

GOVERNMENT WANTS

CASTOR BEANS

Pro-Germans Are Trying To Discourage Their Growth—It Will Be Profitable to Grow These Beans.

Correspondence of The Robesonian. Hamlet, Feb. 5.—It is believed that pro-Germans are endeavoring to interfere with the conduct of the war in spreading the following rumors with respect to the growing of the castor bean.

These pro-Germans are telling it that the castor bean is difficult to grow, and that it is impossible to harvest and thrash the crop, insinuating that the beans are not being grown for the Government.

To such rumors no attention should be paid, because the Government would not ask the farmers, to do something that was impossible, and the Government has fixed a liberal price so that it will be very profitable to grow these beans.

Mr. T. S. Evans, assistant development agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, with offices at Hamlet, who has undertaken the planting of 10,000 acres in this territory for the Government, says that when the farmers found out that these rumors were the result of pro-German propaganda they would come to the support of the Government and take these contracts in a short time.

INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS.

People at Home Should Urge Soldiers in Camp to Take Government Insurance.

Correspondence of The Robesonian. Camp Jackson (Columbia, S. C.), Feb. 2.—The insurance campaign now being carried on at Camp Jackson, S. C., is gaining momentum and interest each day.

Each Saturday a bulletin board showing the relative standing of each regiment in the division is shown at the insurance office and last Saturday the 316th field artillery led with 981 men out of a total strength of 1,068 men insured, to the amount of \$9,097,000.00.

"Safety first," "preparedness," "patriotism," "protection," "protect yourself and the folks at home," are the headings of a few of the large posters in the quarters of the various regiments and on the street cars and billboards at Columbia.

FROM SADDLETREE.

Roads Almost Impassable—Mother and Daughter Died Same Week—School Making Progress.

Correspondence of The Robesonian. Lumberton, R. 2, Feb. 4.—Owing to bad weather and much hauling the roads through our section are getting almost impassable.

We have been having some serious times for the last week. Mr. William Lockley has lost by death his wife, Mrs. Dealie Lockley, also his little daughter, Miss Mary Eliza Lockley.

Chamberlain's Tablets. These Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

DIXON NOT GUILTY

(Continued from Page 1.)

also testified that her husband gave her the threatening letter introduced just after he received it and she had kept it. When asked if her husband had mistreated her, she said no, and added that he had provided as well as any poor man could have provided for his family.

Mrs. W. D. Hall testified that she lived near the home of the defendant. Heard shooting on night Thomas was killed. Saw Dixon within about 3 minutes after shots were heard. Dixon was bleeding and seemed to be suffering dreadfully.

Made Threats Against Dixon. Mike Lawson was put on the stand and testified that he saw Thomas just a short time before he completed his road sentence and that Thomas told him that the mayor of Pembroke was dead and in hell and that he would never "pull" any more time for Dixon; that he had a good gun and if he had had it when he was arrested before he would not have been arrested. He also testified that Thomas said he would go to the cemetery or to the electric chair if he ever had any more trouble with Dixon and that he heard the gang keeper threaten to lock Thomas up if he did not stop making threats against Dixon.

Not Going to Start Any Trouble. D. M. McNeill, who was guarding the chain gang while Thomas was a prisoner, testified that Thomas told him while serving his sentence that the mayor of Pembroke was in hell and he hoped Dixon and a few others at Pembroke would soon be there with him. He also testified that Thomas said if he ever had any more trouble at Pembroke he would either go to the grave or the electric chair.

On cross examination he said that Thomas said also that he was going to make his home at Pembroke, but was not going to start any trouble.

Wouldn't "Chain Gang" Any More. Sandy Glaver, another guard at the chain gang while Thomas was there testified that he had often heard Thomas say that he never expected to "chain gang" again for the mayor of Pembroke or Dixon and if he every come in contact with them he would either go to the grave or the electric chair.

E. M. Paul. Home was at Pembroke but was working at Lumberton at the time. Went home Saturday night and was eating supper when he heard the shooting. Went to Thomas' place of business; saw Dixon at place called Thaggard's store. Went to McCormick's store to phone for sheriff, and Dixon waited on the outside of the booth while he was phoning. Saw a screwdriver in waste can in McCormick's store after the shooting with apparently fresh blood on it. Remembers about the time that Dixon and Walter Smith were trying to arrest Thomas. Thomas said if he lived long enough he was going to get Walter Smith and Dixon. Was member of town board when Thomas made assault on Dixon. Thomas had bad reputation; Dixon's character good.

Charlie Odum. Charlie Odum testified he went to Pembroke about two months before Thomas was killed and had conversation with Thomas and asked him if he had any whiskey. Thomas said he had not had any whiskey since Dixon had his store searched, and if Dixon crossed his path he would shoot his brains out.

