire to serve the veterans, changed the plan of payment. Prior to this year a pensioner was required to make an affidavit before the Ordinary

The money will be applied to school and road uses and aggregated about \$90,000.

**Interurban Trolley Fares.**

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—The railroad commission took up the application of patrons of the interurban trolley line between Atlanta and Marietta, whereby they seek to have the fare between those points reduced from 25 to 20 cents, today. It probably will take several days to complete the hearing. President Arkwright, of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company, appeared to protest against lowering the fare. He admitted that the Atlanta Northern Company is owned by the local corporation.

**Organizer—Edward Barry.**

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—Edward Barry, general organizer of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance of America, is in Atlanta on a tour of Georgia cities where organizations of the unions exist. He came here from Columbia, S. C. He may visit other Georgia cities.

**Gov. Smith Will Open at Decatur.**

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—Governor Hoke Smith announced today that he will open his campaign for re-election at Decatur next Monday at 11 o'clock. His next speech will be at Covington on March 17. He expects to make about one speech a week until the June primary.

**Power Boat Regatta.**

ORMOND, Fla., March 5.—The first annual power boat regatta, under the auspices of the Halifax River Yacht Club, of Daytona, were held before the club house at Daytona today, two events each for five miles marking the first day's program. The first event was won by C. A. Steel's No Name in 22 minutes, 54 seconds. The second event went to George Dewey's Red Bird in 23 minutes, 36 seconds. Eight boats started in the first event and seven in the second. J. H. Allen's Secret, the scratch boat, from which fast time was marked, had trouble with the water valve and did not finish.

Upon request of Mr. Hayes, of California, the author of the House bill, the commission adopted amendments increasing the appropriation and directing the Secretary of War to authorize the free carrying of exhibits on United States transports to Japan. Mr. Hayes informed the committee that Japan has spent about \$1,500,000 on exhibits at the various expositions in that country, and that the State Department favored an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Tokio Exposition.

**GOV. ANSEL SOUNDS THE NOTE OF WAR**

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 5.—Notice that war between the South Carolina Government and the Federal Jurisdiction of Judge Fritchard is imminent was indicated today when Gov. Ansel sent a special message to the General Assembly in extra session urging it to enact legislation preserving the State autonomy and protecting the dispensary funds from the interference of the Federal Courts. The message is an outgrowth of Judge Fritchard's decision to take jurisdiction of the suits brought by creditors to secure the payment of debts contracted for liquors furnished to the former State dispensary.

**MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN PERISH**

TAMPA, Fla., March 5.—Anna Arnold and her two children, Florida, aged 3 years, and Arnel, aged 18 months, colored, were burned to death early this morning in their house, 105 LaSalle street. The fire is believed to be incendiary and is the fifth fire which has occurred since the big one of Sunday, and authorities are becoming convinced that firebugs are at work. Five arrests were made in connection with this morning's fatal blaze. One child, Carrie Belle Lewis, occupant of the house, escaped by jumping through a window, but was unable to arouse the others. Anna Arnold was about to become a mother.

**ALBANY BUSINESS HOUSE GOES UP SPECTACULAR**

ALBANY, Ga., March 5.—It is the most spectacular fires ever in Albany, the big buggy an depository of S. Farkas, located at the center of the city block by Broad, Jackson, Pine and son streets, went up in sm night, together with several frame structures which surround it. All of the burned buildings belong to Mr. Farkas, with the exception of a barn in the rear of the rest Mrs. Julia Pope. Seven other buildings caught fire but good work on the part of department and several hastily organized bucket brigades saved the destruction.

The total loss caused by the estimated at about \$188,000, as S. Farkas, stock, \$11,000; \$5,000; Mrs. Julia Pope, stock contents, \$1,000; R. L. Palmer hold goods, \$800; Marvin Coh tools, etc., in bicycle repair shop W. B. McDaniel, sign painter etc., \$50; C. H. Woodall, blyc \$50; total, \$18,500.

The insurance is \$8,000 on S. Farkas and \$2,500 on his \$500 on household goods of R. mer; \$1,000 on barn and on Mrs. Pope. The other losers' fire carried no insurance.

