

LODGE ASKS FOR STRONGER NAVY

Massachusetts Senator Makes an
Invincible Argument.

DECLARES WE ARE MECLARED

Says Germany Has Covetous Eyes
on the Western Hemisphere
and We Should Be Alert.

A Washington special says: The possibility of a clash with Germany over the Monroe doctrine was forcefully laid before the senate and the country Friday by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. In the course of a vigorous speech against the construction of an armor plate plant by the government.

The particular significance of this declaration that we must look to such a contingency over either the Danish West Indies or Germany's desire to get more power in South America lies in the fact that Senator Lodge is usually very reticent on all matters pertaining to foreign relations and further that he is generally recognized as representing the views of the president and state department on the matter. When, therefore, he declared that there were such possibilities to be considered his declarations were given greater weight than such talk coming from almost any other senator.

When consideration of the naval bill was resumed the pending amendment was that offered by Senator Tillman for a straight price of \$300 per ton for armor and a government armor factory not costing over \$4,000,000.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, speaking in opposition to the amendment, said that for the past three years the senators from South Carolina and New Hampshire—Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler—had been endeavoring to get armor at a low price. The net result of their work had been to put a stop to the construction of a navy. He had no prejudice against a government armor plant, but to stop the building of all ships until the armor plant could be erected, would, he thought, be a flat mistake.

"My reason for desiring more ships," said he, "and desiring them quickly, is my belief that the safety of the United States depends upon the strength of our navy. We do not need the navy for the protection of our insular possessions. The danger lies in our own great coast line and in the defense of the continent. For the defense of this great coast line and the cities straddling it we have no adequate fleet. We are about to enter upon the construction of an isthmian canal to defend, control and operate which we must be the naval master of the Caribbean sea. We must have a far more powerful fleet than we have today. The safety of the canal depends upon our fleet."

"A great fleet is the greatest insurance of peace. We should not close our eyes to the possibilities of the situation. We could never allow the Danish islands to pass into any other hands than ours. The European nation which should undertake to take possession of those islands right on the road to the canal and to make of them great naval stations would by that very act become an enemy of ours. We could submit to no such thing as that. The Monroe doctrine is a great protection to the United States. Men of all parties—Democrats, Republicans and Populists—without distinction, adhere to that."

"I am by no means sure that some European nation, perhaps one whose navy is now receiving such a rapid increase, may not test the Monroe doctrine. We may be called upon to protect that doctrine in Brazil or some other country. Already too much time has been lost. If the Monroe doctrine should be endangered or if our coast should be menaced, we would be prepared and it would be a weak excuse that we had been engaged in throttling an egregious monopoly."

In a colloquy with Mr. Lodge, Mr. Tillman said it was well known that the navy of the United States was superior to that of Germany.

Mr. Lodge pointed to the great increase that now was being made in the German navy.

"If the senator thinks," said Mr. Lodge, "there is no danger to be apprehended, I fear he underrated the importance of the subject—a subject to which I have given much thought and consideration."

Mr. Ellis, of West Virginia, argued against plants, as did Mr. Allison, who spoke on the score of economy. The latter said it would be four years before a government armor plate could be put on a ship.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, advocated the construction of a government factory because he believed it would be a protection of our interests.

BISHOPS' ITINERARY

As Arranged by the College of Methodist Bishops of Nashville.

The college of Methodist bishops in session at Nashville, Tenn., the past week, fixed the plan of episcopal visitation. Southern conferences will be held as follows:

Bishop Gamble—Holston, at Chattanooga, October 10th.

Bishop Hargrove—Memphis, at Martin, Tenn., November 14th; South Carolina, at Chester, November 28th; Northwest Mississippi, at West Point, December 6th; Mississippi, at Brookhaven, December 13th.

Bishop Duncan—Virginia, at Norfolk, November 14th.

Bishop Galloway—Tennessee, at McMinnville, October 24th; Arkansas, at Fort Smith, November 14th; Little Rock, at Hot Springs, November 21st; White River, at Jonesboro, Ark., November 29th; Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, December 12th.

Bishop Hendrix—Kentucky, at Nicholasville, September 19th; Louisville, at Elizabethtown, September 27th; North Georgia, Atlanta, November 22nd; North Alabama, Decatur, November 29th; South Georgia, at Cuthbert, December 6th.

