

9-22-1914

## Statesboro News

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# CLIMSE OF HONOLULU

THE Hawaiian islands are a lotus land, where it is always afternoon and where the call to strenuous work is seldom heard. They are an ideal place for vacation, especially in the winter months, when ice and snow hold fast most of the United States. Even to a Californian the climate is singularly equable. The mercury seldom drops lower than 55 degrees and in midsummer it rarely climbs above 85 degrees. To one used to a harsher climate this equable temperature, with its soft, balmy winds, seems very soothing. Walking in the middle of the day produces profuse perspiration and energy is much relaxed. It is a positive effort to walk more than a block or two, and mental work is not pleasant. After one is acclimated, however, the blood becomes thinner and old residents of Honolulu declare that they can do nearly as much work as on the mainland.

Thoroughly Americanized as they are, the islands present a variety of races that make their future a problem for any thoughtful observer. While the Hawaiians are a rapidly dying race, the Japanese have leaped into the foremost place in numbers and have seized all the small manufactures and petty trades and industries that were once controlled by the native. With thousands of Chinese, these two people have orientalized many quarters of Honolulu, while they give a peculiar stamp to many of the small towns throughout the island. Together they form 60 per cent of the population. These orientals retain their own dress and customs far more than they do in California. In fact, in passing through many of the villages on the big sugar and pineapple plantations, the visitor is reminded of the country towns in Japan.

It is the exception in Hawaii when one meets today a native Hawaiian of pure blood. The best cross is that between the Hawaiian and the Chinese, the oriental blood giving that business shrewdness which the native lacks. Next to this comes the Japanese and Hawaiian, a blend that produces many beautiful types. The energy of the white race is greatly impaired by union with the Hawaiian. With this blending of races is a complete breaking down of the usual racial lines. In California the Japanese has a social standing, and a white girl who marries a Japanese is ostracized. In Hawaii the Japanese and the Chinese, when crossed with the Hawaiian, has as good a social position as the white.

This extraordinary cosmopolitanism was shown very clearly at an entertainment given in Honolulu. It was a variety performance for the benefit of charity, held in the rose garden of the Alexander Young hotel, and all Honolulu society was out in force. Girls of great beauty, with complexions like fire porcelain, had the slant eyes of the Mongolians; others had almond eyes and dusky skin of their mothers; others were dark as southern negroes, with thick lips and bold, rugged features—representatives of the native race in its last disappearance. And these people of various races mingled in perfect unity and good will.

It is curious to observe the absolute breaking down of all race prejudice as seen on the street cars and at all public places and entertainments. The man who is used to the Jim Crow cars for colored people in all our southern cities, here sees the Hawaiian, the Chinese, the Japanese, the American, the European, the man, with his bundles of household purchases, drop down into the seat beside him on any crowded street car of Honolulu, or a Japanese or Chinese share his seat, with no feeling that he is an intruder. It is this absolute assumption of social equality by what we have come to regard inferior races that gives a shock to the American visitor to Hawaii. That is the first surprise one is apt to admire this new social equality, which takes no count of race or creed or training, of color or skin or setting of the eyes.

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## GOOD ROADS

MAINTENANCE OF GOOD ROAD  
To Prevent Water From Standing on Traveled Way Surface Should Be Raised in Center.

If you look at the ordinary country road after a shower, you will see small puddles along the wheel ruts and sometimes larger pools. This water stays on the road surface because it cannot drain away into the side ditches. If you look closely you will see sand and ditches which have grown up with bushes and weeds in many cases, and which are so far from the traveled way that the water does not drain into them. That part of the roadway where the water stays is called the traveled way. To prevent water from standing on the traveled way, the road should be raised in the center and should slope gently into broad, shallow ditches. It is then said to have a crown. If it is ten feet from the center of the road to the side ditch, the surface at the side ditch should be at least ten inches lower than at the center where the horses travel. The road then has a ten-inch crown. The rain that falls on a road properly crowned will run quickly to the side and not soak into the surface or form pools. The side ditches for surface water should run parallel to the right of way, and should be open every low point so that the water can run out of them into neighboring brooks or streams. If the ditches merely collect the water from the road surface and it cannot run away, large pools will be formed along the road side, which will gradually soak into the soil beneath the road and make it so soft that the wheels of wagons will cut through the road surface and sink into the mud.

