

9-7-1916

## Statesboro News

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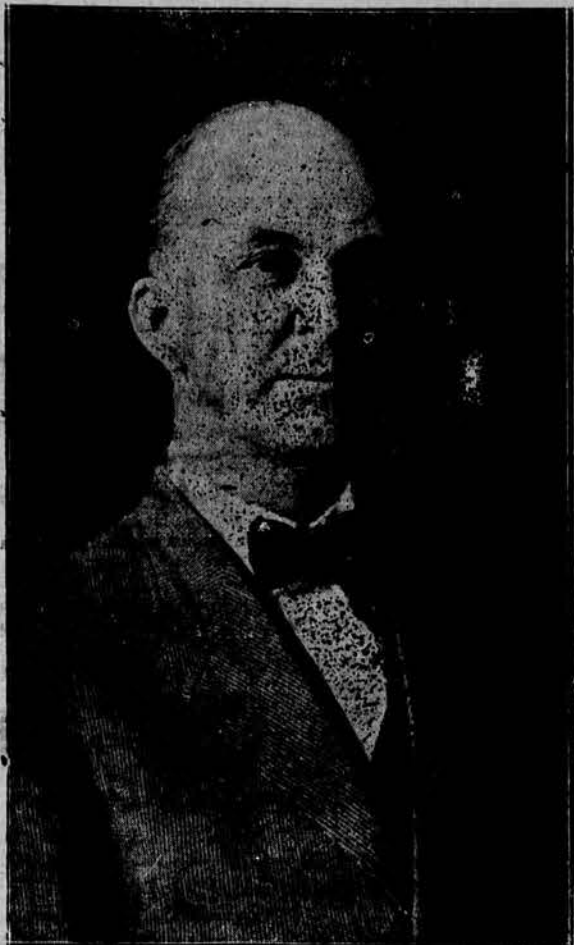
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## Take Your Choice September 12th



**Hon. J. W. Overstreet**  
Sylvania, Ga.  
Candidate For Congress  
First District of Georgia

### A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT GROWING NECESSITY

Reduced Insurance Rates Would Defray the Yearly Cost

The fire last Saturday was but one more actual demonstration of the urgent need of a paid fire department in Statesboro. Owing to so much sickness in town orders were in effect prohibiting the blowing of the siren whistle as an alarm in consequence of which many of the volunteer men were late in being aroused from their slumbers and even after they did arrive the first and only auto that responded to draw the fire hose cart was obliged to make three trips back to the fire house to get needed implements.

Statesboro's interests are way beyond the volunteer fire fighting stage. With the population that this city has and the extensive commercial interests, tremendous warehouses now filled and large department stores literally jammed with valuable goods really at the mercy of the fire demon once it ever got under a good headway in one of the winter winds we have.

Stop to think of the primitive method we have of fire alarm and fire fighting apparatus will you. A gun shot or a telephone message if you have a phone; if not you've got to run to some neighbor's house and arouse them. Then arouse the phone operator who may be dozing at 3 a. m. The operator sounds the police call bell which must be answered and then when he learns where the fire is he has to run to the fire house and ring a bell and wait for volunteers to come. Fine doings for a modern up-to-the-minute town doing the gross business of the many thousands of dollars that is done here in one day.

A combination chemical engine and auto truck is a dire necessity manned by at least a half dozen men or a sufficient number to bring the town from a third class to a second class insurance rating.

The following rates prevailing in Statesboro are significant of the great saving there would be were we rated as a second class city which a competent paid fire department would accomplish.

Third class bases rate on dwellings, frame houses shingled roof detached is 90 cents per \$100.

On second class towns same description of buildings the rate is 75

### MORE THAN 10,000 PEOPLE KILLED ANNUALLY TRESPASSING ON R. R. PROPERTY

New York, Sept. 3.—More than 30 per cent of the persons killed on railroad lines in the United States are trespassers, according to a report made public here by the New York Central Railway company. In the ten years ending with 1910, says the report, there were 103,452 trespassers killed or injured on railways in the United States, 33,000 of whom were minors.

### PAPERS RAISE PRICE ONE CENT

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Effective today Cleveland's two English morning dailies, The Leader and Plain Dealer, will be sold for two cents instead of one cent everywhere outside of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county. The price of the two afternoon dailies, The News and Press, is raised to two cents everywhere except in the city and adjacent counties. Increased paper cost is given as the reason for the advance.

### W. B. STUBBS SPEAKING FOR GOVERNOR HARRIS

Hon. W. B. Stubbs of Savannah, known as a prohibitionist leader and one of the group who so valiantly fought the Savannah recall bill during the recent convened legislature spoke in Statesboro Wednesday in the interest of Gov. Nat. E. Harris. Mr. Stubbs was listened to by a good sized audience and made a favorable impression.

cents per \$100.  
In mercantile and business district, brick stores metal roofs, bases rate for third class cities is \$1.00 per \$100.

Second class cities same conditions the base rate is 65 cents per \$100 and stocks of merchandise is based on the building rating.

The difference between a second and third class city insurance rating is so marked that one need not apply figures other than mentally to find that this difference alone in the business district would more than pay the cost of supporting a paid fire department.

A paid fire department does not alone serve to give protection but it enhances property values and is one of the strongest arguments a city can advance to prospective investors and promoters. Statesboro is out of the third class column and it is time to move up a peg: Get busy.



GOV. NAT. E. HARRIS.

### DR. L. G. HARDMAN. He is a Candidate For Governor of Georgia.



HON. HUGH M. DORSEY  
Candidate For Governor Of Georgia



HON. JOSEPH E. POTTLE  
Candidate For Governor Of Georgia

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7.—Five more days of whirlwind finish campaigning and then the battle of ballots in the state election will tell the tale of victory and defeat for so many different candidates that a fellow can hardly enumerate or count them all.

On next Tuesday, September 12, the Democratic voters of Georgia, in the white primary, will elect a governor, state house officials, members of the legislature and congressmen, and two weeks later the convention will be held in Macon.

In addition to these they will elect three judges to fill the newly created places on the court of appeals, for which three places more than a dozen candidates are running.

Of course the governor's race carries more interest than all the rest, and the closer the approach of election day the more doubtful the result of the contest.

Throughout the state, judging from the comments of the press and reports brought in by politicians, Harris sentiment has been growing rapidly for the last three weeks, and the governor's supporters are predicting that he will go into the convention with more votes than any of his opponents.

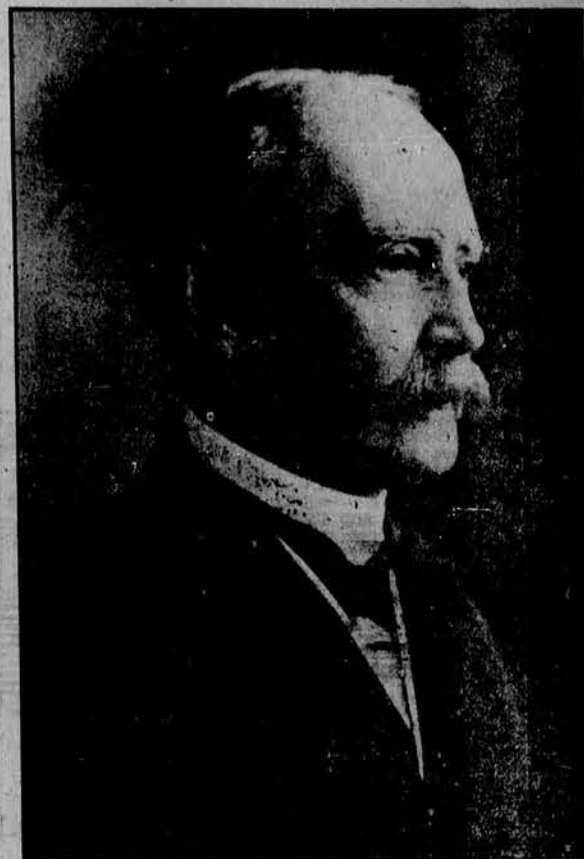
In the legislative contests in the various counties there is not only keen local interest, but there is an issue that concerns the entire state. Anti-prohibition candidates have taken the field against legislators who voted for the prohibition laws, where the latter are running for re-election, and if the liquor interests succeed in putting across a sufficient number of their friends they will launch an attack on the prohibition laws in the next session of the legislature.

### WHY WE NEED THIS NATIONAL PAY-UP-WEEK

Our country has been doing a mighty big foreign business. Millions upon millions of dollars are pouring into this country and certain sections are unusually prosperous. In all this prosperity, the business interest of this community as well as every other community have a right to participate. It is because we know that we can pass prosperity around if all will join in this movement that we urge everybody to get the spirit, week of October 2-7. Our merchants have thousands of dollars tied up on their books. There is quite a liberal amount of money now put in circulation from an early sale of cotton and at top notch prices which should be applied to these long standing credit accounts.

The business men of this community need this money to pay bills, buy goods, take discounts, expand their business. They need it to bring to them the profits earned by hard work and capital invested and because they have often gone to extreme measures to accommodate those who in this long business depression were hard put for funds and the merchant extended credit.

Every man who has an outstanding debt should endeavor to pay it or as much of it as he possibly can during this National Pay-Up-Week and the money thus put in circulation will come back to you fourfold. No one man in a community can live entirely to himself. If we are to get all that is best in life and in business we must help our neighbor and we cannot help more than by paying all we can during this National Pay-Up-Week celebration of good cheer.



**Gen. P. W. Meldrim**  
Savannah, Ga.  
Candidate for Congress  
First District of Georgia

### UNITED STATES NOW OWNS LINCOLN CABIN President Wilson Accepts Memorial In Impressive Address

Hodgenville, Ky., Sept. 4.—Many thousands made the pilgrimage to Hodgenville today by train, in automobiles, afoot and in horse-drawn conveyances to be present at the ceremonies attending the transfer to the government of the Lincoln birthplace and the cabin in which Lincoln was born.

In Granite Memorial.  
The Lincoln cabin, enclosed in a magnificent granite memorial building, was given to the government by the Lincoln Farm Association under a special act of congress. The program called for speeches by President Wilson, Secretary Baker, Senator John Sharp Williams and former Gov. Folk of Missouri.

As President Wilson's special train passed through Louisville early this morning he was greeted by a crowd of several thousand persons. They surged about the railroad station and cheered.

The President today expressed great pleasure over the receptions accorded him by large crowds which applauded at every stop yesterday and last night. It was his first touch of campaigning this year and he liked it. West Virginia and Kentucky gave him a very warm welcome.

