

# FORMER STATE SENATOR ENDORSES ANDES

**My Friends Claim That They See Wonderful Change**

**Regains Weight and Strength After Years of Suffering**

One of the best features of the introduction and the wonderful popularity of Andes in the South is the large number of prominent men in all walks of life who have felt it was their duty to disregard precedent and come forward with their endorsements of Andes, because of the benefits they have secured from its use.

Among the latest to add his name to the long list of distinguished users of Andes is former State Senator J. E. Maxwell, of North Carolina, whose home is at Concord. Mr. Maxwell is well known in most all of the Southern States, and is one among the most popular men of his own State. In an interview with one of the Andes men recently, he said: I have suffered from indigestion and stomach disorders for more than two years. I could not enjoy the most inviting meal, would have a nauseated feeling and vomit after eating frequently being troubled with belching and formation of gases on my stomach, and always had bad taste in my mouth. The Doctors said I was troubled with catarrh of the stomach, and that the pains in various parts of my body was caused from uric acid in the blood, arising from improper digestion and assimilation of food. At times I would be taken with pains in various parts of my body, especially in the small of my back and limbs. I was becoming alarmed about my condition, and began to think there was no cure, until I heard so much about Andes and the good it was doing so many of my friends. I thought perhaps it might do me some good. I began the use of Andes and my relief dates almost from the very first dose, now over four weeks' use of the medicine I feel as well as I ever did in my life. All my former troubles have disappeared and I am gaining in weight and strength every day. My friends claim they see a wonderful change in my condition. I never gave an endorsement before for anything, but I am so grateful that I feel that it is my duty to state publicly what this wonderful medicine has done in my case. You may use my statement as you like.

Mr. Payne, who is personally supervising the introduction of Andes in Tampa, and all Florida, and meeting the public daily at Cottor's Drug Store, in referring to the above statement, said: You will find that Andes is fast proving to every doubting Thomas in Tampa and vicinity that it is a great disease buster, and is really doing more good than any medicine ever sold in the South. Two million bottles have been used in the past three years.

Andes Prescription so highly recommended by former State Senator J. E. Maxwell, of North Carolina, is now on sale in Arcadia by the Arcadia Drug Store, the exclusive agent.

## FOLLOW THE REAL "LEADER"

President Wilson, upon his western trip just completed, struck a popular chord that has resounded from one end of the country to the other. Behind him, wherever he went, there remained unquestioned evidence that the people are with him in the program he has mapped out. He has hit a keynote, and Americans, regardless of their antecedents, are everywhere cordial and enthusiastic in their approval of his plans for the national defense.

In his speeches the president was both logical and convincing, and his handling of the subject has demonstrated qualities of leadership even beyond those heretofore attributed to him.

President Wilson's trip and the sentiment it developed has made it more than ever the plain and imperative duty of a democratic congress to stand with and support him in the program he has made and the platform he has built for national progress and national solidarity.

In the president himself and the policies he proposes and advocates is the best hope of democratic victory in November. If the democratic congress stands shoulder to shoulder with him now, it will pave the way for that victory. If it does not, if it permits division and dissension to enter democratic ranks, then defeat is certain and the responsibility for it must rest upon those leaders responsible for it.

It would make little difference if defeat brought personal punishment only; the unfortunate feature of it is it would mean the downfall of the national party. Congressional leaders owe an imperative party duty, and they cannot better fulfill it now than by placing themselves in complete accord with the president and his policies, thereby preserving party harmony and party unity in which alone is hope of victory this year.

Already ominous party danger is threatened in the division now threatened. It is not yet beyond repair, but it will be unless democratic house leaders put party success before petty differences. The New York Sun, pointing out certain phases of these differences, says:

"Upon several occasions in the 63rd congress the then democratic leader in the house yielded his own opinions on legislative matters to the wishes of the president. In the 64th congress the sledging is to be harder for Mr. Wilson. As to the ship purchases bill, Kitchin, the speaker, and Fitzgerald

hold opinions contrary to that of the president. None will yield, and all will fight. Under such conditions the reduced democratic house majority assumes significance ominous for the white house."

These evidences of division loom dark upon the horizon. Shall the breach be healed now, or shall it be permitted to widen? These differences should be reconciled speedily and effectively. If they are not a democratic congress and its leaders must bear the brunt of their own overthrow, as well as the downfall of the party.—Atlanta Constitution.

## THE RURAL SCHOOL AT HULL, FLORIDA

The Hull School Was Pronounced by Inspector Phillips As the Best Rural School in Florida.

Because the rural school problem is a complex one, I shall attempt to give only a few of the steps in its solution as we have worked them out at Hull school. While some of the difficulties encountered by the country school seem to be almost insurmountable, we know that the demand is for improvement in these schools, and progress demands of us only what we can certainly fulfill.

