

Columbus - Pamphlets

Chappell File

COLUMBUS

The Place With
the Power and the Push

GEORGIA

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The Board of Trade OF Columbus, Georgia

Invites you to bring your money and your brains to this City and get the full benefit of all that you create by your industry and enterprise. After reading this book we trust you will be inclined to accept our invitation.



MAP
OF THE CITY OF
COLUMBUS
GEORGIA

State of Georgia.

At the time of the first English settlement in 1733, Georgia, the last settled of the thirteen original States, united under the Federal Constitution to form the American union, embraced the territory between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers, was later extended to the Mississippi River on the west and to latitude 30 degrees, 21 minutes and 30 seconds south; the larger portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi having been formed from her western territory, ceded to the United States in 1802. The State embraces 59,475 square miles and is the greatest in area of any State east of the Mississippi.

Climate—Of the nine climate belts found in the United States eight are represented within the borders of Georgia, the lowest with a mean annual temperature of about 40 degrees, the highest of between 70 and 80 degrees. On account of the wide latitude of climate, Georgia produces the greatest variety of products of any State in the Union.

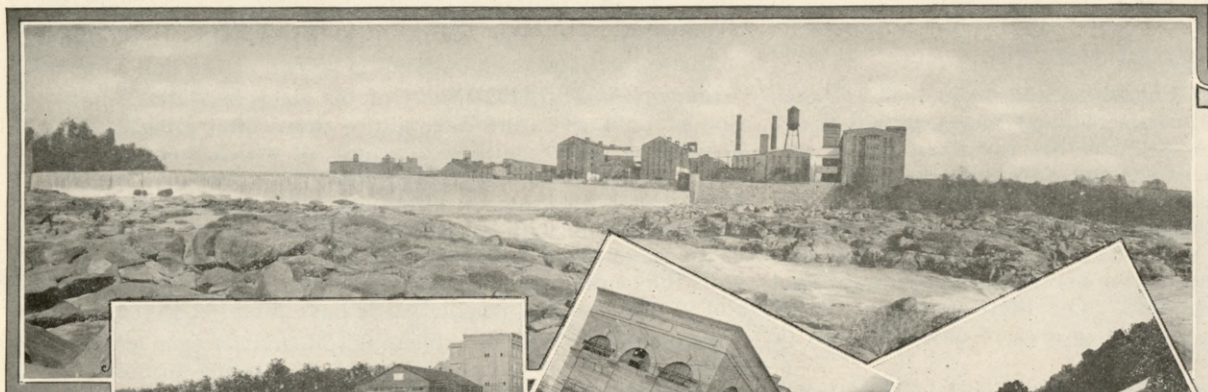
Geology—Georgia is divided into three main geological areas. First, the Paleozoic area, in the northwestern portion, the rocky formation of which consists of shales, sandstones, quartzites and cherts. In this area are found valuable deposits of coal, aluminum, manganese, roofing slates and iron of superior quality. Second, the Crystalline area, composed of granites, schists and gneisses. The best building stone in the United States is quarried in this area, together with the finest clay. Other minerals in this belt are gold, corundum and asbestos. Third, the Coastal Plain which is much younger geologically than either of the two former areas. The rocks of the Coastal Plain consist of loosely consolidated sands and gravels, with clays, marls and limestone.

Columbus is located on the line between the Crystalline area and the Coastal Plain, what is known as the Fall Line.

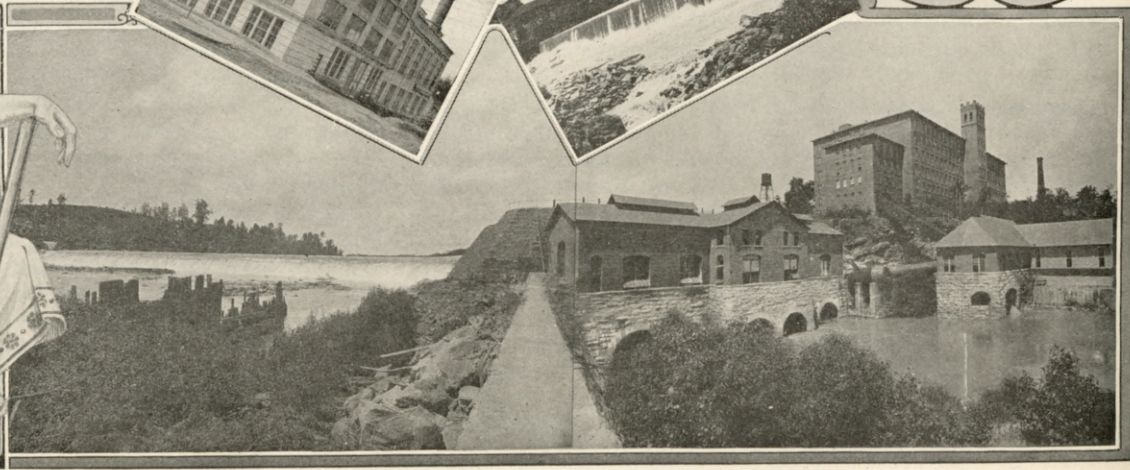
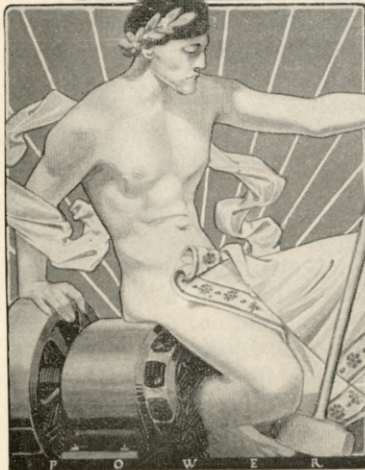
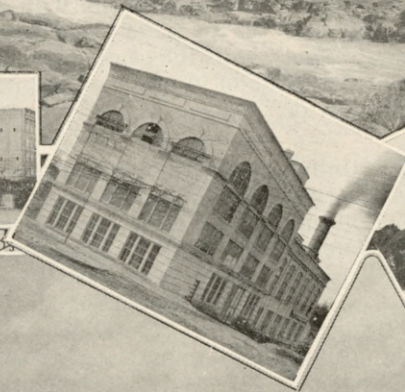

Industries—The 1912 report of the Georgia State Commission of Commerce and Agriculture shows that \$70,000,000 is invested in textile mills in the State, of which there are 177. There are 114 clay working plants in which is invested \$2,874,430; 170 cotton oil mills with \$13,614,000 invested; 250 fertilizer plants with \$40,063,000 invested; the 37 compresses in the State baled 1,400,000 bales of cotton; \$9,000,000 represents the capital invested in 187 foundries and machine shops and 91 quarries and marble yards have invested \$3,100,000.

Agricultural—With its splendid soil and its long growing season and an abundance of rainfall, Georgia promises to lead the United States in agriculture. For 1913 the value of the crops is tremendous. Cotton and cotton products \$250,000,000; corn, \$75,000,000; live stock, \$80,000,000; poultry, \$8,000,000; vegetables and truck, \$8,000,000; oats, \$6,000,000; wheat, \$4,000,000; sugar cane products, \$2,500,000; sweet potatoes, \$3,000,000; hay, \$3,000,000; fruits, \$1,500,000; Irish potatoes, \$1,250,000; peanuts, \$2,250,000; other products, \$5,000,000, and minerals \$5,000,000—a grand total, including tobacco, rye, barley, fish and oysters, honey, broom corn, rice, etc., of \$500,000,000.

Notable Georgia Facts—First to rule rum from the colony, first to rule slavery from the colony, first to establish an orphans' asylum, first to invent an Indian alphabet, first to teach the Bible to the Indians, first to send a schooner against the British in the American Revolution, first to legislate against the slave trade, first to establish a State University, first to have a Sunday School, first hymn book in the U. S., first to have a passenger railway, first to apply steam to navigation, first to send a steamer across the ocean.



The
PLACE
with the
POWER
and the
PUSH



P O W E R

A Mighty Asset is Columbus' Water Power.

Do you want to locate your factory where the saving in cost of power will pay a dividend on your capital? Then select Columbus. Every element for success exists here—in raw material, in climate, in the natural forces of nature and, above all, in an abundant supply of labor, both skilled white and unskilled negro. There is no corresponding place on this habitable globe which has so many advantages, all available by natural or artificial communications, and capable of more economical operation.

Columbus is located at the head of navigation of the Chattahoochee River. In front of the city the rapids end and the water, which is capable of developing 125,000 horsepower, begins its placid course to the Gulf of Mexico. After turning the wheels of industry, lighting a city, transporting its people by trolley, the water is a further willing servant in carrying the fruits of the factory and the products of the soil to the deep sea. From the fountain head of the river to Columbus, a distance of 238 miles, there is a fall of 842 feet. From West Point, 34 miles above Columbus, to Columbus there is a fall of 362 feet.

The pictures on the opposite page and the picture on the last page of the cover portrays an idea of the greatness of Columbus' water power. At Goat Rock dam, 16 miles by wagon road, a trip of great scenic beauty over magnificent roads, The Columbus Power Co. has constructed, at an expense of more than \$2,000,000, a power plant which will ultimately generate 40,000 horsepower. The dam stands 72 feet from the surface of the tail water to the crest of the spillway and is 1,212 feet long. From Goat Rock to the lower bridge

in Columbus there are three other dams and three other power plants in operation.

The Columbus Power Co.'s next dam below Goat Rock is located within the city limits and has a fall of 44 feet behind it. The City Mills' dams, next in order, a fall of 10 feet of water, and the Eagle & Phenix Mills' dam a fall of 27 feet. The latter dam is second in capacity, and with a 27 foot fall between that and the City Mills' dam, distant less than one half mile, it shows the possibilities of the power to be developed in the river from the city to Goat Rock dam. Eventually it will be a staircase of dams. Even now, with no great provision for storing water, 125,000 horsepower is possible at low water—power sufficient to maintain a manufacturing city of 125,000 people. The Columbus Power Co. also maintains a steam power plant of 3,000 horse power for emergency purposes, which will ultimately be increased as necessary.

The falls are fed by a watershed of 4,900 square miles, which has an average annual rainfall of 50 inches.

Under the head of Public Utilities is given the cost of hydro-electric power showing that manufacturers can find at Columbus a solution of the power problem, as it is stated that the cost of power in Columbus is from thirty-three to fifty per cent. cheaper than steam power.

This is one reason of the prosperity of the 100 varied industries in Columbus. The latent energy of our waters is awaiting new enterprises. There is room for four factories where there is one to-day.