Cheering Throng  
The President was welcomed by a cheering throng of more than 25,000. As he stepped from his private car several bands began playing and the applause was deafening. The President stood in his automobile and bowed again and again. At the Hodgenville station an automobile parade was formed and proceeded to a statue of Lincoln, in the town square, where the President laid a wreath of flowers. The streets were lined solidly with cheering throngs. From the statue the parade proceeded to the Lincoln cabin, two miles from Hodgenville. There temporary stands had been located at the foot of broad granite stairs leading up to the Lincoln memorial topping a hill.

Prosperity of People  
The humble little log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born and the farm of 110 acres about which he played during the early years of his boyhood today became the property of the American people as the gift of the Lincoln Farm Association.

After suffering the vicissitudes of neglect and decay of nearly a hundred years the cabin, once in the possession of a traveling showman, is back on its original site, sheltered within the walls of a magnificent granite memorial hall.

Accompanying the title to the farm and cabin is an endowment fund of \$50,000 for the maintenance of the grounds and the memorial hall.

To Present Folk  
Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville, a man Abraham Lincoln once stood ready to save when he was in danger of being condemned to death, by a federal court-martial, was to introduce former Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, president of the Lincoln Farm Association, the first speaker at the ceremonies at which the title was transferred.

Former Gov. Folk was followed by Senator John Sharp Williams, who like General Castleman, was a Confederate soldier. Senator Williams took as his subject "Abraham Lincoln and the South."

The presentation of the deed of gift to the Lincoln homestead was to be made by Robert J. Collier of New York. Secretary of War Baker was on the program to make the speech of acceptance.

The final address in connection with the ceremonies was made by President Wilson, who followed Secretary Baker.

Collier Interested  
Early in 1906 Robert J. Collier learned that the farm upon which Abraham Lincoln was born was about to be sold at auction to satisfy claims against the estate of A. W. Dennett, a New York restaurant owner, in whose possession it had been for several years. According to the information reaching him several persons, among them a man with big distilling interests were anxious to obtain possession of the place, intending to use it in exploiting their wares.

He at once sent Mr. Richard Lloyd Jones to Kentucky to acquire title to the property, if possible. Mr. Jones on his arrival found the estate still involved in court procedure and left, first arranging with local attorneys to notify him when the case was finally adjudicated.

In August, of the same year, came word that the farm had been ordered sold at the court house door of Larue county, and Mr. Jones again came to Kentucky, arriving in Hodgenville somewhat in advance of those most keenly interested in securing it for commercial exploitation. It was sold to him for \$3,600.

Timbers Found  
After his return to New York, Mr. (Continued on page 12)







Father must begin work again next week. The weekly arrival of the paid political news bulletins ceases to be news.

We wouldn't go to the elephant's headquarters and offer Hughes a copy of that sentimental song about sunny Tennessee for a thousand samolians bad as we need money.

If they've all told the truth we will have four Governors and two congressmen in Georgia after next Tuesday. Aye, there's the rub. The Allies are in ambush.

After this political housecleaning if we could only leave the pictures hanging on the walls for about ten years 'till we have a great help to our Uncle Samuel in adjusting his various business affairs.

After all the hard work the real Boosters in Atlanta are doing to keep Uncle Nathaniel in office Macon ought to stop croaking and let Atlantians have the blamed old Capitol for keeps.

What an opportunity J. Spencer missed to display his ability as a deep sea diver by not being in Savannah when they were hunting for those 40 casks that were dumped overboard near Isle of Hope.

At the conclusion of his address at the hearing of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, and the Railroad Presidents before President Wilson and the Congressional committee, President Garretson of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors actually shed tears. They weren't tears of sympathy by a long shot. When he looked about him and saw the President of the United States, Congressmen and Senators looking at his power his conscience bucket tipped over that was all.

We've had an old darkey who has been coming every week to whom we give some of our late date exchanges. This week he remarked that "politics were shore nuff gettin' stormy." We advanced the supposition that next Tuesday would likely be a dark day for a number of the candidates. The old darkey says "Yas, sir, boss; since I've been readin' dem arguments about Mister Pottles and Mister Dorsey I see com ter de clusions dat dey is boff pwwerful shady."

#### BLAME IT TO ADVERTISING

Two weeks ago we gave a preaching on advertising citing a local instance of what keeping everlastingly at it would do in advertising. Our preaching related to the Statesboro bakery "STAPOLIFE BREAD." The country and Georgia in particular is conducting one of the biggest advertising campaigns that was ever launched. There are hundreds of men who are going to ride to positions of trust and official berths thru the medium of advertising; in some instances men who enjoy but a local reputation and acquaintance will go into office by the votes of people scattered throughout the broad area of a great state; men who have come before the masses in a short publicity campaign.

What we started out to talk about is the tremendous success of some of the NATIONAL advertisers, concerns which have grown in magnitude thru a liberal policy of constant advertising. It was by a meritorious article written from the start in a little two or three room business headquarters they now cover enormous ground space; veritable cities within themselves. A notable instance of such a rise in magnitude is the Statesboro Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C. What the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. has done to Winston-Salem reads like a fairy tale and yet it is but one of dozens of instances of like nature where advertising and superior goods have made fortunes and millions of people happy and content. (From The Open Door)

Until recently St. Louis led all cities as a tobacco manufacturing center. The forward thrust of Winston-Salem is

therefore seen to be in the nature of phenomenal.

For the year 1914 the United States Census showed that the cities of St. Louis and Winston-Salem—the two leading tobacco manufacturing centers of the world—had from their combined tobacco manufacturers an output valued respectively, at \$32,207,893 and \$32,273,966. From these figures it will be seen that Winston-Salem led St. Louis by \$66,073 in 1914. When they become available the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, will show Winston-Salem's lead to be nothing short of amazing.

In this connection note that last week the tobacco manufacturers of Winston-Salem paid the United States government \$271,253.27 through its local internal revenue office, for revenue stamps, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the receipts collected from the local manufacturers of tobacco totaled \$7,123,278.78, or an approximate weekly average of \$136,000. Compared with last week's receipts, the average weekly receipts during the fiscal year ending June 30, of last year were about half the amount of the latest weekly figures. These figure facts eloquently show the tremendous increase that has been made here during the last year in the manufacture of tobacco.

**Paid for Postoffice in Week**

Much ado was made over the fact, right after the new postoffice and federal building was completed here at a cost of \$250,000, about a year ago, that the receipts within eight business days after it was occupied amounted to the cost of the building. Now the building pays for itself—often more—every six-day week through its internal revenue collections.

Another factor that points to Winston-Salem's growing importance as a tobacco manufacturing center is the fact that it has been designated as a port of entry and a deputy collector of customs has been appointed and is now in charge. This means that the duty on imported materials, and imported tobaccos, may be collected here and shipped here and stored in a bonded warehouse, which the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. has made available for that purpose.

**Winston-Salem's Largest Concern**

Ask any citizen of Winston-Salem what is the most important and the largest industry in the city, and he will at once point to the tobacco plant of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., which manufactures tobacco products that are nationally advertised—thus incidentally advertising Winston-Salem—and sold in every city and hamlet in this country and in all parts of the world.

It has been stated authoritatively that about one-third of the population of this city is dependent upon the Reynolds organization for a living.

From the very beginning Mr. R. J. Reynolds, President, has been the guiding genius of this great organization. After having sold tobacco manufactured by his father, located on the family plantation in Albemarle County, Virginia, from a wagon which he drove all over this part of the country, he came to Winston-Salem in 1875 with \$7,500 cash capital. At this time he built the first plant, which, when equipped, cost only \$2,400, leaving a working capital of \$5,100. His brother-in-law, Judge A. M. Lybrook, of Stuart, Patrick County, Virginia, was his silent partner.

The name of the firm at that time was R. J. Reynolds & Co. During the first year the plant produced 150,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco products. This partnership existed for 12 months, at which time Mr. Reynolds bought the interest of Judge Lybrook, paying him the principal and 25 per cent on the original capital he invested, and ran the business as an individual until 1888, when the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. was formed by Mr. Reynolds and his employees, with Mr. Reynolds as president. He has kept that title and remained as the active mainspring of the Statesboro tobacco ever since. Today the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. has an authorized capitalization of \$20,000,000. Its local system of factories comprises a group of great buildings used for manufacturing, storing and redrying. In other tobacco buying centers it operates 12 redrying plants and 37 warehouses. It employs 10,000 people, several hundred of whom are traveling representatives scattered from coast to coast. A large distributing organization is maintained in San Francisco, with warehouses, etc., to take care of the selling and distributing business of the Far West. There is hardly a person in the country that does not know of the "R. J." company and its products.

What the Reynolds plant one is particularly interested in the welfare arrangements for the employees. There are four lunch-rooms, and several thousand employees take lunch in them daily. They are served every day with a good wholesome lunch, which they pay 10 cents or less. These lunches are excellent both as to quality and quantity. Of course, as is only possible to serve such lunches as these through wholesale buying and selling at absolute cost.

Advertising did it.

On a coupon: "The holder of this coupon when properly punched is entitled to one of our beautiful photographs."

**THE BOOSTERS**

Copyright 1916 by W. L. Radcliffe

If you are a Booster you are the "salt of the earth."

You set a good example to your fellow-citizens by keeping your home and everything pertaining thereto in good condition.

Your wife never has to apologize for her furniture, and she never has to stay at home from church because she hasn't a dress fit to wear.

Your front gate doesn't sag with a broken hinge, and there isn't a pailing missing from your fence. Your house gets a new coat of paint every time it needs it.

The weeds are not choking the life out of the vegetables in the garden, and your front lawn isn't littered with trash.

The sidewalk in front of your premises is swept clean every morning.

You take a good daily newspaper and a few of the best magazines, that you may keep posted on the "big things" of the outside world.

You are a paid-up subscriber to the town and county newspapers, not only for the news they contain but because they are the general medium for the expression of community ideas, and the editors are BOOSTERS after your own heart.

If you are in business you are a liberal advertiser, not merely for the sake of the business it brings you, but because you realize these newspaper men are constantly doing a lot of good things for the town for which they wouldn't let you compensate them in any other way.

You patronize your town merchants, not only through convenience, but because they are your neighbors and fellow-citizens, and when you spend your money with them you know it will circulate around and probably come back to you again.

If one of your citizens is starting a new enterprise you are going to give him all the encouragement you can, for you know that such encouragement, or lack of it, means to you when you were getting your own start.

If your town and county officials are good men and doing the "square thing" you are going to stand by them and help keep them in office. If they are not the right sort, you are going to get them out and see to it they are kept out.

If you are a citizen you are going to start a savings account in your local bank, because you will realize that in the business world thrift lies at the very foundation of a successful business career, and no one on earth can help you so much as your local banker if he has confidence in your ability and faith in your honesty.

