

TAUGHT HINDENBURG.

Maxims of Great Chinese Warrior, Loutao, Followed by German.

The strategy and tactics that have made Field Marshal Von Hindenburg one of the commanding figures of the world war did not originate in the great German commander, a fact that Von Hindenburg frankly admits, says the New York Times. To a great extent his maxims of war are those of Frederick the Great, and the maxims of the great Frederick were not of his own makings.

Furthermore these maxims, the carrying into effect of which has twice overwhelmed the Russians, and has undoubtedly played a prominent part in the wonderful resistance of the German armies in France and Belgium, have not been the secret possession of the Prussians. They were brought to light by a Frenchman, and from France found their way to the war councils of Frederick the Great and his successors.

About one hundred and fifty years ago there labored in China a French missionary, a Jesuit priest, Father de Guignes. De Guignes mastered the difficult language of the Chinese, and in due course of time (in 1767) was permitted to study and to translate into French the five Holy War Books of the Chinese. These books contained the maxims of the great Chinese warriors who lived in the period between 1200 and 500 B. C., maxims that as late as A. D. 1800 every Chinese officer was required to memorize. Says the United States Infantry Journal in the July-August issue:

"Thus it became apparent that, centuries before the time of Homer, war was already waged according to fixed rules, and that even in ancient times strategy was an art, and the art of war was taught. * * * Napoleon recommended their study and many of that great general's maxims may be traced to them."

The maxims followed by Frederick the Great and by Von Hindenburg are those of the great Chinese warrior, Loutao, who lived about 1150 B. C. Loutao's maxims were recently published in Germany, and the publication is prefaced by the statement that "it is remarkable that the maxims of Frederick the Great should have been enunciated 3,000 years before his time, and that the principles of Hindenburg's strategy and tactics should have been likewise laid down at that early period."

The maxims as they appear in the Infantry Journal were translated from the German by First Lieut. Walter Krueger, of the 3rd United States Infantry.

These are the "War Maxims of Gen. Loutao," as translated into English by Lieut. Krueger:

There are four things to which a general must give careful attention: (1) Time—the establishment of his reputation; (2) place—he must be familiar with the country in which he operates; (3) opportunity, which, if he is skilled, he will be able to create; (4) the condition of the troops as regards strength, ability and morale.

War should be so conducted that one need not wage it again for the same cause. Those who master the true principles of the art of war will be able to subvert their armies at the expense of the enemy.

An army should be so disposed that all the corps of which it is composed can mutually defend and support each other whenever requisite.

The troops in the right wing and those in the left must fulfill for those in the centre the same function that the wings of a bird fulfill for its body. Its wings impart to the bird the ability to pass quickly from one point to another and enable it to move in any direction at will. The troops posted on the right and those posted on the left should enable a general quickly to make any disposition of his army that he may see fit. The mobility and strength of birds are generally proportionate to the size and strength of their wings. This should likewise be true of an army. The two wings of an army should be composed of the most mobile, the most disciplined, the most experienced troops.

If you desire to profit by our army, if you wish to make it invincible, model it after the snake Chouaijeu, which, when struck on the head, instantly brings its tail forward to defend its head; when struck on the tail, its head is ready to defend that appendage; when struck on any part of the body, head and tail combine for the defence of the part attacked. But some one may perhaps question whether this can be done with an army, and I answer it can, it should, and it must be done.

To post an army in order of battle is not a difficult matter, but it is difficult to fight without deviating from the original plan that was decided upon.

A strong and well disciplined army should not waste its time in hesitation, in raids, or in small engagements, which never lead to decisive

results, but should, as soon as possible, engage in pitched battle.

The corps should not all attack simultaneously at the outset of a battle. If they did, confusion and disorder would inevitably occur and defeat would be the result.

The troops must be well instructed in all the details of their work; they must be commanded with firmness and rewarded with glory. Make gallant deeds count, glorify them. This is the easiest way to flatter men, encourages them and spurs them on to great deeds.

Do not wait orders from your princes when you are placed in a situation that requires a prompt decision. In cases where you must act contrary to an order do not hesitate, but act, and act without fear. The first and foremost desire of him who placed you at the head of his troops is that you may defeat the enemy. Had he foreseen the situation which confronts you he himself would have prescribed the action that you propose to take.

A good general should never say that he will do a certain thing come what may, for his course of action should be determined solely by the situation.

The renowned generals of the past believed that in order to gain victory the troops would have to demand to fight, and they were equally certain that these same troops would suffer defeat if they insistently demanded victory.

