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LIST OF CASUALTIES NO LONGER ISSUED

INFORMATION COMMITTEE DISCONTINUES PRACTICE ON WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

REQUESTED BY GEN. PERSHING

Enemy Able Through This Source to Gain Valuable Information as to Units in France.

Washington.—Issuance of daily lists of casualties among the American expeditionary forces was discontinued by the public information committee as the result of an order of the war department under which the names of next of kin and the emergency addresses of soldiers whose names appear on the lists hereafter will be withheld. The official explanation is that the purpose of the order is to keep information of value from the enemy.

On being informed of the order the committee took the position that long lists of men killed or wounded would be worthless to the newspaper correspondents without the addresses and a notice was issued advising the press that in future all information regarding casualties must be obtained from the war department. At the adjutant general's office it was stated that the lists would continue to be sent to the committee and would be available there.

While the disagreement between the committee and the department probably will be straightened out soon so that the "expurgated" lists may be made available to all who desire them, the purpose of the department to withhold the addresses apparently is unalterable. Acting Secretary Crowell said the order was issued at the urgent recommendation of General Pershing and that it would be permanent. Both Mr. Crowell and Maj. General Barch, acting chief of staff, declared that the purpose was to close a channel through which the enemy might obtain valuable information, and both disclaimed any intention of seeking to conceal heavy casualty reports.

"You may say for me," said General March, "that the war department has not and will not hold up a single name for an instant longer than it takes to get it out."

PLENTY OF "BRAINLESS" DAYS SAYS SENATOR REED

Says We Will Soon Come to Bread Cards if We Leave it to Hoover.

Washington.—Strictures on government price-fixing and the activities of the food administration monopolized one day's session of the senate.

Led by Senator Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, a group of senators of both parties made the attack. Charges that a general policy of fixing prices for farm products, not authorized by the food control law, is being instituted, were made by Senators Reed and Borah, who said the licensing power of the law was being so used that its actual result is an unauthorized price-fixing program.

In a four-hour speech teeming with bitter criticism, Senator Reed also denounced the fuel administration, asserting that Administrator Garfield had not told the truth regarding results of the coalless days' order, which he described as a "lockout" of certain eastern industries.

Senator Wolcott, Democrat, of Delaware, said Mr. Hoover had denied adoption of a farm produce price-fixing plan, disclaiming authority, but he and other senators insisted that acts of the food administration, particularly under its wholesale and retail dealers' licensing power, was having that effect in actual practice.

"We would not have had so many meatless days if there had not been so many, many brainless days," Senator Reed declared. "A few more acts of the food administration, and we will have bread tickets. I believe the efficiency of the United States has been reduced 20 per cent by ignorant interference with business methods."

RETAIL PRICE OF COAL 30 CENTS TON LOWER

Washington.—An average reduction of 30 cents a ton in the retail price of all anthracite coal sold for domestic use between April 1 and September 1 was announced by the fuel administration, together with regulations governing the retail distribution of all coal for the year beginning the first of next month. The rules are designed particularly to prevent hoarding and insure the filling of all domestic needs for next winter during the summer.

GEN. PERSHING WILL GET SUPPLIES OUT OF SPAIN

Washington.—Under the commercial agreement between the United States and Spain, the formal signing of which in Madrid was announced at the state department not only will Gen. Pershing get the supplies from Spain which he desires for his troops, but a French credit in Spain is arranged and the Spanish government permits free export of the allies of Syria, Armenia and Macedonia.

SPENCER S. WOOD



Spencer S. Wood is one of the fortunate officers of the American navy who have just been advanced from the rank of captain to that of rear admiral.

TO PROTECT STORES OF ALLIES

JAPAN AND UNITED STATES IN ONE ACCORD ON THE SIBERIAN QUESTION.

American Government May Not Give Formal Assent to Any Operations to Be Taken.

Washington.—Exchanges regarding the situation in Siberia and the proposed action there by the Japanese are continuing, and apparently have developed the fact that there is no difference in principle between Japan, although the United States has not given and probably will not give formal assent to any operations which may be undertaken.

White-house officials were displeased over a published report that the statement had been authorized that the United States was not in accord with the attitude of the allies toward the Japanese plans. It was explained that no statement had been authorized except that the United States had not given its assent to the action under consideration.

The principle upon which all parties to the exchanges are said to be agreed is that if German influence is working harmfully in Siberia and if there is imminent risk of the loss of the military stores at Vladivostok, Japan will be justified in using whatever measure of force that may be necessary to carry out her obligation to maintain the peace in the far east during the progress of the war. Differences of opinion are understood to relate to the measures of support to be given to Japan in such an undertaking.

One diplomat remarked that public discussion of the Siberian question seemed to lose sight of the existence of a special treaty between Great Britain and Japan making it obligatory upon the latter to protect not only her own interests, but that of her ally as well on the continent of Asia.

Under the obligations of this treaty, it is held in diplomatic quarters that, while as a matter of courtesy and perhaps of good policy, it behooved Japan to keep the entente allies and the United States government informed of her purposes, it was not necessary to make any proposition to the United States government, and probably not to her allies except Great Britain. In this connection it was explained at the state department that no direct proposal has been received from Japan regarding Siberia. It is known, however, that the department has been fully informed of the Japanese plans through the British government.

