

"BLOODY ANGLE" IS STORM CENTER

British Retake Position That Cost French 100,000 Men.

FIGHT THERE IN SEPT., 1915

This is the Point Where English Troops in Their New Offensive Have Driven Germans Back Over a Long Front, With Tremendous Losses. Beginning of New Offensive.

In their new offensive the British have brought the storm center of the western front back to the "Bloody Angle of Artois," between Arras and Lens, which was the scene of the most desperate and long continued struggles of the 1915 campaign. Neuville-St. Vaast, Thelus, the Labyrinth, Vimy Ridge and Telegraph Hill had since been eclipsed by the newer sinister celebrity of Douaumont, Vaux and Dead Man Hill, around Verdun, and Pozieres, Butte de Warlencourt, Combles and Bapaume, on the Somme. But the fighting in that region just two years ago was probably as costly as any in 1916.

At its inception the battle line was on the heights of Notre Dame de Lorette, six miles west of Lens, and the French, who then held this part of the line, had only a precarious hold on Arras. General Foch, who not long ago was relieved of his active command, in the spring of 1915 made the first effort to break the trench deadlock which had obtained on the western front ever since the German failure at Ypres.

He succeeded in pushing the Germans, step by step, in two months of continuous fighting down off the Notre Dame heights into the village of Souchez and farther south up to within a mile of Vimy ridge. But here he encountered the famous "Labyrinth," an immense fortification constructed by the Germans on the western slope of the ridge.

The French finally succeeded, after a terrific effort, in carrying the labyrinth, but it cost them so heavily they were unable to advance any farther and indeed subsequently lost the ground on which the labyrinth, by that time practically wiped out, had stood.

Vimy ridge was and is important because it is the last high ground between the rolling country of western France and the open plain of Artois and Flanders. From its crest is a clear view, with no natural obstacle, not only to the important city of Lens, with its surrounding coal mines, but to Douai and open country as far as Lille, Cambrai and the low countries.

General Foch tried again in September, 1915, simultaneously with the British attack north of Lens and the French blow in Champagne. This time his men succeeded in carrying Souchez, Vimy ridge, the village of Thielus and Telegraph Hill, but at such terrific cost—it has been reported they suffered 100,000 casualties here in 1915—that they could not hold it. Successive German counter attacks drove them from the ridge and back nearly two miles to Neuville-St. Vaast.

It is this same ridge, 450 feet high at its highest point, that the British have now stormed successfully. It may be noted, however, that the advance in the allies' power and skill in attack in two years is exemplified by the far greater scale of the British assault.

In his first offensive, which drove the Germans back from the Notre Dame heights, General Foch never attacked at once on a front of more than a few hundred yards. He had no artillery for the concentration necessary for a larger effort, and the science of massed artillery and its co-operation with charging infantry was then in its infancy.

In September, 1915, the French attacked on a front of about five miles. But in their present offensive the British advanced on a twelve mile front, taking more territory in a single day than General Foch was able to secure two years ago in two months.

The Kid Has Gone to the Colors

The kid has gone to the colors. And we don't know what to say. The kid we have loved and cuddled Stepped out for the flag today. We thought him a child, a baby With never a care at all. But his country called him man size. And the kid has heard the call.

He paused to watch the recruiting. Where, fired by the fife and drum, He bowed his head to Old Glory And thought that it whispered, "Come!" The kid, not being a slacker, Stood forth with patriot joy To add his name to the roster— And, God, we're proud of the boy!

The kid has gone to the colors. It seems but a little while Since he drilled a schoolboy army In a truly martial style. But now he's a man, a soldier, And we bend him hisetwining ear, For his heart is a heart all loyal, Unscourged by the curse of fear.

His dad, when he told him, shuddered: His mother—God bless her!—cried: Yet, blest with a mother's nature, She wept with a mother's pride. But he whose old shoulders straightened Was granddaddy, for memory ran To years when he, too, a youngster, Was changed by the flag to a man! —W. M. Herschell in Indianapolis News.

SPADES ARE TRUMPS

"Clubs are trumps!" the soldier shouts, "By might alone we win today; For over all the world of men The strength of arms holds eager sway."