How the fire started is not known. The first that was seen of it was when it burst through the top of the big frame building used as a buggy and wagon depository. S. Farkas. Dozens of persons have discovered the flames at the same time. The fire burned inside of the building for time, for when the flames through the roof it seemed that a second passed before the structure was a seething mass of flames. Almost instantly the city was flooded with a dazzlin of light, and dozens of voice shouting the alarm. The whistles in the railroad yards wildly, and some one turned alarm from box 18, at the corner of Broad and Jackson.

The first department was first called of the big blaze by the whistles. The fireman of watch started for the door to see what the occasion for the din, a met by a man who shouted t nouncement that the fire was on street. The department was in hurry and soon five streams playing on the fire. Shortly ward, the fire steamer was work at a fire cistern on Broad and a sixth stream was there available.

The strategy of Fire Chief Jon been highly praised today. He s to grasp the situation at a glance, and distributed his fo the best possible advantage. It at once that the immense struct which the fire originated was de and confined his efforts to prev the spread of the flames.

Fortunately, weather condition erred the firemen in their fight, was very little wind, only a breeze blowing from the north is conceded by all that had a strong breeze been blowing in t direction of Pine street, and had it blowing across Jackson the dan the business section of the city have been very great.

The upward current of air c by the fire made the flames lea great height, and they must have visible for many miles in every tion. Upon reaching an upper cent of air, the sparks and large of burning timbers were blown t the city in a westerly direction, the falling sparks in that part of city caused great uneasiness a people as far as the western cot tion line.

**TWO NEGROES LYNCHED NEAR HAWKINSVILLE, GA.**

**They Were Charged With Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hart**

**One of Them Said to Have Confessed**

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., March 5.—Two negroes, Curry Robertson and John Henry, were lynched today near here and their bodies burned. They were charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hart.

One of the negroes confessed to the crime and said the motive was robbery. Robertson and Henry were arrested Wednesday following the discovery of the body of Warren Hart. His wife was lying near by in a dying condition. The murders took place near Frasier, the home of the Harts. Mr. Hart had been killed as the result of a blow on the head apparently made by an axe. Mrs. Hart was brutally beaten and was found unconscious. She died Wednesday night without having recovered consciousness. Today the negroes were quietly taken from the county jail and carried some distance from the town, where they were hanged to a tree.

The lynching party consisted of a number of men who concealed their

identity with masks. After the hanging the bodies were cut down and incinerated. After this the posse quietly dispersed.

There is no excitement in the district as a result of the lynching. The crime of which the negroes were accused was committed just at daylight Wednesday when some one attacked Hart as he went from his house to feed his stock. His head was crushed. The murderers then went to the kitchen of the Hart home, where Mrs. Hart was preparing breakfast and attacked her with an axe, leaving her for dead.

Mrs. Hart was found on the floor with a fork in her hand and the breakfast burned to a crisp. She died last night. The purpose of the assault is believed to have been robbery, as the Harts were known to have about \$1,000 in the house. The murderers did not get the money.

News of the murder spread quickly through the section and in the vicinity of Empire, a village near the scene of the murder, there was the most intense excitement. Over a thousand persons gathered, among them the friends of the aged couple, who immediately formed a posse, secured dogs and began a search. Within a short time two negroes were arrested and brought here for safekeeping. During the night men gathered near the county jail, demanded Robertson and Henry and then took them to an isolated place near the scene of the double murder and lynched them. Mr. Hart and his wife were 65 years old.

**WM. ADLER INDICTED ON 74 COUNTS FOR ILLEGAL BANKING**

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 5.—William Adler, former president of the State National Bank of New Orleans, was indicted by the United States grand jury today, charged with misapplying national bank funds and with other illegal transactions. There were 74 counts in the indictment. Charges that dealings about which they should have been informed were concealed from the board of directors and that false entries and misapplication and distraction of funds occurred, aggregating between \$200,000 and \$300,000, were made against Adler in the indictment.

Two months ago Adler loaded the steamer Alps with groceries from the wholesale firm of Adler & Co., of which he was the head and sailed from New Orleans. He has not been here since. The steamer was wrecked off the coast of Spanish Honduras, after which Adler and his son made their way to British Honduras and later into other parts of Central America.

Soon after Adler disappeared the Adler grocery firm went into the hands of receivers upon application of New York creditors and the New Orleans clearing house made an investigation at the direction of the State National Bank. This investigation was followed by the decision of the bank's stockholders to liquidate the institution.