

THOSE DRAFTED ARE 'LUCKY GUYS'

**Veteran of Service Explains
Joys of a Soldier's Life.**

HE TALKS FROM EXPERIENCE

**Says Healthy, Open Air Life of Army
Camps Beats Living in a Crowded
City and Working in an Office For
Eight Hours a Day—Plenty of Time
For All Sports.**

"I'm drafted!" exclaimed the file clerk tragically.

"Drafted, hey?" replied the construction boss. "Gee, you're a lucky guy!" writes Arthur Walter Grahame of the Vigilantes.

"Lucky!" shouted the file clerk. "What's lucky about having to go in the army and perhaps getting shot? I don't see you running down to the recruiting office and enlisting."

"No," replied the construction boss a trifle sadly. "But if it wasn't for the wife and the three kids you would see me doing just that little thing."

"Say," he continued, "some of you young fellows make me tired. I served in the Spanish-American war, and it didn't kill me—it made me a better man in every way. Oh, yes, I know that the Spanish-American war wasn't much of a show compared to this one, but we heard a few shots fired at that."

"It isn't only getting shot that worries me," said the file clerk. "I don't want to go around saluting every officer I meet, just as if I wasn't as good as they are. Anyway, what fun will I have in the army?"

All Kinds of Fun.

"You'll have all kinds of fun—of the kind of fun that is good for you," returned the construction boss, producing a sack of "makins" and proceeding to roll a cigarette. "And as for saluting officers—that's a privilege."

"It shows that you are members of the same profession—brothers in arms. The officer is just as much bound to return the salute as you are to give it. And if you don't like being a private you can be an officer—if you are a good enough man. We need all the officers we can get. All you have to do is to prove that you have the stuff."

"Well, I don't want any of it," said the file clerk. "Little old New York is good enough for me."

"Yes, little old New York—eight hours a day in an office, a couple of hours in a movie theater or a bum cabaret in the evening, a trip to Coney Island on Sunday and all of \$10 a week. That's a fine life for a man, isn't it?"

"In the army you'll get up in the morning feeling like a real man. You'll go through a half hour of setting up exercises to take the kinks out of your muscles. By the time the bugle goes for breakfast you'll want it, and you'll get a real breakfast. Then you will start in on the work of the day. You'll drill, and you'll drill hard. You'll know what it means to sweat and you'll learn what a good drink water really is. You'll feel the old sun burning through your flannel shirt and you'll like it—like it almost as much as the shade of the trees along the dusty road when you fall out for a ten minute rest."

"Along about 10:30 you'll start thinking about dinner—they don't eat lunch in the army—and you'll think about it harder and harder until you get it. After dinner you'll get some more drill—they give you plenty to do—or learn to dig trenches, or throw bombs, or to read maps, or to signal, or practice bayonet fighting, all of them real men's jobs. Then you'll get a chance to clean up for retreat, which comes along about sundown. That's the real class, dress up affair of the army day. You'll march out on to the parade ground and line up in regimental formation. Then the band will play 'The Star Spangled Banner' and you will stand at attention while the flag comes down, and if you are a real American you'll feel a creepy sensation down your spine, and you'll be so darn proud of your uniform and of your regiment and of yourself that you'll almost bust the buttons off your shirt."

After That You Can Read.

"Then you'll eat again and clean up your rifle. After that you can read or write or sit around and swap stories or sing. Along about 9 o'clock you'll begin to get noddy, and by the time the windjammer blows taps you'll be ready to stretch out on your cot, and the next thing you know you'll be cussing the bugler for blowing reveille in the middle of the night."

"You won't have much chance to practice the one step, but you'll get plenty of time for baseball and all the other games that make men. You'll get a chance to use your bean too. The American army wants men who can think for themselves, not cattle that have to be driven along by their officers."

The file clerk seemed rather impressed, but he still had his doubts.

"All that's all right," he said, "but suppose I get sent to France?"

"If you get sent to France you'll be luckier than ever. You can help put Kaiser Bill back in his place and have a hand in the biggest game in the world. What more do you want?"

"But suppose I get killed?" objected the file clerk.