Sometimes water runs from land along the road into the side ditch, and forms a little stream down the wheel tracks or in the middle, where the horses travel. When driveways into farm yards are built across the side ditches they frequently form channels for water from the farm yard to run into the road. The pipes under driveways become filled with leaves or rubbish and the water can no longer run away. If the driveways that stop the ditch water were rebuilt so that no pipes were necessary and the ditch could be left open, much trouble from surface water would be stopped.

To keep a road smooth and crowned the best method is to drag it with a road drag. A road drag is made easily with two halves of a log which has been split. The log should be about six or eight inches in thickness and about six or eight feet long. The two halves of the log are set three feet apart. The Hawaiian hall is rich in articles that illustrate the early life of the people of the islands. Doctor Brigham devised the ingenious plan of taking plaster casts of living Hawaiians who were good types of their race. Then from these casts were made the figures that now represent the worship and the industries of the people. Thus, for instance, we have natives pouring the fat into the national dish and others cutting from stone the pounders used in this work. Others are shown spinning and weaving and making weapons and fishing tackle. One of the most striking groups is that of a kahuna, or medicine man, praying before a big calabash, in order to draw down a curse upon his enemies. So superstitious are the natives that even in these days if a man learns that a kahuna is praying for his death he takes leave of his friends, settles his estate, turns his face to the wall and gives up the ghost.

Among the valuable specimens in this room is a unique collection of Hawaiian dyes. These are made from vegetable fiber. Of all the islands of the Pacific, these Hawaiians are the only ones who use dyes. The original museum was built from the paper mulberry, a shrub that was cultivated by all Polynesians. The edges of the logs were stripped off, dried and then laboriously beaten, and the color was made in a manual machine. The pattern carved on the water gauge figure to the left is of a kahuna, or medicine man, praying before a big calabash, in order to draw down a curse upon his enemies. So superstitious are the natives that even in these days if a man learns that a kahuna is praying for his death he takes leave of his friends, settles his estate, turns his face to the wall and gives up the ghost.

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Perhaps the most interesting exhibits in the Hawaiian hall are the ancient grass houses and the others a replica of an ancient sacrificial temple. The grass houses have well-laid floors made of palm leaves. From its windows one can look out upon a noble stretch of territory. Mrs. Bishop, after a life of usefulness to her people, left her entire estate to found schools for young Hawaiians. Amid a fine park at Kalahe, she gathered the buildings of the Kamehameha school, where a large number of young boys and girls are educated in the ordinary English branches and in manual training. The original museum consisted of an entrance hall and three rooms; to this have been added two wings, one for Hawaiian curios and one for Polynesian. Besides its unique collection of Hawaiian articles that serve to illustrate the old life of the people, the museum is the richest in the world in Polynesian exhibits. Much of the pleasure and profit which the museum from the museum is due to the fine arrangement of the exhibits and the admirable casts of Hawaiians made by the director, Dr. William T. Brigham, who has been in charge of the institution since its foundation. Doctor Brigham is well known to scientists for his works on the volcanoes of Hawaii.

Though nearly eighty years of age, he is full of energy and if you are fortunate enough to carry a letter of introduction to him he will not only show you all the treasures of the museum, but he will give you a mass of information about early Hawaii and the people which he has gathered during his fifty years of residence on the islands. The director is violently anti-Japanese, and he is not partial to the native Hawaiian, but from all the principal islands of Polynesia, whose language has no words for virtue, honor or home.

