

The Treasury Department asks the loan for ten years of three billion dollars. It does not matter what the interest rate thereof is, nor is it in any manner material that the increment therefrom is taxable or exempt of what value will money, land, securities or ought else be if, in the final analysis, we find ourselves not a free people, but one subject to the prejudicial domination of an alien and an outcast race? What should we reckon against that for which we (and we are the United States of America) have heretofore fought Indians, pirates, Mexicans, English, Spaniards—even brothers of the full blood—are now asked, not to purchase and not to redeem, but to maintain and preserve in the fullness of its vigor, the virility of its strength, and the sanctity of its existence: the right of a people to be free, unhampered, independent and self-governing? There is nothing, as against all of that, which should serve to throw the scales a pennyweight. Shall we wait until Britain's armada has been humbled, her sea-borne commerce destroyed, and the German Battle Fleet is halfway across the Atlantic before we bend our every energy to arresting the progress of that foe whose ambition achieved would spell world dominion: shall we overlook the fact that that line which stretches from west of Lens to Noyor, behind the graves of Germans driven farcically to their death, is OUR line; that every blow struck at Albert, Arras, Armentieres and Amiens is a blow at us? Should the people of the Middle and the far West wait until our East coast is a German camp and the Mississippi the natural barrier behind which America shall make its last stand before striking, and striking hard, bitterly, forcibly at the foe? If force, and still more force, and yet again more force, irresistibly applied is the one thing which will win this war—and for that we have the word of a peace-loving President—why delay the inevitable? The "line" in France and in Flanders may yield again, it may break; Paris, Calais and Dover may be imperiled. This would not end the war: peace can be purchased only by killing Germans by the thousands, aye, the tens and hundreds thereof, even millions, and until that day shall have come to pass when, her man-power impoverished, her treasury bankrupt, her people starving, her industries paralyzed and her rulers humbled, a stricken Germany begs for peace and peace on our terms, we must continue to apply force without end.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE

Having qualified as executrix upon the estate of C. T. Spruill, deceased, late of Washington County, N. C., this is to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of March, 1919, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement. This March 7th, 1918.

L. C. SPRUILL,
Executrix.

LET US DO YOUR
PRINTING:

CARDS.

ENVELOPES.

STATEMENTS.

BILL HEADS.

LETTER HEADS.

PACKET HEADS.

DODGERS, ETC.

AT THIS OFFICE.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FARMER

Nation and Humanity Are
Calling Upon Him for
Service.

PROFITS CONTINUE LARGE

Production of food crops must be increased in face of labor shortage—Greatest opportunity for bigger production lies in utilization of wood mold and leaves. State's Fertilizer Bill \$35,000,000; Manure Corp Worth \$50,000,000—Crop Value Can be Increased \$25,000,000 by Use of Wood Mold and Leaves.

Raleigh.—North Carolina farmers face the greatest opportunity for service and profit that the farmers of any country have ever had. With the fate of the war in Europe largely dependent upon food supplies and with half the world starving the opportunity for service to country and humanity is unprecedented. With a world shortage of food and feedstuffs of all kinds prices will continue to remain at their present high levels not only until the end of the war but for one to three years after the war. In the face of a shortage of labor North Carolina farmers must produce a larger total of corn, wheat, cotton, soy beans, peas, potatoes, sorghum for syrup, hay crops and livestock. A larger acreage in these crops cannot be worked than was worked last year but the same acreage can be made to produce larger yields. Better soil preparation and better crop cultivation will increase yields and profits to a large extent but increased fertilization must be depended upon for the greatest part of the increase that is so urgently desirable.

Fertilizer Bill \$35,000,000. There are 385,000 head of work stock upon the farms of North Carolina. There was used upon the land cultivated by these animals last year more than \$50,000 tons of commercial fertilizers and more than 68,000 tons of cottonseed meal. It is extremely doubtful if a larger supply of commercial fertilizers will be available this year. If the same quantity is used this will represent a commercial fertilizer bill of approximately \$35,000,000. The stable manure from 385,000 head of work stock and approximately 700,000 head of cattle, if properly saved and utilized, would be worth at least \$50,000,000. Here is an opportunity for increased fertilization because many of our farmers have paid little attention heretofore to the making, saving and utilization of stable manure.

The Greatest Opportunity. The greatest opportunity, however, lies in the utilization of forest leaves and wood mold. The past winter has been ideal for the purpose of rotting leaves and there are very few farmers in the State who have not an opportunity to largely increase their production this year through the use of this form of fertilizer. Agricultural experts are agreed that a ton of dry forest leaves and wood mold contains at present fertilizer values, \$8 worth of fertilizer ingredients. This means that if five tons of leaves and wood mold are used on every equivalent one-horse farm in North Carolina the aggregate value of such fertilization would be more than \$15,000,000, or very nearly half the value of the State's commercial fertilizer bill of the year.

The Children Can Help. The raking and hauling of forest leaves and wood mold is not a difficult undertaking. The raking into piles may be done by the smaller children or by the grown-ups during spare time and can be hauled between now and planting time. Wood mold spread upon wheat during the next three or four weeks will largely increase the yield, according to the quantity used. Wood mold and leaves spread upon land that is to be planted in cotton, corn and other crops will very greatly increase yields and will render more effective the fertilizers used. Hauling of leaves and wood mold should be continued during spare time even after the planting season of cotton and corn, being worked into the ground during the cultivation of the crop. On wheat and other grain the results will not only be seen in the increased production of grain, but in the increased production of hay or other crop which follows.