Manufacturers interested in the South American trade should note that Columbus' water power is the greatest that is nearest to the Panama Canal.



COLUMBUS
THE LOWELL OF THE SOUTH

Columbus as a Cotton Center.

Earth has no substitute for cotton. Cut the South's cotton crop short by one-half and the financial and commercial world would stagger; destroy cotton, and civilization would be halted. The South holds a practical monopoly of the world's cotton production. Georgia ranks second of all states in production of cotton, and in point of area, stands first. Columbus, and the Columbus territory stands first in Georgia. Cotton is King, and Columbus is King Cotton's capital.

This year's cotton crop in Georgia created a per capita wealth for every man, woman and child, black or white, within the State, of \$75.23.

Muscogee County raises about 10,000 bales of cotton yearly, worth more than \$500,000.

Five large warehouses with a combined capacity of over 100,000 bales, representing more than \$6,000,000 of wealth when full, are located in Columbus. This vast amount of cotton attracts the greatest buyers of the world—some established here permanently and some opening headquarters during the season.

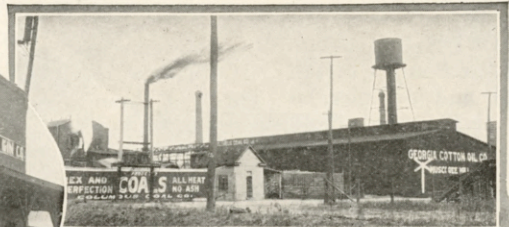
Columbus is a point of concentration for cotton for a wide territory. Here the cotton comes in ginner's bales by wagon, by river and by rail and is compressed for shipment by rail to Eastern mills, or to various ports for export. The ponderous compress squeezes a bale of cotton, already compressed into a package, three times smaller than it came from the gin, handling as many as 125 bales in an hour, working during the season from 10 to 24 hours daily. Nearly 200,000 additional bales pass through Columbus yearly, hesitating long enough to be made into a package, acceptable by railroads and steamship lines.

Cotton Factories.

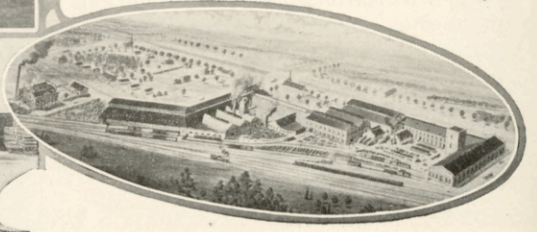
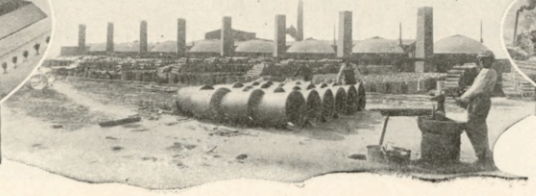
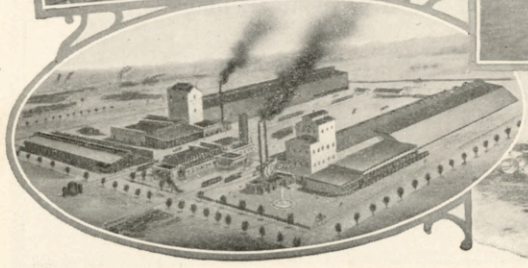
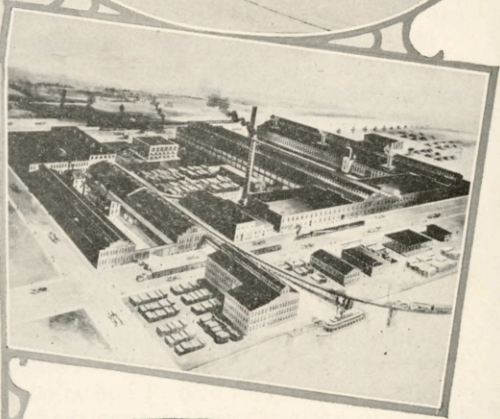
Columbus has eleven different cotton mill corporations. Three of these are hosiery mills, the balance are manufacturers of woven textile goods, and at least six of these corporations make colored cottons only. The hosiery mills all make colored, or dyed goods. These mills consume sufficient raw material to about take up the average cotton receipts in Columbus. Owing to the fact that so many of the mills make colored goods, "stains" and "tinges" find a most remunerative market here, which is a great boon to the local cotton planter.

The pictures on the opposite page give you some idea of the greatness of the cotton mill business in Columbus. Over 300,000 spindles turn out miles and miles of yardage goods, and over 2,000,000 dozen pairs of hosiery. The monthly output of yardage goods being 3,000,000 pounds. The products of the mills are shipped all over the world and if you go to your local dry goods man and look about the gingham and percales and outing cloths and sheetings, men's cotton suitings, or look at the labels on the hosiery you will find the imprint of a Columbus mill thereon. The goods are world-famous, because of the sterling integrity of the manufacturers who strive to make a Columbus-made product worthy of the name that has stood for dependability long before the Civil War.

There is room for more cotton mills in Columbus—there is plenty of raw material to fabricate, and the power and the skilled and intelligent labor, and the transportation and all the things that enter into a successful enterprise. As these and other local industries have prospered so will the new factories in our community prosper and we bid you to consider Columbus if you are looking for a location.



A Few Of The Industries Of
"The City Of A Hundred Factories"



A City of One Hundred Factories.

Not every city upon which the rainbow of hope is casting its ray of cerulean cheer can become a place of importance. Only those that have clearly defined advantages, that are favored by distinct natural endowments and facilities can elbow their way into a position of size and commanding power.

Columbus is a natural trading center—first recognized by the Indians in the dim and misty pathways of civilization, then by act of the State legislature, and now by commercialism.

Position is power, yet locality is meaningless without a producing area, which means a consuming area as well. The growth of a city is usually in direct relation to that of the country tributary to it. The larger and the richer the country the greater and more rapid the growth of the city. Every great producing area has a natural outlet and inlet, a channel, a place of barter and exchange, and for this territory Columbus is recognized as that place. Lord Bacon said: "There be three things which make a nation great and prosperous—a fertile soil, busy workshops and easy transportation of men and goods from place to place." By the same token there be four measures of strategy to successful industry—close proximity to raw material, economic conditions favorable to manufacture, quick and easy distribution and a bouyant selling market. Columbus has all these advantages.

Columbus lies close to the great iron and coal fields of Alabama; it is the center of the cotton production; it has all manner of woods at her gates; and valuable clays and sands.

She has skilled white labor and unskilled negro labor in plenty. Strikes are practically unknown, because the workman is properly housed, and his children have the advantages of the best schools, both academic and industrial; wages are fair and the cost of living low.

There are about 100 various industries in Columbus, employing from three or four to 1,500 men and women. There is more than \$12,000,000 invested in these factories, with an output in excess of \$20,000,000 annually. By referring to the 1910 census the importance of Columbus as a manufacturing community is apparent. The capital invested in factories is greater than that of hundreds of cities of its class—cities like Austin, Texas; Jacksonville, Fla.; Galveston, Texas; Raleigh, N. C.; Little Rock, Ark.; etc.

Over 200 different articles of commerce are "made in Columbus," from the smallest woven textile articles to a complete ice-making plant, while its agricultural implements and cotton gins are to be found all over the world.

Columbus wants more manufactories. The city holds in reserve for industries and terminals 200 acres of land, and private interests have other lands available for manufacturing purposes at very low prices, accessible to the railroads either direct or by the "belt line."

Columbus is the logical point for all manner of industries using wood, iron, clays and other minerals, and cotton and its by-products. Its one hundred factories now in operation is evidence that goods can be produced here more economically than elsewhere; that our transportation facilities are most excellent; and all other factors entering into profitable production of goods can be found in this Place with the Power and the Push.



X—Point where last battle of Civil War was fought.

Transportation by River and Rail.

Three great railroads enter Columbus—The Central of Georgia, the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern. The Seaboard connects at Richland with the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railroad which road will eventually have its northern terminal in Columbus. The Central of Georgia has five lines of road radiating from Columbus. These great railroad systems with their related lines put Columbus in direct touch with the great ports of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and all parts of the United States. By affiliation with the Illinois Central Railroad the finest through train in the South passes through Columbus from Chicago and St. Louis to Florida points.

Columbus is a basing point for freight charges, and the volume of business is sufficient to make competition strong, and therefore freight rates are most advantageous. The Columbus Board of Trade maintains a traffic bureau at the service of the shippers without cost, auditing freight bills, collecting damages, and working out transportation problems.

A belt line of railroad encircles the city, so that no factory or warehouse need be removed from railroad facilities, the switching charges being nominal, and regulated by the State railroad commission.

The terminal facilities of the railroads are modern and adequate, and easily accessible.

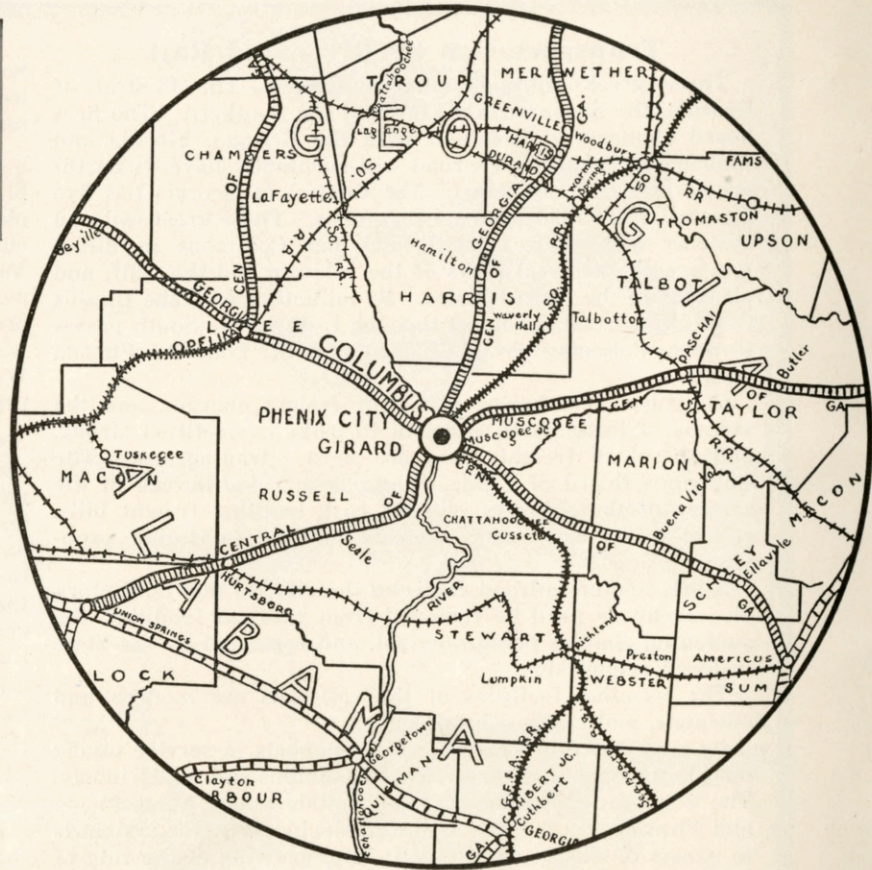
By river there is a fleet of six steamboats in service plying the Chattahoochee River between Columbus and Apalachicola. The volume of business on the Chattahoochee, Apalachicola and Flint Rivers, known as the Apalachicola River system is in excess of \$25,000,000 annually, and growing at the rate of \$1,500,000 each year.