The nucleus of the museum was the large and precious collection of shells, calabashes, feather work, tapa and relics that were bequeathed by Mrs. Bishop as the last of the royal line of the Kamehamehas. To these have been added many treasures given by the late Queen Emma and the collections of 9,000 species of shells, of Hawaiian plants, birds and insects and rich exhibits of ethnological specimens not only from Hawaii, but from all the principal islands of Polynesia. The rare treasures of the museum are in the Kahili room. These are Kahili or larger feather standards used at funerals of royalty, and the famous robe of the first Kamehameha, made entirely of feathers from the orange and black maca bird, which is said to be valued at a million dollars.

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## New Indian Animal Stories

The Brother of the Panther  
By JOHN M. OSKISON

Princeton, Ill.—"I had inflammation, hard headaches in the back of my neck and a weakness all caused by female trouble, and I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with such excellent results that I am now feeling like a new man. I recommend the Compound and praise it to all. I shall be glad to have you publish my letter."

There is scarcely a neighbor around me who does not use your medicine. Mrs. J. F. JOHNSON, R. No. 4, Box 30, Princeton, Illinois.

Experience of a Nurse.

Poland, N.Y.—"In my experience as a nurse I can say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a great medicine. I wish all women with female troubles would take it. I took it myself and it made me feel like a new woman. I recommend it to all. I shall be glad to have you publish my letter."

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Long time ago, when a panther cried in the woods, for all the world like the cry of a woman in pain, an old man would wake up from his light sleep and mutter:

"So, you are calling to your brother? Well, you may go on calling, for your brother is sound asleep."

And the old man would draw his blanket over his head to shut out the sound of the panther's crying. Next morning, while everybody was eating their supper, the old man would be heard calling for his brother, and then one of the little boys would ask for the story of the panther and go—end of a story.

Once, as the old man told the story, a hunter was in the woods in the middle of the afternoon, and he had a panther coming toward him. At once the hunter put an arrow against his bowstring and got ready to shoot, but then he was surprised to hear the panther speak to him.

"Where are you going?" asked the panther. The hunter said that he was looking for deer. The panther said: "Well, you go somewhere and get a meal of dried apples, and I will furnish the water."

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## IN ALL OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

There Is Hardly A Woman Who Does Not Rely Upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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## Doctors Gave Him Up

A Music Teacher Saved From A Catarrhal Disease By Peruna.

Prof. W. L. Perkins, Waynesboro, Va., writes: "I was under the care of a doctor for four months, but did not improve at all. At last he gave me up to die of bronchial catarrh. So I thought I would try Peruna. I began to feel better at once. Now I feel as well as I ever in my life. I want to thank you, Dr. Farnham, for your advice. I shall always praise your Peruna for catarrhs of the lungs."

A critic should have a good memory. At least he should never forget that he has faults of his own.

Long time ago, when a panther cried in the woods, for all the world like the cry of a woman in pain, an old man would wake up from his light sleep and mutter:

"So, you are calling to your brother? Well, you may go on calling, for your brother is sound asleep."

And the old man would draw his blanket over his head to shut out the sound of the panther's crying. Next morning, while everybody was eating their supper, the old man would be heard calling for his brother, and then one of the little boys would ask for the story of the panther and go—end of a story.

Once, as the old man told the story, a hunter was in the woods in the middle of the afternoon, and he had a panther coming toward him. At once the hunter put an arrow against his bowstring and got ready to shoot, but then he was surprised to hear the panther speak to him.

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### The War Situation

The great European war still holds the center of the world's stage. What was thought a week ago to indicate early peace seems to have faded completely away.

The German army have backed off from Paris, and have fortified themselves at the foot hills, some seventy-five miles further back than their front line in the march on Paris, they seem determined to make a stand, and are at a great advantage over the allies on account of their superior position. But the great opposing forces are about equally divided as to number and fighting strength. Both sides are bringing up reinforcements, and what will go down in history as the world's greatest and bloodiest battle will be fought now.