GERMANS AGAIN HAVE ATTACKED AMERICAN TROOPS

But Americans Come Back and Capture Many Prisoners.

Against the Germans in Lorraine have attacked the American troops and again they have met with defeat. Notwithstanding the heavy snow, and the previous repulses they had met with in their effort to penetrate the American positions, the enemy in the Toul sector essayed a surprise attack in considerable force. The American gunners, and riflemen were quickly after them, however, and they were forced to beat a hasty retreat to their trenches.

APPEAL WILL BE TAKEN TO WILSON

Washington.—Failing to get the approval of representatives of the navy, the emergency fleet corporation and the metal trades unions, of his proposal to put a spokesman of the corporation on the wage adjustment committee in shipbuilding districts, William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, announced that an appeal would be taken to Wilson. "If we lose nothing then we will appeal," Mr. Hutcheson declared.

SECRETARY BAKER IS NOW IN FRANCE

HIS VISIT TO FRENCH SOIL IS PURELY MILITARY AND NOT DIPLOMATIC.

EAGER TO GO FOR SOME TIME

Thinks Trip Will Better Fit Him for Meeting the Many Needs of General Pershing.

Paris.—The American secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, has arrived at a French port.

Washington.—Upon hearing of Secretary Baker's safe arrival in France through the Associated Press dispatch from Paris, the war department announced that the secretary's visit is purely military and not diplomatic, and is for purposes of inspection and personal conferences with military officials. Mr. Baker is accompanied by Major General William M. Black, chief of engineers; Lieutenant-Col. M. L. Brett and Ralph Hayes, his private secretary.

No official report on the secretary's arrival had been received. The department issued this statement: Sailed February 27.

"A cable dispatch from Paris to the Associated Press announces the arrival at a French port of the secretary of war.

"For some time Secretary Baker has desired to visit the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces. He sailed from an American port about February 27.

"Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military officers.

"It is expected that not only will Secretary Baker visit the American headquarters, but his inspection tour will cover construction projects, including docks, railroads and ordnance bases, now under way back of the American lines.

"The secretary's visit is military and not diplomatic. It is essentially for the purpose of inspection and personal conference with military officials.

Secretary Baker plans to spend a brief time in France, inspecting in person the concrete results already achieved in the efforts of his department to place in the field this year an army that will be a factor in the campaign. On the eve of his departure, Mr. Baker told members of the press who had been in the habit of seeing him every day that he did not expect to be away for any considerable length of time.

The secretary and his party left Washington without any other attempt to conceal their movements than a request that the press refrain from reporting his departure. The newspapers again worked in hearty co-operation to make the journey as safe as possible from German submarines for the party. No hint of the trip has been printed.

TORNADO TAKES TOLL OF LIVES—WRECKS HOMES

Lima, Ohio.—Five persons are reported to be dead, several other are known to be dead, scores are injured. Scores of homes were completely or partly demolished and hundreds of barns had outbuildings were razed by the tornado which traveled across northwest Ohio. Estimates of property damage was one to five million dollars.

No serious damage was done in any of the larger cities, most of the destruction having been reported from country districts. The tornado began in Vanwert county, on the Ohio-Indiana state line, and traveled in a northeasterly direction, lessening in intensity until it died out east of Tiffin. Towns suffering the most were Vanwert, Middleport, Conroy, Lima, Deshler, Hamler, Continental, Ottawa, Findlay, Napoleon, Holgate, Miller City and Tiffin.

SAYS WE TALK TOO MUCH INSTEAD OF GETTING TO WORK.

Daytona, Fla.—America's reasons for entering the war were outlined by Vice President Thomas R. Marshall. In an address here before the community forum in which he criticized Americans for "talking too much instead of getting to work and winning the war." Don't talk about what you are going to do after the war," he said, "but talk about winning it. I believe I am about the only man who has kept silent."

DEPARTMENT STANDS FIRM ON CASUALTY ORDER.

Washington.—The war department gives no indication of yielding in its determination to withhold the home addresses of soldiers killed or wounded, or who die of other causes in France. Basing its position on the objections the French government made to General Pershing against the American method of issuing monthly lists, the department refused to meet objections with the intent that the secret be kept.

MADAME DE MENOCAI



This photograph of the beautiful wife of the president of Cuba was taken a few days after she had completed the task of raising a cash fund of \$1,000,000 for the equipment and maintenance in France of a hospital to be manned exclusively by Cuban physicians and nurses.

NEXT DRAFT IS DELAYED

THOUGH MANY MEN WILL BE CALLED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

Announcement Expected to Outline Manner of Filling Present Organization to Full Strength.

Washington.—While a large number of men will be called out during the present year to fill up the army and complete its organization, it was learned that war department plans do not call for the creation of any additional divisions in 1918. The announcement concerning the second draft expected soon from Provost Marshal General Crowder may outline the manner in which less than 1,000,000 men—probably not much in excess of 800,000—are to be summoned gradually during the year to complete the existing organizations.