Columbus is 223 miles above the junction of the Chattahoochee River with the Flint River, which forms the Apalachicola at River Junction, Florida, and 360 miles above the mouth of the Apalachicola River.

A canal is being dredged from the Apalachicola River to St. Andrews Bay, a distance of 30 miles. When this is completed early in 1914, the boats from Columbus will nose up alongside the great boats of the deep seas. Here at St. Andrews is a harbor which engineer Tuttle in his Government report says: "No harbor can excell it for safety." It promises to become one of the great ports of the Gulf. It will also be on the route of the Mississippi to Atlantic Inland Waterways system, and in fact work is now under way on this great project.

Columbus is vitally interested in the canal, and its deep sea terminal; in the inland waterway; and a movement is now on foot for a series of locks and dams in the Chattahoochee River, a bill having been introduced by Congressman Adamson for that purpose. It spells big things for Columbus, not only in lower freight rates by water to all the ports of the seven seas, but to the inland cities of the great Mississippi River Valley, the middle West, and even unto the headwaters of the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Arkansas Rivers, etc.

The river and its improvement means much to Columbus. It is our natural territory—producing now over 500,000 bales of cotton, consuming millions of dollars worth of provisions and feed stuffs, buying clothing, home necessities and farm implements and fertilizers; 24,605 square miles of territory that has hardly been touched, and the richest alluvial soils of the South—an empire within itself.



Columbus' logical trade territory serving 600,000 people.

Jobbing Interests of Columbus Large.

While the manufacturing concerns can draw upon the world, the jobbers have a restricted territory. They can go only as far as the freight rates will permit them without overlapping into their competitor's territory, who is also confronted with the same barrier of rates. Within twenty-four hours ride by rail of Columbus 50,000,000 people are located. Within sixty miles of Columbus, which is our natural and undisputed territory, there live 547,053 people, according to the 1910 census. Of these 239,526 are located in Georgia and 307,521 in Alabama.

Columbus wholesale interests are represented in various lines—dry goods, groceries, hardware, fertilizers, drugs and notions, clothing, agricultural implements, bagging and ties, bottles, paper and paper boxes, cigars and tobacco, flour and food stuffs, coal, coffee and teas, hats and caps, fruits, vegetables, builders supplies, lumber, sash, doors and blinds, dairy products, bakery stuff, electrical supplies, office supplies, printing, shoes, jewelry, etc., and numerous jobbers handle most every line conceivable. The extent of the business done by the wholesale houses and jobbers runs up into many millions of dollars.

Lines not above mentioned are needed in Columbus—a fair field awaits the business.

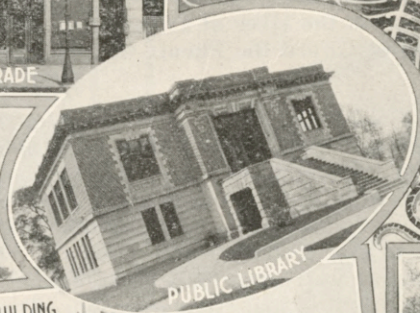
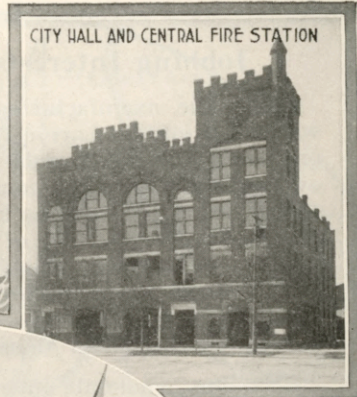
Columbus is destined to become a commercial center of great importance as it has 12,000 square miles of undisputed territory, sufficient to support a population of 2,000,000 people. At present there are more than 60 distinct wholesale houses in Columbus, and all are prosperous and growing rapidly.

Banks of Columbus.

The banks of Columbus enjoy the enviable distinction of being very conservatively managed, with ample facilities to transact the business entrusted to them. The National banks all have been on the Roll of Honor, which means that their undivided profits were equal to or in excess of their capital. The banking institutions are as follows: Columbus Savings, Home Savings, Fourth National, Merchants and Mechanics, National Bank of Columbus, Phoenix Bank, Third National, Muscogee, and across the river at Phenix City, the Bank of Phenix City, and at Girard the Phenix-Girard Bank and the Citizens Bank.

The banks of Columbus and the three in Columbus' sister cities just across the river, have always been able to take care of the needs of the communities. The character of the men in the business has always been of the best, and great emphasis has been placed upon safeguarding the moneys entrusted to them and caring for the needs of young and growing business, as well as advancing on cotton as collateral, which takes a mint of money each season. The development from pioneer banking in the community of little capital to the larger financiering when depositors have more money and borrowers' needs are more complicated, has been carefully followed and our bankers are to-day as well posted in the modern methods of handling accounts as any in the country.

The savings banks pay 4 per cent. on savings accounts, and with every safeguard employed for holding sacred depositors' money. The accounts are large and profitable to the thousands of depositors.



City Government and Institutions.

The government of Columbus is administered by a Mayor and sixteen aldermen, elected by the people of the eight wards of the city.

Taxes—During the past sixteen years the rate of taxation has fluctuated between \$1.10 and \$1.35 per \$100 of assessed valuation and for the past and present year the rate has been \$1.25. The city may levy and collect advalorem taxes upon real and personal property for only four purposes—current expenses, public schools, public debt and paving, which last year brought in \$231,064. Other sources of revenue are occupation and street taxes, Recorder's Court fines, State school fund, paving assessments, etc., which produced last year a total of \$444,751.

The tax rate of Columbus is much lower than that of other cities in its class. Reducing taxes of cities on basis of \$100 full valuation, the only fair manner of comparison, we find Columbus rate is 75 cents; Milwaukee, \$1.55; Rochester, \$1.62; Boston, \$1.65; Detroit, \$1.81; Cincinnati, \$1.86; New Orleans, \$2.10; Chicago, \$2.53; Dayton, \$2.96, and so on.

Bonded Indebtedness—The total bonding capacity is \$1,330,000. There are \$650,000 bonds outstanding, and \$550,000 authorized but not issued. Of these \$450,000 are for a municipal-owned water works system. Columbus bonds find ready buyers at par although the rate is but 4½%. The State allows cities to bond not exceeding 7% of the value of the taxable property and as Columbus is fast growing its bonding limit will have a comfortable margin.

Bridges and Wharves—Two bridges are owned by the city—the new and magnificent Dillingham, of reinforced con-

crete construction, spanning the river to lower Girard, standing 85 feet above the water and costing more than \$200,000. The Fourteenth Street bridge connecting with upper Girard and Phenix City is of steel, and as it spans the rapids and a non-navigable stream it lies close to the water. The city owns and regulates the wharf and other abutting property at its terminals, and is thus able to offer free and equal terms to all steamship companies.

Fire Department—The fire department is most efficient, maintained at an expense of \$50,000 a year. The apparatus is modern in every way, motor-driven trucks, chemicals and engines fast replacing the horse-drawn apparatus. Through the splendid fire department, direct pressure, building code and Fire Prevention Waste propaganda the fire losses are being lowered, and although Columbus has a low insurance rate, the administration is endeavoring to make it even lower.

Hospital—The people with the greatest sympathy for the needs of a modern city, voted \$60,000 for a modern hospital in 1913, and the county will appropriate an additional \$15,000, and use it jointly with the city. The present hospital has been found inadequate to the demands made upon it.

Police—The police system of Columbus is also most efficient. Open violations of the law are not tolerated in Columbus and the police department is in full sympathy with the sentiment which prevails in the city that no evasion or defiance of law shall be permitted.

City Market—A city market is maintained here as in most Southern cities, where the trucker from the country sells direct to the consumer. Fish and meat stalls are also maintained in the market.

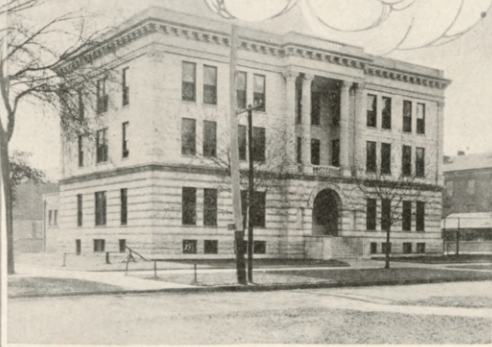


Wildwood Park

ROAD TO
COUNTRY CLUB



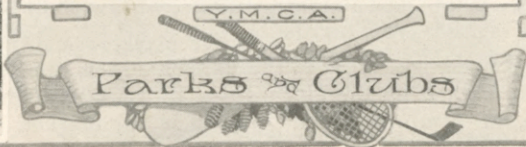
ELKS HOME



Y.M.C.A.



MUSCOGEE CLUB



COUNTRY CLUB

The Social Life of Columbus.

No city in the Union can boast of better society than the city of Columbus. Many of her best families are descended from the early fathers, identified with American independence, and for many years its people have been noted for a high degree of culture and social refinement as displayed in its various social, artistic and literary circles, numerous clubs, lodges and institutions of learning. One of the oldest cities of the State, its society partakes to a great extent of the old-time colonial and ante-bellum sentiment which indisputably lies at the root of all vigorous and conservative social life and tends more than all other things to upbuild a healthy tone of social ethics and charming family life. The general trend of society in Columbus is strictly social, open and hospitable, but also tends to the educational, musical and literary improvement of all classes.