"Nay, SPADES are trumps!" speaks Mother Earth, "The might you boast would soon be gone Without the harvest that they yield To lend you strength and feed your brawn."

"Diamonds are trumps!" the merchant cries, "They build your navy, ship by ship; Place guns within your soldiers' hands And give your fighters swords to grip."

"Nay, SPADES are trumps!" speaks Mother Earth, "My workers share the richest spoil; Where would your boats and armies be Without the fruitage of the soil?"

"Hearts are trumps!" the women sigh, "We give our husbands and our sons To sail your ships across the seas, To bear your flags and man your guns."

"Nay, SPADES are trumps!" speaks Mother Earth, "The guns may roar on land and sea And swords may flash and hearts may break, But SPADES shall have the victory!" —By John Kemble of the Vigilantes.

AMERICAN INVENTIONS WAGING WAR IN EUROPE

Without Them the Combatants Would Stand Naked, Unshod, Unfed and Powerless.

By AUGUSTUS THOMAS, Of the Vigilantes.

If the products of American inventions could be taken from the armies and navies now confronting each other in Europe the combatants would stand naked, unshod, unfed and powerless.

The grain that feeds them was sown, reaped, thrashed and ground by American inventions. The clothing for their vast armies was put together by American sewing machines. The cotton in it was separated by an American cotton gin. Their shoes are made by American machines.

As to the weapons, the revolver is an American invention, the breech-loading gun is an American invention, the magazine gun is an American invention. The ironclad, the revolving turret, the torpedo, are American inventions. The submarine is an American invention.

The electric light in camp and trench, the telephone that reports and takes orders, the telegraph that calls for supplies, the cable, are all American.

The barbed wire that defends the trenches, the tanks that override them, the airplane that reconnoiters and fights above them, are American inventions. And when the wounded are retrieved the chloroform that makes accurate surgery possible is an American discovery. And, finally, the ambulances are motorcars from America.

America has given great gifts to Europe. But she has one more gift, her greatest, yet to give. Her other gifts have been material gifts, and they have been given indiscriminately to the nations that are fighting for democracy and those who are fighting against it.

America's greatest gift to Europe is the blood of America's youth, shed for democracy. Unless America gives MEN to Europe all her other gifts are a mockery.

MOUNTAINEERS OFFER AID.

Regiment to Be Known as Lincoln Sharpshooters Proffered.

Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of the Lincoln Memorial university, sent to President Wilson an appreciation of the president's message to the congress and an offer to provide a regiment of Tennessee mountaineers to be known as the Lincoln sharpshooters.

"Coming from the region made historic by the birth and military achievements of Andrew Jackson, Admiral Farragut, Sam Houston and Fighting Bob Evans, and consecrated by the nativity of Abraham Lincoln, whose devotion to justice and liberty is our inspiration, we pledge our lives, our sacred honor and our all to the defense of American rights on land and sea, the supremacy of the American flag and the dignity and honor of the government of the United States," said Dr. Hill's telegram.

Crops First; Courts Wait.

Federal court in Alabama postponed May term so farmers may have time for planting their crops.

* HOW SHIPPERS CAN AID *
* RAILROADS IN WARTIME *

* These are a few of the things *
* the railroads ask shippers to do *
* as a patriotic duty: *
* Do not ship beyond your ability to handle promptly. *
* Extend your private sidetracks *
* to keep pace with your increased *
* business and in this way avoid *
* the necessity of delaying cars. *
* Arrange the time of your shipments so they will be made uniformly when possible. *
* Ship at periods of the year when cars are not badly needed for moving crops. *
* Do everything possible to keep cars moving, so every one, railroad and shipper, can reach the maximum amount of efficiency for the nation in this great crisis. *

PETAINE DIRECTS FRENCH ACTIONS

Hero of Verdun Won Honor by His Good Work.

HELD GERMANS AT BAY

Although All Efforts Were Made to Break Through French Positions and Thousands of Lives Sacrificed, the Line Held—Will Now Aid All His Allies in Co-ordinated Work.

It is to Verdun that General Petain, like General Nivelle, owes his great reputation, writes Stephane Lauzanne, editor in chief of the Paris Matin.