Germany seems willing to treat for peace, but it is evident that Great Britain, France and Russia are intent of disarming Germany, the greatest military power on the face of the globe. Germany's military power has been an overhanging menace to all Europe for ages, and they now believe they can destroy her and they intend to do so even at the terrible cost of millions of lives and billions of property.

On the eastern German border and throughout Austria the Russian seem to be wiping Austria off the map. When this, Germany's only ally has thrown its hands up which is daily securing peace. Russia is massing a gigantic army to march through Germany and with Great Britain and France hatching her on the other side it is only a question of time as to how long human endurance can run.

Just think of the fighting line in front of Paris, a continuous line two hundred miles long, with two opposing armies standing face to face, ten deep for the entire distance. Just think of their marches and counter marches over a stretch of country two hundred miles wide. Why that would wipe the whole state of Georgia off the map before breakfast. We should fear when we think of Sherman's famous march to the sea, but it wasn't a drop in the bucket so to speak in comparison with what is going on now on the border line between France and Germany.

While something might turn up to inspire different hope, yet it now looks like a long drawn out war. Germany knows that to quit now means absolute unconditional surrender, and this she will not do until she has fought her foes to the last ditch and lost nearly her entire army. She is now calling every man between the ages of forty five and sixteen. This shows her extremities, but that does not indicate an early termination of the war.

### Savannah Men Show Their Appreciation

In the movement to buy a bale of cotton our friends will remember, of course, who stood by them in this movement. Among those who have stepped up to the front and bought a bale have been Messrs. Kolons Brothers, proprietors of the Star Restaurant and Capitol Restaurant on West Broad street. These men bought ten bales, showing their interest in the movement to assist their farmer friends. Our people ought to remember this, and when in Savannah show their appreciation of this action by giving around any giving them some patronage. They will treat you right, and their action in buying this cotton shows that they are in sympathy with your interest. Remember their place of business—the Star Restaurant and Capitol Restaurant—both of which are on West Broad street.

### The Word Free a Misnomer

The people of Statesboro have heard much in the past about the great "free mail delivery for Statesboro." For time as far back almost as the memory of man runneth we had been promised a free city delivery for Statesboro. Then after much clamor the said "free city mail delivery" arrived. On September 1st two carriers were put on here for the purpose of carrying mail to a people the majority of whom had rather not have it done, or at least a majority of those who have the expense to bear.

Instead of the service being "free" we have it at the cost of a large proportion of the postal rates being doubled in cost. For instance, heretofore a drop letter could be mailed in the Statesboro post for one cent, now it takes two cents, or just as much to handle it within the limits of the city as it does to any part of the United States. The newspaper postage has been more than doubled. Heretofore the local papers have enjoyed the privilege of mailing their papers to their subscribers within the limits of the county free, paying one cent per pound outside of the county. This is a privilege enjoyed by all newspapers admitted to the mails as second class matter in all parts of the United States. The exception is made here, however, since the installation of our "free city delivery." We are not only assessed to pay full postage on the city papers, but the charge is also levied against the papers going out through the county, which are not handled by the "free city mail carriers."

The extra cost levied on the Statesboro News by reason of this service for the purpose of having "Uncle Sam" give the people of Statesboro a "free mail service" will amount to at least one hundred dollars a year, when the extra postage on local letters is counted. The same is probably true of the two other papers, thus the local newspapers pay about one-sixth of the amount that the government is spending on this "free mail delivery."

If it does anybody any good all right, but we doubt that it serves very many people to advantage. The cost of doubling the local drop letter postage will be quite an item to the merchants and local fraternity; the amount of extra postage on them will go into the hundreds, or very much more than the government is spending here. So after all the "free mail delivery" about which we have heard so much is free to us after we have gone down into our jeans and paid the cost of it ourselves.