If you are in business you will deposit your money in your town bank rather than in a distant city bank, because then it will be used in financing and upbuilding local enterprises that will be right under your eye, and you will want to know the best thermometer of a community's commercial prosperity is shown in the monthly bank statements.

If the head of your public school is conscientiously endeavoring to mould the character as well as train the mind of the boys and girls of your town, you are going to let him know you are his friend; will see to it that his compensation is sufficient to enable him to live decently, and that he gets it when due.

You are going to inspect the school house occasionally even though you are not on the school board, and if you find it unsanitary you are going "to make Rome howl," because the health of your children and of every other parent's children is being jeopardized. If the accommodations are not amply sufficient, some children are being prevented from getting an education, and you are going to be their champion and fight for the needed improvements, even though you know it will take an extra dollar or two out of your pocket for taxes.

#### THE PAIROSCISSORS.

Work has begun on the big packing plant that is to be an important new industry in Bulloch county. The knackers and calamity howlers would not believe the project would be successful, but they should be convinced now that when progressive men see an opportunity to build up their town and county they are going to seize it, regardless of all the pessimistic "frail-o'-facts" who issue gloomy predictions of failure.—Savannah Morning News.

There were a few timid kittens around here a year ago, but it won't be safe to tread on their tails now.

#### IT IS TO LAUGH

An exchange publishes a few instances of publicity errors which are decidedly amusing. For instance: "Sign in bakery window: 'Home Made Pize.'"

Card in restaurant: "Small steak, 20 cents. Extra Small Steak, 25 cents." Advertisement in poultry journal: "Plymouth Rock hens ready to lay \$1.25 each."

From a prepared-roofing ad: "Its bright red color is permanent and will remain permanent."

A Milwaukee paper informs us that "John Huckleberry of Wausau lost thirty chickens by freezing to death."

## JIM PRICE POURS HOT SHOT INTO HIS OPPONENT, J. I. BROWN



J. D. (JIM) PRICE, Of Georgia, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Atlanta, Ga.—Commissioner of Agriculture J. D. Price, replying to a letter addressed to him by T. H. Kimbrough of Cataula, Ga., containing a number of questions with reference to his administration, shows the utter futility of charges against himself and his administration, or lack of it, made by a statement showing that Brown has, at every opportunity, done the very things which he now so loudly complains.

Commissioner Price has been in office only three years and two months, beginning July 1, 1913, and not six years, as has been stated. His predecessor in the office was J. J. Conner, with J. J. Brown as assistant. They served from May 1, 1912, to July 1, 1913, only 14 months, and not two years.

"On October 1, 1912, Conner and Brown appointed the same number of fertilizer, food and other inspectors that I appointed October 1, 1914, and these appointees of Conner and Brown served under me from July 1, 1913, to October 1, 1914, a period of fifteen months," Commissioner Price states.

"During that time I could not make a single appointment, and these appointees of Conner and Brown, during the nine months from January 1, to October 1, 1914, which is that part of their service covered in the auditor's report, expended \$11,342.29 of the \$32,120.83, for travel, hotel bills, samples, bottles and expressage. Brown has made a great deal to do about these expenses, and I merely wish the public to know that his own and Conner's appointees spent their full share of it. I appointed the successors to these men and in every case the appointment was made in precise requirement with the law. The expenses of these 74 men, aggregating \$32,120.83 for two years, and required by law, averaged only \$13.69 per month per man. With these expenses the laws of the state could not be carried out. Further, the records of this office show the cost of analyzing fertilizers under Conner and Brown was \$2.88 per sample, whereas, under my first administration, it was only \$2.40, a clear saving to the state of 48 cents per sample."

"My own personal expenses for two years were only \$1,168. I spent two years only \$48.75 in railroad fare between Athens and Atlanta for the purpose of attending agricultural meetings there and in that section of the state. In 1914 and 1915, this department was handled directly by the state treasurer and paid out by him on warrants issued by the governor and approved by the comptroller general. I do not handle these funds and the law does not require me to give bond."

"False and Malicious

"My opponent and his friends have seen fit to falsely and maliciously circulate concerning me and my administration, the statement that I have given away to the farmers of Georgia during the past six years, \$30,000 worth of cotton seed. As a matter of fact I have been in office three years only. They know the agricultural department does not handle or give away a single dollar's worth of cotton seed, but that this distribution is made through the department of Entomology, which is controlled by a separate board and not by me or the agricultural department. This board of entomology has a specific fund provided by the legislature, for the purpose of handling this distribution of cotton seed which are of a special character, calculated to resist diseases of cotton prevalent in many counties of Georgia. They well know that every dollar of this fund is expended by that department, all distribution of seed is made by it, and that with it, I, as commissioner of agriculture, have nothing whatever to do. This money is drawn directly by the state entomologist through the governor, expended directly by him, and the distribution of the seed is made personally by the entomologist as he thinks best."

"I am reliably informed that this same John Brown who, it is said, has not formed in twenty years, but who was a traveling fertilizer salesman a large part of the time, is now strongly supported by some of the fertilizer interests."

What Brown Charges To The State

"Further, I want to call special attention to the itemized expense account of J. J. Brown, now on file in the governor's office, under his appointment by Governor John M. Slaton two years ago as inspector in case of the damage done to the farmers of North Georgia by the Tennessee Copper Co. His expense account from June 10 to August 10, this year, a period of two months, was \$188.24. Besides he received a salary of \$250 to administer the state's affairs at that time. If the 74 men in this department had about over the auditor's report, it would have aggregated the sum of \$167,157.12, instead of the \$32,120.83 as shown in the auditor's report. At the same time he has been traveling all over the state, falsifying me and my record as commissioner of agriculture; and each item is charged up by him not by mileage, but at full ticket rates."

"The record in the governor's office for 1914 and 1915 shows there were 1,128 claims from Georgia farmers against the Tennessee Copper Co. in which the arbitrators could not agree. J. J. Brown as umpire decided 977 of these against the Georgia farmers and the farmer 223 times and found in favor of the farmers only 131 times. I present this as a matter of record which cannot be disputed."

Moreover, the prohibitionists of Georgia are due Governor Nat Harris their thanks that the present prohibition law was written into the statutes nearly a year earlier than it would have been, had he not had the FIRMNESS to resist much persuasive pressure to prevent it.

And they, ABOVE ALL PEOPLE, should give him their allegiance in his present campaign for re-election.

LET OUR BANK BE  
YOUR SAFE GUARD

SEA ISLAND BANK  
STATESBORO, GA.

# Nat Harris and the Race for the Governorship

## What Real Argument Has Been Advanced Against Re-electing This Most Able and Patriotic Executive

## Shall a Great State Not Indorse a Faithful Public Servant?

(Reprinted from The Atlanta Georgian)

The Georgian has followed for weeks the progress of the present campaign for the Governorship, with patience and we hope a reasonable degree of discriminating intelligence.

We have devoted much space to reporting the speeches and arguments of the various candidates.

IN ALL THAT HAS BEEN SAID, WE HAVE FAILED TO NOTE ONE GOOD AND SUFFICIENT REASON ADVANCED WHY THE PRESENT GOVERNOR, NAT E. HARRIS, SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED!

We have failed utterly to discover why he should not be awarded the indorsement of a second term, which for so long a time has been an approved custom in respect of worthy and well-qualified Chief Executives.

On the contrary, we have been able to see many good and sufficient reasons why he SHOULD be given a second term.

Indeed, we believe that to repudiate Governor Harris now and refuse him something he so clearly deserves would be distinctly a backward step and not at all to Georgia's credit. Such a proceeding would testify neither to the common sense nor ideals of fair play so inherent in the people of this State.

WE BELIEVE IT WOULD BE A CIRCUMSTANCE OF WHICH GEORGIA HEREFTER WOULD HAVE MUCH CAUSE TO BE PROUD, IF SHE TURNED HER BACK SQUARELY UPON ALL THE CLAMOR AND RIOT OF OPINION AND PREJUDICE NOW BEING SET UP AS ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF SOMEBODY ELSE'S ELECTION, THAT SHE MIGHT FACE GOVERNOR HARRIS IN DIGNITY AND SINCERITY AND AWARD HIM THAT WHICH HE DESERVES AT THE HANDS OF A PEOPLE HE HAS SERVED SO FAITHFULLY AND WELL.

There have been occasional sharp differences of opinion between Governor Harris and The Georgian. He has not invariably moved in the direction we hoped he might. But always he has been most patient in giving us a hearing—most courteous, and most fair. He has given us no just cause to harbor ill-will or wounded feelings—certainly not merely because he has had the temerity now and then to run contrary to our views and suggestions.

Surely, if we have insisted that he accept OUR pronounced views as sincere and honest, we can not, either in fairness or decency, deny to HIM as large a measure of good faith.

On the question of prohibition (since that has been raised as a matter upon which the Governor might be criticised) The Georgian will say this:

We did not agree with the Governor as to the immediate wisdom or necessity of putting that in his call for an extra legislative session last year—and we said as much, openly and in the Governor's presence.

He was MOST PATIENT in hearing from all sides in that matter—and he finally decided in favor of those who DID think it both wise and necessary to include that in his call.

THE GEORGIAN HAS NO DESIRE TO PUNISH HIM FOR THUS DECIDING—TO DENY HIM A SECOND TERM, AS A MATTER OF REVENGE.

We should be pitifully weak and small and utterly unworthy to be known as a great newspaper, if we viewed the matter after any such fashion. We would be false to the ideals we cherish, and prize above all else.

#### THIS WE KNOW.

A very great majority of the people of Georgia have indorsed the Governor's act of putting prohibition in his call for an extra session—and that moves us now to believe that in putting prohibition IN instead of leaving it OUT, he more nearly approximated the right than he would have done had he acted otherwise.

Moreover, the prohibitionists of Georgia are due Governor Nat Harris their thanks that the present prohibition law was written into the statutes nearly a year earlier than it would have been, had he not had the FIRMNESS to resist much persuasive pressure to prevent it.

And they, ABOVE ALL PEOPLE, should give him their allegiance in his present campaign for re-election.

What he did for THEM a year ago, they now should do for him—SUPPORT HIM.

The Governor was threatened with the dire displeasure of influential persons opposing the pardon of Thomas Edgar Stripling—if he DARED consummate his promise to pardon.

Nevertheless, in due course and in a dignified way, the Governor DID pardon Stripling—as he should have done.

What becomes of the charge of "weakness" and "lack of backbone," in the face of that act?

Again, it was freely predicted that the Governor would not have the "nerve and the backbone" to veto the partisan and rank "primary bill," so called, in the event it was "put up to him." "They" said he would SIGN it—because "he didn't have the grit to oppose it."