Foremost among its leading patriotic and historical societies are the three Chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution—Oglethorpe, George Walton and Button Gwinnett—and Lizzie Rutherford Chapter Daughters of the Confederacy. The Oglethorpe Chapter has contributed, by its research, important matter to the history of Georgia, such as a verification of the fact of General Oglethorpe crossing the Chattahoochee near this city, and also a verification of the original seal of the Colony of Georgia from the British Museum. The first memorial services held in honor of the soldiers of the Civil War took place in Columbus in 1866, at the suggestion of Mrs. Ellis, nee Lizzie Rutherford, and afterwards through Mrs. Mary Ann Williams given more than local acknowledgment, becoming as it did a national institution. Other clubs are the Woman's Reading Club, Students' Club, Century Club, the Froebel Club, Orpheus Club, and a score of other clubs for amusement either by dancing or cards,

and an unusually large number of clubs for church and philanthropic work, principal among these being the Mary Louise Cook and Betty Jordan Clubs whose lofty aim is to support free kindergartens for the children of the working-man and woman so that while they are at work in the mills the children will be properly taken care of, and trained as they should be trained.

The Muscogee Club is the oldest of clubs in the city, and is supported by wealthy business men in a magnificent home centrally located. The Country Club combines a grill and dancing floor with a splendid 9-hole golf course, and is the scene two or more times a week of dancing parties of the open-house order. The Elks Home is a factor of the social life of the city, and is thrown open quite frequently for various events, like dances, receptions and oyster roasts. The Y. M. C. A. is also a center of social life. This institution also furnishes a home for some thirty young men who have formed a mess and live a charming bachelor's life—though many of them are not of an age to decide whether they should marry or not. The Hebrews have various social and philanthropic clubs.

Most all the fraternal societies are represented here, Columbus being noted as the greatest "Lodge City" in the South.

Columbus supports a league base ball team in the South Atlantic League, and the club has won the pennant twice, besides showing the largest attendance of any grounds in the league. The local grounds are considered the best in the entire South, and some major league team uses it for spring training each year. Columbus also supports the best basket ball team of the South, winning more than 90 per cent. of the games contested throughout the country. Tennis and foot ball has its adherents—and there is no lack of good clean sport in Columbus.



“DOWN-TOWN
RETAIL
DISTRICT”



The Trade Center of a Vast Territory.

A stranger in Columbus is impressed by the retail center of Columbus, one wide thoroughfare, with the side streets also teeming with commercial activity. Down the center of Broad Street is a parked mall, flanked on either side with a trolley line. Also in this mall is the transfer station of the trolley company where all transfers are made and where the cars from Girard and Phenix City terminate, as well as the suburban lines. The retail center is good to look at either in the day time or the night time. At night scores of electric signs, the "white-way" cluster lights, and well-lighted store fronts turn darkness into daylight. The stores are well stocked with goods temptingly displayed, and cater to all manner of trade.

All the different lines of mercantile investment are fully represented in this district, while the stores of immediate necessity, like groceries, drugs, hardware, dry goods and notions, are to be found in various sections of the residential district. Serving, as Columbus does, a closely-populated farming section, and four adjoining cities within a mile or two of the business center, besides being a trading center for the people sixty miles around, in two States, the retail trade assumes great proportions.

There are listed in the city directory 232 grocery stores, 27 meat markets, 24 general merchandise stores, and other stores in proportion. The professions are fully as well represented with 34 attorneys, 41 physicians and 30 insurance agencies.

Every line of business endeavor enjoys a prosperity which is in keeping with the general farming and industrial conditions.

Where Labor is Contented.

In Columbus, strikes are almost an unknown quantity. Here the laboring man receives fair wages, is comfortably housed among inviting surroundings; his children have the best schooling, both academic and vocational; public utilities are lower than elsewhere, taxes are lower, the cost of living is lower, and being a manufacturing city the laboring man is looked upon as a citizen rather than as a mere unit in the census statistics.

In a book of this kind, many laboring men dissatisfied with conditions where they reside, ask for information as to wages and chances of securing employment. To all these contemplating coming to Columbus we advise them not to do so without first getting in touch with the Board of Trade. This is a city of skilled labor—families spending a lifetime at one trade, generation after generation of skilled workmen. The industrial schools graduate other skilled workmen; others come from the nearby farms to Columbus, and while more than 5,000 skilled mechanics and craftsmen find employment here this organization does not desire to unduly influence others to come here without a position is assured them before coming.

Laborers, unskilled, receive on an average of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day. The unskilled work is generally performed by negroes.

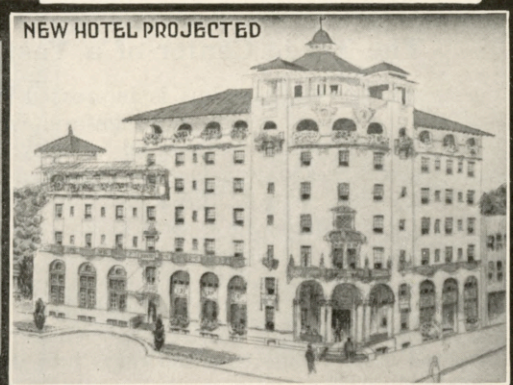
The scale in the cotton mills runs from 50 cents to \$5.00 a day; iron works up to \$3.50 a day; plumbers, \$4.50 a day; electricians, \$20.00 a week; department store clerks from \$5.00 to \$35.00 a week; stenographers average \$60.00 a month; office force, \$60.00 to \$175.00 monthly; carpenters, \$2.25 to \$3.50 a day; brick and stone masons, \$4.00 to \$5.00 a day.



TERMINAL INN



ESTES



NEW HOTEL PROJECTED



SPRINGER HOTEL AND OPERA HOUSE



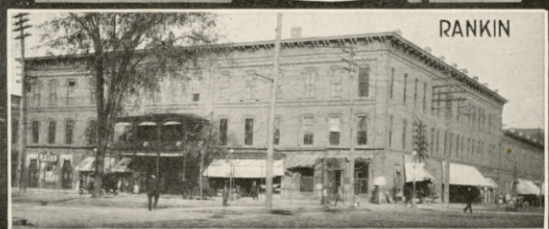
AFFLECK



RACINE



WAVERLY



RANKIN

The Hotels of Columbus.

A movement was started in 1911 for the construction of a large, fire proof, commercial and tourist hotel. This culminated in the formation of a stock company with ample capital, all of which has been subscribed. Building operations will be begun shortly and this notable building will be completed in 1914. Two years ago the total capacity of Columbus hotels was 198 guest rooms, but with this new hotel and with the two that have been constructed this year, the Waverly and the Terminal Inn, together with the additions to the Springer and the Racine, there will be a total of 456 guest rooms available. Columbus is therefore in position, or soon will be, to take the very best care of the stranger within her gates. There are numerous other hotels, like the Affleck and Estes, and boarding houses that are not included in the above statistics on rooming capacity. Columbus will inevitably become, on account of its excellent hotel facilities, its delightful climate and its general attractiveness, a convention city par excellence as well as the mecca for Northern tourists.

The Springer Opera House

located in the Springer Hotel building, is one of the finest in the South, with a stage large enough to accommodate the paraphernalia of the largest companies. During the season the best plays are shown here, being on a circuit between Atlanta and other great cities. The house seats 1,537 people.

Other amusement places are the Majestic, showing vaudeville, and the Elite, Dream, Bonita and American moving picture houses.

Chase's Conservatory of Music, has an auditorium where the best in music is heard, and a Chautauqua is held here each year under a tent.

The Newspapers of Columbus.

Columbus is fortunate in having two daily newspapers carrying full Associated Press dispatches and covering the local field fully. The Enquirer-Sun is the morning paper and the Ledger the evening paper. This latter paper omits its Saturday edition and issues a Sunday paper. The Enquirer-Sun omits its Monday morning edition and issues a large Sunday edition. At Phenix City is published a weekly paper, the Phenix-Girard Journal, covering the local field of the twin cities just across the river. The Industrial Index is published at Columbus, this journal covering the commercial and industrial activity of Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Columbus Realty and Building.

Columbus is growing by doing. While there has been no great development in the business center, there has never been a time when there has been as great activity in residential construction, from workingmen's homes costing \$1,000 or more, the nifty bungalow ranging near \$4,000, and the stately mansion costing near the \$30,000 to \$50,000 mark. This marks a new era for Columbus. The suburbs are fast developing, and nowhere can be found prettier settings for homes than in the natural forests on the hillsides overtopping the city. Real estate is too low for the size and prosperity of the city. This is borne out in comparative figures, which are too comprehensive to be made a table in this book. There is every reason to expect prices of Columbus and suburban realty to increase so that for investment purposes there is no better "buy" in the South. The present values are far from fictitious, emanating from purely legitimate sources.

Columbus realty is as good as gold. Columbus never had a "boom" nor does it desire one.



Types of Homes in
COLUMBUS

A City of Homes and Well Kept Streets.

Columbus in its dwellings, its broad avenues and numerous shade trees, displays the munificence and hospitality of the old-time Southerner in language not easily obliterated. There are prominent features about the homes and streets of Columbus which are becoming more and more conspicuous. Among these are the remnants of Colonial and old-time Graeco-Roman architecture of ante-bellum days, and the parking and lawning of the streets. A style of architecture peculiar to and adhered to by a city adds immensely, in course of time, to its reputation for neat and handsome appearance and attractiveness to the general public, both at home and abroad. That the drift of Columbus is in this direction is beyond dispute. The very uniformity of the plan by which it was surveyed and laid out, demands a uniformity of structure which is giving us a city which is as handsome as it is progressive, the peer of any city in the Union.

The streets and homes of a city are indices by which an observer rapidly measures the quality of her citizenship. Columbus' broad streets and wide business thoroughfares, her well kept roads affording fine opportunities for driving, her numerous elegant private residences set in frames of shimmering greenery, her fine public buildings, parks and suburbs, her shaded avenues, intersected here and there with churches, seats of learning, club houses, societies and halls, elegant stores well stocked with the latest fabrics and materials, all combine to make Columbus an attractive city to live in.