Bishop Key—German mission, Carroll, Tex., November 8th; Indian mission, Vinita, I. T., November 15th.

Bishop Fitzgerald—Alabama, at Ozark, December 5th; Baltimore, at Roanoke, April 2d.

Bishop Candler—West Texas, at Gouzales, November 1st; Northwest Texas, Georgetown, November 14th; North Texas, Denton, November 22d; East Texas, Pittsburg, November 29th; Texas, at Rockville, December 6th; Florida, at Bartow, December 13th.

Bishop Morrison—New Mexico, at White Oaks, September 6th; Western North Carolina, Greensboro, November 21st; North Carolina, Newberne, December 5th.

ASHANTIS MAY REBEL.

Natives of African Gold Coast Are Tired of the British Yoke.

Advices from Accra, Gold Coast, state that serious reports are current that the Ashantis are determined to throw off the British yoke, that they have secured the co-operation of eight other tribes and that they are now able to raise 50,000 warriors.

No Revision of Creed.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia at Friday's session declared overwhelming against creed revision.

CHOLERA IN FAMINE CAMP.

Four Hundred Deaths From Scourge Occurred in Three Days.

The Bombay correspondent of The London Times says:

"The cholera continues to rage in the famine camps. There have been 400 deaths in three days at Mandivee, and so numerous are the cases at Godra that it is impossible to collect the bodies. These lie for days in the sun. The people have fled and cannot be induced to return. A similar state of things prevails at Broxeh."

Iron Workers Walk Out.

The iron furnace at Buena Vista, Va., is banked, 100 employees having walked out. They demand 10 per cent increase in wages and the privilege of drawing script on any merchant in Buena Vista.

BOERS ARE WELCOME.

Governors of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas Talk For Newspaper.

The St. Louis Sunday Post-Dispatch printed the result of an hour's conversation held by it, over 391 miles of telegraph wire with Governors Dan S. Jones of Arkansas; William E. Stanley of Kansas and Lon V. Stephens of Missouri, at their respective state capitals, in connection with the announcement of State Secretary Reitz that he, with others, intends to emigrate to the United States in the event of the defeat of the Boers by the British. Each governor was asked if he would extend an invitation to the Boers to locate in his state. They each answered in the affirmative.

POPULIST COMMITTEE

Meets in Sioux Falls, Organizes and Elects National Officers.

The Populist national committee met in Sioux Falls, S. D., Friday, and organized by the election of the following officers:

Chairman—Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina.

Vice Chairman—J. H. Edmonston, Nebraska.

Treasurer—W. D. Washburn, Massachusetts.

Secretary—J. A. Edgerton, Colorado.

Indian Bill Vetted.

When the house met Friday a message from President McKinley vetoing the bill authorizing the adjustment of rights of settlers on the Navajo Indian reservation was laid before the house.