"Well, you've got to die some time anyhow," replied the construction boss. "Can you find a better way?"

The Call

Your country calls. You dare not be less brave
Than these heroic dead who gladly died
Struggling to give her birth. What'er
betide.
Through calm and storm, the heritage
they gave
Must still live on, till freedom's flag shall
wave
O'er all the earth, till the onswelling
tide
Of tyranny be stemmed, till peace abide
O'er bloodstained field and unknown hero's
grave.

Ours is the task to speed the glad some
day
Of which the prophets sang, when war
shall be
No more, when through the darkness of
the night
Shall come the dawn, when panoplied
array
Shall vanish neath the sun of liberty
As the power of might through the tri-
umph of right.
—Mills Cowen in Chicago Tribune.

U BOATS EQUIPPED WITH DEVICES TO CUT NETS

**Have Motor Driven Circular Saws
Which Protrude From Both
Sides of Craft.**

From reports that reach us from Europe we learn that Germany has equipped some of her U boats with ingenious devices to enable them to cut their way through submarine nets. One boat with a double flange of thin sheet steel protruding from both sides of the bow is said to have been destroyed by shell fire, and the device itself, practically intact, is said to be in the hands of the British admiralty. A second boat, equipped with heavy motor driven circular knives attached to steel hawsers, torpedoed a merchantman, and the captain while in a small boat made a drawing of the device for the admiralty.

Illustrations in the September issue of the Popular Science Monthly give a clear idea of these net cutters. The double flange of thin sheet steel which protrudes from both sides of the bow of the submarine is operated by electrically controlled gears. The flanges spread on either side of the bow to a distance of eighteen feet, or thirty-six feet in all, whenever the nose of the vessel touches an obstruction. Their action is said to be automatic, although an operator within the boat can extend or withdraw the device at any time by moving two heavy metal arms.

The U boat, equipped with the circular knives is obviously far better able to cut its way through a net than the boat just described. It does not bother about a device at the bow, figuring, no doubt, that the sharp nose of the vessel and its rounded hull are sufficient to get through a net or stop the boat before it becomes entangled. However, it does not permit its conning tower to go unprotected. Several strands of stout steel hawsers containing motor driven knives a foot in diameter and placed about a foot apart are stretched from the bow through the conning tower to the stern. Striking a net, the knives would revolve on a flexible shaft.

BRITISH SURGERY WONDERS.

**Of 1,350 Men Maimed London Hospital
Returned 1,000 to Duty.**

Major J. E. Goldthwaite, an orthopedic surgeon of the United States army, returned to an Atlantic port after visiting the hospitals of France and England to study the new methods of treating the wounded.

Out of a batch of 1,350 wounded soldiers who had been crushed and fearfully maimed by shells, he said, 1,000 had been so skillfully patched up by the surgeons at the London Orthopedic hospital that they were able to return to duty.

Major Goldthwaite was one of twenty American medical officers who were sent abroad by the government. He said he had returned to recruit surgeons for study of war hospital conditions in order that American soldiers might later have the benefit of modern treatment from their own surgeons.

Another passenger on the liner was L. A. Post of Stanford, N. Y., who has been in Mesopotamia for the Y. M. C. A. He said that it was hotter in New York than he had found it in the near east except once, when the temperature was 105 degrees in the shade, and the camels attached to the caravan had to have palm leaves soaked in water tied over their heads before they would leave the oasis after the noon meal. Mr. Post said he was in Bagdad when the British troops captured the city.

ARMY CAMPS SHOWN IN MAP.

Interesting Folder Issued by the Southern Railway.

The Southern Railway company through its passenger traffic department has just issued a big folder map showing the exact location of the cantonments, camps and training stations east of St. Louis for the army, navy and marine corps.

Besides the folder map, there are four-teen smaller maps showing the cantonments, camps and training stations at points along the Southern railway system, each showing the relative position of these camps to the cities and towns near by. The folder is most comprehensive and useful for all interested in the mobilization of troops for the regular or national army.

Overlooked Himself.
After marrying 3,047 couples a West Virginia "marrying parson" got in jail for failing to marry himself.