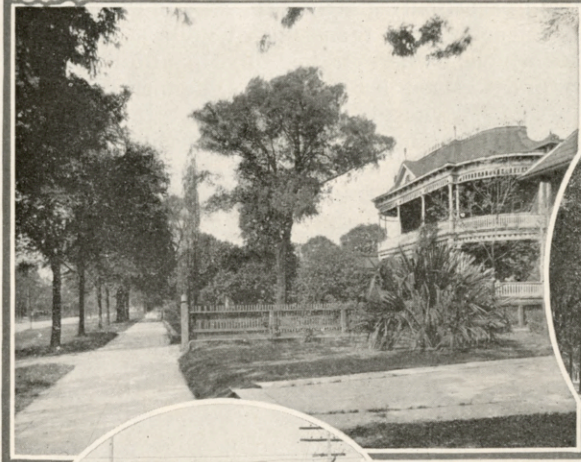
The parking of a Columbus lawn is as carefully maintained and as zealously cherished as the lawn itself. And

on the 105 acres of city parkways, fronting the homes of citizens on miles of paved streets, the grass will be found close-cropped and perpetually green all the way to the gutter. The street department spends thousands of dollars annually co-operating with home owners in the "City Beautiful" work. The Columbus home-owners do not stop with merely well-grassed parkings. They spend dollars and time in planting rose bushes and other landscaping flora about their homes and take unending pride in bringing the shrubs and the vines into prolific bearing and fragrance and riot of color.

Broad Street, the principal commercial artery of the city, is 164 feet wide; the avenues running parallel with Broad are 132 feet in width, while the cross streets are 99 feet wide. This liberal provision in the width of streets presented possibilities in the way of beautification that have been availed of to the utmost. The parkways have no "Keep Off the Grass" signs and they are converted into playgrounds by the children. The wide parkways serve several purposes in addition to the aesthetic side of the situation. The wide parkways reduce the dust, there is less street paving expense, and less space to cover in sprinkling and sweeping, while the residents appreciate the coolness of the lawns in summer, instead of having hot, paved streets built up to their very doorways. Some of the avenues have one street with parking on either side, while others have two streets with parking in the center. Two to six rows of shade trees line all the streets and avenues. The pictures on the opposite page and on the following page convey some idea of the beauty of the Columbus homes and the Columbus streets.

The main business streets are paved with brick or bitulithic, and the residential streets with the above named paving, or sand-clay-gravel, which is a splendid hard surfacing.

Most Beautiful Residence Streets in America



Climatology.

This matter of weather is of no small consideration. Not only does it enter largely into the comfort and enjoyment of people, but in an agricultural section it is a vital factor in the economy of farm management. In fact, it is the most important consideration. Without a favorable climate, no soil, however rich, can be made to yield returns commensurate with the labor of the tiller. A growing season of sufficient length, with reasonable security from unseasonable frosts both in spring and fall, an adequate and well-distributed rainfall, and a sufficient amount of warmth and sunshine are indispensable to the successful practice of agriculture. Then, too, there must be immunity from storms, floods and droughts, any of which may cause partial or total loss for the farmer. All of these conditions are fully satisfied by the climate that prevails in Columbus and Muscogee County. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is March 10; the first killing frost in fall, November 15th. This gives a growing season of 250 days. The rainfall in this section is about 50 inches annually, the normal precipitation being divided among the months as follows: January, 3.97 inches; February, 5.05; March, 6.23; April, 2.28; May, 1.92; June, 4.10; July, 1.40; August, 5.41; September, 3.42; October, 1.76; November, 2.33; December, 3.56. Snow is practically unknown here—in recent years there have been rare occurrences of a few flakes falling. The average number of rainy days is 80 a year. The summers are a delight and the winters tinged with cold sufficient to make it invigorating. The mean temperatures range from 46.7 in January to 83.8 in August.

There are but few sudden changes of weather, few wide ranges of temperature in any one day.

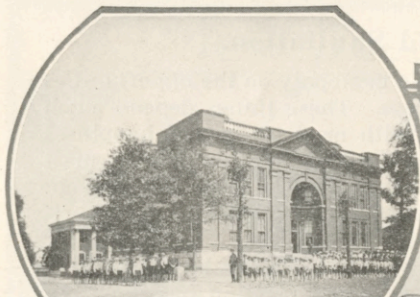
Health and Sanitation.

No part of the world holds a monopoly on the opportunities for wealth, health or happiness. These things depend much upon the individual. But wealth most often, and happiness always, are dependent upon health; and that city is most contented and prosperous where Nature does not demand eternal vigilance and unceasing toil as the price of a comfortable habitat and a sound body.

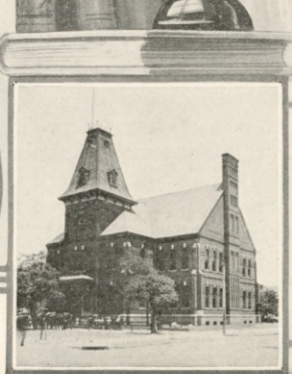
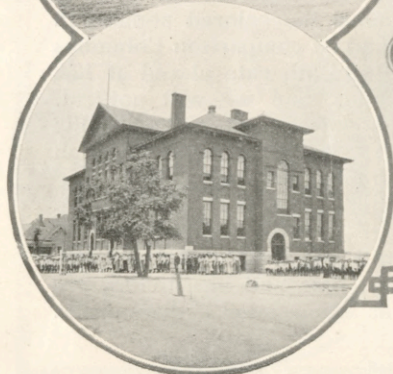
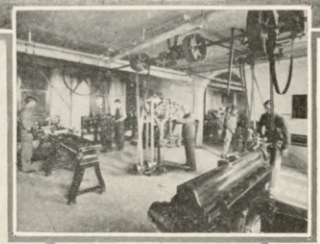
Columbus is a very healthy city. Nature has been kind to our people, an efficient city administration has done the rest. The city lies high above a fast flowing river, the contour of the city being rolling and the drainage follows the course it has taken for ages. Again the soil is porous, and even in depressed spots water does not stand. The death rate of Columbus among the white population for the past ten years has been as low as 7.44 per 1,000, and for 1912 but 11.23.

The mortality statistics issued by the Government shows the death rate in cities where as much as 10 per cent. of the population is colored (in Columbus the colored population is far greater than 10 per cent.) and by comparison Columbus stands in the front rank with the death rate placed at 12.8 per 1,000. Comparisons are odious, and we will not call places, but by reference to this government authority the death rate runs from Columbus' 12.8 to other cities as high as 31.6. Its nearest competitor for health is rated at 14.5.

Every safeguard is placed about the people by the city's sanitary department. There are 23 miles of sewers, the streets are swept or flushed, fruits and food stuffs screened, an annual campaign against flies, lime and insecticides are used freely, and negligent citizens are arrested if their places are not kept clean and sweet.



*Columbus Schools
Lead in the United States*



Public School System of Columbus.

The real life of a city is not in its streets or shops or its factories, but in its homes and its schools. We get a very wrong conception of cities. So prone are we, even the wisest, to be deceived by the outward show, the bigness, the wealth and all the simulacra of materialism, that when we enter a city and note its great buildings, its busy streets, its volume of traffic, its evidence of business, we say: "This is the life of the city; here beats the real heart of the community." Nothing could be less true—in a real, vital sense. The city's life is in its homes and its schools.

✓ Columbus is indeed fortunate in its public school system which stands first of all in the entire South. This city was one of the first in the South to adopt the graded public school system, and stands second to none in her elegant and modern school buildings, with every sanitary arrangement and latest conveniences complete, provided for pupils of every grade. Columbus is one of the first cities of the United States to introduce a complete system of manual and industrial training, and a system of free kindergarten schools and day nurseries for the children of the laboring classes. The present public school system was established in 1867 and has been maintained at a high standard from its inception. To-day the value of the public school property exceeds \$315,000. There is a total of 13 schools, divided in five elementary, one high, two manual training, one primary industrial, one industrial high, three colored, with a total of 128 rooms, presided over by 69 white teachers and 27 colored. The school population is about 6,000, and the enrollment in excess of 4,000, with a percentage of the school population

in schools of 84.36. The cost of maintaining the school system is more than \$100,000 yearly. The school has a library of 7,000 volumes.

Industrial Education in Columbus, Ga.,

is the title of a bulletin issued by the Government of the United States, 1913, No. 25, which may be had by addressing the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. This bulletin treats thoroughly of the compulsory elementary courses in manual training and science introduced into the grammar schools of this city in 1898. The limited space of this book will not allow us to go into detail concerning this work.

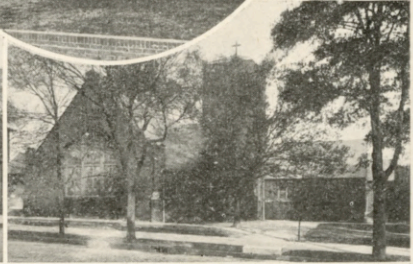
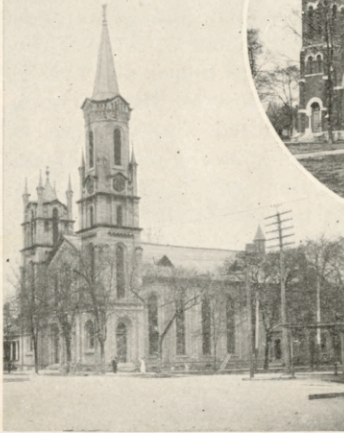
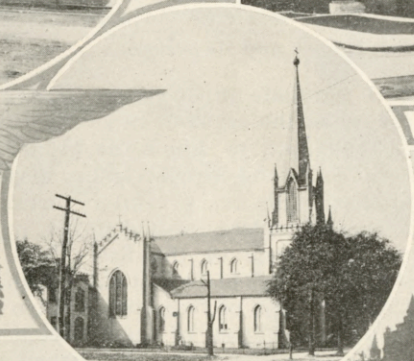
The needs of a manufacturing community, where the children have a desire to enter shops and factories at an early age, were fully understood and appreciated, and encouraged by the results of the primary industrial school work. Wealthy and well-to-do citizens, in 1906 projected a bigger and broader industrial school, known as the Industrial High School, the first of this character in the United States. Here is taught wood and iron working, cotton spinning and weaving, and other arts and crafts, with regular visitations to the factories of Columbus, thus keeping in touch with real conditions in industrial life. The girls are taught dressmaking and millinery, stenography and other vocations which fit them for the practical side of a home or if necessary, places them in a position to earn a livelihood. An industrial school is maintained for the colored children where the boys are taught blacksmithing, brick masonry, etc., and the girls fitted out for domestic work.