ATLANTA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.—20

Groceries.
Roasted coffee, Arbuckle \$12.80. Lion \$11.80
all less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee, choice 10½¢; fair 9¢; prime 8½¢. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.55. New Orleans granulated 5½¢. Syrup, New Orleans open kettle 25¢ @ 30¢; mixed, choice, 20¢ @ 18¢; salt, dairy sacks \$1.30 @ \$1.40; bulk \$2.25; 100 lb sacks \$1.30 @ \$1.40; common 65¢ @ 70¢. Cheese, full cream 12¢ @ 13¢; skims, 11¢ @ 11½¢. Butcher, 65¢ @ 66¢; 55¢ @ 56¢. Soda, 6¢ @ 6½¢; Crackers, soda 5¢ @ 6¢; ginger snaps 5½¢. Candy, common cream stick 5½¢; fancy 6¢ @ 6½¢. Oysters, F. W. \$2.20 @ \$2.10. L. W. \$1.25.
Flour, Grain and Meal.
Flour, all wheat first patent, \$4.90; second patent, \$4.25; straight, \$3.80; extra fancy \$3.65; fancy, \$3.50; extra family, \$2.85. Corn, white, 58¢; mixed, 56¢. Oats, white 46¢; mixed 37¢. Texas rustproof 40¢. Rye, Georgia \$1.00. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, 35¢ @ 1.00. No. 1, small bales, 35¢; No. 2, 30¢; No. 3, 28¢. Bran small sacks 55¢. Shorts \$1. Stock meal, 95¢ per 100 pounds. Cotton seed meal \$1.10 per 100 pounds. Grits \$2.90 @ \$3.00 per bbl; \$1.30 @ \$1.40 per bag.
Country Produce.
Eggs active at 11½¢ @ 12½¢. Butter, Fancy Jersey, 15¢ @ 22½¢; choice 14¢ @ 18¢. Live Tennessee 18¢ @ 22½¢; choice 14¢ @ 18¢. Live poultry, in demand; hens 25¢ @ 28¢; fry 25¢ @ 30¢; spring broilers 25¢ @ 30¢, good sale. Ducks, puddle, 15¢ @ 18¢. Poultry 22½¢ @ 25¢. Irish potatoes, 70¢ @ 75¢ per bushel. Sweet potatoes, 60¢ @ 70¢. Pumpkin yams 90¢ @ \$1.00. Honey strained 66¢; in comb 90¢ @ 11¢. Onions \$1.25 per bushel, \$2.50 @ \$3.00 per bbl. Cabbage, Florida stock, green, 5½¢ round. Dried fruit, apples 5¢ @ 6¢; peaches 6¢ @ 7¢. Figs 6¢ @ 7¢; prunes 5¢ @ 7¢, peeled peaches 15¢ @ 16¢.
Provisions.
Clear side ribs, boxed 7½¢; half ribs 7¼¢; rib bellies 7¼¢ @ 8¼¢. Loc-cured bellies 9¼¢. Sugar-cured hams 11½¢ @ 13½¢; Lard, best quality 8½¢; second quality 7½¢ @ 8½¢, compound 7¢.
Cotton.
Market closed quiet; middling 9¢.

This Space is Reserved for

W. D. HAWKINS & CO.

Watch for New Ad. Next Week.

A DOLLAR SAVED
IS A DOLLAR MADE,

And if you are interested in Saving Money come and see what bargains I am offering in everything.

I have a well selected stock of almost everything including a pretty line of DRY GOODS; CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, and everything going at bottom prices.

POLITENESS and COURTESY, coupled with HONEST and SQUARE dealings, is our Motto.

When you discuss prices do not lose sight of the quality, for inferior goods are high at any price.

All I ask is that you call and examine my stock and we will do the rest; as I am sure that you will find that Dollar you have lost, at the store of

F. T. DAVIE,
Flowery Branch, Ga.

SMITH & JOHNSON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Entered at the Postoffice at Flowery Branch, Ga., as Second Class Mail Matter.

All bills for advertising are due on appearance of "ad" unless otherwise arranged by contract, and will be collected as the money is needed.

Notice: Full columns 5 cents a line, each insertion. When no time is specified, advertisements will be continued until forbidden, and regular rates charged.

The Weekly Newspaper.

Concerning a recent publication in The Constitution, The Dalton Argus has this to say:

Wednesday's Constitution was pleased to remark: "Our weekly newspapers are too low in price. Look at Editor Shaver's Dalton Argus for instance. There is a first-class weekly, carefully edited by one of the best writers in the state and run at a heavy expense. It is a power in political circles, and is welcomed in the office of every big daily. Now, \$1 a year is too low for such a paper. Dick Grubb, of The Dalton Argus, was right in sticking to \$2.50 a year. I wish every weekly in Georgia charged the same subscription rate."

The Constitution is right. The weekly papers are not paid enough, and there are too many delinquents among those who purchase the \$1. But it seems to be part of some people's religion to keep the country editor hard up every day and hungry every Sunday.

That many weekly newspaper publishers have committed a grave mistake in dropping their prices of subscription, must now be as evident to themselves as it is to others. No doubt, the idea was caught from an impression that weekly issues from large cities were sold at a lower price, and that there was a rivalry to be met.

In the first place there was no rivalry, since that was a physical impossibility. The weekly newspaper is the chronicle of the local community just as the city paper is that of the whole country. It would be as preposterous for the city paper to attempt to fill the field of the local paper as it would be for the latter to replace the former. Their aims and missions are different, and in no way can they displace each other. The weekly newspaper results from the existence of a local community which has business, ventures, political ideas and social ventures of its own. The more important these interests are, the more perfectly the local newspaper becomes their exponent, the more indispensable it is to the people. Therefore, a community which will not support its local newspaper furnishes but mighty poor campaigning ground for the city paper.

