

### BEACON FLASHES.

The commissioners met in special session here Monday.

Mr. Charlie Ward of Hertford has been in the city this week.

Mr. J. C. Gatlin of Creswell, was in the city Wednesday.

Messrs. H. S. Midgett and W. W. Hollis motored to Norfolk Tuesday.

The Plymouth base ball team went over to Belhaven Wednesday—and lost.

Miss Millie Spruill of Roper is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. L. Owens on Main street.

Misses Sue Sawyer and Jessie Spruill of Roper, were in the city on business Wednesday.

Mr. Ben Halsey, Jr., has been a visitor to Plymouth several days this week.

Mr. L. W. Bateman of Norfolk was in to see us while in town yesterday.

Mr. R. S. Neal of Somerset Farm was among our visitors here Wednesday.

Messrs. Jno. L. Phelps, Lindsey and William, and Mr. A. G., and H. G. Walker of Creswell, were in the city Wednesday.

Miss Nina Harrison, who has been spending some time in Norfolk with her sister, Mrs. G. T. Barden, returned home last Sunday.

Miss Sadie Ausbon, who has been attending Blackstone College for the past session, has returned home to spend the holiday with her parents.

Mr. Abe Adler has recently purchased the magnificent home of Mr. H. L. Spruill on Main St. Mr. Spruill, we are informed, will leave here for Bath in a short while.

Hassel Bros. Bakery has been moved in the building recently occupied by Miss Louise Ayers as a millinery establishment. Miss Ayers is now occupying the building vacated by the bakery.

### "Leave It to Polly."

The ladies of St. Mary's Guild of Grace Episcopal Church here presented "Leave it to Polly" to a fair sized audience at the Majestic Theatre last night.

Each character was well suited and each part was carried out in a most pleasing manner, showing that great pains had been taken by those who officiated as producers.

The proceeds from the entertainment will be applied on the organ fund of Grace Church.

### 407 Registered Here.

From seven o'clock Tuesday morning until about sunset the sheriff's office was the scene of a solid mass of young men of both races. At the beginning only two registrars were used, but as the day wore on and the crowd did not seemingly diminish it became necessary to enlist the aid of others.

The count shows that 164 white men and 243 colored registered here on that day.

Everything went on in a smooth and systematic manner, no disorder whatever was evident.

### New Cashier.

Mr. Clarence Latham, the present cashier of the Bank of Plymouth, having decided to move to another part of the state, resigned the cashiership of that institution, and at a meeting of the directors of the bank yesterday Mr. L. H. Harrison was elected to succeed Mr. Latham as cashier.

Something like ten years ago Mr. Harrison was identified with this bank as bookkeeper, but for the past six years has officiated as cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Columbia, which position he has filled with utmost credit to himself.

While we deeply regret the fact that Mr. Latham is to leave us we feel complimented to know that a man of Mr. Harrison's capabilities is to be a citizen of

Plymouth, and incidentally associated with one of our strongest institutions.

### Yet Time To Register.

The following telegram was received by Sheriff Reid Wednesday night, which explains itself:

"Attention is called to following telegraphic order today received from Provost Marshal General, Washington, number 500. Attention is invited to paragraph 40 of the regulations which contemplates the registration of persons who for any reason shall not have been registered on registration day. While scrutiny should be made of each case to determine whether punishment is required, it is desired for the next few days to pursue a liberal policy in this regard in order that the registration may be made complete at the earliest possible moment. Non-residents may also continue to register under the provisions of paragraph 64. If it later appears that the liberality of this policy is being abused more stringent action will be taken. Cards received from absentees after the 5th should be filed as prescribed in paragraph 40. Please give this widest publicity and inform all concerned without delay."

ROYSTER,  
Adjutant General.

### Flag Pole Erected.

Several of our townsmen became active here some days ago, and through popular subscription they secured enough money to erect a flag pole on the top of the water tank here, which is located on Water street near the electric light plant.

Mr. Conway Newman generously donated a pole and the necessary labor to aid Mr. A. D. Basinger in perfecting same; a ball was also made by Mr. Basinger to be placed on the top of the pole. Through courtesy of the John L. Roper Lumber Co., a hoist was secured to carry the heavy pole and ball to the place of erection—something like a hundred feet from the ground.

The dangerous work of placing the pole and ball at that dizzy height was done by Mess. Philip Padgett, J. N. Gully and Edgar Latham, they being assisted from the ground by Mess. A. J. Newberry, John Leggett, E. J. Conklin, Griffin Norman, J. W. Alford W. A. Swain and Charlie Weeks.

Members of the Boy Scouts organization here also assisted in the work; among them were Frank Brinkley, Tayloe Read, Ryland White, Milton Hollis and Julian Brinkley.

A flag has been ordered which will be placed on this pole, and through courtesy of Miss Louise Ayers the national emblem now floats proudly in full view for miles. The new flag will be placed there as soon as it arrives.

We would suggest that proper and fitting exercises be held at the time the new flag is erected, and that all the people of this community aid in making it an occasion of noteworthy patriotic exercises.