Columbus Public Library
Columbus, Georgia

EVERY DENOMINATION HAS ITS HOME IN COLUMBUS



CHURCH SQUARE



Churches and Benevolent Institutions.

Columbus is essentially a city of churches, the first feature of Columbus life on a Sabbath day that attracts a visitor's eye being the large number of people seen passing on their way to their respective houses of worship. There are eighteen churches of various denominations attended by the white population and sixteen by the colored, all within the city limits. In the immediate vicinity there are a score more. The value of the church property of the city is nearly a half million dollars. Of the various denominations, Methodism is coeval with the first settlement of the town, before the Indians were removed farther west. In 1828 the first Methodist pastor started a mission here. In 1830 the Presbyterian church was organized, the Baptists organizing a year previous. The Episcopalian parish was organized in 1834. The Roman Catholics and Hebrews have fine and commodious edifices. Other denominations are the Christian, Christian Science, Congregational. The Baptists have eleven distinct church organizations in Columbus and environs; the Methodists a like number, while the Presbyterians have five, the Christian four, the Episcopalians two.

There are four institutions in Columbus where the sick and indigent may be cared for. All are model institutions of their kind, efficient and properly operated and directed. A female orphans' home, old women's home, county farm and hospital. The Salvation Army is doing a good and merciful work as well.

Columbus had the first marble Y. M. C. A. building and it is still the pride of the city.

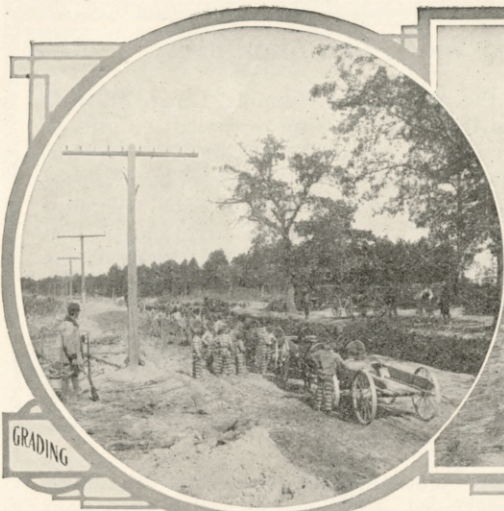
Columbus has one of the most complete libraries in the South, housed in a building of exceeding beauty.

Welfare Work in Columbus.

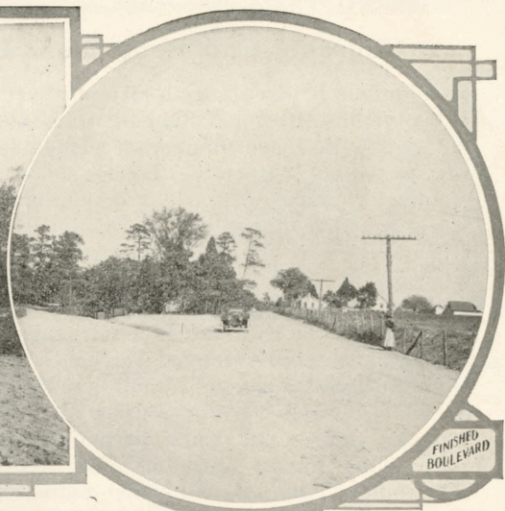
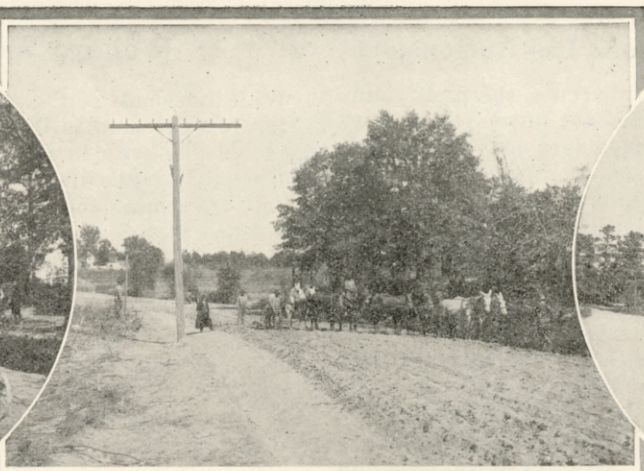
With thousands of the people of Columbus, Girard, Phenix City, Bibb City and Jordan City working in the cotton mills—husband and wife in many instances working side by side, and widows supporting, through labor, their children, a condition confronted the good people of Columbus: "What of the little children at home?" Through the practical philanthropy of Mr. G. Gunby Jordan, the head of a large cotton mill of the city, a large number of these children were taken care of at a nursery and a kindergarten. The Young Woman's Christian Association and kindred institutions assisted in the work, and later two other free kindergarten clubs were formed by the society people of the city and they maintain this work throughout the city and environs having the financial and moral support of all.

In 1904 a handsome colonial home on North Highlands was purchased by the Board of Education and here is conducted a primary industrial school which stands alone of its kind in the United States, even unto a two hours intermission at noon so the pupils can "tote" lunches to their parents in the mills. Girls are taught basketry, sewing, cooking, poultry raising and gardening. The boys are taught wood working and gardening. All are taught "the three R's." A free clinic is maintained. The school is also used as a medium for the distribution of certain charities—one woman's club supplying buttermilk in summer and soup in winter. Christmas time all pupils are remembered. Concerts and other entertainments are provided at divers times. The grounds are fitted with all manner of amusement devices, as well as a swimming pool.

A Y. M. C. A. for the colored residents is maintained here.



GRADING



FINISHED BOULEVARD

SURFACING



THREE TON LOAD

MODERN TRANSPORTATION



Muscogee County and Its Good Roads.

In 1872 Col. Louis F. Garrard caused to be made a law an act providing that three citizens be appointed by the grand jury as County Commissioners, serving without pay, to have charge of the police and fiscal affairs of Muscogee County. Col. Garrard became a member of this Board and served the county faithfully for thirty-five years.

How well the commission of to-day and those that have passed have served the people is best attested in the fact that Muscogee County has no bonded indebtedness, owes no bills, and carries a working balance of some \$40,000 at all times.

The Tax Rate.

The tax rate of Muscogee County is but 40 cents on \$100 assessed valuation, and the bank balance and the low taxation would mean nothing were the county non-progressive. But the contrary is true and self-evident to the most casual observer.

First, a magnificent county building, imposing enough for a state capitol, sits in the center of an entire city block 300x600 feet, beautified with fountains, flowers and lawn, valued at \$107,000; jail valued at \$76,000; pauper house farm valued at \$9,129; a share in Columbus' new city hospital; roads and bridges valued at \$312,500, and other improvements of \$48,600; a total of over \$600,000. But the

Good Roads

can scarcely be valued in dollars and cents. Every dollar expended on the class of roads being built in Muscogee

County is worth hundreds of dollars to the taxpayers—increasing values of land, reducing cost of farm produce haulage; saving wear and tear on automobiles and all vehicles; putting the farmer and the city man in closer touch; making the urbanite and the ruralite as if one.

The roads of Muscogee County are built under the supervision of Mr. Julian R. Lane, than whom there is none more expert, who has under his direct charge 125 or more convicts, working in four separate gangs, and housed in sanitary camps in various parts of the county. The roads are made of a mixture of sand, clay and gravel, the material being at hand along the roadsides throughout the county. The grading is as scientifically done as if for a railroad, and this means more than the mere expression implies, for the reader, foreign to this section, has but a faint idea of the hills and vales to be encountered—the deep cuts and the deep fills. The roads are more like boulevards—wide, with little crown; dished on sharp curves to take up the differential on wagons and buggies. Bridges of concrete, safety markers, intelligent posting. Mark you, Muscogee's road system has no equal in the United States. Where, in years gone by, it took a four-mule team to haul two bales of cotton to Columbus, now a two-horse team can fetch in twelve bales.

Good roads lead to Columbus from Atlanta, Macon, Montgomery, Jacksonville, and motoring parties will enjoy a trip of scenic beauty over splendid roads if they but include Columbus in their itineraries. All route books give full information as to roads leading to this section.

Citizens along the route have just subscribed \$10,000 to construct a boulevard through Harris County and by spring, 1914, there will be a perfect highway between Columbus and Atlanta by way of Warm Springs.

OFF FOR THE GIN



- PICKING -



- A GIN -



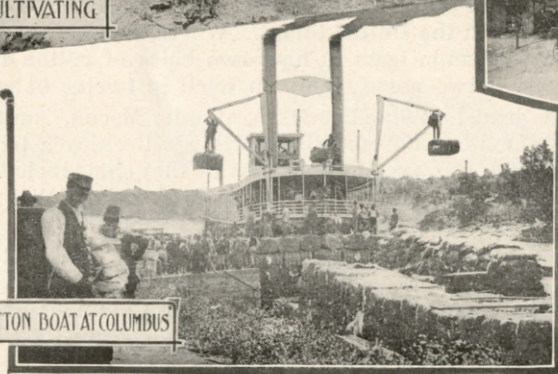
- HOEING -



CULTIVATING

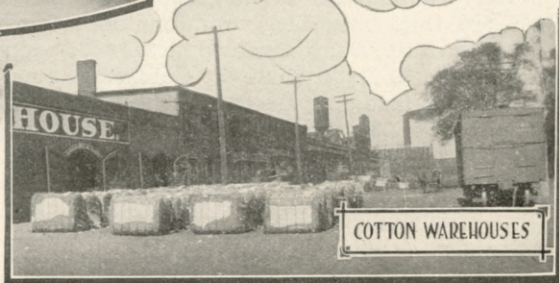


COTTON BOAT AT COLUMBUS



HOUSE

COTTON WAREHOUSES



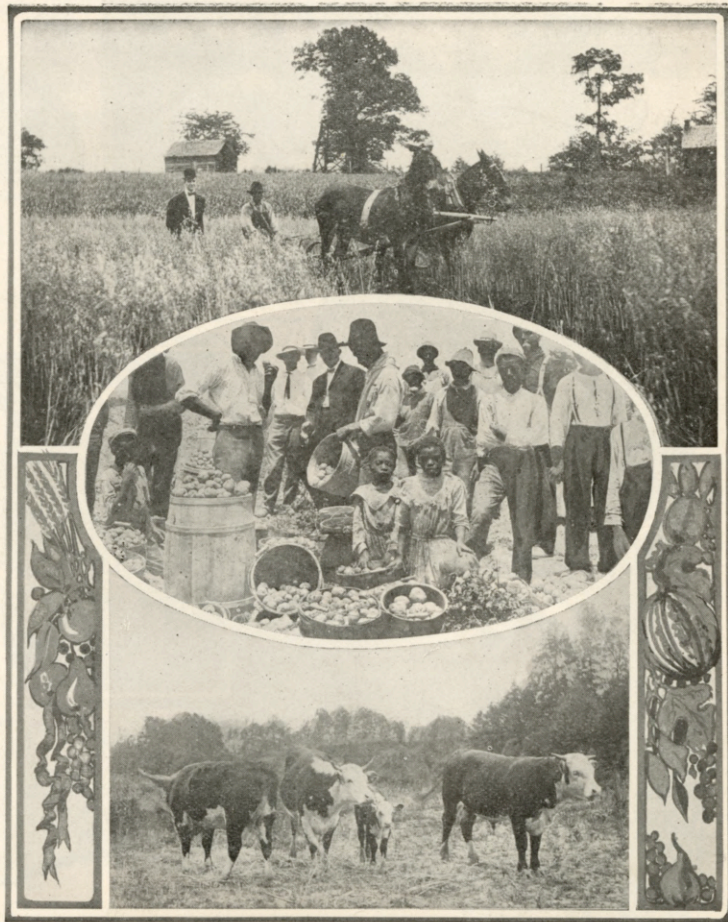
More Farmers Wanted in Muscogee.