The latter comes in as an addenda to a good work which is already going on, as an evidence of a sharpened appetite for reading. As far as The Weekly Constitution is concerned, it depends for no patronage from those who are not enterprising enough to take their home paper, which is not only the nearest to them, but worth double as much in the way of subscription price.

The first duty of every progressive community is to have its local newspaper, which should be liberally supported, and which should not be held in competition with any city publication. Take, for instance, The Argus. Does the citizen of Dalton, who has paid what he owes, feel that he has a right to be a subscriber? This paper has been doing free work for him the year round, recording his local movements, inspiring community enterprise, and representing what Dalton really is to the outside world. A poor representation would reflect upon the town; a good appearance gives the town character abroad. What, then, does the town owe the publisher? Certainly it owes him that return which would have to be given to the lawyer, the commercial man or any other public servant.

The weekly newspaper publishers should awake to this situation and insist upon that support which is their due. The town which does not support its local paper has no claim to consideration either at home or abroad—Atlanta Constitution.

A FOLLOWER OF MEASLES.—In many instances a persistent cough follows an attack of measles. In speaking of this Mr. Walter B. Reed, editor of the Elkin (N. C.) Times, says: "Three weeks ago I had an attack of measles which left me with a bad cough. I took several doses of Chamberlain's cough remedy and the cough has entirely disappeared. I consider Chamberlain's medicines the best on the market." For sale by Dr. J. C. Stival.

PLANTING BROOM CORN

IT THRIVES BEST ON THE LAND
WHERE OUR NATIVE CORN
GROWS BEST.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL

It Must Be Well Broken and Manured—Seed Make Good Food
When Mixed With Oats.

DEAR SIR—We have your favor asking information in regard to broom-corn, and we reply as follows:

This plant is a variety of "sorghum" and a native of the East India. The introduction of this plant is attributed to Dr. Franklin, who, finding a seed of a white-broom that had been imported, planted it, and from this originated the culture of "broom corn" in the United States. The average producer of broom per acre is about 1000 pounds. There has been produced from very fine soil and locality as high as 1,000 pounds per acre. As there seems to be no substitute for broom-corn brush, there is always a demand for it, and it is a crop that can be easily cultivated. It is a profitable one for the farmers to raise in those sections to which it is well adapted.

The seed makes a very good feed for horses when mixed with oats. It is also a fine food for poultry, after the chinks are two or three weeks old, when fed with other food. When ground with our common Indian corn in proportion of three bushels of broom-corn to one of Indian corn, it makes good food for cattle, hogs or sheep.

Generally speaking, broom-corn grows best where our native corn grows best, and the preparation of the land is similar to that for corn. Good river or branch bottom land is best suited to this plant; but any good land, well drained, with any barnyard manure or good fertilizer, makes a good yield. The better plan is to broadcast the manure, plow and harrow the same so as to pulverize the soil thoroughly. Plant in the drills or hills.

The rows must be from three to four feet, according to the variety to be grown; the dwarf varieties in three-foot rows and the larger varieties in four-foot rows. The hills may be two or three feet apart. When the seed is sown and well ripened two quarts will be sufficient to plant one acre. Be sure to get good seed. You can use the seed drills that will plant small seed, or if you have acres to be planted, you can plant with the hand. The cultivation is similar to that of corn, only you have to use more care and skill because of the smallness of the plant. Thinning should be done when the plants are two or three inches high, leaving five or six in the hill, or if drilled, the stalks should be left three or four inches apart.

The time of harvesting will depend upon the use to be made of the crop. When you plant only for the broom corn brush, you may cut much earlier than when the seed is for the objects sought. When the blossoms begin to fall, you may begin your harvesting; that is, if the brush is the object sought. The quality of the brush is better when cut on the green order; for the reason that it makes the straw tough and gives it a live color, and accordingly commands a better price in the market. Before harvesting it is customary to break down the stalks, turning down the tops of the stalks of two rows to place for the laborer to work in. The stalks are broken about three feet above the ground, and when the stalks of two rows are turned towards each other, the stalks of one row will cross those of the other in such a manner as the tops will project about a foot on each side.