What the United States government gives to the people "free" does not amount to a great deal. The government is a great big business institution, and is compelled to adopt business methods: she has to have pay for the services she renders to the people, and hereafter we will always know that when anything "free" is promised us that somebody is going to pay the bill.

We get a government site here after we had contributed to the postal service thousands of dollars in receipts from the Statesboro office. The government simply took part of our own money that had been accumulating for years, and invested it in a site, and we presume that after we have contributed a sufficient amount and lots to spare, to pay the bill we will get a post office building of some kind here; certainly not before.

If all postage rates are to be doubled we, for one, would prefer that the agitation about the building be withheld for the time being.

### Storm Missed Bulloch

The September gale that struck Savannah and other points on the coast passed over last week without doing any damage in Bulloch county. Light showers are reported all through the county, but no damage was done even to the large amount of cotton now in the fields.

### We've Seen Worse Days Than These

The cry of hard times in this country is a fallacy. In a land that is literally flowing with milk and honey, as it were, we hear people talking about hard times and not being able to pay their debts, etc.

Why we have seen the time when the people had nothing to sell—the time when the little wads of cotton that had been made was selling at three cents, and today every bale of cotton now on the market is finding a ready sale at nine cents. The crop is good, and so is every other crop. The corn crop is good, the peas are known has been harvested, and in good shape, too. Sweet potatoes were never better in the history of this country. Sugar cane is doing fine, and the crop of long sweetening is going to be the best we have ever had. The pinders and other food crops are good. The cattle are sleek and fat on the hills of Bulloch, and there are lots of hogs to fatten and lots of stuff to fatten them on. Beef and other meats are selling high. The farmer never saw a day when things were better for him. Eggs and chickens and country butter are bringing fancy prices, and yet we hear the folks talking about hard times. Why there ought to be a severe penalty imposed on the next calamity squaler that attempts to work off the job in this God favored section, where there are thousand blessings to one burden. Let's quit talking hard times. There is no excuse for it, and why not quit it.

### The German Side of It

(Macon Telegraph)  
In an editorial under the above heading in the Telegraph Sunday morning it was not intended to condone in any way Germany's violation of her neutrality obligations with Belgium. The Belgians were in no way responsible for the war. They were "innocent bystanders." Germany wanted to get at France and she figured that it would be easier to go through Belgium than to hammer their way through the modern fortifications which guarded the French frontier. It was quite natural for the Belgians to make war upon the invaders and it was also natural that even civilians should have felt so incensed at the German act of disregarding her treaties that they should have tried to put all the obstacles possible in the way of the German army. To what extent the Belgians went in "sniping" and bush whacking the Germans, besides open warfare against them, will hardly be known until the impartial historian gathers up all of the facts and gives them to the world.

It is not safe to rely upon partisan reports from either side. At least it is not safe to condemn one side or the other upon charges made by the enemies. America ought to follow President Wilson's counsel in observing the strictest neutrality possible. As the Telegraph stated Sunday, the Germans were a little slow in getting their side of the controversy before the American people, but recently they have been doing better. Even the Berlin reports of the battles are coming along with those from London and Paris, while able correspondents are defending the Germans from charges that were brought by the French, English and Belgian writers. It is very probable that all of the belligerent nations are working hard to win American sympathy in their struggle. That is why Americans should be careful in allowing themselves away from the line of neutrality by the reports.

When the warring nations sue for peace and the representatives gather to make their settlement, all of the facts will probably come out, and on these facts indemnities for damage will be arranged. In the meantime Americans need to take a little salt with the partisan reports that come from the war zone.

### 'Hold a Bale' Movement

Dear Sir: No one doubts that the "buy a bale" movement is going to do the farmer good. If the movement becomes as wide spread as it now seems, doubtless a million bales of cotton will be kept off the market. This is a patriotic movement and meets with the appreciation of the cotton farmer and all of us who are dependent on his product.