The idea of making the school the community center offers the teacher the widest opportunity for service in promoting and directing community activities and in securing intelligent co-operation from the people. The entire neighborhood consciousness should be uplifted and purified through the wholesome influence radiating from the school as a center. Hence my first move when I came to the Hull school was to invite the people to the school one evening. We started what we called a community club. This club has met regularly during the two terms I have taught here. We made the programs as interesting as we could for the meetings, our aim being to develop the latent ability of the older people as well as to develop the children.

After all had been brought together and interested in this way I spoke to them about material improvements for the school and grounds. The school house was built ten years ago. It has, besides the school room, a cloak room, and a library room. The inside walls of the rooms had never been painted, and no book or piece of furniture had been put in the library. No pictures were on the walls and no shades or curtains at the windows.

The district is a special school district and there were no funds available for these improvements, so I had to make my appeal directly to the patrons of the school. There are twelve homes in the district, all modest ones. When I spoke to the people at the community meeting about these improvements a fund of one hundred dollars was given at this one meeting. Besides the money some donated work and some gave material for the fence. The one-acre lot was cleared and fenced. The inside walls of the rooms were painted and shades were bought for all windows. New and up-to-date seats were purchased, and the carpenter made ones from the school room were painted, and some of them put in the library. The others were put out under the trees, making our school lot look like a park.

The ladies of the community fitted in the library room as a meeting place for their weekly sewing circle. They bought a couch and curtains for all the windows. They made cushions for the benches and paid for some good pictures which I selected for the library and school room walls. They also bought a flag for the cupola. The carpenters of the neighborhood made a large library table and a book case. People of other communities and some in another state hearing of the work, sent books for the library. Sixty volumes, mostly popular fiction, were donated. The room became a combined club room and community library.

The county had offered a prize of a graded school library of one hundred and sixty volumes, in an oak case, and at the end of the year we were given that. Thus the need for a school library was met.

The ladies of the community have also bought from their funds the equipment for the girls' cooking class. We have adapted the domestic science work to meet our special needs. Most of the work is done in connection with our noonday lunch. We prepare a hot dish to supplement the lunch brought by the children. Every family represented in the school takes turns in sending the supplies for the hot dish. I think much of the value of the work would be lost unless all shared in it. The girls above the fifth grade take turns in having charge of the day's cooking. The girl in charge may ask some other girl to help in the preparation of the food. She has charge of the serving and

asks some girl of the lower grades to help her wash the dishes. She is responsible for all the work of that day. Only one dish is prepared each day. Each child supplies his own plate and bowl from his home. I am careful to have the girls do as much of the work as they can before school and at recess.

The foods we have served at these lunches or have planned to serve are, vegetable soup, bean soup, potato soup, tomato soup, mashed potatoes, creamed carrots, creamed cabbage, potato salad, lettuce salad, fruit salads and cookies.

We use as a text book "Principles of Cooking," by Miss Conley (Am. Book Co.) We use one side of the cloak room for our kitchen. The girls take pleasure in keeping the kitchen in order. Instead of interfering with the school this work increases their interest in the school. They like the school better, and I think work more cheerfully at all their lessons.

The attendance for the past five months averages 97.6 per cent. This high per cent. is due to the perfect co-operation of the parents.

I believe that the motives of the teacher always count for most in the final analysis. If these are unselfish, and if she works for the good of all, and tries to broaden her own capacity for work, her motives will generally be understood and appreciated, and will bring forth fruit after their kind.

The thought contained in the following lines from Kipling may be applied to the rural school teacher of today: If you stop to think about your wages, my dear, And how they will clothe and feed you,

Willie, my son, don't go on the sea. For the sea will never need you.

If salary is made secondary and the opportunity to serve brings proportionate joy of service, then is the rural teacher happy. To look upon the position of the county teacher as inferior to that of the city teacher, is a mistake.

Most of my experience had been in a city school until I came to Hull school. I can truly say that the freedom of individuality given the teacher in the rural school allows her a broader development than does the one grade of the city school, and if she is master of the situation she will find the work pleasant, and will have little time for ennui.—Sarah Chapman, Principal.

## THOSE "NEW DEMANDS."

Eight months and twenty-three days have elapsed since the United States government, in its first Lusitania note, made this unqualified declaration:

"It confidently expects, therefore, that the imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the imperial German government has in the past so wisely and so firmly contended."

Seven months and twenty-seven days have elapsed since the United States government, in its second Lusitania note, brushed aside all the German contentions in the case and "very earnestly and very solemnly" renewed the representations in its previous note.