If your army is approximately equal in numbers to that of the enemy, nine of the ten advantages of the terrain should be on your side. Employ all your mental resources, all your physical efforts, all your diligence in obtaining them.

Before you enter upon the decisive battle you should have foreseen it and have prepared for it long in advance. Do not let accidents decide your action in this case.

If a general is all that he should be he will be able to distinguish what is great from what is small, what is strong from what is weak, what is insufficient from what is superfluous, what is difficult from what is easy, what is obscure from what is obvious; he will always know how to dispose the three brigades, five divisions, or two corps without confusion as the situation, the time and the terrain may require.

The leader of an army must possess the ability of making such dispositions of his own army as to dictate the enemy's conduct, movements and disposition.

The great art of generalship consists in keeping the enemy constantly in the dark, so that he will never know where he may have to give battle.

It may be said in general that an army that is strong in numbers is a strong army, but it may be said with equal propriety that an army that is too strong numerically is difficult to subsist, to dispose, to lead, to move and to keep intact, and that the strength of an army depends less upon numbers than upon efficiency.

In a campaign one must take care that both animals and men are well fed.

The commander-in-chief should keep a part of his cavalry under his own orders to support those who need prompt help in order that they may not be defeated.

When the proper moment arrives for beginning the battle the cavalry should fill the air with the noise of its instruments, with its cries and the neighing of horses. The general should attentively watch the first attack. From the conduct of his own troops and from that of the enemy he should draw conclusions as to whether any of his dispositions ought to be changed.

Not only those who command, but also those who obey, should devote their principal attention to the manner of assembling, forming ranks, advancing, retiring, attacking, defending, in order that the commander may never issue inappropriate orders that are not in accordance with the time, the place and the situation, and that subordinates may quickly and intelligently carry out anything that may have been ordered.

The best arms and tactics are those that enable us to attack the enemy, while at the same time they permit us to defend ourselves against his attacks.

Whenever troops march or execute manoeuvres of attacks they should be as mobile as birds. If they have to hold a position they should stand as firmly as if nailed to the spot assigned to them. If they fight they should support and follow each other just as do all the felloes and other parts that constitute one and the same wheel.

Dust, the flight of birds and their cries serve to indicate the march of the enemy, though one may neither see nor hear him.

Information of all movements of the enemy, and even of matters that happen within the lines, must be obtained in order that one may draw conclusions as to his probable conduct. But if the condition of the

enemy is not known, what must be done to obtain information of it? The hostile camp must be attacked with a selected detachment. By the manner in which the enemy repulses this attack one may see whether it is profitable to attack in force or not.

Feed your horses well and conserve their strength for the moment of battle. If you follow this advice you may, if need be, ride over the entire world on those same animals.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The regular examination for teachers certificates will be held at the court house in Bamberg on Friday, September 10, 1915. Applicants are requested to be on hand promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.

R. W. D. ROWELL,
County Superintendent of Education.
Sept. 8, 1915.

GLENDALE MINERAL SPRING.

All persons are warned not to take water from Glendale Mineral Spring for sale without permission. Glendale mineral water for sale must be sealed and labeled at the spring.—adv. JOHN F. FOLK.

FACTS AND FICTION

Experience of Bamberg Citizens Are Easily Proven to be Facts.

The most superficial investigation will prove that the following statement from a resident of Bamberg is true. Read it and compare evidence from Bamberg people with testimony of strangers living so far away you cannot investigate the facts of the case. Many more citizens of Bamberg endorse Doan's Kidney Pills.

James A. Mitchell, R. F. D. mail carrier, Calhoun St., Bamberg, says: "The jar and jolting in driving was no doubt responsible for the trouble I had with my back. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the People's Drug Store, brought me relief. I never lost a chance to say a good word for this remedy."

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MASTER'S SALE.

State of South Carolina, County of Bamberg.

Pursuant to a decree issued out of the court of common pleas in the case of N. E. Hutto, plaintiff, vs. J. H. Hutto, etc., et al., directed to me I, H. C. Folk, Master for Bamberg County will on Monday, the 4th day of October, 1915, between the legal hours of sale, the same being salesday in said month, in front of the court house door, Bamberg, S. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder the following described real estate:

"All that certain tract of land, situate in said County and State, containing 75 acres more or less, bounded North by the estate of J. Frank Folk; East by G. W. Folk; South by Rosa E. Johns, and West by J. B. Folk; said tract of land having been conveyed to the said G. E. Hutto by H. C. Folk, Master for Bamberg County, by deed, bearing date January 6th, 1908, and recorded in the office of clerk of court in said County in Book 'G' at page 28."