Nevertheless, he DID veto it—and he did it in a manly way by vetoing it in time to give the General Assembly a chance to pass it over his veto, if it cared to—or if it had the "grit and backbone" to do that. He was sustained in his veto overwhelmingly—as he should have been.

WHY, THEN, SHOULD THE GEORGIAN PAY FURTHER ATTENTION TO THE CHARGE OF "WEAKNESS" LODGED AGAINST GOVERNOR HARRIS IN THE LIGHT OF THESE EXHIBITS?

Why should any SENSIBLE person pay attention to them? The "argument" that the Governor should be defeated because he "lacks firmness and is weak," and such kindred stuff and chatter, has failed to impress this newspaper in the slightest.

Such a charge utterly lacks foundation in fact, when sifted even casually.

The Governor is the last Confederate soldier who ever will serve a Southern State as Chief Magistrate.

That within itself alone might not be a compelling reason why he should be named to succeed himself—but is a mighty GOOD reason, nevertheless, especially when there is no real and sincere reason why he should not be re-elected.

Gorgia has not heretofore been given to humiliating her old soldiers—AND IT HARDLY SEEMS PROBABLE THAT SHE WILL BEGIN WITH THE LAST ONE SHE EVER WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO HONOR WITH THE GOVERNORSHIP.

And, anyway, if that most unnatural and un-Georgian-like thing SHOULD come to pass, this newspaper will have the satisfaction of feeling that it has preserved its self-respect and sense of loyalty by opposing it.

In not one way is Governor Harris appealing for re-election upon issue, real or make-believe, wherein the passions and the prejudices of the people are involved.

HE IS NOT SEEKING TO ARRAY SECT AGAINST SECT, COUNTRY AGAINST CITY, BIG COUNTIES AGAINST SMALL ONES, PARTISAN AGAINST PARTISAN.

On the contrary, his appeal is being made straight to the hearts of ALL Georgians—man to man, face to face, with his record an open book.

The dignity, the dispassion, the fine judicial calmness of his attitude, the earnestness, tolerance and the reasonableness of his appeal—these things have impressed The Georgian profoundly in his behalf.

"Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife," removed from the wrangling and squabbling, the charging and the countercharging, the crimination and recrimination, he stands in splendid and appealing isolation—A GENTLEMAN UNAFRAID, JUST, SINCERE AND DETERMINED.

After all, Georgians, what good and sufficient reason is there for denying him a second term?

Which one of the opposing candidates could NOT afford to step aside in favor—even temporarily—of the last represent-

ative of the "storm-cradled nation that fell" that ever may hope to be Governor of Georgia?

Is there any suspicion that the Governor is aligned with sinister interests—that his associates or environment in any way unfit him for the office of Governor?

No such charge is made against him—no person DARE make such charge.

Clemency—that mooted question injected into the campaign—what of that?

In what direction has he used that power to Georgia's discredit, in the year or more that he has been Governor?

If there were any complaint in respect of that, perhaps it MIGHT be in connection with the Stripling case.

AND YET, NOT ONE OF HIS OPPONENTS HAS CHALLENGED EVEN THAT EXERCISE OF HIS CLEMENCY PRE-ROGATIVE.

Honestly, Georgians, are you not willing, in the light of what you KNOW of Nat Harris, his methods of thought and his way of doing things, to trust to the judgment and conscience of that splendid executive, that good lawyer, that brave soldier, to do the RIGHT?

ISN'T ALL THIS LOUD CAMPAIGN TALK ABOUT "CLEMENCY" MOSTLY NOTHING MORE THAN TALK—INJECTED TO BECLOUD OTHER ISSUES AND TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM OTHER THINGS?

WHAT GEORGIAN IS THERE WHO IS WILLING TO SAY THAT HE WILL NOT TRUST NAT HARRIS TO DO JUSTICE BY WAY OF CLEMENCY, AS READILY AS HE WOULD TRUST ANY MAN?

What pitiful NONSENSE it is to contend that any one of his opponents would exercise the right of clemency one whit more conscientiously or more sensibly than Nat Harris!

Let us, for the sake of the argument, admit the good things the other candidates say of themselves. Let us also reject the mean things they say of one another—and that is what we should prefer to do.

WHAT, THEN, IS THERE THAT ANY ONE OF THEM CAN DO FOR GEORGIA, AS GOVERNOR, THAT NAT HARRIS CAN NOT ALSO ACCOMPLISH IF RE-ELECTED?

Let's be square with ourselves about this matter, Georgians.

There is nothing that any one of his opponents can accomplish for this loved State that Governor Harris can not AS WELL accomplish, to say the least of it.

Why, then, shall we not do the sensible and fair thing, and re-elect him to a second term—as he DESERVES.

It would be so unlike Georgia to humiliate a true and tried servant (and an old soldier at that), merely for the sake of doing it, or for the sake of SPITTING somebody, somehow!

One feels so much better in the afterwhile for having done the right thing, the clean thing, the straight-forward thing, even if in so doing he finds it necessary to smother passion, sternly, and false pride and unworthy motives, as he goes along.

There is much more that might be said in the Governor's behalf and maybe it will seem in order to say it later.

At this moment, however, in The Georgian's present frame of mind, which has been evolved of earnest self-communion and searching self-analysis, we prefer not to enter into that just now.

We believe the Governor should be re-elected, because we have gone deeply into his record, and searched honestly for the truth—and the truth as we find it we have endeavored to set forth.

Mindful of his duty and his oath, the Governor has gone his way. He is asking only at the hands of his fellow citizens the right to continue to serve them as a patriotic, capable and worthy Governor should.

With nothing worth while appealing against his re-election and so many things appealing FOR it, The Georgian will go with him along that way wherein honor and the right most surely seem to dwell.



# A SWORN STATEMENT

## In Interest of Honorable J. W. Overstreet

GEORGIA, CHATHAM COUNTY.

Personally appeared before the undersigned, an officer of the said State and County, duly authorized by law to administer oaths, George Rawls, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the son of Morgan Rawls, late of Effingham County, deceased. I am 44 years of age and a resident of Bulloch County, but for the present am in Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia, under treatment of a physician. I am well acquainted with Gen. Peter W. Melndrim of Savannah, Ga., a candidate for Congress from this district, and I remember distinctly in the early '90s my father was a candidate for the State Senate from Effingham County to represent this senatorial district.

It was Effingham County's time under the rotation system to name the Senator. My father, the said Morgan Rawls, was nominated by the voters of Effingham County as Senator and soon thereafter Gen. Peter W. Melndrim came out as an independent candidate from Chatham County to oppose my father, and I have heard my father say a number of times before his death that he would have been elected over Gen. Melndrim but for the fact that Gen. Melndrim spent large sums of money in purchasing the negro votes, especially in Bryan County, which is in this same district, and according to my recollection of what my father told me, he was defeated then only by about twenty-six or some small number of votes.

I would feel very grateful to my friends in Bulloch County and Effingham County, and in fact all the counties of the district, if they would turn out in full force and vote for Mr. Overstreet and aid me in helping to defeat Gen. Melndrim, who ran independent against my father, the regular Democratic nominee.

GEORGE RAWLS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of September, 1916.  
C. H. Richmond, Notary Public, Chatham County, Georgia.

# CLARK

## The Little Shop With the Big Stock

### Almost Everything To Eat Continues to Advance

### HERE ARE SOME VALUES FOR 10 DAYS

### STRICTLY CASH

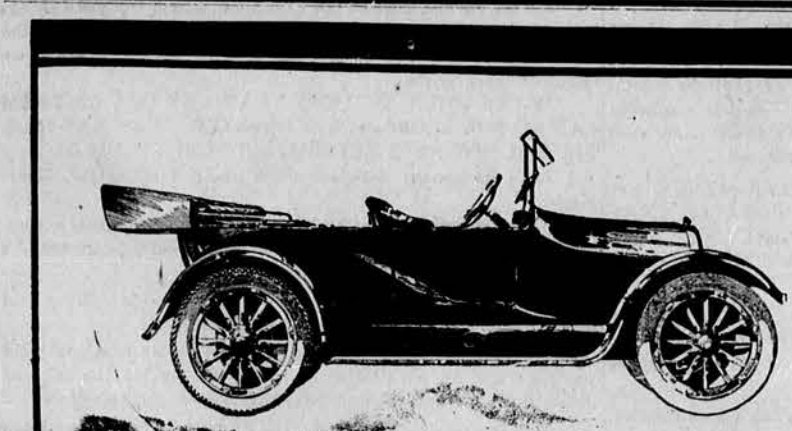
- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 21 pounds Good Brown Rice.....\$1.00 | 6 Packages Corn Flakes.....25c       |
| 18 pounds Jap Rice.....\$1.00        | 6 Glasses Jelly.....25c              |
| 8 pounds Green Coffee.....\$1.00     | 6 Sardines.....25c                   |
| 5 pounds 25c pure Coffee.....\$1.00  | 6 Canned Ham.....25c                 |
| 30 bars Best Soap.....\$1.00         | 6 Packages Spoons.....25c            |
| 3 pounds Dried Apples.....25c        | 40c package Grated Coconut.....25c   |
| 3 pounds Dried Peaches.....25c       | Lemon Pie Filling, per pound.....10c |
| 3 Cans Peaches.....25c               | Fresh Prunes, per pound.....10c      |
| 3 Cans Pears.....25c                 | Pimentos.....25c                     |
| 3 Cans Vienna Sausage.....25c        | 25c Salad Dressing.....15c           |
| 3 Cans Oysters.....25c               | 25c Can Shad.....15c                 |
| 3 Cans Mustard Sardines.....25c      | 25c Can Salmon.....17c               |
| 3 Cans Schrimp.....25c               | 25c Garden Peas.....15c              |
| 3 Cans Herring.....25c               | 75c pound Tea.....25c                |
| 3 Glasses Jelly.....25c              | 75c pound Tea.....25c                |
| 3 Packages Corn Starch.....25c       | 4 10c Mackerel.....25c               |
| 3 10c packages Tea.....25c           | Backbone, per pound.....5c           |
| 3 Bottles Olives.....25c             | Spare Ribs.....10c                   |
| 3 Glasses Peanut Butter.....25c      | Hay, Oats, Cottonseed Meal and Feed  |

# Clark

## YOUR GROCER

JOHN FLANNERY CO.  
The John Flannery Company, Savannah, Ga., has the best equipment for the breeding and selling of hogs, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

When baby suffers with eczema or some itching skin trouble, use Doan's Ointment. A little of it goes a long way and it is safe for children. 50c a box at all stores.



31 1/2  
Horsepower  
New Series  
**Overland**  
Model 75 B  
\$635  
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Stop putting it off. Don't hold to the old fashioned idea that an automobile is an expense. It is not. It's an economy.