Each two rows are then broken in the same way until the crop has been finished. This will leave a space through which the harrow can pass in cutting the brush, which is usually done immediately after the crop is broken. The dwarf varieties do not require the breaking process, as the stalk is low and the brush is not so long and heavy. Cut the brush so as to leave only 5 or 10 inches of the stalk below it and no leaves. These should be laid in small bundles as cut and then gathered up and placed under shelter. It is best not to cure it in the sun. Do not allow any rain to fall on the brush after cutting. Cure in the shade, under shelter, if possible. When extensive crops are grown special barns are built for this purpose, with extensive shelving, so that the air can pass through the brush, that it may not mold or be damaged. Where the brush is harvested from the seed is generally separated from the head outtings. This is done with a head machine made for the purpose. It can also be done by the grain thrashing machine by holding the brush to the cylinder and not permitting the brush to be

drawn in. The broom-corn stalk, when cut at the proper time, makes a fairly good coarse fence and compares favorably with our native stalks.

In preparing the broom-corn brush for market, it can either be baled in the common cotton press or in a press for baling hay. When the brush is baled in this way it can be much more easily handled and marketed. The price for same range from 5 cents to 9 cents per pound, according to quality.

Yours very truly,
STATE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE FLOWERY BRANCH JOURNAL and the Atlanta Semi-Weekly Journal, Three Papers a week for \$1.25—almost as good as a Daily that costs \$6.00. Send your subscriptions here and we'll do the rest.

\$100 FOR BRIGHT PEOPLE.

Fifteen Cents Given Away.

If you are bright enough to re-arrange these four groups of letters—"T-R-A-S-K," "E-A-T," "F-O-R-E-B," "P-O-E-E" into the names of four well-known and common food articles, you are able to secure a cash reward for the publisher of that interesting illustrated monthly magazine "EVENING HOURS" will pay you HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS to the person sending the correct answer. You can only be each letter in its own group and we will make this out for you. It appears in its own group, each group makes a name. The object is to advertise and introduce our publication into new homes. Send ten cents—five or six two-cent stamps for a sample copy and I will also send you five copies of fresh and beautiful Flower Seed. You will like "EVENING HOURS" and every member of the family will enjoy its illustrated short stories, literary selections, artistic fashions and its department for women, children, the household and the garden. The first will be paid at close of contest April 30 to 10. If two or more persons send the correct answer \$100 will be equally divided. Send your answer as early as possible and if your answer is correct, you will receive a cash reward as above stated. Address: J. C. Ring, Publisher, 100 N. 10th St., Newark, N. J.

THE REV. IRL R. HICKS ALMANAC

There is no comparison between former editions, and this splendid Almanac for 1909, now ready. Printed in beautiful colors, on much finer paper, its 196 pages are packed with valuable information on storms, astronomy and meteorology. It is illustrated with nearly 200 finest half-tones and other engravings. This superb book would sell anywhere for fifty cents, but it costs only 25c a copy, and every subscriber to Rev. Irl R. Hicks' now famous paper, Word and Works, at \$1.00 a year, receives this elegant Almanac as a premium. Word and Works is a recognized leader among the best family and scientific journals while modeling of its standard can compare with the Hicks Almanac. One dollar a year is a nominal price for such unique and useful publications. Professor Hicks has justly, and of necessity, withdrawn his storm and weather forecasts from all free almanacs, having generously given his time and labor free for nearly twenty years. WORD AND WORKS PUBL. CO., 2201 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARKANSAS, TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA, via SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Before deciding on a trip in Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, California, or any point West or Southwest, look up any agent of the Southern Railway. "Choice of routes" via Birmingham, Shreveport, New Orleans or Memphis. Best and most direct line to Washington, New York, Chattanooga, Louisville, Cincinnati and Florida Points.

Rates, Time Cards, Maps and Illustrated Literature cheerfully furnished upon application to A. A. Verney, C. C. Johnson, Passenger Agent, Traveling P. Agent, Brooke Hogan, District Passenger Agent, Office, Kimball House Corner, Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta Daily Constitution.

The Constitution, of Atlanta, Ga., is now offering its Daily and Sunday editions complete to new subscribers, from the date the order reaches that office until July 7th, for only \$1.00. July 7th will take the subscriber, past the date of the Bryan Nominating Convention at Kansas City on July 4th. In the meantime all the State Conventions will have acted, as well as the Republican National Convention at Baltimore in June. The Constitution's coverage covers the news completely, and this exceptional offer will perhaps test the capacity of their plant. In connection with the \$1.00 campaign offer, each such subscriber may cast a ballot naming his choice or judgment as to the Democratic and Republican nominees for President and Vice-President, and \$350.00 in prizes will be given to the accurate ballots. The sooner you send for it the longer you will get the paper for your dollar.