Delay in the announcement as to the next draft is understood to be due to uncertainty as to which method of allotting quotas to the states is to be followed. The senate already has passed and the house military committee has favorably reported an amendment to the law to base the quota on the number of men in class I, instead of upon the total registration of a state. This change is regarded as certain to be made, but to avoid further delay schedules of allotments under both systems have been prepared at Provost Marshal General's office ready to go out as soon as final action is taken.

As to the date of the second draft, members of Congress from agricultural sections have been practically assured that no withdrawal of men from civil life was contemplated which would embarrass harvesting. It has been indicated, however, that a relatively small number of men must be called to the colors prior to June 1, and the process may start in April, when equipment, clothing and quarters will be available. The men are needed to fill up to full strength divisions slated for early departure to Europe and also for field army and corps troops at attached to divisions. The replacement detachments also must go forward at an accelerating rate since American troops are now actually holding a sector of the French front and men are being killed or wounded in action every day.

The completion of the full program of the war department without creating any additional divisions probably will absorb in the neighborhood of 600,000 men. The extent to which it has been necessary to increase artillery quotas throughout the army and to add special units of all sorts has surprised every officer and sergeant for the existing shortages to a large extent.

FIVE MILE DRY ZONES ORDERED BY DANIELS

Washington.—Five-mile dry zones around the seven permanent naval training stations and camps, irrespective of whether there is an incorporated city or town within those limits, was ordered by Secretary Daniels. Other orders may be issued later.

CAPT. BLUE REDUCED 10 NUMBERS IN GRADE

Washington.—Capt. Victor Blue, who commanded the battleship Texas when that vessel went ashore off Black Island several months ago, has been reduced 10 numbers in grade. In announcing the action, Secretary Daniels declared that he had modified the conventional practice of the loss of 20 numbers, upon recommendation for demotion by the war board and another 10 numbers by the board.

MEN AND SUPPLIES MOVING ON TIME

TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE ARMY RUNNING ON SCHEDULE.

TALK OF OFFENSIVE DWINDLES

Great Battles May Not Materialize in West This Month—Generally in April.

Washington.—Troops and supplies for General Pershing's forces now are moving to France on schedule time, it was learned on high authority. While figures may not be published it was stated positively that transportation requirements of the army are being met by the shipping board, and the immediate situation as to ships was described as satisfactory.

In view of this assurance that the United States will be able to maintain its place as a fighting unit on the battle front, reports from the western front are being scanned more eagerly than ever by officers here for the first signs of the 1918 campaign. It is felt strongly that the opening of major operations in what President Wilson has predicted will prove the decisive year of the great war will not be much longer delayed.

Mud has been the determining factor of many previous western front operations. So long as the ground is soft with the winter's rains, it is impossible to move forward great guns and necessary transport trains to support an advancing line. Even in Flanders, however, indications this year are that the ground will harden early in spring, permitting either side to undertake the enterprises planned.

In April heretofore. In previous years, April has seen offensive operations set in motion by the allies. For that reason many officers here seem to anticipate raiding and minor assaults before the middle of next month will show in themselves that the ground is being mapped, information obtained and local strategic advantages established by one side or the other in preparation for a great effort.

To others it appears probable that no offensive will be undertaken on any considerable scale before May 1. They form that view on reports that the French offensive in 1916, started in April, proved to be at least two weeks early. The guns and transports could not be brought forward to consolidate all the ground the troops were able to wrest from German control.

Meanwhile, there has been less discussion of a German offensive on the western front. There are observers who have never been convinced that the Germans actually intended to attempt another drive at the channel ports or at Paris. To these officers, the admitted concentration of German forces has seemed a defensive rather than an offensive step. They believe that the German general staff foresaw a great allied effort this year and were moving to offset it.

MORE U-BOATS DESTROYED THAN GERMANY BUILT

In December, 16 Statement Given Out at Washington.

Washington.—More submarines were destroyed by the allied and American naval forces in December than Germany was able to build during that month, according to information that reached Washington. This fact developed in discussions of the statement made to parliament by Sir Eric C. Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, that the submarines were being checked.

Whether succeeding months have shown a net loss in German submarines is not known here. It is believed, however, that the anti-submarine campaign has proved so effective that increased efforts this spring will use a steady decrease in the number of U-boats available to prey on allied and American shipping.

TO STOP SPREAD OF "KULTUR" IN THIS COUNTRY

Washington.—Legislation enabling the government to place in American hands permanently great German commercial and industrial concerns in this country which have been instruments in spreading the grip of German kultur was favorably reported to the senate by the appropriations committee. It is in the form of an amendment to the pending urgent deficiency bill, empowering the alien custodian to sell any enemy property.

GREAT BRITAIN SPENDS DAILY 4,877,000 POUNDS

London.—Great Britain's loans to her allies up to February 2 had totaled 1,254,000,000 pounds sterling, said Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons. The national debt at the end of the financial year, the chancellor stated, would not exceed 2,000,000,000 pounds sterling. The figure is a record from the beginning of financial year in 1914.

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