When the great German assault on Verdun was launched, in the closing days of February, 1916, General de Castelnau, at that time chief of the general staff of the French army, hurried to the spot. He had been sent by General Joffre, with full power to decide whether the town was to be abandoned or defended at all costs.

General de Castelnau arrived, looked over the terrible battlefield with his calm and clear eye and decided that, cost what it might, Verdun must be defended.

For this defense an army and a chief were needed. Orders were transmitted by telephone to the army of General Petain, in reserve not far away, to come up and defend the stronghold. A few hours later the first auto trucks, into which the soldiers of Petain were packed, loomed up on the horizon, and General Petain himself appeared to take over the command. There was a short talk between General de Castelnau and General Petain in the "mairie" of a little village on the outskirts of Verdun. What happened at that conference is not known, but we may be permitted to guess. The dialogue was doubtless short.

They Did Not Pass.

"They must not pass," said General de Castelnau.

"They shall not pass," answered General Petain.

They did not pass. And they did not pass because of the energy, coolness, will power and ability of General Petain.

One of his general orders, issued during the first fortnight of the defense of Verdun, will be famous forever. It ended with these words: "Courage, comrades! We'll get them!" That was more than words; it was a promise. And the promise was kept—they "got" them.

General Petain's career has been recounted so often that it is scarcely necessary to tell it again. At the time of the declaration of war he was a mere colonel. During the retreat from Charleroi, during the battle of the Marne and the fighting on the Yser he displayed such marvelous military qualities that he was promoted successively to the rank of general of brigade and general of division. When the great offensive of the spring of 1915 was launched in Artois he was commanding an army corps.

The post just conferred upon him is a new one which never existed before in the war. On the first day of mobilization the chief of the general staff went to the front with the commander in chief. At the ministry of war only a few officers and departments remained to keep up the connection between the front and the rear. The entire direction of army affairs, in short, had been taken with General Joffre to the front. Matters remained pretty nearly in that condition until very recently, when it was felt that there should be in Paris, close to the council of ministers and the council of war, a powerful organism capable of co-ordinating efforts at the front and at the rear—English and French efforts, French and Italian efforts. This new organism has just been created, and General Petain is to be its head.

Though the decree appointing him is silent as to his powers, it may be foreseen notwithstanding that these, in relation to those of the commander in chief, will be the following: General Nivelle is and remains the commander in chief of the troops fighting at the front—that is, he directs and executes the operations of the war on the Somme and the Aisne, in Champagne, Lorraine and Alsace. But his authority does not extend to the armies in preparation or being formed in the interior. It does not extend to the English or Italian army. He is, in a word, the great executive chief of the war operations.

The latter will be General Petain. It is he who will prepare great operations, co-ordinate them with English, Italian and even Russian operations. He will see to it that the union between the front and the rear is maintained. In short, he will administer all the military resources of France, not only on the line of battle, but also in the interior and even in the French colonies.

The new chief of the general staff, in short, will be the motive power which, without hampering the freedom of movement of the immense machine, will assure co-ordination in its movements.

All who know General Petain, all who have followed his admirable career, are convinced that the new commander will be more capable than anybody to continue the task of former and present chiefs and lead the allied armies to victory.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF \$50,000 IMPROVEMENT BONDS OF THE TOWN OF SMITHFIELD.

Whereas, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 56 of the Public Laws of 1915, entitled "An act relating to local improvements in municipalities," the Board of Aldermen of the town of Smithfield, N. C., has, upon petitions made as provided in said act, determined to make the local improvements hereinafter described, and to assess a portion of the cost of said improvements upon property benefited thereby as provided in said act, which assessments shall be payable in ten equal annual installments; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Board of Aldermen the cost of said local improvements will be \$50,000, of which \$26,666.67 will be assessed as aforesaid, and the remainder will be borne by the city at large, and it is necessary to finance said local improvements by issuing bonds of the town of Smithfield;