Take this splendid new Overland, for instance. It costs only \$635. It's a beauty. Large enough for your whole family; easy to run; your son and daughter can do it; has a big, powerful 31 1/2 horsepower motor and is as complete as the most expensive cars in the world.

Also it uses very little gasoline.

Bring your family in today and see this Overland. It's the greatest value of the year.

F. C. Parker, Agent  
Statesboro, Ga.  
S. Main St. Tel. 107 J.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio  
"Made in U. S. A."

# A BIG BARGAIN BELOW



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Send your subscription to our paper at once, and we will give you a year subscription to these splendid magazines for only 25 cents additional. The extra quarter brings you \$1.25 worth of standard magazines.

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# Statesboro News

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A combination of Salts for LIVER AND KIDNEYS  
one trial will convince you

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PHONE 37

# HON. J. T. PARKER ANSWERS JOHN J.W. OVERSTREET PRESENTS FURTHER QUESTIONS

(Advertisement.)

MR. J. W. OVERSTREET:

The affairs of Screven County have been and are now in a deplorable condition. Before your candidacy for congress my associates and myself directed the attention of the Grand Jury at the November Term, 1915, of the Superior Court to that condition. Our action had no reference whatever and could have had none to your subsequent candidacy. The unfortunate condition of the County was due in large part to your conduct as county attorney and it was natural that this conduct should come under review when you became a candidate for congress. It is not true that I had a personal grievance against you.

Assuming that you have opposed me politically, what has that to do with the real question, which is as to your character and fitness for congress? As a business man I presented in a businesslike way the written evidence of your conduct. There is no doubt as to the absolute truth of those writings. You have not denied them and you dare not do so. I challenge you to deny them.

Mere talk of your having practiced law for nearly twenty-five years amounts to nothing. You might have practiced law for 2500 years and that would not change the great fact that you made a solemn certificate that was not true, and by which representation \$40,000 was wrongfully obtained by the Citizens & Screven County Bank.

You say that "Screven County made a loan in 1915 through the county commissioner. Why do you conceal the fact that the county commissioner was J. T. Walker, the father of W. J. Walker, the president of and largest stockholder in the defunct bank? You know perfectly well that the \$40,000 was gotten by this bank and that Screven County did not receive a dollar of it. You know that a county commissioner, ordinary and tax collector have no legal or moral right to give notes for \$40,000, so as to be a binding obligation on the county. If they could give notes for \$40,000, they could have done so for forty million of dollars and more.

You say the loan was made to obtain funds to maintain chaingang, etc. You know that the purpose of the bank was to use the credit of the county to obtain funds and that the credit was used for that purpose.

The Mercantile Trust Company shows that the money went into this defunct bank and the County Treasurer makes affidavit that no money has been received by the County from these notes. Therefore, the County received no benefit from these notes. You know that the money obtained by the defunct bank went to the partial payment of the debt of that bank to a certain bank in Savannah.

You do not deny as you say you did "that the resolutions authorizing the loan, in so far as the county was authorized to make a loan of this nature, had been regularly adopted." What you did certify to was that "All acts, matters and things required to be done" to make the note "a valid and binding obligation of the County of Screven, State of Georgia, had been done and fully performed." This is the very language of your certificate. You made that certificate on March 23, 1915, I dare you to deny that you made this certificate.

You say no one was misled by your certificate. Read this telegram from Mr. Arthur Burke to the Baltimore Trust Company:

"Rocky Ford, Ga., 9-1-1916.

"Mr. William Ingle, President Baltimore Trust Co.,  
"25 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

"Referring to correspondence as to notes of Screven County held by you, did you or Mercantile Trust Company present to the Baltimore Trust Company of Baltimore officials as to validity of notes? It is further insisted that more than fourteen thousand dollars in county warrants have been delivered to you, and that to one was mailed to and that as a mere formality you required the county attorney to certify that the resolutions had been regularly adopted. Are these statements true? Has anything been paid on these notes or county warrants. Wire answer my expense.

"(Signed) ARTHUR BURKE."

Read the reply of the Trust Company:

"Baltimore, Md. 1:39 p. m. Sept. 1, 1916.

"A. Burke, Rocky Ford, Ga.:

"Answering your telegram I beg to advise you did not request or suggest preparation of any resolution. Walker of Baltimore was to Baltimore with letter of introduction and recommendation signed by J. W. Overstreet, endorsed, and bearing signature of J. W. Overstreet, county attorney, that they were valid and binding upon the county. We were not at all deceived by the notes unless they had borne this certificate, and we relied upon your responsibility. It is true my company and Mercantile Trust and Deposit hold about fourteen thousand of county warrants, but up to this time we have not received any payment on account of them.

"(Signed) WILLIAM INGLE, Pres. Balto. Trust Co."

You say that your certificate was "a mere formality." Have you the audacity to say that letter of introduction and of recommendation by you of J. W. Walker was "a mere formality?"

You mean to say that a certificate by a county attorney on his official and professional honor that "All acts, matters and things required to be done" to make the note "a valid and binding obligation of the County of Screven, State of Georgia, had been done" had not been done, is a mere formality?

Have you the audacity to say that no one was "misled or deceived" as the notes were accepted because they relied upon your certificate that they "were valid and binding upon the county," and that they "would not have accepted the notes unless they had borne this certificate?"

Your statement that "Screven County has lost nothing by the transaction" is unwarranted. If your solemn certificate is true, that the obligation of your certificate is false and the obligation is not binding, and the Baltimore defunct Screven County Bank to use the credit and good name of our county to the benefit of that bank, then has Screven County lost by the transaction. The honor of the county, like that of a man, should be above reproach.

The fact that good citizens are indorsers is no reason why they should be made to suffer because of your conduct. If the obligation is valid and binding on the county, then the county would pay and not the indorsers.

You certified that the obligation was valid, and now you say that "doubtless the balance will be paid" by the indorsers. That is, by your constituents representing say \$14,000 have not been paid, but these citizens stand to lose \$40,000, besides interest and costs, by your conduct.

You say that the county will "participate in its deposit." You know that in truth there will be no dividend to depositors, certainly not more than 5 per cent, and probably not even that beggarly amount.

You say that \$14,000 has been paid by county warrants. If you know anything, you should know that a warrant is not payment until it is itself from the Baltimore bank shows they have not been paid.

You say that the balance, \$26,000, is "to be deposited of the county commissioner." You know that in truth there is not a dollar on deposit, sick time and two coppers.

Of the \$40,000 not a cent ever went into the treasury of Screven County. Do you doubt this? Then read this affidavit:

"Georgia, Screven County.

"Personally appeared Abram Burke, who being duly sworn, says, that he is Treasurer of Screven County, Georgia, and has been such for many years, and that the money has been received by him as Treasurer out of the March 23, 1915, and due December 31, 1915, each being for ten thousand dollars principal.

"(Signed) ABRAM BURKE, Treas. Screven Co. Ga."

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this September 2, 1916.

(Signed) Orren Burke, Notary Public, Screven County, Georgia.

I charge that on the 23rd day of March, 1915 you made this certificate.

I charge the certificate was not true.

I charge that on the faith of your official and professional honor that the certificate was true, that the Baltimore bank acted.

I charge that by that certificate those banks were received.

I charge that your conduct as the attorney for Screven County unfits you to represent this district in congress.

Rocky Ford, Ga., Sept. 4th, 1916.

J. T. PARKER.

# HON. J.W. OVERSTREET ANSWERS JOHN T. PARKER PRESENTS SWORN STATEMENT (ADVERTISEMENT)

A CARD FROM HON. J. W. OVERSTREET

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FIRST DISTRICT OF GEORGIA:

This is the last opportunity that I will have to communicate with the good people of the district before the primary election next week, and I want to say just a few final words.

I believe that no man who has offered for public office ever had a finer or more loyal set of friends than those who have given me their support this time. I am deeply grateful to them for all that they have done and are doing, and I trust that I shall have opportunity to demonstrate this by more than mere words in the future. The friendships formed over this district in my campaigns have brought me very close to many men, and their kindness shall be remembered by me during all time to come.

Many attacks have been made upon me in this campaign. The rules have been changed in order to encompass my defeat. Notwithstanding all of these things, if my friends remain active and go to the polls and see that my supporters cast their ballots, I am absolutely confident of the outcome. The campaign against me has not been conducted in the open; my opponent has fought from cover, under the names of other parties, and has sought to escape responsibility for the base attacks that have been made upon me. I believe, however, that the people of this district know who is responsible for the howl which has been used against me.

I am a man of modest means; my campaign of two years ago was expensive, and I have had hard work recovering from it in a financial way. I have not been able to purchase the newspaper space that my opponent has bought; I have not been able to scatter literature broadcast over the district, nor advertise photographs of myself extensively. I have come before the people on my merits, standing upon my past record and accomplishments, and my identification with the great masses of the people for a life time, and I shall accept the honest expression of the people at the polls in this democratic primary without grumbling or question. I ask that my friends be forewarned of any attacks that may be made on me between now and the primary. Rumors come to me thick and fast that the opposition, desperate in impending defeat, will circulate further attacks on me, which I will not have time to answer. Be assured that if the attacks were well founded they would have been made long ago, in the open, when I could reply to them.

Again I thank my friends for their support, and ask the suffrage of all the people who think me worthy of the office I seek.

Respectfully,  
J. W. OVERSTREET.

Sylvania, Ga., September 5th, 1916.

Sylvania, Ga., Sept. 6th, 1916.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

We, the undersigned endorsers of the notes of Screven County which are being used by Mr. J. T. Parker in his attacks upon Mr. J. W. Overstreet, in the present political campaign, and who are the only persons in the County of Screven personally or financially interested in the matter, desire to state, in justice to Mr. Overstreet and in the interest of truth, the facts connected with the transaction.

The present official of the Baltimore concern, Mr. Ingle, who is quoted by Mr. Parker, was not connected with it in any way when the loan was made so that his charge that they relied upon Mr. Overstreet's certificate is, at the extreme, only hearsay. In order that the public might know the basis upon which the County loan was made, we quote from a letter written to Mr. J. W. Overstreet by Mr. William Ingle, as President, dated June 2nd, 1916, and signed by Mr. William Ingle, as President; the same person quoted by Mr. Parker:

"Several, if not a great many of the Counties of Georgia have for a long time been financing their needs in the use of notes substantially identical in form to the Screven County papers, and in no case have I heard were the notes authorized by the vote of the people. The house which placed with us the notes which we now hold similar to those of 'last year of like notes aggregating, I understand, over \$700,000.'

