

Fifteen Days ONLY

Big Spring Sale

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A. G. Rabil & Company

Everything in the entire stock goes on sale Thursday morning, February 28, 1918, at Special Reduced Prices---Sale lasts fifteen days only.

We have already received much of our early Spring and Summer goods, and these goods will be sold at sale price during this sale.

Below we give only a few of our special prices,—but everything will be reduced:

Nice Dress Gingham 17½	Ladies' Hose 10c	Ladies' Suits Going At Cost	Big lot Men's Pants—from \$1.38 Up	Men's Suits, ranging in price \$6.98 to \$18.50
Best Gingham 19c	Big lot Overalls \$1.48		Boy's Pants 68c Up	Ladies' Dresses—Just Ask Us Our Prices.
Yard Wide Bleaching 16¾	Ladies Silk Hose 29c	Remember the Date and Place	Big Lot Figured Lawn 15c	Big lot Ladies' Waist, \$1.25 to \$1.50 values 98c
Good Towels 11c	Men's Silk Hose 29c		Big lot Men's Shoes—from \$1.98 to \$6.50	Big lot Silk Waists—from \$1.98 to \$5.98
Men's Shirts 67c	Men's Nice Handkerchiefs 5c		Big lot Ladies' Shoes—from \$1.68 to \$4.98	Ladies' Handkerchiefs 5c
Men's Hickory Shirting 18½	Bed Ticking, (good quality) 34c			
Men's Good Hose 10c				

Be sure to attend this Wonderful Money-Saving Sale---Beginning Thursday, Feb. 28 and lasting 15 days only. Come and see our goods and get our prices before you buy.

A. G. Rabil & Company SMITHFIELD, N. C.

AMERICANS IN SOUTHAMPTON.

Welcomed by the English Mayor and Cheered by Crowds in the Ancient Town.

Southampton, Feb. 21.—Twelve hundred American soldiers, mostly survivors of the steamship Tuscania, were the guests of the city of Southampton today at a theatrical entertainment at which Mayor Peace and other officials and American Consul Swalm were present and spoke.

The soldiers, many of whom were still wearing mixed American and British uniforms as well as civilian attire, given to them when they were rescued, were brought to Southampton on special trains from an American camp. They marched through the streets of the ancient town headed by a band.

The thoroughfares were decorated with British and American flags and were lined by cheering crowds. The population of the town, which has seen hundreds of thousands of British soldiers going and coming during the war, was impressed by the Americans, many in the streets remarking they were surprised at the splendid discipline and the seriousness with which the Americans appear to be going to war.

Mayor Peace in a speech of welcome said the British formerly regarded the Americans as cousins, but now looked upon them as brothers. He referred to the Americans of Lincoln's time as freeing the slaves, and said America was now freeing the world.

"Your one idea is to win the war," he added. "It is the spirit that pervades your great country that we Englishmen most admire."

The Mayor then referred to President Wilson and was loudly cheered. He said that no man had done more than the President to acquaint the world with the just aims of the Allies, and no man had performed greater service to civilization in this crucial period. In conclusion the Mayor said the civilized world expected much of America, and after seeing the fine fellows of the American Army today he was confident that the civilized world would not be disappointed.

Creech School.

There will be a box party at Creech School near Creech's Mill on Friday night, March the first. Everybody invited.—Teachers.

Going Back to 1865.

We are going back to 1865 without a change in the war. If this closes soon we will stop going back. But if it doesn't we must obey orders and eat less and work more to help feed the soldier boys, for we can eat peas and collards and turnips and soup. I ate turnip soup and corn bread for dinner today and did not think hard about it, and went out to plowing, and I am 71 years old. Some think mighty hard because they can't get biscuit every day. I am willing to let the boys have the flour to eat to do their work on, for it is hard work, I have tried it. We were not fed so well, but got along O. K. for we had flour to eat. We must feed the soldiers and not let them suffer for they have got to do the fighting. It looks a little hard to sit down to the table and see no biscuit on it, but if this war keeps on long we may have to eat bread and soup and be glad to get it. I know how hard it was in time past and we may be going back to the same way again if the war don't close soon. We must be satisfied if your boys and my boys are fed. I was mighty glad that the President made some provision for the boys.

Yes, let us plant wheat and then we shall have it of our own. We have the land and can make the wheat. Now let us get busy and don't go back so far. I hope the trouble will soon be over. Yes, let us plant good gardens and we can make something in this way to feed ourselves and the children.