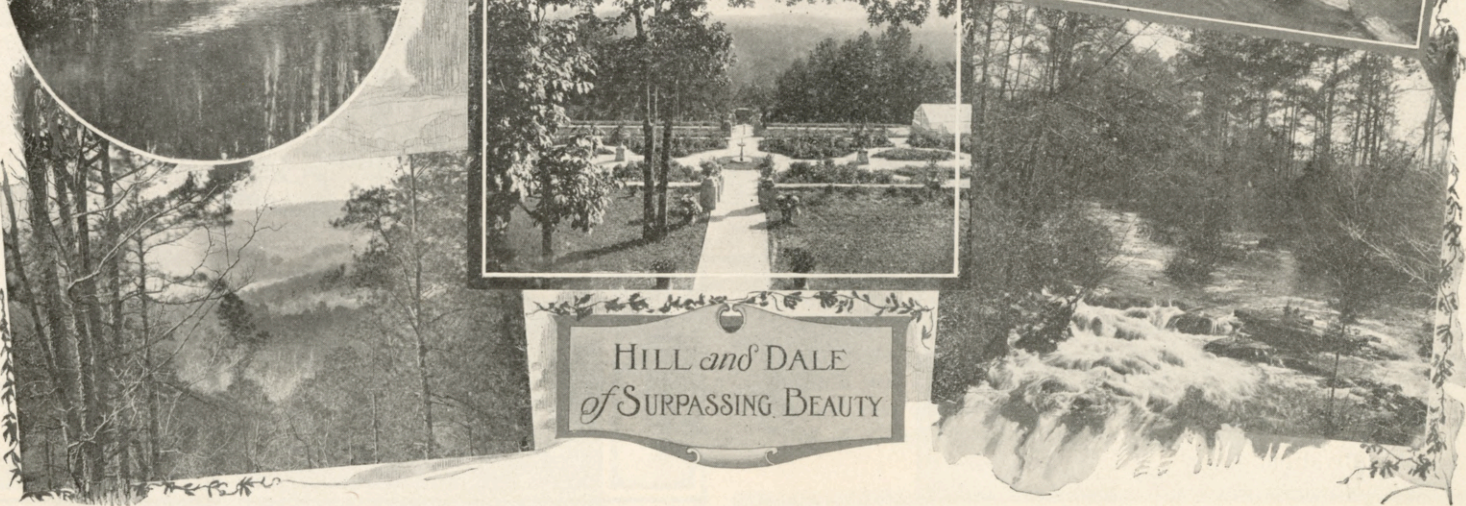
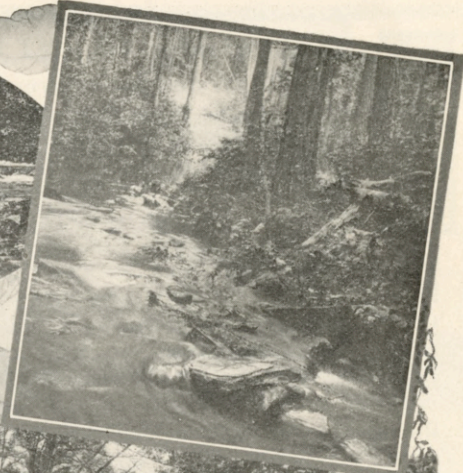
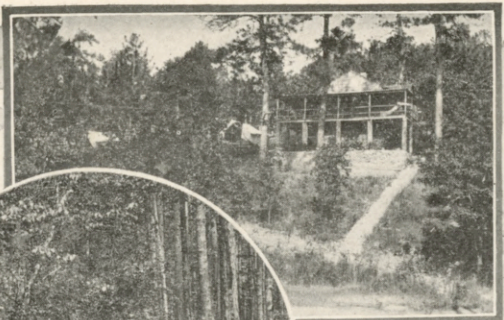
If you want to get back to the farm where the cost of living can be made normal; where nature has made conditions easy; where soil and climate are ideal and crops continuous and bountiful; if you wish to specialize in any particular crop; if you want to start a truck farm, raise stock or have a dairy farm; if you are looking for good neighbors, good schools, good roads, good market facilities, write to the Board of Trade of Columbus, Ga., for fuller particulars. This book, in its entirety, could not cover the potentialities of farming in this section.

We have in Muscogee County a population of 36,227, and 1,019 farms, a total land area of 150,400 acres; 106,954 acres in farms, of which 53,510 acres are improved. The value of the farm crops is about \$1,000,000 annually.

The per cent. of land area in farms is 71.1; and the per cent. of this land improved is 50.0. The average acreage of the farms in the county is 105, and the average improved acreage 52.5. The total value of the farm properties is \$2,457,637, an increase of 54.3 per cent. between 1900 and 1910.

There are golden opportunities here for the Northern farmer. He can buy land ready for the plow and the seed for \$20 to \$50 an acre. He can raise, as the boys' corn club boys do, 80 to 128 bushels of corn per acre. He can raise a bale or more of cotton per acre. A bouyant market will take his truck stuff, his dairy products, his beef cattle. He has a long growing season, with none of the rigorous elements of the northland. The soils of the river bottoms are a sandy loam; south and southeast, sandy; north of the city the red lands with red clay subsoil—all yielding generously to intelligent cultivation.





HILL and DALE
of SURPASSING BEAUTY

Potent Factors of Columbus' Greatness.

✓ Columbus furnished the first president of the Republic of Texas.

Columbus-made Lummus cotton gins are in use all over the world.

Columbus flour is known wherever the far-famed Southern biscuit is made.

✓ Columbus was the first city in the world to build a marble Y. M. C. A. building.

Columbus was the home of Blind Tom, the world-famed negro musical prodigy.

Columbus-manufactured goods are to be found in all parts of the civilized world.

✓ Columbus was the first city in the South to establish a graded system of schools.

Columbus is at the head of navigation of the largest river in the South, east of the Mississippi.

✓ Columbus was the home of the man who claimed to be the real inventor of the electric telegraph.

Columbus is a great fertilizer center, making 100,000 tons of commercial fertilizer during the season.

The great jockey, George Odom, and Bobby Walthour, the famous bicyclist, were Columbus products.

✓ Columbus was the first city in the South to establish kindergartens as a part of its public school system.

✓ Columbus cotton mills were the first in the world to be lighted by electricity generated at their own plants.

Columbus furnished more soldiers for the Civil War in proportion to population than any city in the South.

Columbus was the scene of the last battle of the Civil War, the action occurring at the Fourteenth Street bridge.

The Columbus Iron Works was leased to the Confederate Army in 1861 and for four years manufactured cannon and built gun boats.

✓ Columbus was the home of the woman who originated the custom of Southern Memorial Day, and the first exercises were held in this city.

✓ Columbus was the first city to maintain a thorough and well-equipped industrial school, recognized by the government as a model of its kind.

Columbus is the show case and office fixture center of the South, and also the cane mill capital, while its cotton goods are sold the world over.

Among the great citizens of the United States born in Columbus are the Peabody brothers, George Foster, Charles J. and Royal, and the Strauses—Nathan, Isadore and Oscar.

The Columbus Guards organized in 1834 fought in the Indian wars, the Mexican war, the Civil war, the Spanish-American war, and is still an organization ready to do the bidding of its country and its state.

✓ In 1873 the first complete and successful ice-making plant in the United States was made by the Columbus Iron Works, using ether as a refrigerant. In 1874 the second of these machines was erected at Havana, Cuba.

The cannon shown in the picture on the first page was cast at the foundry of the Columbus Iron Works. It is known as the "Ladies Defender," having been cast from pieces of brass donated by the ladies of Columbus. It saw valiant service during the Civil War.

Columbus has a river which turns the wheels of its factories, operates its street cars, lights the city, furnishes the subtle current which makes telephonic communication possible, furnishes heat for heating and cooking, and after doing its industrial chores floats the city's commerce down to the ocean.

Street Railway.

The Columbus Railway Co. operates about 35 miles of railway, operating all except the dummy line which is leased to the Seaboard Air Line. There is a central transfer station erected in the center of Broad Street at Twelfth Street, from which point the fare to all parts of the city and Girard and Phenix City, Ala., is five cents. All transfer slips are issued at this station and are general.

Electric Lighting.

Under the same corporation name the lighting of the city by electricity is done. The price of electricity is 10 cents per kw. hour up to 100 kw. hours per month, and this scale graduates to 5.55 cents per kw. hour when more than 2,001 kw. hours is consumed in any one month. This bill is subject to 10 per cent. discount if paid promptly. The minimum bill is \$1.11 gross, or \$1.00 net.

Water.

The water supply comes from the Chattahoochee River, and also from a reservoir nestling among the hills on the Alabama side fed from a watershed of virgin woodland. The water is filtered. It is soft and palatable, and the analysis gives it a most excellent reputation. The last analysis made July 25, 1913, by the Georgia Board of Health, says, in resume: "Is an excellent drinking water in all respects." The water is furnished by the Columbus Water Supply Co. The price for private dwellings and other small users is \$3 per quarter in advance which entitles the user to 15,000 gallons of water per quarter. Excess of this amount 20 cents per 1,000 gallons. The scale by meter graduates from this rate to 10 cents per 1,000 gallons to users of 15,000 or more gallons per day. The city has recently voted \$450,000 bonds for a municipal water works system.