Six months and fifteen days have elapsed since the United States government, in its third Lusitania note, repeated its original demands:

"In view of the admission of illegality made by the imperial government when it plumped the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act."

Now comes Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, the German under secretary of state for foreign affairs, vehemently protesting against the "new demands" made by the United States, and it turns out in the course of an interview that these new demands are the old demands for disavowal. The American people are warned that "there are limits beyond which even friendship snaps," and that "you must not attempt to humiliate Germany;" but what is it all about?

The government of the United States stands where it has stood from the beginning of this controversy. It is asking neither more nor less than it asked then. Why does the German

foreign office now pretend that Washington "suddenly made new demands which it is impossible for us to accept," and that these new demands contemplate the deliberate humiliation of Germany?

As for admitting that the sinking of the Lusitania was an illegal act, Germany has already confessed it in the plea of reprisal, by the procedure in the Arabic case, by the procedure in respect to submarine warfare in the Mediterranean, and by the methods under which submarine warfare has been conducted since those assurances were made. Governments that are engaged in legal methods of warfare do not abandon those methods and do not pledge themselves not to renew them.

The outburst of Dr. Zimmerman may have been calculated to impress the American people with the gravity of the situation unless the president yields to Berlin at the eleventh hour. If so, it will fail. The American people have already decided this question in their own minds. Or it is possible that the German foreign office has finally yielded to the American demands, but for reasons of its own is seeking to convey the impression that the victory lies with the Wilmot

strasse.

The German diplomatic mission never in mysterious ways its wonders to inform, and we no longer endeavor to resolve its processes; but one thing is certain: Whatever Germany will or will not do is morally and politically impossible for the United States government to recede from the position which it took at the beginning of this controversy, and which it has consistently maintained ever since.—New York World.

## HON. A. M. WILSON.

In another column of this issue of the News will be found the announcement of the Hon. A. M. Wilson, of Myakka, as a candidate for State Senator from the 27th senatorial district. Mr. Wilson is the present member of the lower house of the Florida legislature, and no man in Manatee county is held in higher esteem by the people of this county than he. Mr. Wilson lives only a short distance over the Manatee line, and is therefore nearly as well known in DeSoto county as he is in Manatee, and is especially well known by the people of Arcadia, and all who know him both love and

honor him.

The Legislative Blue Book of Florida has the following to say concerning Mr. Wilson:

"Served two years as tax assessor of Manatee before the creation of DeSoto county. Served twice as census enumerator, and for eight years on the school board. Was Indian agent for one year, and visited all of the Seminole Indians of Florida in a fruitless endeavor to induce them to become homesteads and become citizens. Elected to represent Manatee county in the legislature of 1913, and again in the legislature of 1915. He was always in favor of moral issues and educational advancements. He never hesitated in expressing his opinions on the floor openly. He gave a valuable lot of his time in the committee rooms in endeavor to learn the true merit of all legislative matters. His county could not have sent a more valuable and honorable representative to the legislature."

## CROP CONDITIONS NEAR HASTINGS.

The St. Johns County Record has the following to say in regard to the present crop conditions near Hastings:

"Everybody with whom you speak

these days has something to say about the wonderful crop conditions in the entire Hastings section. If nothing happens of an untoward nature, the yield ought certainly to be a banner one, for the stand is as nearly a perfect one as anyone is likely to see in the course of an ordinary life.

The crop also is farther along, perhaps, than it has ever been known to be. It is certainly a beautiful sight to drive through this section and see the straight rows of tall, strong vines, beautiful in their clean, dark green foliage, and shouting hope and encouragement to the farmers. Of course we are not unaware of the fact that we are not yet sure of a crop, but that will not prevent us enjoying the present sweets of anticipation. Even a total loss from anyone of many possible causes would not be any greater because we were happy in our anticipation. Everything else in the vegetable line is coming on nicely. Peas are abundant, lettuce, beets, cabbage and last but not least, strawberries are on the market, and will be plentiful and of the very best quality."

Dade county sold \$275,000 worth of road bonds for the purpose of building a portion of the "Tamiami Trail." These were 5 per cent. bonds, and sold at a premium of \$907.50.



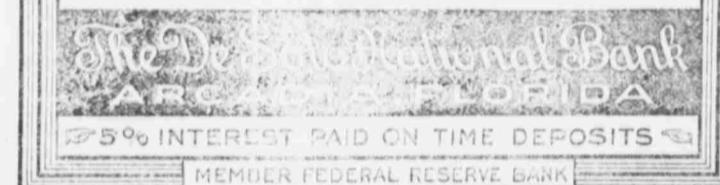
## WITHOUT A DOUBT

the best and surest way to accumulate money is to save it and deposit it in the Bank regularly.

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Your account is cordially invited.

5 Per cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.



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