

Report of the condition of the BANK OF OAK CITY at Oak City in the State of North Carolina at the close of business March 4th, 1919.

Resources	
Loans and discounts	\$92,770.12
Overdrafts unsecured	2,538.79
U. S. Bonds and Liberty Bonds	30,900.00
Banking houses	\$4,500.00
Furniture and fixtures	941.00
Gold coin	5,800.00
Silver coins including all minor coin currency	1,659.24
National Bank notes and other U. S. notes	2,000.00
Revenue stamps	38.00
Total	\$170,820.00
Liabilities	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 5,000.00
Surplus fund	9,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	478.52
Dividends unpaid	730.00
Bills payable	38,000.00
Deposits subject to check	91,279.48
Time certificates of deposit	20,394.00
Cashiers' checks outstanding	5,338.00
Total	\$170,820.00

States of North Carolina, County of Martin, March 12th, 1919.
I, B. M. WORSLEY, cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. M. WORSLEY, Cashier
Correct Attest:
B. L. LONG,
H. S. EVERETT,
J. C. ROSS, Director

Said deed. Said tract of land containing about two hundred (200) acres. This 5th day of March, 1919.
B. M. WORSLEY, Trustee

GIFTS FROM "Y" HELPED DOUGHBOY

Corporal Irving Abrahams of New York has just returned from France. Just because the Y. M. C. A. men overseas had gone out of their way to treat him well, he took the trouble to make his way to the Headquarters Building of the National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A., New York City, and found some one on the 9th floor at Headquarters to tell how much he appreciated the service of the Red Triangle.

This is just a part of what he said: "I returned from France on the 27th of January. Have been wounded three times. Am feeling fine, but the first time when we landed over in France in April, 1917, we took the position up on Chateau Thierry and the Y. M. C. A. with us and brought up on the firing line chocolate, cigarettes, and also pears, biscuits and done the best and all he could just to please the boys.

"And in August when we drove the Germans back he came up under heavy shell fire and brought us the same chocolate, cigarettes, and if the boys didn't have any money he would give it to us just the same.

"And up on the Argonne Forest he went under heavy shell fire and brought up all the candy and chocolate, and also spoke to the boys to send our money to our mothers and which we did, and also he told us to send our money home and he will do all he can for us, and also the boys of the Third Division is very well pleased of the Y. M. C. A. and also thank them ever so much; and also when we got relieved from the Argonne woods the Y. M. C. A. entertained us, gave us a grand time, and we thank the Y. M. C. A. with our full heart and we shall never forget them.

"So I don't see why the fellows are coming back from France and kicking the Y. M. C. A., and I can speak to anybody and ask them why they are knocking the Y. M. C. A."

Red Triangle Man Tells Of Serving At Chateau Thierry

The Y. M. C. A. has been criticized because it was said that it had no one at the fighting in the region of Chateau Thierry. The other day, Ernest C. Bardwell, a New York man, came back from France, broken in health because of his strenuous work in that region.

Mr. Bardwell was one of a party of Y. M. C. A. men who entered Chateau Thierry village with supplies at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 22 and worked all day and far into the night serving the boys who were being back the German counter-attacks. The last German prisoners, he said, were taken out of Chateau Thierry at 8:30 o'clock on the same morning.

MUST STAND TOGETHER.

The farmers will all have to stand together or they will all fall together. Co-operation is the one salvation of the farmers and when they undertake as they have done to all band together in order to force a higher price for the product on which so much of their financial future depends, no fair-minded person can do otherwise than wish them well.

And the farmer, committed to the plan of holding his cotton as a means of boosting the price, ought to display genuine bulldog tenacity. It will not do to hold a couple of weeks and then let go just because the market shows a little upward slant. This will not be keeping the pledge. This is not the sort of attitude that will make an impression on the man and the interests who are matching their wits with those of the farmer. If the farmer wants to prove to those men and those interests that he is in deadly earnest he will have to show more than just a little temporary determination to hold his cotton.

Nor is self-interest the only incentive that should move the farmer in the present emergency. Equally as great a motive is the necessity of a spirit of loyalty to his fellow farmers. The cotton grower has his obligation to his fellow cotton grower as well as to himself, and it certainly seems that he owes it to the rest of the men in the calling to adhere closely to the program which the majority seem to feel is the wisest under the circumstances.