Could it be plainer stated that the Screven County loan was made because it was exactly like all of the other loans that were being made to the numerous counties in Georgia, under the same conditions, with the same certificates, and without any reputation on any ground. The only trouble is that the bank which held the county deposit failed, when only \$14,200 out of the \$40,000 had been paid out, leaving a deposit to the credit of the county of \$25,800.

The whole plan was suggested to the County officials by a concern which was handling similar County notes, and the notes of Screven County were taken by the Baltimore Trust Company and the Mercantile Trust Company because those concerns were seeking investments and were investing in exactly similar notes. As in all of the other borrowing counties, the loan had not been made, the county would have been out of funds until the next tax collecting period. Mr. J. W. Overstreet did not more in connection with this loan than did the attorneys of all of the other borrowing counties, and no question as to the fact that the loan was made in this manner, or dishonestly, connected with the transaction. Mr. Overstreet saw not one cent of the money and we trust that the citizens and voters of this district will carefully consider the facts before passing any judgment coming from Mr. J. T. Parker who is Mr. J. W. Overstreet's bitter political enemy.

In order that the truth of this statement might be further accentuated, we call attention to the fact that Mr. Parker's son, Mr. Oliver Parker, is one of the endorsers of the notes and one of the signers of this statement.

Yours very respectfully,

W. M. HOBBY  
L. L. CUBBERIDGE  
E. C. TROTTER  
R. T. BELL  
OLIVER PARKER  
J. C. OVERSTREET  
J. T. WALKER  
G. P. PEARSON  
W. H. WHITE  
J. C. WHITE  
S. F. COOPER  
H. S. WHITE.

GEORGIA, SCREVEN COUNTY.

We, the undersigned Receivers of Citizens & Screven County Bank, of Sylvania, hereby certify that there stands to the credit of said county upon the books of the said bank the sum of \$25,800, the balance left from an original deposit of \$40,000. It is impossible for any man to tell at this time what amount of dividend may be expected by the depositors of the failed bank, and certainly Mr. J. T. Parker has no foundation for his statement that only 5 per cent or thereabouts will be realized.

T. J. EVANS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this September 5th, 1916.

Jack C. Redick, Clerk Superior Court, Screven County, Ga.

# WE LEND MONEY

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Reasonable Interest Rates. Prompt Service

INTEREST RATES:—\$500 to \$1,000 6-12 per cent. \$1,000 and upward 6 per cent.

Frequently we have local money to lend, and at this time have one client with \$800.00 and another with \$500.00.

We will render you prompt service.

DEAL AND RENFROE,

Statesboro, Ga.

OUR HITNEY OFFER—This and 5c. group; Foley Kidney Pills, for pain in sides and back; rheumatism, backache, kidney and bladder ailments; Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing to you enclosing a trial package, a whole-four name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package, containing Foley's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for constipation, biliousness, headache and sluggish bowels. Bul-Compound, for coughs, colds and

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# Agricultural Extension Work Tremendous

## Factor in Georgia

### Forty Thousand People Are Co-Operating

J. PHIL CAMPBELL, Director Extension Service, Ga. St. Col. Of Agr.

According to statistics, Georgia leads all states in the Union in many important phases of agricultural extension work. Georgia has the largest enrollment in Boys' Corn Clubs, the largest number of farmers, farmers' wives, farm boys and girls organized into agricultural work and the best pig club results of any state.

The extension work of the Georgia State College of Agriculture was inaugurated in 1909, and has grown until there are now 15 field specialists, 84 district and county farm agents and 49 agents in home economics. These and other agricultural workers at the College of Agriculture comprise a force of 200 people working as a unit to carry out a definite program of agricultural improvement in Georgia.

The annual report of the Director of Extension Service of the College of Agriculture has just been completed, which reveals many interesting figures as to the work done by this force during the year ending June 30, 1916. The extension workers are the bearers of stable information taken from the storehouse of agricultural knowledge represented by the College of Agriculture. No more popular movement has been fostered by legislation in recent years than this of carrying out information to the farmers. A scheme of appropriations proposed by the Smith-Lever bill makes possible sums of money with which the colossal enterprise may be undertaken.

That Georgia is getting its money's worth in service rendered and well-being and happiness created, can be judged from the results which the reports show.

40,000 People Co-Operating

The annual report of extension work shows that 41,000 rural people of Georgia were enrolled and had done definite work in advanced lines of agriculture during the year. Of this number farmers and farmers' wives who are enlisted as demonstrators in home economics work constitute 21,000, the remainder being members of boys' and girls' clubs.

County Agents in Farm Demonstration Work

The county agents in farm demonstration work have shown that farmers who have followed methods which they have recommended have more than doubled the yield of corn over the average of the state. The same is true of oats, while large increases are revealed with cotton, wheat, etc.

These agents have started alfalfa fields all over the state. They have introduced clovers, vetch, cowpeas, velvet beans, soy beans and other soil building crops where they had never grown before. Purebred livestock has been brought in, more than 50,000 hogs have been inoculated for cholera by these agents during the year, 222 silos have been constructed by them, waterworks, light plants have been installed and a vast amount of helpful service rendered which is more fully shown in the summary given further on.

Home Economic Agents Work

Georgia now has two supervising and 46 county agents in home economics. The Home Economic Agents have charge of Girls' Canning Clubs, home demonstration work in home economics and poultry club work. According to their reports these agents were instrumental in enrolling 3,338 girls in canning clubs, of which number 1,400 completed their reports, which show that they canned 1,268 quarts of fruit, 1,268 jars of preserves, 468 pounds of tomatoes which they grew on their own tenth-acre tracts, a product worth \$29,588.49. The club members also put up 6,540 jars of blackberry jam, 7,300 jars of de pre serve, 19,989 bottles of catsup and fruit juices. The work done in poultry clubs is revealed in reports of the club.

In home demonstration work these women agents had built and introduced many labor saving devices and conveniences. Special effort was made during the year to introduce one or two conveniences and these were freeless cookers and iceless refrigerators. About 600 freeless cookers were made and about 175 iceless refrigerators. Over 500 home-made ice trays were made, 75 home-made water works were installed. In all 828 women were enrolled as demonstrators in home economics. The county agents visited 8







## JOHN B. HUTCHESON FOR COURT OF APPEALS



John B. Hutcheson, of Ashburn, Turner county, candidate for one of the three places on the bench of the state court of appeals, is a native Georgian.

He was born and reared at Jonesboro, Clayton county, Ga.

As a young man he taught school in Clayton and Fayette counties, in order to pay his way through college.

He served as solicitor of the city court of Jonesboro.

He has served as mayor of Jonesboro.

He has been in the active practice of the law in Georgia for the past thirty years.

He served as representative from Turner county in the legislature which has just adjourned.

In that legislature he was joint author, as a member of the prohibition caucus committee, of Georgia's present prohibition bill.

He was floor leader in the house against the Savannah recall bill, which was an attack upon the enforcement of the prohibition law in that city.

He is a trustee of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milldegeville and has devoted much time to that institution.

He is endorsed by some of the foremost among former judges of the supreme court and court of appeals; and by some of the present and ex-judges of the superior courts, as well as by the bar of his home city and neighboring communities.

He is thoroughly qualified for the position.

It is upon this basis only that he asks the support and influence of the voters of Georgia.

## Field's Realty Specials

**ATTENTION FARMERS**  
If you want to sell your land now is the time to list it with me. Remember it costs you nothing if the land is not sold. I have several parties wanting small farms and if you want to put anything on the market come now and let's talk the matter over.

Yours truly,  
J. F. FIELDS.

I have city property all over the town. Ask for what you want. Vacant lots from \$200 to \$300.00. Now is the time to make arrangements with me to sell your land, as it will take a little time to advertise. Come in and see me and if you want to buy or sell, we will talk the matter over.

A special offer.  
I have two vacant lots, would be a nice place for a poultry yard. Price \$1,000 on good terms.

I have two vacant lots on South Main street, size 60x240 feet. Price \$400.00 each. Your money here is bound to double in a little while.

**FOR SALE**—2-story Brick Building and 8 acres of fine land in a small railroad town with the privilege of 35 acres more land, also stock of goods in store. This is a chance of a life time. Investigate it.

No. 45—256 acres of fine land in the 48th District—90 acres in cultivation, 75 acres good saw timber, \$17 per acre. If you want a farm you cannot do better than this.

No. 56—104 acres near Jims, Ga., 60 acres under cultivation. Good 6 room house, good outbuildings.

No. 73—183 acres of fine land in 1209 G. M. District. Worth the price—1-3 cash balance, good terms.

No. 74—500 acres in the 1209 G. M. District. A splendid farm, good buildings. Price worth investigating, terms easy.

Yours truly,  
J. F. FIELDS.

**Are You Looking Old?**  
Old age comes quick enough without inviting it. Some look old at forty. That is because they neglect the liver and bowels. Keep your bowels regular and your liver healthy and you will not only feel younger but look younger. When trouble with constipation or biliousness take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are indicated especially for these ailments and are excellent. Easy to take and most agreeable in effect. Obtainable everywhere.

## Veterinarians Needed For Georgia Livestock

Industry Worth \$100,000,000 Requires Protection

ANDREW M. SOULE, President Georgia State College Of Agriculture  
The aggregate of our live stock interests is not generally appreciated for the animals now owned on Georgia farms are easily worth \$100,000,000. In 1910 the state was credited in the federal census with owning about \$75,000,000 worth of live stock. Within a period of six years, therefore, there has been an increase in the value of live stock of approximately \$25,000,000, and this in the face of the fact that the shipment of a very considerable number of males to Europe on account of the war conditions prevailing there has tended to reduce not only the number but the value of our animals as well. At the present time there are only about fifty licensed veterinarians practicing in the state of Georgia. Most of these live in towns and cities, and there are many farmers in the state who are more than one hundred miles from a competent veterinarian; and even if they could secure his services in time, it would be at an almost prohibitive cost. It may thus be said with propriety that farmers living out in the open country would find it extremely difficult to secure the aid of a competent veterinarian, and that this condition is not likely to be remedied until provision is made for the training of a very considerable number of men in the underlying principles of veterinary medicine.

That some provision for instruction of this character should be made is evidenced by the very considerable number of applications received from young men who desire to study veterinary medicine. In view of this fact, the trustees of the Georgia State College of Agriculture have endeavored to meet the situation by authorizing the establishment of the first two years of a degree course in veterinary medicine. This will be open to any young man in Georgia seventeen years of age and who is able to present fourteen units for entrance. It is the earnest hope of the trustees that at the end of two years through the aid of the state they may be able to add the junior work of training veterinarians within the state who are acquainted with local conditions, in sympathy with the people living in the open country, and who naturally believe in Georgia and its future possibilities along live stock production.