H. J. Cooper & Son,

DEALERS IN

Fertilizers, Groceries, Dry Goods,
and General Merchandise.

H. J. COOPER & SON.

Flowers Branch, Ga.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Official Schedule of Passenger Trains.

In Effect May 6th, 1908.

Northbound.	No. 12.	Ex. No. 34.	No. 14.	Ex. No. 36.
Sun. Daily.	Sun. Daily.	Sun. Daily.	Sun. Daily.	Sun. Daily.
Ar. Atlanta, Ga.	7:50 A.	10:00 A.	4:30 P.	11:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:10 A.	10:20 A.	4:50 P.	11:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:30 A.	10:40 A.	5:10 P.	12:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:50 A.	11:00 A.	5:30 P.	12:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:10 A.	11:20 A.	5:50 P.	12:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:30 A.	11:40 A.	6:10 P.	1:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:50 A.	12:00 P.	6:30 P.	1:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:10 A.	12:20 P.	6:50 P.	1:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:30 A.	12:40 P.	7:10 P.	2:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:50 A.	1:00 P.	7:30 P.	2:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:10 A.	1:20 P.	7:50 P.	2:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:30 A.	1:40 P.	8:10 P.	3:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:50 A.	2:00 P.	8:30 P.	3:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:10 P.	2:20 P.	8:50 P.	3:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:30 P.	2:40 P.	9:10 P.	4:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:50 P.	3:00 P.	9:30 P.	4:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:10 P.	3:20 P.	9:50 P.	4:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:30 P.	3:40 P.	10:10 P.	5:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:50 P.	4:00 P.	10:30 P.	5:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:10 P.	4:20 P.	10:50 P.	5:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:30 P.	4:40 P.	11:10 P.	6:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:50 P.	5:00 P.	11:30 P.	6:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:10 P.	5:20 P.	11:50 P.	6:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:30 P.	5:40 P.	12:10 P.	7:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:50 P.	6:00 P.	12:30 P.	7:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:10 P.	6:20 P.	12:50 P.	7:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:30 P.	6:40 P.	1:10 P.	8:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:50 P.	7:00 P.	1:30 P.	8:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	5:10 P.	7:20 P.	1:50 P.	8:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	5:30 P.	7:40 P.	2:10 P.	9:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	5:50 P.	8:00 P.	2:30 P.	9:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	6:10 P.	8:20 P.	2:50 P.	9:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	6:30 P.	8:40 P.	3:10 P.	10:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	6:50 P.	9:00 P.	3:30 P.	10:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	7:10 P.	9:20 P.	3:50 P.	10:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	7:30 P.	9:40 P.	4:10 P.	11:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	7:50 P.	10:00 P.	4:30 P.	11:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:10 P.	10:20 P.	4:50 P.	11:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:30 P.	10:40 P.	5:10 P.	12:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:50 P.	11:00 P.	5:30 P.	12:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:10 P.	11:20 P.	5:50 P.	12:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:30 P.	11:40 P.	6:10 P.	1:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:50 P.	12:00 P.	6:30 P.	1:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:10 P.	12:20 P.	6:50 P.	1:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:30 P.	12:40 P.	7:10 P.	2:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:50 P.	1:00 P.	7:30 P.	2:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:10 P.	1:20 P.	7:50 P.	2:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:30 P.	1:40 P.	8:10 P.	3:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:50 P.	2:00 P.	8:30 P.	3:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:10 P.	2:20 P.	8:50 P.	3:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:30 P.	2:40 P.	9:10 P.	4:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:50 P.	3:00 P.	9:30 P.	4:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:10 P.	3:20 P.	9:50 P.	4:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:30 P.	3:40 P.	10:10 P.	5:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:50 P.	4:00 P.	10:30 P.	5:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:10 P.	4:20 P.	10:50 P.	5:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:30 P.	4:40 P.	11:10 P.	6:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:50 P.	5:00 P.	11:30 P.	6:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:10 P.	5:20 P.	11:50 P.	6:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:30 P.	5:40 P.	12:10 P.	7:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:50 P.	6:00 P.	12:30 P.	7:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:10 P.	6:20 P.	12:50 P.	7:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:30 P.	6:40 P.	1:10 P.	8:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:50 P.	7:00 P.	1:30 P.	8:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	5:10 P.	7:20 P.	1:50 P.	8:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	