There has been a disposition on the part of one part of the public to take it for granted that the farmer has been making big money in recent years. And the farmer has done better than in the pre-war years, but the high cost of living and of materials has hit the farmer as severely as it has any one else and his net profits have been by no means extravagant. He is entitled to the sympathy of every one who wants to see fair play in the great game of American enterprise.—News and Observer.

Printed voices, fine quality, 25¢ per yard at W. R. Orleans.

TEXAS PREPARING TO REDUCE ACREAGE

Along the Same Lines That Are Being Followed in Other Southern States.

Press dispatch from Dallas says: Cotton growers, with 1,600,000 bales stored away, see danger of losing money.

Fearing cotton prices will sink near the pre-war levels, unless measures are taken to prevent it, Southern cotton growers are joining in a movement for general reduction of 1919 acreage. In Texas the move has taken the form of a pledge to reduce acreage to two-thirds of that of 1918. The State Agricultural Department is emphasizing the benefits of planting grain on the acreage thus saved.

The Government crop report placed last year's Texas production at 2,580,000 bales. Cotton was around 35 cents a pound at the close of the picking season, but many growers and some speculators felt it would reach 40 cents and did not sell. Prices fell, however, with the signing of the armistice, and since then have been wavering between 21 and 25 cents.

Bankers who loaned money to growers found their security diminished, and plantation owners found their crops of less value than when harvested. Texas growers estimate there are 1,600,000 bales stored by individuals and in the compresses. They declare much of this has been damaged by winter rains.

While cotton at 21 to 25 cents is higher than before the war, growers say production costs is so much higher that they will lose money at 35 cents a pound.

Last year's government reports placed the Texas acreage at 11,235,000. By reducing this one-third, bankers and agriculturists feel that prices can be held to a point that will bring a profit and also bring a higher price for the unmovable crop of 1918.

The council of defense chairman in each county and the county agricultural agent have been named as committees to aid in an extensive advertising campaign to persuade all planters to sign the two-thirds acreage pledge.

COTTON PROPOSAL IS GRIPPING SOUTH

Movement is Spreading Like Wild-Fire All Over The Cotton Belt.

Reports received at state headquarters, Raleigh, of the North Carolina Cotton Association during the past few days indicate that the movement inaugurated at the recent county conventions held in practically every county in the state last week to hold the unsold balance of the present crop and to reduce the acreage for the coming crop by one-third as compared with 1918 is spreading like wild-fire in all parts of North Carolina. The bankers, merchants and farmers who attended these conventions last week let no grass grow under their feet upon their return to their homes. The New Orleans, Houston, Galveston, Dallas, Memphis, Montgomery, Atlanta, Little Rock, Charleston, Savannah and Birmingham newspapers have been publishing daily reports of county and State meetings held in these States to ratify and put into practical effect the work outlined by the general convention recently held in New Orleans. In fact, it would seem as if every Southern State and every county in the cotton belt were vying with one another to see which will make the best record in the matter of reducing the cotton acreage in 1919 and holding the cotton now on hand for remunerative prices.

SEMI-WEEKLY ENTERPRISE \$1

Alarmed over this movement, which threatens to break the strangle-hold which the spinning interests of the country, aided and abetted by the bear speculators in the New York market, have had on the cotton market for some weeks past, the Northern press is attempting to throw ridicule on the movement and to belittle it. A typical instance of this bear propaganda to offset the cotton acreage reduction movement is furnished by an article published in a recent issue of the Journal of Commerce. Some supposed correspondent from the South is quoted in that Journal, which has always been very friendly to the New England spinning interests, as saying: "I take little stock in resolutions to decrease acreage, as such attempts at reduction are economic heresy. Too well do many of us remember the days of four and five cent cotton in the nineties. Conventions were held in Memphis and elsewhere to reduce acreage. Solemn oaths were signed, but always the result was the same, an increase of acreage, because each went home with the same determination to increase his own acreage as he believed his neighbor was going to decrease."

Such articles as these, full of misstatements of facts, are calculated to have just the opposite effect in the South from that intended by the authors. Much water, in an economic way, has passed under the mill since the early nineties. The cotton growers of the South have learned by sad experience that a small crop with good prices pays better than a large crop with low prices. If they had any doubt on this score Secretary Hester's annual reports, showing the total value of the various crops produced by the South, state the facts only too plainly. The Journal of Commerce statement to the contrary, no signed pledges were required by the cotton convention previously held in the South, and it was this very lack of signed pledges that foredoomed the acreage production movements of previous years to practical failure. There never was a year in which a convention of this sort was held that the acreage was not materially decreased, although the cut in acreage did not always come up to what the convention had planned. Lack of proper organizations by States and counties, the failure to get signed pledges to carry out the objects of the convention and the fact that no subsequent convention was held later in the season to receive reports as to the progress made by the different cotton-growing States in effecting a reduction in acreage were some of the reasons that the former conventions proved a failure in so far as accomplishment went. All these loopholes have been closed by the recent convention, and, in addition, a resolution was adopted by the convention to brand any man in the cotton belt who refuses to co-operate as "so lacking in public spirit as to forfeit the confidence of the community in which he lives."