## Co-Operation In Buying Farm Machinery

L. C. HART, Professor Of Agr. Engineering, Ga. State College Of Agr.

Many farmers of Georgia will never be able to participate in the benefits of some lines of farm machinery until such machines have been purchased co-operatively. For one farmer to buy all of them would tie up too much capital. It would not pay. But for several farmers to buy and get use of such machinery, good profits will follow.

The purchase of threshing machinery, farm tractors, harvesting machines, silo fillers, corn shredders, etc., may be instanced. Special effort is to be made by Agricultural Engineering department of the College to get farmers in communities to purchase farm machinery in this way.

## Selecting A Location For An Orchard

J. W. FIROR, Field Agr. Horticulture, Ga. State College Of Agriculture

Many people are preparing to plant peach and apple orchards. At planting time, the location of the orchard is not always given the consideration that it merits. At marketing time location is very, very important.

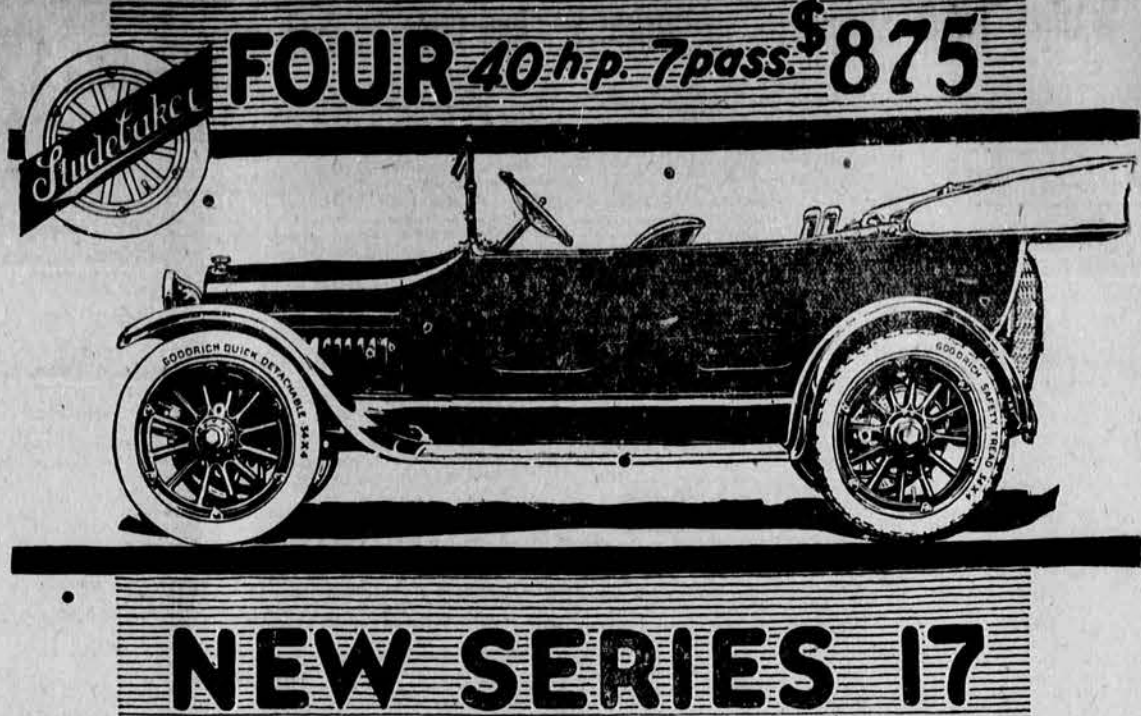
How well is the orchard located with reference to railroad facilities? How far from the loading station? What sort of roads must be used to haul over? These are the questions the orchardist should answer before planting.

A large peach grower who was only two miles from the loading station, found, during a rainy season, that the job of hauling the peaches from his packing shed to the cars was tremendous. After the first few loads, the roads became very badly cut up, later they became almost impassable. There are very few places where conditions make it advisable to plant a peach orchard over three miles from the loading point. Apple orchards are suited to more distant planting, but usually four miles is the limit.

As long as there is an abundance of suitable land near the railroads, use it. The difference in price is very seldom sufficient to justify the difference in cost of hauling. Yet, the actual cost of hauling does not tell the whole tale. Cars move away from the depot according to freight schedules and also come into the depot in the same way. The orchardist who has an advantage in getting his fruit moved quickly, and this is of special importance with peaches.

## MANY SILOS BEING BUILT IN GEORGIA

The largest number of silos ever built in any one year in Georgia are being built this year. The College of Agriculture has directed in the construction of several hundred through its specialists and county agents everywhere.



## NEW SERIES 17

The new Studebaker models sum up all the resources of the great Studebaker manufacturing organization—experience, efficient capability, unlimited factory equipment—and this means the last word in automobile designing, materials and workmanship.

Refinements have been incorporated in the new models and they now stand supreme as typical exemplars of the highest achievement of one of the world's great manufacturers of motor cars.

Owing to enormously increased volume and the unrivaled manufacturing facilities that Studebaker possesses, the prices are remarkably low for cars of such quality. But it must always be remembered that Studebaker price is never a measure of Studebaker quality—that it has always been Studebaker policy to produce the highest grade possible without regard to price—that such low prices are possible only by reason of Studebaker leadership and superiority in equipment.

## STUDEBAKER

South Bend, Ind. Detroit, Mich. Walkerville, Ont.

## STATSBORO BUGGY & WAGON CO. AGENTS FOR BULLOCH AND CANDLER COUNTIES

Four Cylinder Models	Half-Ton Commercial Cars
Touring Car, 7-passenger . . . \$875	Panel Delivery Car . . . \$875
Landau-Roadster, 5-passenger . . . \$1150	Express Body . . . \$800
Six Cylinder Models	Station and Baggage Wagon . . . \$775
Touring Car, 7-passenger . . . \$1085	
Landau-Roadster, 5-passenger . . . \$1350	
Sedan, 7-passenger . . . \$1075	
Limousine, 7-passenger . . . \$1400	

One-Ton Commercial Trucks  
Open Express, complete . . . \$1200  
Sedan Body, complete . . . \$1250  
Bus, 14-pass., full equipment . . . \$1600  
F. O. B. Detroit

## SAL-O-VITAE FOR YOUR STOCK

The King of Tonics and Worm Destroyer

This store has been selling several kinds of stock food for the past twelve years, but we consider this one the BEST we have ever sold.

## FORMULA

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

Powdered Gentian, Epsom Salts, Powdered nux- Vomica, Sulphate of Iron, Powdered Annis Seed, Salt Peter, Powdered Ginger, Soda, Powdered Worm Seed, Hickory Ash, Powdered Charcoal and Common Salt.

ASK YOUR VETERINARIAN.

## LIVELY'S DRUG STORE

## EXCURSION FARES VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

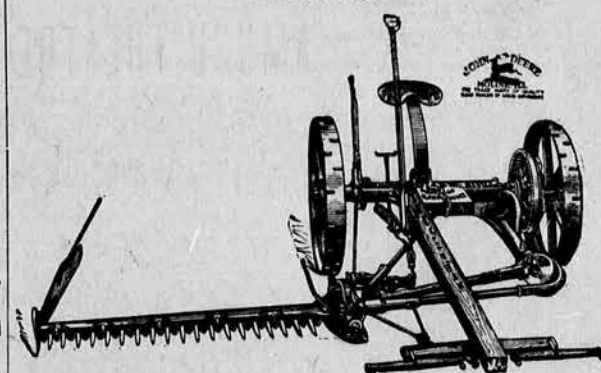
Excursion fares will be quoted upon application by your nearest ticket agent to the stations named below on account of the occasions mentioned. Suitable dates of sale, limit, etc.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,	Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., September 18-23
SAVANNAH, GA.,	Colored Baptist National Convention September 6-11
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,	Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., September 18-23
KANSAS CITY, MO.,	National Encampment, G. A. R., August 28 to September 2
CLEVELAND, O.,	Annual Convention, Brotherhood of St. Andrews, October 4-5, 1916
KANSAS CITY, MO.,	National Baptist Convention (Col.) September 6-12, 1916
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,	National Dairy Association, October 12-21, 1916

Yours truly,  
J. O. Hallé,  
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

## IMPORTANT TO FARMERS MOWING TIME IS AT HAND AND WE HAVE THE FAMOUS JOHN DEERE MOWERS AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

DO YOU KNOW—that we can save you money on a Wagon?  
DO YOU KNOW—that we can save you money on buggies and harness?  
DO YOU KNOW—that you can make more money with less labor and expense by using labor saving machinery, implements devices for the farm.



Among those giving especially strong endorsements to Mr. Graham are former Chief Judge Hill and Judge Powell and Pottle, of the Court of Appeals, and former Judges Atkinson, Cobb, Candler, and Holden of the Supreme Court. Judge Powell writes that he believes Mr. Graham to be "the best fitted lawyer in Georgia for this position." Judge Hill writes: "In my opinion, given without reservation and after a most thorough opportunity of knowing whereof I speak, the people of this State have the opportunity, furnished by the candidacy of Mr. Graham, of electing a judicial officer thoroughly equipped for the work, of exceptional ability and experience in that work, of unusual judicial temperament, and a character of the very highest integrity. I sincerely trust that the people of this State will be strengthened by his election as one of the new Judges."

Vote for Mr. Graham in the three voted for at the Primary of Sept. 12th.

Underlakers and Embalmers)  
Telephone 227

## DORSEY THANKS THE PEOPLE AND WARNS THEM AGAINST CONSPIRACY

To The People of Georgia:  
This is the only card I have addressed to you during the entire campaign for governor. I have not the financial resources of my opponents, or their backers, to enable me to advertise my campaign, and, as you know, many of the newspapers, for obvious reasons, have denied me the publicity so freely bestowed upon all of my opponents.

But I cannot close this remarkable campaign without a word of personal thanks to you for your generous response to the announcement of my candidacy, and for which I want you to know that I am very grateful.

Let me, in this last word, warn you against the conspiracy that has been formed and the tremendous slush fund that has been poured into Georgia, at the last moment, to defeat the will of the people by a convention nomination. You cannot be overthrown at the polls; anything is possible in a convention where the politicians have a better chance to invite you to vote by bringing out the nomination of a candidate of their choosing. These conspirators have been telling you through their organs, and in their speeches, that my candidacy is based upon the law of Frank case. No state ment more false was ever uttered. Read my platform, every speech I have delivered and every letter I have written in this campaign, and you will find no mention, whatever, of that case. I have established my candidacy upon a platform of honest and exalted principles, with all the seriousness and sincerity I can command.