There is another move which might prove beneficial, which I do not claim to have originated, for I heard a farmer suggest it. I would term it the "Hold a Bale" movement. Let every farmer who owns his own land place one bale of cotton for each plow he runs in the nearest cotton warehouse, get a receipt for it, and turn the receipt over to a "Buy a Bale" committee, or to a "Hold a Bale" committee, which could be appointed in each county, with the instructions to hold the receipt for twelve months unless cotton reaches twelve, fourteen or fifteen cents a pound, or whatever price was agreed upon.

If you will just figure for a moment you will see what an immense holding this will result in. It would retire from the market, in Bulloch county alone, from one thousand to fifteen hundred bales. The cotton belt could hold at least a million and a half bales. But few farmers owning their own land would find it a hardship to hold one bale of cotton for each plow he runs, for the merchant, the banker, the fertilizer dealer all would be glad enough to help the farmer in such a movement.

It seems to me this would be an organized way of holding the cotton by the farmer himself, and he after all, is the man who must do the most for his welfare in this situation. He ought to be encouraged to do all he can for himself by the splendid support he is receiving from those who are buying his cotton by one and ten, and even thousands of bales, in order that he may receive a living price for his product.

Yours truly,  
W. J. DAVIS.

### HELPFUL WORDS

From a Statesboro citizen.  
Is your back lame and painful? Does it ache especially after exertion? Is there a soreness in the kidney region? These symptoms suggest weak kidneys. If so there is danger in delay. Weak kidneys get fast weaker. Give your trouble prompt attention. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are for weak kidneys. Your neighbors use and recommend them. Read this Statesboro testimony. Miss Bertha Davis, trained nurse, Statesboro, Ga., writes: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me a great deal of good. I have used them for two years and have always had benefit from them." Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for kidney remedy—get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the same that Miss Davis had. Foster-McIlwain Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

### Cotton Insurance

See us for rates on your Cotton stored on your farm, you will find Insurance cheap.

B. B. Sorrier Ins. & R. E. Agency, Statesboro, Ga.

### Money to Loan

Long term loans on farm lands. HARVEY D. BRANNEN, 8-11

We regret to have to report the condition of Mr. D. F. McCoy as being very low. His illness has assumed dangerous proportions and, without a change, his condition is hopeless.

### Wood for Sale

I have a good supply of store wood on hand and will deliver on short notice. Phone 172 and 65. O. L. McLeure.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South, Offers

### UNEXCELLED SERVICE TO ALL POINTS

North - East - South - West

MODERN EQUIPMENT . . . CONVENIENT SCHEDULES  
DINING CAR SERVICE

For rates, information, reservations, etc., address

J. C. BEAM, J. S. BLOODWORTH,  
A. G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. T. P. A., Macon, Ga.

## THE SIMMONS PRODUCE CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship us your Hides, Chickens, Wool, and all kinds of Country Produce.

Your consignments will receive the most careful attention, and we guarantee the best prices obtainable and prompt returns.

308 Congress St. W., Savannah, Ga.

## Chero-Cola

THERE'S NONE SO GOOD

For that hot, "stuffy," "sticky," "no-count" feeling—

Cools--Refreshes--Stimulates

A delightful flavor all its own

In Iced Bottles Anywhere 5c

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THE Chero-Cola LABEL BOTTLED BY CHERO-COLA BOTTLING CO. STATESBORO

See our line of shoes before buying. We guarantee every pair. The Racket Store.

Alarm clocks guaranteed for one year, special, 50c. The Racket Store.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Outland McDougall returned to his studies at Tech on Wednesday. Towels and bed spread from 15 to 25 per cent less. The Racket Store.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you all easy victim for disease. For pure blood and sound digestion—Burdick Blood Bitters. At all drug stores, Price 50c.

The annual session of the Bulloch county Baptist Association convened with the church at Citto on Tuesday after the second Sunday in October.