Hydro-Electric Power.

As this is the greatest asset to the city it has been treated more fully under another heading. The Columbus Power Co. operates this end of the business. Power is furnished at 5 cents per kw. hour when as much as 200 kw. is used per month and graduates to 2 cents per kw. hour when more than 5,001 is used in any one month. Large consumers are given a flat rate of \$21 per horsepower per year when 100 horsepower is used, and \$18 for 1,000 h. p. The meter rate is 1½ per kw. hour for the first 146 hours use of the demand per month; 1 cent per kw. hour for the next 73 hours use per month and ½ cent per kw. hour for all excess use.

Artificial Gas.

There are 42 miles of gas mains in Columbus. The price for illumination or fuel gas is the same, \$1.45 per 1,000 feet gross; 10 cents per 1,000, discount if paid within ten days of date of bill; above 50,000 feet \$1 net per 1,000 feet. No charge is made for connections when house is piped, providing building is on existing mains. The company sells gas coke and coal tar.

Telephone.

The Southern Bell Telephone Co. operates the telephone service of this city and has connections with the Bell long distance line. The company owns its own building, completed at a cost of \$125,000, and is properly equipped for the most efficient service. There are 2,900 local stations.

RATES:

Special line, business,	\$5.00,	50 cents off if paid before 10th.
Special line, residence,	\$3.25,	50 cents off if paid before 10th.
Duplex line, business,	\$4.50,	50 cents off if paid before 10th.
Duplex line, residence,	\$2.75,	50 cents off if paid before 10th.
Party line, business,	\$4.00,	50 cents off if paid before 10th.
Party line, residence,	\$2.25,	50 cents off if paid before 10th.

COLUMBUS · GEORGIA

The Place with the

A
BOOK ISSUED
AND ENDORSED BY
BOARD OF
TRADE
COLUMBUS
GA.

Power and the Push

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, is distinctive. It stands alone among cities of its class, not only in the South, but in the entire United States. It is one of the few cities in the world where ample provision has been made for streets right at the beginning. It was planned, way back in 1827, as a city of importance. It was located by a far-seeing legislature because of its natural advantages and the forces of nature which could be controlled and used for the benefit of mankind.

Columbus is located on the banks of the Chattahoochee River, which divides the State of Georgia from Alabama, but the entire river is under Georgia's control. The word Chattahoochee is Indian—chat-to (a stone) and ho-chee (marked or flowered), undoubtedly taken from a rocky ledge opposite Columbus which is delicately tinted. In 1827 the State of Georgia took the first step toward the establishment of Columbus by passing, "An Act to lay out a trading town and

to dispose of all the land reserved for use of the State near Coweta Falls on the Chattahoochee River and to name the same." Under this act five commissioners were appointed by the Governor to select the most eligible site, which they immediately did and named it Columbus. One year later, December, 1828, the town was duly incorporated. The city was laid in rectangular blocks, running due north and south and east and west, 600x300 feet each, with streets ranging from 99 to 164 feet in width. There was also provided a square for county buildings and a square for churches, as well as a commons where the people could have an assemblage grounds.

"Ladies' Defender"



This section was ripe for a town and within a year five hundred lots had been sold, a theatre built, the Enquirer, a newspaper, started, a Methodist mission established, church lots laid out for various denominations, cotton sold and consignments by boat loaded at the wharf. The Bank of Columbus was organized in 1829. In 1836 Columbus was incorporated as a city. In 1839-41 the city suffered reverses by fire and flood. In 1845 the first cotton mill was erected. In 1845 the Board of Trade was organized. In 1848 the Muscogee Railroad was started, and in July, 1848, the first telegram received. Waterworks were considered in 1851 and the same year the first agricultural fair held. In 1852 an artificial gas plant was in operation. When the Civil War broke out Columbus had a population of about 10,000. The last battle of the Civil War was fought here, on the Columbus side of the Fourteenth Street bridge. The city was captured by General Wilson, April 16, 1865.

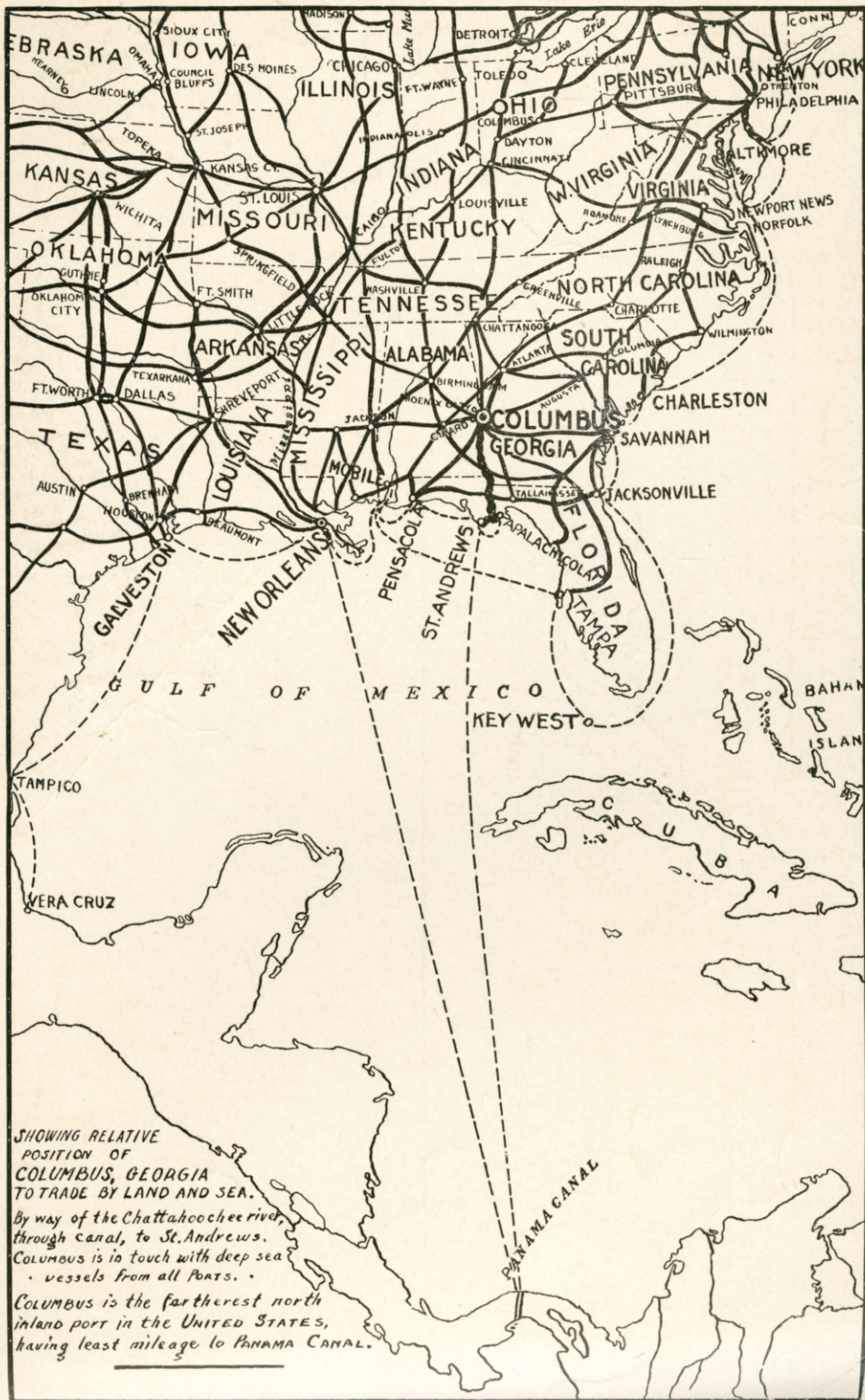
Columbus to-day is a city of over 25,000 people with 15,000 to 20,000 additional people living in the territory within two miles of the city limits. A large part of its mill population lives across the river in Girard and Phenix City; progressive municipalities credited with more than 10,000 population. On this side of the river are Jordan City and Bibb City, and the densely populated sections on the hills surrounding Columbus all contribute to Columbus' bigness as a commercial center. Columbus proper has only an area of 2.81 square miles, and is most closely built up. It lies 262 feet above the sea level, with a fast flowing river along

its three miles of river frontage. The city is some 85 feet above the river bed, and in the hills about the city the elevation is some 50 to 100 feet higher.

From the elevated points in the suburbs and the highlands of Alabama a magnificent panoramic view of Columbus and surrounding country can be obtained. Nestling in the midst of a vast amphitheatre, amid a range of hills forming the segment of a circle, stretching far away in every direction, with hill and dale, ravine and river, city and country—all this combines to form a scene of noble grandeur.

The history of this section goes beyond the reckoning of man. The earliest white explorers found the Indian encamped on the banks of the Chattahoochee River. It is known that some 300 years ago a point below Columbus was the scene of the annual gathering of the tribes in council—selected as the most accessible and the easiest located place east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio. In the early 1700 this section is first noted in history, mentioning Coweta town, now Fort Mitchell, Ala. In 1739 Oglethorpe, accompanied by English Army officers, visited Coweta which was the principal town of the Muscogee or Creek Indians. His mission was one of pacification as some 20,000 warriors were bent upon trouble with the French and Spanish Armies. Revolts and massacres followed in succession, occasioned by tribal supremacy of the Indians incited by the various nations bent on acquiring new territory. This condition militated against white settlement and it was not until 1800 that this section was peaceful enough to encourage colonization.

**THE BOARD OF TRADE OF COLUMBUS, GEORGIA,
INVITES CORRESPONDENCE ON ANY SUBJECT PERTAINING TO THE CITY.**





GOAT ROCK DAM

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Hon. William P. Hepburn, of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, who, in company with members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the lower house of Congress, visited Columbus some years ago, made a trip of inspection down the Chattahoochee River from Columbus. In speaking of the great hydro-electric power possibilities of Columbus, he said:

"You have the Chattahoochee River. You have 34 miles of water power. There is nothing like it anywhere else that I know of. If I had my choice between the two propositions, I would accept this in preference to the Niagara Falls. I am speaking now in an utilitarian sense. If I could fence it in and allow mankind to come there and indulge their aesthetic tastes at a dollar a head, I would probably have Niagara Falls; but looking at it in the other way, this is the greater institution. God has been very good to you."

ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE, COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.