### Superior Court.

Owing to the registration of military subjects on Tuesday, no court was held until Wednesday, June 6th.

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock Court was called, Hon. F. A. Daniels, judge presiding, and Hon. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, prosecuting for the state. At time of going to press the following criminal cases have been disposed of:

State vs Andrew Walker; cruelty to animals; not guilty.

State vs Bonnie Mears; larceny; not guilty.

State vs Bonnie Mears; skipping board bill; not guilty.

State vs Walker Guilford; pick-pocket; deft. pleads guilty;

## THE NEWBERRY CO.

Now located at Mrs. A. M. Ayers' old millinery store at Plymouth, N. C.

### Beg to Announce That

they have just received from Northern Markets a lot of Fresh New Goods.

This lot includes the very latest styles in Ladies' and Misses' Sport and Dress Hats, Shirt Waists, Middy Blouses, Silk and Lisle Hose, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes and Slippers, Belts, Toilet articles, Notions, Etc. They also have in this lot latest novelties in Patriotic Goods. Mr. Newberry, who is manager of this business, wishes to state that they will sell

**MORE GOODS FOR SAME MONEY**

— AND —

**SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY**

Do not overlook this fact: Their Grocery Department is particularly well stocked and prices extremely moderate.

**They Will Also Buy Eggs and Meat.**

They expressly invite all who are interested to call and look over their stock.

## THE NEWBERRY CO.

A. U. NEWBERRY, Mgr.

judgement not rendered.

State vs James Perry; forgery, 3 counts; guilty; 18 months on roads.

State vs Barney VanHorn; bigamy; guilty; prayer for judgement continued, with order.

State vs William Burnett; two counts, one for retailing and one for distilling; guilty; owing to age and infirmity of the deft. the court sentenced him, in each case to six months in jail. sentence to be served at the county home.

State vs Silas, alias Sam Gibbs; forgery; not guilty.

State vs Silas Gibbs; forgery; not guilty.

State vs Silas Gibbs; forgery; not guilty.

State vs Will Hawkins; a. d. w.; not guilty.

State vs John Baum and Jas. Basnight; indecent exposure of person; not guilty.

State vs Frank Miller; disturbing religious meeting; guilty; judgement of recorder affirmed.

State vs Frank Miller; c. e. w.; deft. pleads guilty; judgment of recorder affirmed.

### Heed the Call!

The Washington County Bank, Plymouth, and the Bank of Roper, Roper, are again calling to the attention of the people of this community that they may obtain "Liberty Loan Bonds" for them without having to pay for the services they are rendering to procure them for you. They have supplied themselves with this 'ammunition' thinking that the people would be anxious to contribute in whatever manner they could for the common cause of freedom, and incidentally make a sound and conservative financial investment.

A fact to be deplored is that the people are not responding in a manner that was anticipated.

In issuing Liberty Loan Bonds in a denomination as small as \$50 the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury has put it in the reach of almost every American citizen to do a real and actual service to his country.

Not all can fight, not all can render personal service in other ways, but those who are denied the privilege of serving their country in person have the privilege of serving hey by lending their money to win her victories.

But it is not patriotism alone that urges the buying of Liberty Loan Bonds. Thrift and a wise economy in investing small savings commend these Liberty Loan Bonds to small investors. They

are safe, and considering their tax-free quality—free from a federal, state and local taxes (inheritance taxes excepted) and free from any war tax that may hereafter be levied, affording an absolutely net income of 3½ per cent they constitute an ideal investment for savings.

Nor is there any reason for waiting for a later bond issue in the expectation of a higher rate of interest being obtained, for the law provides that should such bonds be issued later, Liberty Loan Bonds may be exchanged for them at par.

If you are thinking of making an investment in these bonds do not procrastinate, for they may all be placed by the time you are decided fully to purchase one—or more.

### The Washington County Bank

at Plymouth, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business May 1st, 1917.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts,	\$116,745.58
Overdrafts Secured,	253.19
Overdrafts unsecured,	107.73
Furniture and Fixtures,	2036.58
Demand loans,	2369.52
Due from National Banks and	19,564.39
Due from State Banks and	
Bankers,	1,322.94
Cash Items,	1,214.72
Gold coin,	1,743.50
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency,	2,963.19
National bank notes and other U. S. Notes,	7,669.00
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$155,990.34</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in,	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund,	1,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses & taxes paid,	1,127.07
Bills payable,	20,000.00
Deposits subject to check,	88,118.00
Time certificates of Deposit,	22,791.68
Savings deposits,	8,085.05
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,84.54
Certified checks	25.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$155,990.34</b>

I, W. B. Watts, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. WATTS, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of May, 1917.  
Geo. W. Hardison, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:  
P. W. Brinkley,  
Abe Adler,  
D. O. Brinkley,  
Directors.

### ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS ON BOND SALE.

The board of Education of Washington County will, on the 14th day of May, 1917, at their office in Plymouth, N. C., receive bids for \$15,000.00 "School-house Bonds," authorized by the qualified voters in the Creswell High School Graded District. Said Board will receive bids on 5, 5½ or 6 per cent bonds. Said bonds to mature at the expiration of twenty years. Said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

This the 12th day of April, 1917.

C. J. NORMAN, Chairman.

Subscribe to the Beacon.

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## HOW YOU CAN HELP YOUR COUNTRY

**PRODUCE All you can  
WASTE Nothing  
LEND All you can**

PRODUCE FOOD, STOP ALL WASTE, LEND YOUR SURPLUS TO THE GOVERNMENT BY INVESTING IN A LIBERTY LOAN BOND WHICH WILL PAY 3½ PER CENT. AND HELP OUR COUNTRY WIN THE WAR.

THIS BANK OFFERS YOU ITS SERVICES FREE IN HANDLING ALL DETAILS OF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION. YOU CAN INVEST AS LITTLE AS \$50 AND MAKE PAYMENTS IN INSTALLMENTS EXTENDING OVER THREE MONTHS.

## The Washington County Bank.



### No Ambitious Man

is without a bank account. Its possession shows you to be a man of

### Method, Caution and Thrift.

The people with whom you deal have more respect for you if you pay by check instead of currency. As a matter of prudence as well as ambition, open your account with us.



## Better Farming in the South Pushing Crops Up To Maximum Yields

Best Way to Increase Food Crops of the South Now is to Cultivate Thoroughly and Make Side Applications of Fertilizers.

By J. N. Harper, Director Farm Service Bureau, Atlanta, Georgia.



Not a day passes that the farmer is not reminded of the vital necessity of producing more food crops, and he is urged to put forth his best effort in doing his "bit," but the question is—"How?"

It is now too late to increase the acreage devoted to food crops, as practically all of the land has been planted, but large yields can be obtained just the same, provided good cultivation is given and fertilizers are liberally applied as side applications.

Potatoes have advanced 250 per cent, corn 100 per cent, hay 33 per cent, beef and pork 100 per cent, whereas the cost of fertilizer has advanced only 25 per cent.

The wheat crop this year is short, and it has been estimated that 200,000,000 bushels of the 1917 wheat crop has been bought by European countries for future delivery. Unless the corn crop of the South is a "bumper," bread will be a luxury instead of the staple of life.

The farmer is being advised on every hand to increase production, but he is limited in his credit and he finds it hard to obtain sufficient labor. The best way to increase the production of corn and other food crops, as well as cotton, is to cultivate thoroughly and often and make side applications of fertilizers. If the farmer hasn't the money to hire labor, under present conditions, it will pay him to borrow money on his crop to pay sufficient labor to cultivate and fertilize his crops adequately. After each rain a dust mulch should be made with the cultivator. We need not expect a bountiful harvest unless the soil moisture is conserved. As a general rule, the amount of corn produced is in direct proportion to the amount of water conserved in the soil by thorough cultivation.

able crop that can be grown under the present food and feed emergency. A great part of the increased acreage is poor upland which will make a profitable yield only by the use of commercial fertilizer. This has always had to be applied 200 or 300 pounds of fertilizer around my corn the second or third plowing, or when the corn was between one and three feet high.

The corn crop is the bread of the South, and its yield should be increased to the limit. This fall and next winter the southern people should eat more corn bread and less wheat bread.

Our farmers must not fail to produce all the hay possible, and it will pay to fertilize a patch of sorghum and peas with a fertilizer containing from 10 to 12 per cent phosphoric acid and 1½ to 2 per cent nitrogen.

Cotton is not generally recognized as a food crop, but the country must not overlook the fact that an acre of cotton that will produce a bale will yield almost as great a food and feed value in the seed as the same land planted to corn. Therefore, an increased yield in that crop means increased food and feed products.

Fertilizers are used for the plant food they contain, and it will be impossible to produce profitable yields without ample plant food. Just what fertilizer to apply and how much to use as a side application will depend on the soil type, the crop planted, and the kind and amount of fertilizer used at the time the land was prepared. On Piedmont soils and clay soils we would recommend from 200 to 300 pounds of fertilizer for cotton and corn analyzing 6 to 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 2 to 4 per cent nitrogen. For field crops in the coastal plain, we would recommend from 300 to 400 pounds of a fertilizer analyzing from 4 to 7 per cent phosphoric acid and from 4 to 6 per cent nitrogen. This fertilizer should be applied to corn when it is from knee to waist high and to cotton at the time the first squares are forming.

For the all loams in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, we would recommend for cotton or corn 100 to 200 pounds of a fertilizer analyzing 12 per cent available phosphoric acid and 2½ per cent nitrogen. This is to be applied to the corn when about knee high and to the cotton when squares begin forming. Under most favorable conditions a pound of fertilizer means three pounds of seed cotton. From this we can see that \$1.00 invested in fertilizer at this time means from \$6 to \$8 next fall, and a badly needed commodity is brought into existence