

THE ROANOKE BEACON

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Plymouth, N. C., Friday, April 27, 1917.

IS IT LACK OF FERVOR?

We like to think of our town as being just as patriotic as any spot on the globe, but our desires are certainly not sustained by actual displays made by the people of Plymouth.

Certainly our people think just as much of their country as any people do, but they are in no hurry to demonstrate the fact.

You may go from the mountains to the ocean and you will find no town, however small, but that has flags flying from almost every home and business establishment, and otherwise putting on a patriotic aspect. Most all towns have had mass meetings and events of all kinds that are calculated to signify their feelings in regard to the stand our country has taken against Germany, and the consequences arising from that step.

Only one store in the town displays the National emblem; the post-office, the court house and other public buildings, including the churches, are just as they have always been—totally without an evidence of their loyalty or of their love for the flag that protects them. Of course they are loyal and are devoted to the government, but it seems to us that it would be a little as they could do to at least in some way display the flag.

er know the state of affairs our country is now in. Is there a way to analyze this condition? If so, it will take someone other than the writer to furnish the solution.

Capt. G. W. Harney became busy here a few days ago and obtained money by subscription to erect a flag-pole on our main business block. The pole has been secured and brought to town for that purpose. Capt. Harney was called to Norfolk suddenly, and the pole now lies just where it was first deposited. Nobody has taken up the work that he began, and we suppose nothing will be done until he returns. It seems as if all our people lack initiative. This is rather plain talk, and it gives us no pleasure, but nevertheless it is true and cannot be denied.

As we said before, our people are just as patriotic as the country affords, but seem to have a poor way of showing it. In another section of the county a mass-meeting has been held by the white race, and one is advertised by the colored people there for May 4th.

In Plymouth neither race has made a demonstration of any sort, and if they are contemplating such an event we have received no such information. Several boys from Plymouth are now wearing knaki, and others will follow soon, no doubt. Even while these boys were on the Mexican border they received no token of appreciation from the people of their home town, while those from other sections of the state, at Christmas time, received great boxes of delicacies and were made to feel that the folks back home remembered them and admired them for the steps they had taken in defense of their country and of them, and that they were worth fighting for. Those boys who went from Plymouth feel keenly the attitude of their home-town folks, and are at a loss to understand why they were regarded so poorly. Their parents were the ones who seemed to remember them.

suggestion: Why not all the folks get together and have one demonstration of patriotism—display flags on all the homes, the court house, the city hall, the post office, the schools, and the business houses and everywhere else possible? You have shown your love for America; why not demonstrate it?

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

OF DISSOLUTION.

om These Presents May Resulting:

appears to my satisfaction that the record of the voluntary dissolution of the Plymouth Land Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of North Carolina, and the agent in charge thereof, has complied with the requirements of the act of 1905, entitled "An Act to amend the act of 1903, relating to the certificate of Dissolution of Corporations."

I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said record, on the 20 day of April, 1917, in my office a duly authenticated copy of the same was filed in my office as required by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 20 day of April, A. D., 1917.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State.



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- Milk drink, with cream .15
- Chocolate Milk .10
- Plain Milk .05
- Lemonade Coca Cola .10
- Lemonade Grape Juice .10
- Lemonade, with cherries .10
- Plain Lemonade .05
- Coca Cola .05
- Pepsi Cola .05
- Grape Juice .05
- Orange Ade .05
- Cherry Smash .05
- Cherry Smash Lemonade .10
- All Plain Sodas .05
- Ginger Ale .10
- Root Beer .05
- Lemon Phosphate .05
- Orange Phosphate .05
- Cherry Ice .10
- Pineapple Ice .10
- Strawberry Ice .10
- Lemon Ice .10
- Chocolate Ice .10

NOTICE OF SUMMONS

Cora B. White vs. Z. H. White.
The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Washington County for an absolute divorce; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the said county, to be held on the 1st Monday in June, 1917, at the court house in said county, in Plymouth, 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. This 16, April, 1917.

Mortgage Sale of Land.