The "economic heresy" of reducing the cotton acreage, to which the Journal of Commerce refers, is a fine-sounding phrase, but cotton men say it will not deceive anybody in the South who stops to think. The New England and Southern mills, when they find a stock of goods accumulating and no buyers coming into the dry good market at once take steps to reduce their output. It is argued therefore, that if it is a good thing for the mills to reduce their output of the manufactured goods, in order to stimulate demand, why should it not also be a good thing for the cotton growers in the South who produce the raw material? This is the point of view that the cotton interests of the South take.

NOTICE

Having qualified as executrix upon the estate of John D. Bower, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the 4th day of March, 1920 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 4th day of March, 1919.
POLEY S. BOWEN, Executrix.

MRS. ALONZO BAILEY DEAD

Mrs. Essie Bailey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Perry, died March 9 of influenza and pneumonia at the home of her husband, Mr. Alonzo Bailey in Bear Grass township.

Mrs. Bailey was born December 7, 1890 and was a bride of less than 2 months when her young life was cut as a flower by the Maker. She joined the Christian church at Macedonia in 1918 and until her death she lived a life of service, love and faith.

Children's gingham dresses, 75¢ and up at W. R. Orleans.

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Children's gingham dresses, 75¢ and up at W. R. Orleans.

PRINCE ALBERT

LAY your smoketaste flush up against a listening post—and you'll get the Prince Albert call, all right! You'll hunt a jimmy pipe so quick and get so much tobacco joy out of every puff you'll wish you had been born twins! For, Prince Albert puts over a turn new to every man fond of a pipe or a home made cigarette. It wins your glad hand completely. That's because it has the quality!

And, right behind this quality flavor and quality fragrance is Prince Albert's freedom from bite and parch which is cut out by our exclusive patented process. We tell you to smoke your fill at any clip—jimmy pipe or makin's cigarette—without a comeback!

Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

GAYETY THEATRE

Thursday-Friday-Saturday

ATTRACTION WORTH WHILE

Special Engagement

Extraordinary

TWO KEITH VAUDEVILLE ACTS

With MASTER BUDDY ROWLEY

FIVE YEARS OLD POSITIVELY THE MOST WONDERFUL AND- CLEVEREST FIVE-YEAR-OLD COMEDIAN ON THE STAGE
Late of the Wonderful Play and Picture

"A Little Child Shall Lead Them"

AND DAVID BELASCO'S PLAY

"DADDIES"

THE CUTENESS OF A CHILD AND THE BRAINS OF A GROWN-UP

If You Miss Seeing Buddy You'll be Sure to Regret It

Also NINA GAY ROWLEY, Comedienne and PHIL MILLER, Monologue Entertainer

It's Once in a Decade That One Has the Opportunity of Seeing as Clever a Boy As

BUDDY ROWLEY

WHAT WINSTON-SALEM SAYS
Mr. McLean, manager of the Auditorium is fortunate in securing such an extraordinary feature as little Buddy Rowley. Nothing we have seen can compare with this tiny five year old comedian. There seems to be no limit to his powers and versatility.

WHAT LYNCHBURG SAYS:
Buddy Rowley and his dainty mother were the brightest spot of the evening and the floral tributes they received were justly earned. It is food for thought when a five year old child can make 120 people laugh heartily for 12 minutes and then make that same audience cry before the smiles have died away. A future is predicted for this very extraordinary little comedian.

MOTHERS—FATHERS—SISTERS—BROTHERS
Don't miss this this wonderful boy. He will grow into your hearts. Truly a treat and a surprise.

Price 15 and 25 Cents—Plus War Tax

Moving Pictures Every Night Except Wednesdays Beginning Thursday

"Say it With Flowers"

"The Best Flowers for Less Money"

With service second to none. For funeral designs, wedding bouquets and all kinds of cut flowers, write, wire or phone

H. German Creech

Florist

TARBORO, North Carolina

The Florist at Your Door