Penslar Dynamic Tonic for that general run-down condition. Lively's Drug Store.

Itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles have yielded to Doan's Ointment. See at all drug stores.

Shoes! Shoes! for the whole family from 10 to 25 per cent less. The Racket Store.

Mrs. T. A. Olmstead spent Wednesday in Milled, visiting relatives.

For regular action of the bowels: easy, natural movements, relief of constipation, try Doan's Regulator. 25c at all drug stores.

Penslar Dyspepsia Remedy for chronic indigestion, sour stomach, gas formation and heartburn. Lively's Drug Store.

Window shades and lace curtains at big savings. The Racket Store.

Little Miss Katie Lee Miller was so far recovered from the operation as to be moved back home from the sanitarium last Sunday.

When baby suffers with group, apply and give Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil at once. Safe for children. A little goes a long way. 25c and 50c. At all drug stores.

A big stock school tablets, inks, pencils etc. We shall appreciate your school supply business—Franklin Drug Co.

See our line boys suits. We can save you money. The Racket Store.

The many friends of Mrs. S. A. McDaniel, will be sorry to know she has been very sick for the past few days.

Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pens are better than most makes. We carry them in stock and have the one to fit your hand—Franklin Drug Co.

Best quality apron gingham remnant, special, 7-10 yd. The Racket Store.

Miss Viola Burke, after a visit to her friend Miss Edna McDaniel, returned to her home at Rocky Ford.

If you have any clay peas or other kinds of peas for sale, write us, we want them.

The Simmons Produce Co., 236 St. Julian St., W. Savannah

The many friends of Mr. Perry Kennedy will regret to learn of his quite serious illness at his home on Zetterover avenue. Small hope is entertained of his recovery.

Initial box paper is quite the right thing for particular people. We have it at 50c per box. All letters—Franklin Drug Co.

Gold band pens and saucers, special, 50c each. The Racket Store.

Prof. Dickens reports the largest enrollment at the Agricultural School, that the institution has yet had, and still it comes.

We carry a fresh stock NUNNALLY'S CANDIES at all times. We shall be glad to have your candy orders.—Franklin Drug Co.

8 qt. agate dish pans, special, 10c each. The Racket Store.

Crockery ware, agate ware at special prices. The Racket Store.

Penslar Children's Laxative an ideal remedy designed especially for children and infants. Lively's Drug Store.

One lot men's work shirts, special, 50c pair. The Racket Store.

One price, plain figures. The Racket Store.

To get your money's worth for your cotton seed in car or wagon lots see S. D. Groover. 1-11

REXALL "93" Hair Tonic is what you need for your hair troubles. For dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp it has no equal. It's guaranteed. Franklin Drug Co.

See our line of shoes before buying. We guarantee every pair. The Racket Store.

### RIDING TO DEATH

IS UHLAN'S TASK  
Their Detail to Duty is Virtually a Death Warrant.

Routterdam, Sept. 18.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Of the German Uhlans, about whom so much has been heard in the European war, Luigi Barzani, a widely known Italian war correspondent, says in the Corriere del Sera:

"As we neared a small station and the train lessened its speed, we saw a small troop of cavalry guarding the railway crossing—a patrol of Uhlans. Their demeanor was calm. Though they were in the enemy's country, their care-free attitude gave the impression were they in a maneuver camp."

"The swarms of cavalry which the Germans send out ahead of their advance are to be found everywhere—on any highway, any path. It is their business to see as much as possible. They show themselves everywhere and they ride until they are fired upon, keeping this up until they have located the enemy. This is the task of riding into death. Now and then, however, one of them manages to escape to bring the information himself (which otherwise is obtained by officers in their rear making observations)."

"The fire with which the Uhlans are received permits of a fair estimate of the strength of the enemy, for they know that usually the soldiers shoot as soon as the cavalry of the enemy shows itself."

"At every bush, every heap of earth the Uhlans must try to himself."