By virtue of authority vested in me by a Mortgage Deed from Luke Bond and wife, Georgiana, dated December 26th, 1915, recorded in Book No. 67, on page 114, Washington County Registers office, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the Court House door in Plymouth, N. C., on Monday, May 7th, 1917, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder for cash, that tract of land described in said Mortgage Deed. It being a part of the McRae Quarter, adjoining the lands of Ida Linyear, W. H. Howcott, and others, containing twelve and one-half acres.
This 5th day of April, 1917.

H. D. DAVENPORT, Mortgagee.

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Better Farming in the South

FOOD AS WELL AS COTTON
THE NATION ASKS OF DIXIE

South May Be Face to Face With Disaster If Food As Well As Cotton Is Not Grown by Farmers—Home Guards of Defense in Great Army, Is Position of the Farmer.

From the Farm Service Bureau.
In time of war the interests of the army come first. Regular commerce must give way to troop trains, munitions and army freight in general. At such times the wants of people cannot be readily supplied. Forethinking people will, therefore, prepare against it.

The Southern farmer is facing this situation. What ought he to do? Railroads have been hauling millions of dollars' worth of food products to the South each year. Recently there have been occasional "famines" in some of these articles because of the inability of the railroads to haul all they were offered. In fact, serious situations have been narrowly averted.

What then might be the result of a car shortage more acute than has ever been experienced?

How would Southern cities be fed? Where would the Southern farmer who raises only cotton, get food? Grave possibilities are, therefore, confronted. They are probabilities if immediate steps are not taken.

How can such a disaster be forestalled? Only by the Southern farmer growing foodstuffs as well as cotton. He can do it. It is his duty to do it. It is his patriotic service. In doing this piece of work he will be one of the most useful units in the army of defense.

At this time it is as important for the Southern farmer to enlist to produce food crops as it is for the young men of the South to enlist as soldiers. It will be easy to get men for the army. It should be easy to get men to raise farm crops. Let Southern farmers rally to the call. Let them become Home Guards by producing this summer such crops as corn, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, beans, sorghum, peanuts, soy beans, velvet beans and such garden crops as tomatoes, turnips, cabbage, onions, Irish potatoes — by raising hogs, poultry — by producing eggs, milk, butter — by preserving berries, fruits, vegetables — and do all this not only for themselves, but produce enough to have some to sell.

Efficiency and maximum crops are what the national leaders are calling for. This means making every lick count to the utmost. It means good

preparation, liberal fertilization, thorough cultivation, and crop conservation.

Emergency Crops
As a guide in meeting the crisis, which is now confronting the South, the Farm Service Bureau suggests the following, which of course, must be modified to suit local conditions:

Those crops which can be used for food for man or beast, and which can be planted at once should be given immediate attention. The acreage of cotton per plow may be maintained, and all possible efforts should be put forth to increase the yield. Lint will bring a good price, and seed will prove valuable because of their oil. On a 25-acre tract, in ten or eleven acres of cotton may be given each plow, and it is recommended that seven or eight acres be given to corn in which should be planted peas, soy beans or velvet beans. The corn can be harvested, and the beans or peas given over to pasture or gathered for feed. At least two acres should be given to soy beans or cowpeas and sorghum for hay. One acre for grazing; one acre for sorghum syrup; one acre for sweet potatoes, and one for different kinds of vegetables. This will give a total of 25 acres, and represents only the crops for summer planting. Winter grains may be seeded immediately after some of these are harvested.

Everything bearing upon large yields should be given emphasis. The land should be thoroughly prepared; the best known varieties used; the right kind and liberal amounts of fertilizer applied, and thorough cultivation given.

This is of special importance over much of the South where the soils are lacking in soluble plant foods. Not less than 400 to 600 pounds of fertilizer should be used per acre on the crops suggested.

On account of the car shortage and the farmers' inability to secure ample fertilizer to put under their crops at the time the land was being prepared, it is recommended that a liberal side application of fertilizer be used on all crops already planted. Increase of crop yields will come with increase in quantity of fertilizer used.

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