INTERNEED ALIENS ARE WELL TREATED

**Have Comfortable Quarters
Near Hot Springs, N. C.**

OBEDY ALL THE CAMP RULES

**No Trouble Has Occurred, and None Is
Expected—Are Well Fed at a Cost of
50 Cents a Day Per Man to the
Government—Cooks From Interned
Liners Prepare the Food.**

Prisoners from an enemy land may be ill treated in some countries, but not so in the United States. The Germans interned at Hot Springs, N. C., thirty-eight miles west of Asheville, in the heart of the Blue Ridge, live in comfort and eat their fill at a hotel which the United States has leased. The building is set in a hundred acres of shaded lawn. The alien guests are 100 officers and 500 members of the crews of German merchant ships held in American ports when the European war began.

Surrounding the property is a four foot wire fence, patrolled by khaki clad men armed with pistols and badged as "watchmen." Fence and guards are chiefly to keep out curious Americans, not to keep in the Germans, if any German thinks of escaping, which probably none of them does, the unwisdom of such a course is suggested by long, lean mountaineer hunters, who pause at the fence to stare with impassive faces at the foreigners.

A month ago the Germans were taken to Hot Springs from Ellis Island and other immigrant stations. They are officially designated as "detained immigrants," aliens who had not chosen to take up residence in this country prior to hostilities with Germany and are not now eligible to do so. Six hundred more are going as soon as quarters now building are completed.

No Trouble Is Expected.

"What will you do if they make trouble?" was asked of the director of internment, Alfred Hampton.

"Why answer that until there is trouble?" he countered.

There has been no trouble. The Germans obey the few rules imposed on them. They answer roll call at 9 a. m. daily and take part in a fire drill. Then they are practically free, within the grounds, until taps sound at 11 p. m. They are practically on the honor system and are allowed to make rules for their own guidance through a number of committees. They work when they work and play when they play, idling but little. A massive, broad shouldered coal passer who was seen looking for a four leafed clover was as attentive to his task as if he were seeking a lost diamond. The chief officers have organized classes, and daily instruction is given to petty officers and common seamen in mathematics, navigation and languages.

"In three years all these men will have the technical education necessary to command a ship," said Mr. Hampton.

Squads run through military setting up exercises daily. Some of the men work for the government, including fifty ship carpenters being engaged in the construction of the new barracks, and others are employed as day laborers. The pay ranges from \$20 to \$30 a month. A number of the men work in the seven acre tract, where a fine crop of vegetables is growing, and others find diversion in their own little garden plots. Agriculture appeals to most of the interned men, but not many of them know all there is to know about plants. Most of them are from the seaboard and have had little experience in the fields. One captain has a little plot, outlined with white stones, in which he is cultivating beans and corn. A large and prosperous Jimson weed which the poor man thinks is some American vegetable sprang up from a former planting.

"I did not notice that thing until it was half grown," explained an official, "and now I haven't the heart to tell the captain it is a rank weed."

Build a Miniature Village.

By the riverside the officers have built a village of miniature rustic houses, using tree limbs and roots, stones, odds and ends of material found on the hotel grounds. One house has panels of old matting. There are seats and tables, but no stoves.

The prisoners are allowed to receive newspapers and other reading matter and, subject to the station censorship, to write and receive letters. About thirty members of German officers' families have come to the village of Hot Springs, and these the officers are privileged to receive for an hour each Sunday. They can see them as often as they wish, the families coming to the fence, but no conversation is allowed except during the Sunday hour. Few visitors are allowed to inspect the station, and they are not permitted to speak to the Germans except by way of salutation in passing. The Germans do not salute the Americans in charge, although they generally speak in salutation. The watchmen are not supposed to talk with them.

"But the rules don't say we mustn't listen to them talk," said a guard on duty. "It wouldn't be any use to tell these folks anything anyway," said he, "because they wouldn't believe you. They say the Americans have never repaired the ship engines they damaged. They say it can't be done out side of Germany."

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County,
In the Superior Court,
Before the Clerk.
Bettie Lyon Lee
vs.