ALSO

"All that certain tract of land, situate in said County and State, containing 60 acres more or less, bounded North by estate of J. Francis Folk; East by Robert Jones; South by the estate of H. F. Priester, and West by J. W. Hill; said tract having been conveyed unto the said G. E. Hutto by J. B. Folk on January 17th, 1912, and recorded in the office of clerk of court for Bamberg County, in Book 'K' at page 295."

Terms of sale cash, purchaser to pay for papers.

H. C. FOLK,
Master for Bamberg County.
September 6th, 1915.

MASTER'S SALE.

State of South Carolina, County of Bamberg.—D. J. Hydrick, plaintiff, vs. Benjamin Glover, et al., defendants.

By virtue of an order directed to me in the above stated case, I, H. C. Folk, Master for Bamberg County, will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, October 4th, 1915, during the legal hours of sale, at the court house door at Bamberg, S. C., the following described tract of land to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in Bamberg County, State of South Carolina, containing ninety-four (94) acres more or less, and bounded on the North by tract numbers one, two, four and six; East by J. M. Fender; South by tract number seven, and West by public highway to Walterboro, as shown by a plat thereof made by Samuel Dible, surveyor, on January 10, 1910.

Purchaser to pay for papers, and also all taxes falling due after date of sale. Purchaser will be requested to deposit \$100.00 with the Master, as a forfeit, same to be credited on purchase price when the sale is completed.

H. C. FOLK,
Master for Bamberg County.
September 6, 1915.

E. H. HENDERSON

Attorney-at-Law

BAMBERG, S. C.

General Practice. Loans Negotiated.

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This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS or FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

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AUGUSTA, GA.

MASTER'S SALE.

State of South Carolina, County of Bamberg.

Pursuant to a decree issued out of the court of common pleas in the case of J. H. Hutto, etc., plaintiff, vs. Thomas Grant, defendant; directed to me, I, H. C. Folk, Master for Bamberg County, will on Monday, the 4th day of October, 1915, between the legal hours of sale, the same being salesday in said month, in front of the court house door, Bamberg, S. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following described real estate.

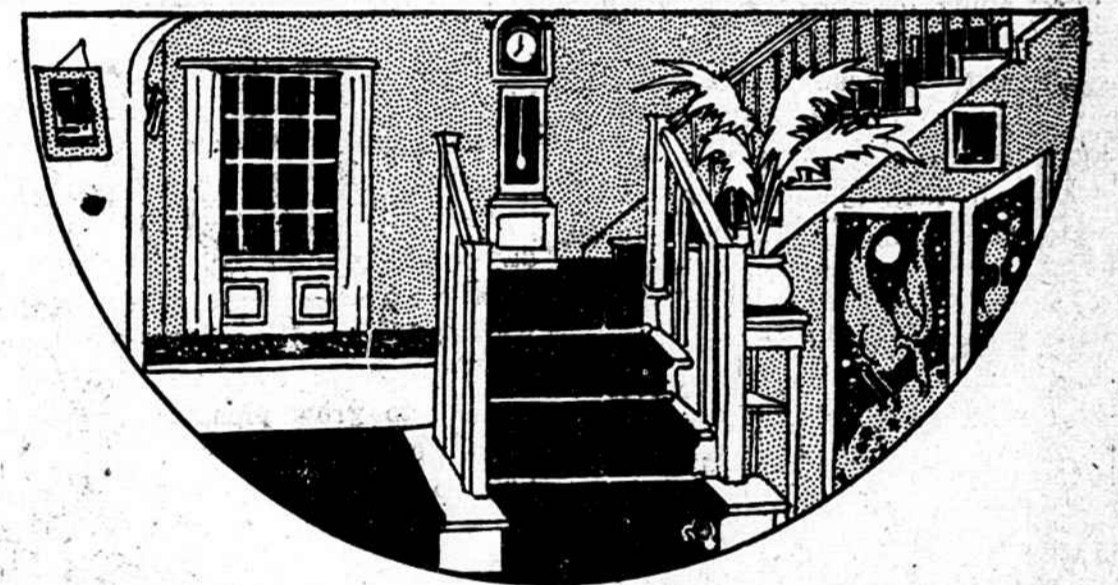
"All and singular that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the State and County aforesaid, Midway Township, containing six (6) acres more or less, and bounded as follows, to wit: On the North by lands of Levi Folk; on the South by G. E. Hutto lands and on the East and West by Levi Folk, being the lands purchased by me from J. A. Wyman, and from him purchased from Thomas Grant."

Terms of sale cash, purchaser to pay for papers.

H. C. FOLK,
Master for Bamberg County.
September 6th, 1915.

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