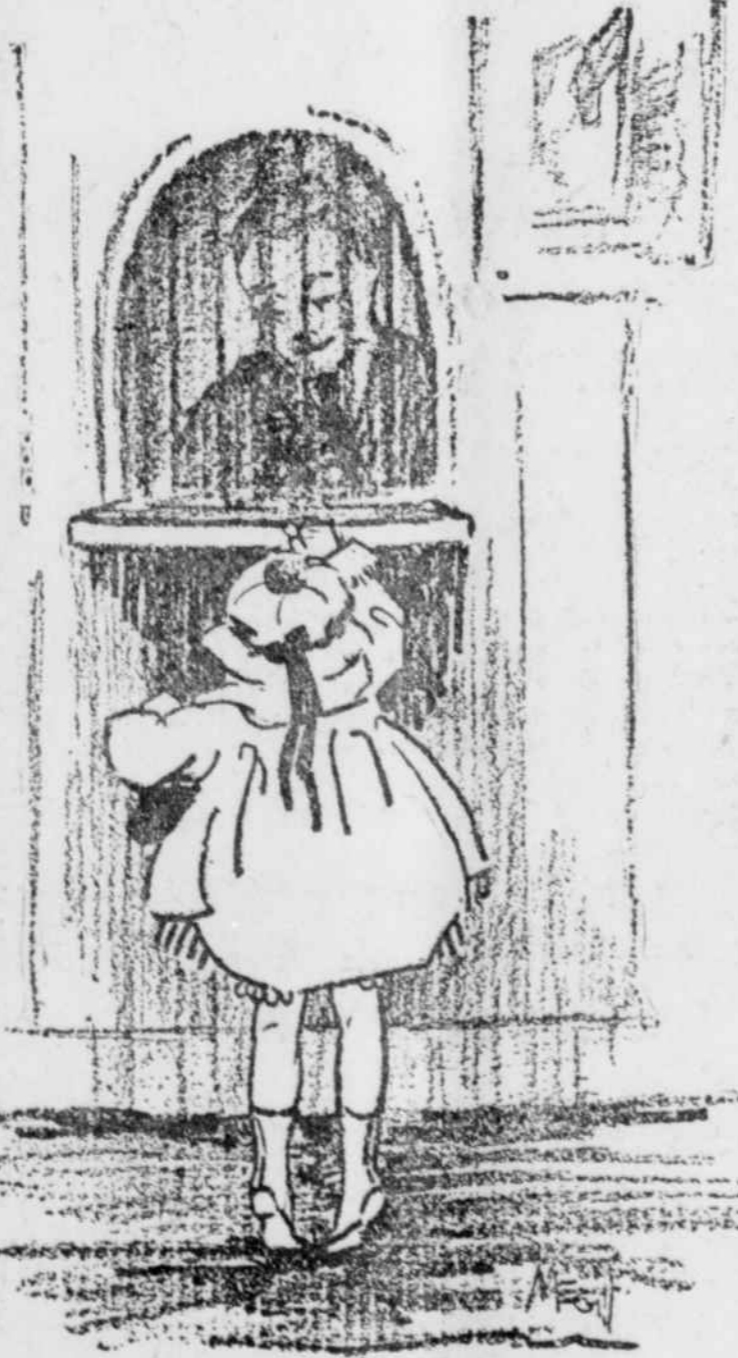
May the Lord help us to look to Him for help and not get too far back is my prayer.

ROBERT STRICKLAND.
Four Oaks, N. C., R. F. D. 1.

Keep Down Bread Price.

No form of the pernicious habit of certain congressmen could be displayed that would bear the marks of unpopularity so strongly as the bills that are pending for the increase of wheat prices with the resultant effect of boosting the price of bread. It is fortunate that the Food Administration is assured of the entire force of the administration in combatting the new spirit of profiteering that these bills represent. Entirely aside from the merit or demerit of high price for wheat, the fact has been demonstrated that the farmers are making big profits from their cereal.—Baltimore American.

A Child's Savings May Shorten The War



The war is costing the combined allies more than \$30,000,000 an hour. The daily fate of this huge sum is simple waste. A shortening of the war by days or even hours would mean the redemption of colossal waste.

We must bend every financial effort toward shortening the war. Every small amount invested by a child in Thrift Stamps tends towards this end. The influence of every Thrift Stamp purchased is a little momentum toward earlier victory.

Thus a child's savings may be instrumental in definitely shortening this war and in saving many times its own value in money, to say nothing of conserving human life.

Encourage your child to invest in 4% interest-bearing Thrift Stamps instead of merely hoarding his pennies in a tin bank.

Thrift Stamps cost 25 cents each and may be bought at the postoffice, from your mail carrier and at most stores.

This Advertisement Paid for and Donated by

H. L. SKINNER, Mayor of Smithfield

Mr. Farmer, Name Your Farm---Then let us Print you some Stationery---It costs but little more than the unprinted kind, and is much more satisfactory.

Wins Five-Dollar Prize.

Henry Belk, of Monroe, who was fifteen on his last birthday, won the \$5.00 prize offered by Mr. R. A. Morrow, Chairman of the War-Savings Committee of Union County, for writing the best article of not more than 100 words on the subject: "Why We should buy War-Savings Stamps." Henry's article was the best, so the committee decided, and it is here given:

Why We Should Buy War-Savings Stamps.

"To help kill 'Kultur' and make the world safe for Democracy is why every member of a family should have a War-Savings Stamp. While many cannot scrap up enough to buy a Liberty Bond, all can 'conscript' \$4.13 and buy a War-Savings Stamp. "When you buy a stamp you not only help Uncle Sam but yourself. You pay \$4.13 for it now and he hands you back \$5.00 in 1923. If you wish the light of liberty and democracy—kindled by our forefathers in 1776—to continue to burn, we must each do what we can. All can buy a War-Savings Stamp.

HENRY BELK."

A Bit of Financial History.

The credit of the United States was so high and unquestionable that in 1900, two years after the Spanish War, 2 per cent bonds were offered at par and oversubscribed. This is a financial performance no other nation has ever equaled.

United States 4 per cent bonds in 1888 sold as high as 130 and in 1901 brought 139 7-8 on the stock market.

The United States has never defaulted on any of its bonds. Not one of its bondholders has ever lost a cent of principal or interest except those who voluntarily have taken losses by selling their bonds in a period of temporary price depression. One hundred cents on the dollar, principal and interest, has the United States always paid.

Back of the \$250,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000 of our national resources stands the rugged honesty of America. Liberty Loan Bonds are the safest security in the world.

The Reason.

Jess—How do you suppose he came to propose to me?
Bess—Got tired of talking about the weather, probably.—Boston Transcript.