Laura Elizabeth Battle, C. W. Horne, A. S. White, J. T. Taiton, and E. L. O'Neal and Hugh Ferrell, trading as O'Neal & Ferrell, Et Als.
The defendant, Laura Elizabeth Battle above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the superior court of Johnston County for the purpose of allotting dower in a tract of land on Main and Center Sts. in the town of Clayton, N. C., which defendant purchased from C. R. Lee, husband of plaintiff, during the coverture, plaintiff never having conveyed or waived her right of dower in said property, and also for damages for the detention of said dower; and defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear before the Clerk of Superior Court on the 4th day of September, 1917, at the Court House of said county in Smithfield, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

W. S. STEVENS,
Clerk Superior Court.
This 6th day of August, 1917.
A. S. HOOBOGOOD,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS.

State of North Carolina, County of Johnston, In the Superior Court,
September Term, 1917.
Mary Birch
vs.
Ed. Birch.

The defendant above named will take notice:

That an action entitled above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County, to dissolve the Bonds of Matrimony now existing between the Plaintiff and defendant on statutory grounds; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of the said county to be held on the Sixth Monday after the first Monday of August, it being the 24th day of September, 1917, at the court house in the said county in Smithfield, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in the said action or the Plaintiff will apply to the court for relief demanded in the said complaint.

This 21st day of July, 1917.
W. S. STEVENS,
Clerk Superior Court.
RAY & COCKERHAM,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County,
In the Superior Court,
Before the Clerk.
George F. Woodard, Admr. of Silas Cogdell, deceased,
vs.

Mary J. Cogdell, Catherine Richardson, Guilford Cogdell, et als.

Whereas on August 20th, 1917, the property hereinafter described was duly offered for sale at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield after proper advertisement according to law, and said property bid off for the sum of \$550.00 and whereas a bona fide offer of 10 per cent increase on said bid has been made to the undersigned commissioner, said commissioner will offer for sale for cash at public auction to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock M., on September 12th, 1917, at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield, the following described property situated in the town of Selma, and more fully described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of Waddell and Sharpe streets and extending along the building line of Waddell and Sharpe streets eastwardly 50 feet and along the building line of Sharpe 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 Stancil, and containing a fractional part of an acre.

On this lot is situate a four-room house in good condition. This is good property situate near the center of the town of Selma.

This 27th day of August, 1917.
E. J. WELLONS,
Commissioner.
WELLONS & WELLONS,
Attorneys.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, G. H. Eason and wife, Louisa C. Eason, on the 15th day of October, 1915, made and executed to F. H. Brooks, Trustee, a certain DEED OF TRUST securing one bond in the sum of \$1,852.00 due and payable to J. D. Bizzell twelve months after date, which deed of trust is recorded in Book No. 8, page 276 Registry of Johnston County, therein and thereby conveying the tract of land hereinafter described;

AND WHEREAS, application has been made by the said J. D. Bizzell, the present owner of said bond, to the said F. H. Brooks, Trustee, to make foreclosure of said deed of trust because of failure to meet conditions of said deed of trust and discharge said indebtedness;

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned, Trustee in the deed of trust aforesaid, under and by virtue of authority contained in the said deed of trust, will, on Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1917, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield, N. C., offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, for CASH, the following described tract or parcel of land lying and being in Wilders township, Johnston County, containing 29 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of J. H. Eason on the South, Charlie Eason on the North, H. E. Eason on the East and Mike Cosgrove and Stephen Barham on the West, and known as the share of the J. D. Eason land allotted to said G. H. Eason, as will appear from report of said division filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County.

This is a fine tract of land and in good community. Title is good.
This July 31st, 1917.
F. H. BROOKS,
Trustee.

RESOLUTIONS REQUIRING SIDE WALK IMPROVEMENT IN THE TOWN OF SMITHFIELD, N. C.