Now, therefore, the Board of Aldermen of the town of Smithfield do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Negotiable bonds of the town of Smithfield, to be known as Street Improvement Bonds, shall be issued pursuant to The Municipal Finance Act, 1917, to pay for the constructing or reconstructing of the surface of the following named streets and highways in the town of Smithfield, such surface to be of sheet asphalt, bitulithic or bituminous concrete, laid on a solid foundation, and for the constructing at the same time of sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and drains on such streets and highways, viz:

Market Street, Third Street, Second amount of the issue of Street Improvement Bonds hereby authorized shall be \$50,000, of which not exceeding \$26,666.67 of bonds shall be for the purpose of paying the portion of the cost of said improvements that is to be assessed upon property benefited thereby, and not exceeding \$23,333.33 of bonds shall be for the purpose of paying the remainder of said cost. The maximum rate of interest which said bonds shall bear, shall be six per centum per annum. The maximum period within which they shall mature shall be fifteen years.

Section 2. The maximum principal amount of the issue of Street Improvement Bonds hereby authorized shall be \$50,000, of which not exceeding \$26,666.67 of bonds shall be for the purpose of paying the portion of the cost of said improvements that is to be assessed upon property benefited thereby, and not exceeding \$23,333.33 of bonds shall be for the purpose of paying the remainder of said cost. The maximum rate of interest which said bonds shall bear, shall be six per centum per annum. The maximum period within which they shall mature shall be fifteen years.

Section 3. The following matters are hereby determined and declared pursuant to sections 17 and 18 of The Municipal Finance Act, 1917: (1) The probable period at the end of which the last installment of said assessments (in anticipation of which not exceeding \$26,666.67 of said bonds are to be issued) will have been in arrears for two years is 12 years. The probable period of usefulness of said improvements (for the town's share of the cost of which not exceeding \$23,333.33 of said bonds are to be issued) is 20 years. The average of said period, (they being the periods that would be stated herein pursuant to The Municipal Finance Act, 1917, if a separate ordinance were passed for the bonds for each of said purposes), taking into consideration the amount of bonds applicable to each purpose, is 15 years. (2) A tax sufficient to pay the principal and interest of said bonds shall be annually levied and collected.

(3) A statement of the debt of the town of Smithfield has been filed with the Clerk, pursuant to the Municipal Finance Act, 1917, and is open to public inspection.

(4) The average assessed valuation of property subject to taxation by the town of Smithfield for the three fiscal years in which taxes were last levied, as shown by said statement, is \$1,045,568.

(5) The amount of the net debt of the town of Smithfield, outstanding, authorized or to be authorized, as shown by said statement is \$62,466.29.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage and shall not be submitted to the voters of the city, the bonds hereby authorized being exclusively for improvement of which at least one-fourth of the cost is to be assessed upon abutting property or properties benefited and said cost being a necessary expense of the said town of Smithfield.

The foregoing ordinance was passed on the 19th day of April, 1917, was first published on the 24th day of April, 1917.

Any action or proceeding questioning the validity of said ordinance must be commenced within thirty days after its publication.

N. M. LAWRENCE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court.

Austin-Stephenson Company, vs. W. Newton Smith, and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

The defendant, W. Newton Smith, above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County, to obtain judgment against said defendant for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the false and fraudulent warranty by said defendant of the grade and analysis of certain cotton seed meal sold to the plaintiff by said defendant, and to have said judgment declared a specific lien on that certain carload of said cotton seed meal, heretofore contained in Car SW-15436, and attached while in the possession of the defendant, First National Bank of Smithfield.

And the said defendant, W. Newton Smith, will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said County to be held on the 3rd Monday before the 1st Monday of September, it being the 13th day of August, 1917, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will ask for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 12th day of April, 1917. W. S. STEVENS, Clerk Superior Court.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County. Geo. F. Woodard, Adm., of Silas Cogdell.

Mary J. Cogdell, Guilford Cogdell and others.

Under and by virtue of the authority contained in a decree of the Superior Court rendered in the above entitled cause this May 4th, 1917, the undersigned Commissioner will sell for cash at public auction, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock M., in front of the Post Office in the town of Selma, N. C., on Saturday, June 2nd, 1917, the following described tract of land:

Beginning at the intersection of Waddell and Sharp Streets and extending along the building line of Waddell Street Eastwardly 50 feet, and along the building line of Sharp Street Northwardly 150 feet, and bounded on the North by the lots of C. O. Durant, and on the East by the lots of Winchester Stancill.