Albert Paul. Albert Paul testified he had known Alfred Thomas in Saddletree township and general reputation was bad. He and Thomas were friends and he met Thomas at Thaggard's store in early part of 1914. Thomas told him that night that Dixon knew a man when he sees one and if he crosses my path he will get what is coming.

Dr. T. C. Johnson. Dr. T. C. Johnson of Lumberton testified that he was called to Pembroke to see Dixon night went in response about 9 o'clock. Dixon was in McCormick's store. Dr. McClellan of Maxton was dressing the wound. Did not examine wound until after reaching the hospital Saturday night. Went with Sheriff Lewis, Deputy Prevatt and recorder to take Dixon to the hospital. Blount instrument caused the wound.

Dr. W. A. McPhaul. Dr. W. A. McPhaul, county health officer: Did not see Dixon Saturday night or Sunday after homicide. Went to jail to see Dixon and examined wound on head; took out stitches. Instrument that caused wound was medium sharp. Instrument that made wound made slit in hat. Dixon's general reputation was good. Thursday or Friday after shooting asked Dixon to tell him what caused the wound and he said he thought he was shot.

Dr. John Knox. Dr. John Knox of Lumberton: Did not see wound until after it was healed. Instrument was sufficient to cause death and it might have caused death had it not been for the hat.

Dr. N. H. Andrews. Dr. N. H. Andrews of Rowland: Lived in Pembroke prior to 1916 and knew both Dixon and Thomas while he lived there. General character of Dixon was good; Alfred Thomas' general character was bad.

J. L. Thaggard. Mr. J. L. Thaggard: Been living at Pembroke 17 years. Had known Dixon ever since he went to Pembroke and his general reputation is good. Knew Thomas, and his general reputation was bad. Found a letter on his back porch and Dixon came on about the time he found it and he gave it to him. This was one or two months before homicide. He traded some with Thomas.

Dr. N. A. Thompson. Dr. N. A. Thompson testified that Dixon was brought to the hospital for treatment on Saturday night about 9 o'clock by Sheriff Lewis, recorder Britt and Dr. Johnson and left Sunday about 3 p. m. Dixon told him that he had been shot at Pembroke, said Alfred Thomas had shot him. Dixon said he went to the Thomas

For baby's croup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's sore throat, Grandma's lameness—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—the household remedy. 30c and 60c.

Seven Big Bargain Days

At The Lumberton Bargain House Beginning Friday, Feb. 8th, and Continuing for Seven Days

This store will offer some unmatched bargains in reasonable merchandise that you can use to a good advantage. We must have room for our New Spring and Summer stock which is already arriving daily and many items we are pricing far below their market value.

COME AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE TO OFFER

- MILLINERY SPECIALS
Your choice of any trimmed Hat in the house, value up to \$7.50, your choice for \$1.69
Velvet shape in all styles price42c to 98c
Children's Hats25c to 98c
One lot of Ribbon and Hat trimmings at HALF PRICE.
One lot of coat suits and coats, just a little off in style, values up to \$20, your choice of the lot for \$3.98
Ladies' \$1.25 House Dresses Each98c
We have just received a big shipment of Children's dresses in all the new spring styles. Price 89c to \$1.48
Children's Rompers in all styles and Sizes29c to 59c
15c Calicoes in shirting percales per yard10c

- One lot of Apron Gingham worth 12 1-2c. Per yard10c
18c Brown Shirting, 39 inches wide in short length only. Per yard 14c
A good quality of yard wide Blue Chambray Dress Ginghams, worth 25c per yard for20c
Amoskeag Dress Ginghams, Per yard18c
25c quality Nainsook. Per yard20c
A good quality of yard wide Bleached domestic. Per yard15c
SHOE SPECIALS.
One lot of Ladies' Shoes worth \$2 to be closed out at per pair \$1.50
Men's \$3.00 work and dress shoes one lot to be closed out at \$1.98
Ladies' and Misses' white canvas Boots, per pair \$1.93 to \$2.48
See our Bargains Table of Men's and Boy's Hats. If we have your size you will get a real bargain.

- One lot of Boy's Waists and Shirts Each25c
Men's \$1.50 work Pants, per pair \$1.25
Men's Heavy Gray Sox, per pair 12c
Ladies' white Hemstitched Handkerchiefs 3c
One lot of Boy's Knee pants, per pair 39c
Boy's heavy weight Knee Pants \$1.25 value for 98c
Men's 4-ply Linen Collars, old style and sizes each 10c
\$1.25 Umbrellas each 98c
Suit Cases, 98c to \$2.48
Blankets at Special Reduced Prices.
A Thousand Bargains we can't mention. Come and See.