WHEREAS, The construction of siders of the Town of Smithfield did, on the 19th day of April, 1917, adopt an ordinance providing for certain street and side-walk improvement to be made in said town of Smithfield, under the provisions of Chapter 56 of the Public Laws of 1915, and of the Municipal Finance Act of 1917, which said ordinance has been published as required by said Municipal Finance Act; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Commissioners side-walk, of granolithic construction, on the East side of Third street, from Bridge or Smith street to Hancock street; on the South side of Hancock street from Second street to Brooks street; on the East side of Sixth street from Caswell street to Market street; on the North side of Market street from Fourth street to Broadway or Eighth street; on the East side of Second street from Market street to Church street, and on East side of Second street from Bridge or Smith street to Hancock street; the North and South side of Johnson street from Third street to Fourth street; on the West side of Fourth street from Johnson street to Davis street; on the North side of Davis street from Third street to Fifth street; South side of Church street from Fourth street to Fifth street; on West side of Third street from J. B. Hudson's present side-walk pavement to corner of Elm street, and on North side of Elm street from Third street to Second street, contemporaneously with said street improvement as set out in said ordinance, is a public necessity for the town of Smithfield;

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it resolved by the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Smithfield, That the owners of all property abutting on the streets above designated within the limits above stipulated, be, and they are hereby, directed and required to construct or cause to be constructed upon the side-walks of their respective properties abutting upon the streets above designated and within the limits above prescribed, a granolithic, cement or concrete side-walk, of the width and according to the specifications prescribed by the Engineer for the town of Smithfield; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That under the powers conferred upon this Board of Commissioners by the Charter of the Town of Smithfield (Section 39 of Chapter 219 Private Laws of 1911), and Chapter 56 of the Public Laws of 1915, the owners of all property abutting upon the streets designated above (paragraph second) within the limits there prescribed and fixed, be and they are hereby directed and required to commence such side-walk construction on or before the 20th day of August, 1917, else the Town of Smithfield shall cause such construction of side-walks to be made, and the cost thereof be assessed upon the property benefitted thereby proportionately, as is provided may be done by the Charter of the Town of Smithfield and said Chapter 56 of the Public Laws of 1915.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Town of Smithfield pay one-half of the cost of laying and constructing the side-walk herein provided for, and that the property owners pay the other one-half thereof, according to the frontage of the respective owners abutting on said streets within the limits aforesaid.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this resolution be published in The Smithfield Herald, a newspaper published in the town of Smithfield, and of general circulation.

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted at an adjourned meeting of the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Town Commissioners, held on Thursday night, August 9th, 1917.

H. L. SKINNER, Mayor.
ATTEST:
E. S. SANDERS, Clerk.

NOTICE.

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

Sam T. Honeycutt
vs.
J. T. Collier, Eula M. Collier, Rade Christal Collier, Joshua F. Collier, James Alvin Collier, Louvelia Collier, Wm. J. Collier, Della Hill and Rastus Hill.

The defendants, James Alvin Collier, Louvelia Collier, Wm. J. Collier, Della Hill and Rastus Hill, above named, will take notice that an action, entitled as above, has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County for the purpose of dividing certain real estate in which the said defendants are interested, and the said defendants will take notice that they are required to appear in the Superior Court of Johnston County, before the Clerk, at the Court House in the town of Smithfield, on Monday, the first day of October, 1917, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This August 27th, 1917.
W. S. STEVENS,
Clerk Superior Court.
S. S. HOLT,
Attorney for the Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administratrix on the estate of Joe C. Bailey, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 25th day of August, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 25th day of August, 1917.
MINNIE O. BAILEY,
Administratrix.

Frank A. Munsey, great magazine publisher, was born in Maine 63 years ago on August 21st.