On said lot there is a four-room house in good condition. Title good. This May 4th, 1917. E. J. WELLS, Commissioner.

WELLS & WELLS, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of C. B. Sanders, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 24th day of April, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. This 20th day of April, 1917. LEON G. STEVENS, Administrator.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court, Before the Clerk.

A. M. Noble, Administrator of Willis Powell, deceased, vs. Bost Joyner, Richard Crawford, Puss Merrill or Mercer and Harriett Merrill or Mercer, and all others unknown having interest in the Willis Powell, (dec'd.) estate.

The defendants, Puss Merrill, or Mercer, and Harriett Merrill, or Mercer, and all others unknown having interest in the Willis Powell (dec'd.) estate, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County before the Clerk, to sell the lands of the administrator's intestate for assets to pay debts; and the defendants Puss Merrill, or Mercer, and Harriett Merrill, or Mercer, and all others unknown having interest in the Willis Powell (dec'd.) estate, will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County on the 21st day of May, 1917, and answer the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the Clerk for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 12th day of April, 1917. W. S. STEVENS, Clerk Superior Court.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court, Before the Clerk.

A. M. Noble, Administrator of Willis Powell, deceased, vs. Bost Joyner, Richard Crawford, Puss Merrill or Mercer and Harriett Merrill or Mercer, and all others unknown having interest in the Willis Powell, (dec'd.) estate.

The defendants, Puss Merrill, or Mercer, and Harriett Merrill, or Mercer, and all others unknown having interest in the Willis Powell (dec'd.) estate, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County before the Clerk, to sell the lands of the administrator's intestate for assets to pay debts; and the defendants Puss Merrill, or Mercer, and Harriett Merrill, or Mercer, and all others unknown having interest in the Willis Powell (dec'd.) estate, will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County on the 21st day of May, 1917, and answer the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the Clerk for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 19th day of April, 1917. W. S. STEVENS, Clerk Superior Court.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court.

Austin-Stephenson Company, vs. W. Newton Smith, and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

The defendant, W. Newton Smith, above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County, to obtain judgment against said defendant for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the false and fraudulent warranty by said defendant of the grade and analysis of certain cotton seed meal sold to the plaintiff by said defendant, and to have said judgment declared a specific lien on that certain check for \$680.00, or the proceeds of the same, heretofore issued by the plaintiff and attached while in the possession of the defendant, First National Bank of Smithfield.

And the said defendant, W. Newton Smith, will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said County to be held on the 3rd Monday before the 1st Monday of September, it being the 13th day of August, 1917, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will ask for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 12th day of April, 1917. W. S. STEVENS, Clerk Superior Court.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court.

Austin-Stephenson Company vs. W. Newton Smith, and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

The defendant, W. Newton Smith, above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County, to obtain judgment against said defendant for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the false and fraudulent warranty by said defendant of the grade and analysis of certain cotton seed meal sold to the plaintiff by said defendant, and to have said judgment declared a specific lien on that certain carload or said cotton seed meal, heretofore contained in Car STLSW-50865, and attached while in the possession of the defendant A. C. L. Railroad Company.

And the said defendant, W. Newton Smith, will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said County to be held on the 3rd Monday before the 1st Monday of September, it being the 13th day of August, 1917, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will ask for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 12th day of April, 1917. W. S. STEVENS, Clerk Superior Court.

SALE VALUABLE LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Johnston County entered at the April Term, 1917, in an action entitled P. B. Johnson vs. G. L. Stephenson and Dollie Stephenson, the undersigned commissioners appointed in said decree, will on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1917, at 12:00 M., at the Court House door in Smithfield, Johnston County, N. C., offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder, the following described lands, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning at a stake in the run of Bullock's Branch, and runs S. 86 E. 17.10 chains to a stake in W. C. Walton's line; thence N. 1 E. 36.76 chains to a stake said W. C. Walton's corner; thence N. 61 W. 6.26 chains to a stake on the bank of Middle Creek; thence with the run of said creek to the mouth of Bullock's Branch; thence up the run of said Branch to the beginning, containing 49 acres, more or less.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a stake in the run of Bullock's Branch and runs S. 86 E. 21 chains to a stake in W. C. Walton's line; thence N. 1 E. 7.89 chains to a stake in corner of dowsy; thence N. 86 W. 17.10 chains to a stake in the run of Bullock's Branch; thence up the run of said Branch to the beginning, containing 15 1/4 acres, more or less.