Now let's see the animus of this conspiracy. I quote a paragraph from a letter written to a well known Georgian by former Governor John M. Slaton. This letter I have already given to the public in full. In that letter, after declaring his belief that I am lacking in "very qualification that a governor should possess," he discloses the animus of his antagonistic attitude in this statement:

"You understand that I am very much prejudiced against Dorsey on account of his undesirable attack on me two days after I commuted Frank's sentence. Dorsey had it in his power to place this case before Governor Harris by simply delaying one week in moving the court to pronounce sentence. Usually, that is what the General waits one to four weeks before moving to have a man sentenced to death. But in this case, Governor Harris has sent down its mandate, but in the next day, with the intent of forcing the case before me, it had no more time to wait. The sentence of Frank before the Supreme Court of the United States had sent down its mandate and had allowed the usual rule of three days between the filing of the opinion and the transmission of the mandate to the courts."

Watch the polls, watch the politicians, watch the convention, and the victory is ours!  
Respectfully,  
HUGH M. DORSEY.

For Solicitor General.  
To the white voters of Candler, rules of the Democratic primary to be held September 12, 1916.

I am now serving my first term. I have tried to perform the duties of the office faithfully. The Solicitor of this circuit has heretofore been given two terms by a custom of long standing. I respectfully solicit your vote and influence in my behalf.

I appreciate the past kindness of the people to me and assure you that I will be very grateful for your support.  
Respectfully,  
R. LEE MOORE,  
Statesboro, Ga.

## Money to Loan

We lend money on farm lands at six per cent on interest on large loans. Six to seven per cent on small loans, we meet all competition. See us, if you need money. We also make loans on town property.

**BRANNEN & BOOTH**  
Statesboro, Georgia

Ask Your Grocer  
For  
**CHEEK-NEALS COFFEES**  
Best By Every Test

## JOHN M. GRAHAM of Marietta, Given Extraordinary Support FOR COURT OF APPEALS

John M. Graham, of Marietta, now and for many years connected with the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals as joint editor and compiler of the official volumes which contain the decisions of these courts, is a candidate for one of the three new judgeships of the Court of Appeals. He is strongly endorsed by the bar of Atlanta and Augusta, where he has practiced law; by the bar of Savannah, Macon, and other places, including his home city, and by former Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. He is the only candidate from north of the Chattahoochee river, a large section not yet represented in the Court of Appeals. In official work like that performed by Mr. Graham, Chief Justice Bleckley and Judge J. H. Lumpkin, of the Supreme Court, and other distinguished jurists have received training for judicial service. In many states such work has been a direct stepping stone to the bench.

Among those giving especially strong endorsements to Mr. Graham are former Chief Judge Hill and Judge Powell and Pottle, of the Court of Appeals, and former Judges Atkinson, Cobb, Candler, and Holden of the Supreme Court. Judge Powell writes that he believes Mr. Graham to be "the best fitted lawyer in Georgia for this position." Judge Hill writes: "In my opinion, given without reservation and after a most thorough opportunity of knowing whereof I speak, the people of this State have the opportunity, furnished by the candidacy of Mr. Graham, of electing a judicial officer thoroughly equipped for the work, of exceptional ability and experience in that work, of unusual judicial temperament, and a character of the very highest integrity. I sincerely trust that the people of this State will be strengthened by his election as one of the new Judges."

Vote for Mr. Graham in the three voted for at the Primary of Sept. 12th.

## FOR CONGRESS

I have the honor to announce that I am a candidate for Congress from the First District, subject to the democratic primary to be held on September 12, 1916.

I hope to have the pleasure of addressing the people in all counties of the district before the primary. Asking the support of my fellow citizens, I am,  
Very respectfully,  
Peter W. Meldrim.

## CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

To The Voters of Bulloch County:  
About ten years ago I was elected by the people of this district to fill the unexpired term in congress caused by the death of Hon. Rufus E. Lester; and, although the term was short, being only three months, I feel deeply grateful to the people for the honor bestowed upon me. Two years ago I made the race against Mr. Edwards and received a very large vote, for which I expressed my sincere thanks at the close of the campaign.

For the past three months I have been receiving a large number of letters from my friends in different parts of the district, urging me to announce for congress again. I visited a number of places and ascertained for myself that the sentiment was very strong for me to make the race and in response to this demand several weeks ago I announced through the columns of the Savannah Press that I was again a candidate for Congress. I, therefore, take this method of announcing to my friends in Bulloch county that I am a candidate for Representative from the First Congressional District in the 60th Congress of the United States, subject to the democratic primary, and respectfully solicit your support and influence.

Very Respectfully,  
J. W. OVERTREET

## To the Citizens of Bulloch County:

In this manner I beg to announce my candidacy for Representative from the office of representative of Bulloch county, in the General Assembly, for 1917-1918.

I am deeply grateful to the people for their support in the past, and I assure you that I shall very much appreciate your vote and influence in the approaching primary, to be held September 12th, next.

Yours very truly,  
FRED T. LANIER  
Statesboro, Ga., Aug. 19th, 1916.

## For Solicitor General.

To the white voters of Candler, rules of the Democratic primary to be held September 12, 1916.

I am now serving my first term. I have tried to perform the duties of the office faithfully.

The Solicitor of this circuit has heretofore been given two terms by a custom of long standing. I respectfully solicit your vote and influence in my behalf.

I appreciate the past kindness of the people to me and assure you that I will be very grateful for your support.  
Respectfully,  
R. LEE MOORE,  
Statesboro, Ga.

## FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Thanking the people of Bulloch County for past favors and hoping my services have been acceptable, I hereby announce myself as candidate for Representative from Bulloch county.

I will greatly appreciate your support and any favorable extended me on the primary to be held on September 12th, next.

Very respectfully yours,  
J. W. RIGHT.  
This August 19th, 1916.

## For Croup—Mothers— Always Keep this Handy

The day of the Croup scare is over. The day of the Croup scare is over. The day of the Croup scare is over. The day of the Croup scare is over. The day of the Croup scare is over.

When you are awakened by the hoarse, hoarse cough that means croup, give Foley's Honey and Tar Compound at once. It will ease the little sufferer's cough and soothe the inflamed throat. As soon as they will have easy breathing and peaceful sleep.

When you are awakened by the hoarse, hoarse cough that means croup, give Foley's Honey and Tar Compound at once. It will ease the little sufferer's cough and soothe the inflamed throat. As soon as they will have easy breathing and peaceful sleep.

## BULLOCH DRUG CO.

Chas. Pigue  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR  
AT LAW

Will Practice in all the Courts both State and Federal.  
Collections a Specialty.  
Offices over Trappell-Mikell  
STATSBORO, GA.

## MONEY TO LOAN

Long term loans on farm lands at 6% Cash secured on short notice and easy terms.

FRED T. LANIER.

## Malaria or Chills & Fever

Prescription No. 666 is prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. It is a powerful blood purifier and cleanses the system. It breaks up the malarial fever and takes them as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken.

## Good Looks are Easy with Magnolia Balm.

Look as good as your city cousin. No matter if you do Tan or Freckle Magnolia Balm will surely clear your skin instantly. Haul Sunburn, too. Just put a little on your face and rub it off again before dry. Simple and sure to please. Try a bottle today and begin the improvement at once. White, Pink and Rose-Red Colors. 75 cents at Druggists or by mail direct.

## SAMPLE FREE.

LYON MFG. CO., 40-50 8th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## MILK FOR SALE.

Plenty of milk for sale. Will give good service and appreciate your patronage. J. ARTHUR BUNCE. Phone J. X. J. 7.  
8-3-2-4-c

## MONEY TO LOAN.

I am prepared to make 5 year loans on improved Bulloch County farms at a low rate of interest. 7-27-1nd  
HENRY M. JONES.

Constipation causes headache, indigestion, dizziness, drowsiness. For a mild, opening medicine, use Doan's Regulators. 25c a box at all stores.

## HIGH CLASS PIANOS FROM FACTORY TO YOU

I represent seven high class Piano Factories. I sell from factory to you and save you from \$100 to \$150. How can I do it? Write me and I'll tell you. Address:  
JEROME FOLLETT,  
(The Millen, Ga.)  
Millen, Ga.

When baby suffers with eczema or some itching skin trouble, use Doan's Ointment. A little of it goes a long way and it is safe for children. 50c a box at all stores.

## COTTON FACTORS.

COTTON—PEARCE & BATTEY, the Savannah Cotton Factors, are substantial, reliable and energetic. Their extensive warehousing facilities and superior salesmanship are at your command. They are abundantly able to finance any quantity of cotton shipped them. Isn't it your interest to try them? Do it now and be convinced.  
8-10-16-6 mo.

## Constipation the Father of Many Ills

Of the numerous ills that afflict humanity a large share start with constipation. Keep your bowels regular and they may save your life. When a laxative is needed take Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. Obtainable everywhere.

## A Man and His Hobby.

There is no objection to a man riding his hobby if he does not exceed the speed limit.—Lippincott's.

Never can tell when you'll maul a finger or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Thousands rely on Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Your druggist sells it. 25c and 50c.

## HIGH'S The Shopping Center of Georgia

IN ATLANTA  
The one store in Atlanta where your interests is a paramount issue.

Here you can shop by mail with the same degree of satisfaction as when shopping in person. A trial order will convince.

Write for samples, price quotations, specifications of any line of merchandise you may be in need. Your inquiry will receive the prompt, courteous attention of experts, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Atlanta's Leading Department Store

## READY TO WEAR LINES, FOR FALL OF 1916

Are Ready, Subject to Your Mail Orders or Personal Selection

Showing the Greatest Collection of Ready-to-wear Apparel for Misses, Juniors, and Women. This store has over 1000. Prices are fixed on a lower basis than the prices at other stores, for like quality garments.

Featuring Wool Suits at \$19.75, \$22.50, \$25.00, \$29.75  
Suits for Misses, Juniors and Women. Of Serges, Gabardines, Poplins, and Whipcords. In Blues, Browns, Black, Greens and Mixtures.

The Best Suits in the State of Georgia for \$25.00  
Better in point of Materials used—in the quality of workmanship, and Styling. One Model is here pictured. Sizes for Misses, Juniors, and Women.

FALL DRESSES.  
\$14.75, \$17.95, \$19.75  
Of Serges, Wool cloths, Crepe de Chine, Tulle, Lace, and Cottons. In all the latest styles. Colors to match. \$4.95 and \$5.95.

SKIRTS, \$4.95, \$6.50  
Regular styles and colors. In all the latest styles. Colors to match. \$4.95 and \$5.95.

To \$2.50. White, and Organdy Waists, \$1.29  
Regular styles and colors. In all the latest styles. Colors to match. \$4.95 and \$5.95.

## J. M. HIGH COMPANY, Atlanta