AN ORDER TO VOTE A SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX IN SELMA SCHOOL DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, The County Board of Education of Johnston County has petitioned this Board to call an election to be held in Selma Graded School District on September 18th, 1917, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the voters of said district are in favor of issuing Twenty Two Thousand Dollars of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent payable semi-annually, and payable as follows: One Thousand Dollars annually for five years commencing January 1st, 1918; Fifteen Hundred Dollars annually for ten years commencing January 1st, 1923, and Two Thousand Dollars payable January 1st, 1934, for the purpose of completing and furnishing the Selma Graded School building; and to levy a tax of ten (10c.) cents on all property, and thirty (30c.) cents on all taxable polls in said district for the purpose of paying the interest and the bonds as they mature;

THEREFORE, It is ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Johnston County, at their regular meeting held on this, the 6th day of August, 1917, that an election be and it is hereby called to be held in Selma Graded School District on TUESDAY, September 18th, 1917, at the usual voting place in said District, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the voters of said Selma Graded School District are in favor of issuing Twenty Two Thousand Dollars of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, payable as follows, to-wit: One Thousand Dollars annually for five (5) years commencing January 1st, 1918; Fifteen Hundred Dollars annually for ten years commencing January 1st, 1923, and Two Thousand Dollars payable January 1st, 1934, for the purpose of completing and furnishing the Selma Graded School buildings. At said election those favoring the issuance of bonds and the levying of a special tax of ten (10c.) cents on the Hundred Dollars worth of property, and thirty (30c.) cents on each taxable poll, shall vote a ballot on which shall be printed the words "For Schoolhouse Bonds," and those who are opposed shall vote a ballot on which shall be printed the words "Against Schoolhouse Bonds."

There shall be an entire new registration of voters in said Selma Graded School District, and R. E. Richardson is hereby appointed Registrar, and R. W. Etheredge and T. H. Whitley are appointed poll-holders to conduct and hold said election. The registration books will be opened August 14th, 1917 and close September 8th, 1917.

Said election is called under and by virtue of Chapter 55 Public Laws of 1915, being an Act ratified February 26th, 1915, and will be held under rules and regulations governing elections in special tax districts, as prescribed by Section 4115 Revival of 1905.

By order of The Board of Commissioners of Johnston County, this 6th day of August, 1917.

SAM T. HONEYCUTT,
Register of Deeds of Johnston County, and Ex-Officio Clerk to the Board.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND IN WILDERS TOWNSHIP.

Whereas, G. H. Eason on the 15th day of October, 1915, executed to F. H. Brooks, Trustee, a certain DEED OF TRUST securing one bond in the sum of \$5,556.02 payable in five equal installments in 2-3-4-5 and 6 years from date, respectively, with interest from date at 6 per cent per annum, payable to J. D. Bizzell, being balance due on purchase price of the tract of land hereinafter described and in said deed of trust conveyed, which deed of trust is recorded in Book No. 8, page 280, Registry of Johnston County;

And, Whereas, application has been made by the said J. D. Bizzell, the present owner of said bond, to the said F. H. Brooks, Trustee, as aforesaid, to make foreclosure of the deed of trust aforesaid because of failure to meet the conditions of the bond and deed of trust aforesaid, and discharge the indebtedness secured thereby;

Now, Therefore, the undersigned, Trustee as aforesaid, under and by virtue of the authority contained in the deed of trust aforesaid, and upon demand of the owner of the bond aforesaid, will, on Saturday, September 1st, 1917, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield, N. C., offer for sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION for CASH, the following tract of land in Wilders township, Johnston County, being Farm No. 3 on plot of the Lemuel Jordan farm (formerly owned by J. D. Eason), as will appear from Plot No. 1, page 16 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston County.

This July 31st, 1917.

F. H. BROOKS,
Trustee.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND FOR PARTITION.

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

H. I. Ogburn
vs.

C. H. Smith, Donald Parrish, et als.
Under and by virtue of an order of sale in the above-entitled action issued by the Clerk of the Superior Court on August 4th, 1917, the undersigned Commissioner will sell the following described lands on the 8th day of September, 1917, at the Court House door in Smithfield, N. C., Johnston County to the highest bidder at public auction for Cash:

All the lands belonging to the tenants-in-common in this action being the lands which belonged to the estate of J. E. Smith, deceased, consisting of about one hundred and forty-one acres lying and being in Pleasant Grove township and adjoining the lands of L. P. King, N. A. Honeycutt, Jim Johnson and D. W. Stephenson.

This sale is made to divide the proceeds between the tenants-in-common.

Time of sale: Sept. 8th, 1917, at 12 o'clock M.

LEON G. STEVENS,
Commissioner.