THIRD TRACT: Begins at a stake in the run of Bullock's Branch, Alvin Stephenson's corner, and runs S. 86 E. 8.58 chains to a stake; thence S. 4 W. 14.51 chains to a stake corner of dowsy; thence S. 86 E. 11 chains to a stake; thence N. 4 E. 14.50 chains to a stake; thence S. 87 E. 4.75 chains to a stake A. J. Walton's corner; thence N. 1 E. 12.75 chains to a stake corner of Lot No. 3; thence N. 86 W. 21 chains to a stake in the run of Bullock's Branch; thence up the run of said branch to the beginning, containing 45 acres, more or less.

FOURTH TRACT: Begins at Smyth Caudell's corner, N. B. Honeycutt's line, and runs thence with said line S. 3 W. to a stake; thence W. to a stake in Amos Stephenson's line; thence N. to a stake in Wm. Grimes' corner; thence E. to a stake Wm. Grimes' corner; thence N. to a black-gum William Grimes' corner; thence E. to a stake in Bullock's Branch to a sweet-gum, Smyth Caudell's corner; thence E. to the beginning, containing 25 acres.

FIFTH TRACT: Beginning at Britton Stephenson's corner in Mary Jones' line and runs with said line W. to a stake in Bullock's Branch; thence up said branch and S. to a sweet-gum; thence E. to a stake in Britton Stephenson's line; thence N. with said line to the beginning, containing 7 1/2 acres, more or less.

This 7th day of May, 1917. J. R. BARBOUR, E. J. WELLS, Commissioners.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of the authority contained in a certain mortgage deed executed on the 1st day of January, 1912, by R. A. Allen and wife, Polly A. Allen, to the undersigned, which mortgage deed is duly recorded in the Registry of Johnston County, in Book "I" No. 11, page 247, default having been made in the payment of the bonds secured by the same, and the conditions in said deed having been broken, the undersigned will, on Saturday, the 26th day of May, 1917, at twelve o'clock M., at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Oneals township, Johnston County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the Hutchenson Watson lands, and others, and

Beginning at a stake, the Hutchenson Watson corner, on the edge of the Watson Mill Pond at high water mark, and runs S. 71 degree W. 95 poles to the run of Buffalo; thence up the run of Buffalo to the mouth of Crooked Branch, the Daniel Eason corner; thence up the run of said Branch to a stake at the high water mark of said Watson Mill Pond, said stake being placed there as the beginning of an agreed line between said J. S. Eason and Alph Richardson; thence about S. 20 degrees E. along the line of high water mark 25 poles to a stake; thence about S. 67 degrees E. along said high water mark about 60 poles to the beginning, containing Forty-five (45) acres, more or less (the aforesaid agreed line being the same surveyed and chopped by T. R. Fulghum, County Surveyor).

This 21st day of April, 1917. JESSE PARKER, Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court.

Austin-Stephenson Company, vs. W. Newton Smith, and First National Bank of Smithfield.

The defendant, W. Newton Smith, above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County, to obtain judgment against said defendant for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the false and fraudulent warranty by said defendant of the grade and analysis of certain cotton seed meal sold to the plaintiff by said defendant, and to have said judgment declared a specific lien on that certain check for \$680.00, or the proceeds of the same, heretofore issued by the plaintiff and attached while in the possession of the defendant, First National Bank of Smithfield.

And the said defendant, W. Newton Smith, will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said County to be held on the 3rd Monday before the 1st Monday of September, it being the 13th day of August, 1917, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will ask for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 12th day of April, 1917. W. S. STEVENS, Clerk Superior Court.