The Lumberton Bargain House

THE CUT RATE CASH DEPARTMENT STORE. ELM STREET. LUMBERTON, N. C. PHONE 6

store to sell Thomas some brick. Dixon said after shooting he went down the railroad and that he was weak and sat down on a cross-tie, and saw blood on the cross-tie.

State's Rebuttal. Warren Stone testified that he had been living at Pembroke for 15 years and that he remembered the night Thomas was killed; he was just inside Thomas' store, went in at side door to trade; heard the shooting, some four or five shots, and went out at the front door and on home; on way met Mr. Proctor at cross roads coming into edge of road; talked a few minutes; later saw Mr. E. M. Paul and went back to the store and both went in. Saw Dixon just before shooting. He was not intoxicated. Had known Dixon since coming to Pembroke, and general reputation was good. Thomas' was bad.

Mr. A. M. Bruce testified had been living at Pembroke 24 years, is in business there, that W. H. Proctor's character is good. Alice Thomas testified that she had never seen the screwdriver until Saturday. The threatening letter was not in her husband's handwriting.

Joe Thomas testified that he was clerk in his brother's store and that they did not own a screwdriver. Was inside the store when he heard the shooting. W. W. H. Proctor testified that he heard the evidence of Dixon and that there was no understanding that he was to wait for Dixon till he called Thomas out of the store.

Bennie Sampson testified that he was some 13 or 14 steps from shooting and was looking directly at them. Did not hear Dixon call Mr. Proctor. Did not see Thomas strike Dixon. Gaston Locklear testified that he saw Dixon when he shot Thomas, was about 15 feet from shooting.

Indian Woman of Robeson Dies in Georgia.

Correspondence of The Robesonian. Daisy, Ga., R. 2, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Sallie Locklear died January 31. She was taken to the Mt. Zion cemetery near Adalelle, Ga. Deceased was about 47 years old. She had only lived in this State for a short while. Deceased was a native of Robeson county. She had been in ill health for some time. She is survived by her husband, Mr. Newberrie Locklear, and 7 children, one son, Mr. Vonnie Locklear, of Hoke county, N. C. The funeral will be conducted first Sunday in June.

Box Supper at Henderson School

To the Editor of The Robesonian. There will be a box supper at the Henderson school on Thursday night, February 14, also a voting contest. The public is invited with good behavior.

LETICIA CHANERS, PEARLIE LOWRY, Teachers. Fairmont, N. C., Feb. 6, 1918.

HEATLESS MONDAY

PROGRAM WILL NOT BE ABANDONED

East Faces Acute Coal Shortage

and is in Grip of Coldest Weather of a Generation—Some Plants Forced to Close.

With the East facing the most acute coal shortage of the winter and in the grip of the coldest weather in a generation, the government decided Tuesday that the "heatless" Monday program cannot at this time be abandoned, as had been hoped.

Reports taken to Washington Tuesday by State fuel administrators that throughout most of the East there is on hand but one day's supply of coal, coupled with the weather situation, were accepted as convincing proof that the present is no time to lift the closing order. The blizzard has cut coal production and movement to such an extent that officials pointed out that even had the Monday closings been abandoned, industry would be forced to close down to a considerable extent because of a lack of fuel supplies. In fact, reports to the fuel administration showed that in many states, plants already are closing in large numbers.

For the first time since coal began to run short fuel administration officials admit that the situation is alarming. Report after report came during the day Tuesday telling of cities all the way from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, with but a few hours' supply of fuel on hand and prospects poor for obtaining anything like the quantities needed.

ROBESON COUNTY MAN DIES IN FRANCE

Civilian Abraham Clauson of Rowland Section Died of Pneumonia

A Washington dispatch states that in General Pershing's report to the War Department on the 3rd mention is made of the death in France from pneumonia of Civilian Abraham Clauson, of Rowland, N. C., R. 2. He was with the transport workers battalion. The same dispatch stated that six of the 12 American soldiers reported missing after the German trench raid on November 3 have been located by the Red Cross in prison camp at Tuel, West Prussia. They were captured in the first assault launched by the Germans on an American sector. One of the prisoners is Sgt. Edward W. Hallyburton of Stony Point, N. C.

Itch! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch!

Scratch! The more you scratch, the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. For eczema, any skin itching. 60c a box.

DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years. Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American colonists from famine on many occasions, just as it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War, King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity

coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening corn cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies calculated to hinder Canadian food conservation according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are of the same general character as those of the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous salt and blueing famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to and pass on such stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers.

"Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life casually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation.

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. Bit by bit they dissipate public trust, the great essential in the work of food control.

"It lies with every individual to bear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vagrant and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to cooperate in work which is going to mean more than the majority of people yet realize."