"Here I will meet an enemy in hiding." He knows that he cannot defend himself against a fire that may open on him from all sides."

Nevertheless he keeps on riding calmly and undisturbed, in keeping with German discipline.

"The Uhlans are employed entirely for reconnaissance purposes and what is known as 'screen' and contact work."

In the first of these capacities he endeavors to locate the enemy without running into fire, doing this usually in groups of from twenty to thirty, which move with the vanguard, flankers and rear guard."

"In 'screen work,' the Uhlans is used to cover infantry or artillery advances, taking a position on the flank as soon as this has been accomplished."

"In the contact work the Uhlans ride in small bodies until they have drawn the fire of the enemy. Instead of retreating, as they may do in ordinary reconnaissance work they endeavor to trace the front of the enemy, riding parallel to it—usually until the last man is shot down. They then contact with the main body, which is observed from the German front and the advance and attack of the infantry is governed by the information gained at the expense of the Uhlans for whom there is no hope as soon as he is detailed for this duty."

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### WILSON SEES LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE NOW

Overtures Must Come From War Zone Before He Can Act.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—President Wilson sees little prospect of peace in Europe reflected in the unofficial exchanges American ambassadors have been conducting with Germany, Great Britain, France and Russia.

This was learned today at the White House after a careful study of Ambassador Gerard's message giving his recollection of an informal conversation with the Imperial German Chancellor.

Until something more tangible and more definite in the way of overtures comes from the belligerents, the President feels his hands are virtually tied. To undertake to elicit terms from Great Britain, France and Russia, as Germany suggested, would place the President, he believes, in a delicate position, in view of what Sir Edward Grey's position that the war had been forced on Great Britain and that it would be necessary to crush German militarism before the allies could feel safe against attacks. Sir Edward is quoted as saying he could make no other comment until a definite statement of terms had been received from Germany and Austria. Subsequently the same position was taken by France and Russia and communicated through the American embassy as well as their ambassador there.

On comparing the expressions from the allied powers with that of the German chancellor, the President found they took almost an identical position, each charging the other with responsibility for the war, and neither giving suggestions of any basis for peace.

The President it is understood feels that in view of the neutral position of the American government, it would be unwise to press either side to make overtures to the other. He hopes, however, that as the war progresses, one side or the other will make known its terms in some definite form so that the American government can forward the peace movement without embarrassment.

Money on Farms  
We make loans on five years' time on farm lands at reasonable rates of interest. Parties can pay up at any time. Call on

BRANNEN & BROTHER, Statesboro, Ga.

The Cotton Market  
As we go to press we learn that the cotton condition is improving. The price in the local market has advanced from 7-14c to 8c and 10c and prospects are bright for a still higher rise in the near future.

Wood for Sale.  
I have a good supply of stove wood on hand and will deliver on short notice. Phone 172 and 65. O. L. McLeure.

Bring us your chickens and eggs. Eggs wanted, 25c dozen. The Racket Store.

Appointments  
Editor Statesboro News: Please publish the following appointments of Elder J. W. Briggs of Alabama.

Tuesday, Sept. 22, Ephesus. Wednesday, Sept. 23, Delamach. Thursday, Sept. 24, Red Hill. Friday, Sept. 25, Ash Branch. Saturday and Sunday, 26 and 27, Lusk Creek.

Monday, Sept. 28, Lower Mill Creek. Tuesday, Sept. 29, Sanders Creek. Wednesday, Sept. 30, Bethelhem.

Thursday, Oct. 1, Upper Mill Creek. H. B. WILKINSON.

See our line men and boy's work shoes. We guarantee every pair sold or new pair. The Racket Store.

Alarm clocks guaranteed for one year, special, 50c. The Racket Store.

REXALL "93" Hair Tonic is what you need for your hair troubles. For dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp it has no equal. It's guaranteed. Franklin Drug Co.

See our line of shoes before buying. We guarantee every pair.