5:30 P.	7:40 P.	2:10 P.	9:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	5:50 P.	8:00 P.	2:30 P.	9:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	6:10 P.	8:20 P.	2:50 P.	9:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	6:30 P.	8:40 P.	3:10 P.	10:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	6:50 P.	9:00 P.	3:30 P.	10:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	7:10 P.	9:20 P.	3:50 P.	10:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	7:30 P.	9:40 P.	4:10 P.	11:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	7:50 P.	10:00 P.	4:30 P.	11:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:10 P.	10:20 P.	4:50 P.	11:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:30 P.	10:40 P.	5:10 P.	12:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:50 P.	11:00 P.	5:30 P.	12:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:10 P.	11:20 P.	5:50 P.	12:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:30 P.	11:40 P.	6:10 P.	1:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:50 P.	12:00 P.	6:30 P.	1:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:10 P.	12:20 P.	6:50 P.	1:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:30 P.	12:40 P.	7:10 P.	2:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:50 P.	1:00 P.	7:30 P.	2:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:10 P.	1:20 P.	7:50 P.	2:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:30 P.	1:40 P.	8:10 P.	3:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:50 P.	2:00 P.	8:30 P.	3:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:10 P.	2:20 P.	8:50 P.	3:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:30 P.	2:40 P.	9:10 P.	4:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:50 P.	3:00 P.	9:30 P.	4:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:10 P.	3:20 P.	9:50 P.	4:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:30 P.	3:40 P.	10:10 P.	5:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:50 P.	4:00 P.	10:30 P.	5:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:10 P.	4:20 P.	10:50 P.	5:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:30 P.	4:40 P.	11:10 P.	6:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:50 P.	5:00 P.	11:30 P.	6:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:10 P.	5:20 P.	11:50 P.	6:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:30 P.	5:40 P.	12:10 P.	7:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:50 P.	6:00 P.	12:30 P.	7:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:10 P.	6:20 P.	12:50 P.	7:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:30 P.	6:40 P.	1:10 P.	8:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:50 P.	7:00 P.	1:30 P.	8:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	5:10 P.	7:20 P.	1:50 P.	8:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	5:30 P.	7:40 P.	2:10 P.	9:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	5:50 P.	8:00 P.	2:30 P.	9:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	6:10 P.	8:20 P.	2:50 P.	9:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	6:30 P.	8:40 P.	3:10 P.	10:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	6:50 P.	9:00 P.	3:30 P.	10:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	7:10 P.	9:20 P.	3:50 P.	10:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	7:30 P.	9:40 P.	4:10 P.	11:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	7:50 P.	10:00 P.	4:30 P.	11:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:10 P.	10:20 P.	4:50 P.	11:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:30 P.	10:40 P.	5:10 P.	12:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	8:50 P.	11:00 P.	5:30 P.	12:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:10 P.	11:20 P.	5:50 P.	12:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:30 P.	11:40 P.	6:10 P.	1:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	9:50 P.	12:00 P.	6:30 P.	1:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:10 P.	12:20 P.	6:50 P.	1:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:30 P.	12:40 P.	7:10 P.	2:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	10:50 P.	1:00 P.	7:30 P.	2:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:10 P.	1:20 P.	7:50 P.	2:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:30 P.	1:40 P.	8:10 P.	3:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	11:50 P.	2:00 P.	8:30 P.	3:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:10 P.	2:20 P.	8:50 P.	3:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:30 P.	2:40 P.	9:10 P.	4:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	12:50 P.	3:00 P.	9:30 P.	4:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:10 P.	3:20 P.	9:50 P.	4:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:30 P.	3:40 P.	10:10 P.	5:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	1:50 P.	4:00 P.	10:30 P.	5:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:10 P.	4:20 P.	10:50 P.	5:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:30 P.	4:40 P.	11:10 P.	6:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	2:50 P.	5:00 P.	11:30 P.	6:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:10 P.	5:20 P.	11:50 P.	6:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:30 P.	5:40 P.	12:10 P.	7:10 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	3:50 P.	6:00 P.	12:30 P.	7:30 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:10 P.	6:20 P.	12:50 P.	7:50 P.
Ar. Dalton, Ga.	4:30 P.	6:40 P.	1:10 P.	8:10 P.