A \$25,000,000 Increase. Agricultural experts have estimated that the production of food and feed crops in North Carolina could be increased \$25,000,000 this year by the utilization by farmers of this opportunity for increasing the fertility of their soil. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the application of manure and other vegetable matter is noticed in the land for several years after the application so that the application of leaves and wood mold this year will result in not only increasing the yields during the coming season but during the years to come.

GROGERS HELP IN 50-50 PLAN

SIGN PLEDGE TO CARRY OUT
FOOD ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAM.

POST CARDS IN STORES.

Explain New Wheat Ruling to
Thousands of Customers—In-
crease Greater Food Saving.

Grocers of the nation have accepted enthusiastically the 50-50 basis for the purchase of wheat flour and are doing their utmost to explain the new regulation to the housewife. This ruling by the U. S. Food Administration requires each purchaser of wheat flour to buy one pound of cereal substitute, one kind or assorted, for every pound of wheat flour. It was necessary to restrict the use of wheat flour in order that the allies and our fighting forces abroad might be assured of an adequate supply of wheat to meet their vital needs. This supply must come from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

Wheat saving pledge cards were forwarded by the Food Administration to all retail food merchants, and those are being signed and posted in stores throughout the country. This card states, "We pledge ourselves loyally to carry out the Food Administration program. In accordance with this order we will not sell any wheat flour except where the purchaser buys an equal weight of one or more of the following a greater use of which in the home will save wheat:

"Cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, farina flour and meal, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and buckwheat flour."

Some confusion has resulted on the part of the consumer in construing this "50-50" ruling to mean that an equal amount in value of substitutes must be purchased with wheat flour. This is a mistaken idea. The ruling states that the consumer in purchasing flour shall "buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals."

One exception to this ruling is concerning Graham flour and whole wheat flour, which may be sold at the ratio of three pounds to five pounds of wheat flour. This provision is made because approximately 25 per cent more of the wheat berry is used in the manufacture of these flours than standard wheat flour.

Another exception is that concerning mixed flours containing less than 50 per cent of wheat flour, which may be sold without substitutes. Retailers, however, are forbidden to sell mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent of wheat flour to any person unless the amount of wheat flour substitutes sold is sufficient to make the total amount of substitutes, including those mixed in flours, equal to the total amount in wheat flour in the mixed flour. For instance, if any mixed flour is purchased containing 60 per cent wheat flour and 40 per cent substitutes it is necessary that an additional 20 per cent of substitutes be purchased. This brings it to the basis of one pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour.

A special exemption may be granted upon application in the case of specially prepared infant and invalids' food containing flour where the necessity is shown.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of consumers in assuming that with the purchase of wheat flour one must confine the additional 50 per cent purchase to one of the substitutes. This is not the case. One may select from the entire range of substitutes a sufficient amount of each to bring the total weight of all substitutes equal to the weight of the wheat flour purchased. For instance, if a purchase of 24 pounds of wheat flour is made a range of substitutes may be selected as follows:

Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; corn starch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds.

These substitutes may be used in the following manner:

Cornmeal, 8 Pounds.—Corn bread, no flour; corn muffins or spoon bread one-fourth flour or one-third rice or one-third hominy; 20 per cent substitutes in whole bread.

Corn Starch, 1 Pound.—Thickening gravy, making custard, one-third substitute in cake.

Corn Grits, 4 Pounds.—Fried like mush, used with meal in making corn bread.

Rolling Oats, 3 Pounds.—One-fourth to one-third substitutes in bread, one-half substitute in muffins; breakfast porridge, use freely; oatmeal cookies oatmeal soup.

Buckwheat Flour, 2 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in bread, buckwheat cakes.

Hominy, 2 Pounds.—Bottled for dinner, baked for dinner, with cheese sauce.

Rice, 4 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in wheat bread, one-third substitute in corn bread, boiled for dinner (in bread cut), as a breakfast food, to thicken soups, rice pudding instead of cake or pie, rice batter cakes.

Several grocers have stated that their customers who strictly observe the 11 wheatless meals each week find it necessary to buy substitutes in addition to those ordered under the 50-50 plan.

ADLER'S

Just received twenty five dozen Nobby French
Voiles Waists, prices from \$1. to \$3.50

Also 100 Silk and Satin Skirts, some of
of the newest patterns out. Prices ranging
from \$6.48 to \$10.00.

We are showing a lovely line of wash skirt goods
from 25c to \$1. per yard.

Just received a beautiful assortment of
laces, very dainty. Prices from 15c to
\$1.00 per yard.

Albe Adler

THE PLACE WHERE YOUR
DOLLAR DOES THE MOST

Report on the condition of
The Bank of Plymouth,
at Plymouth, in the State of N. C.,
at the close of business March
4th 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$85,656.87
Overdrafts unsecured	2,236.94
United States Bonds and Liberty Bonds	5,000.00
North Carolina State Bonds	5,000.00
Premium on Bonds	113.11
Banking licenses	4,500.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,602.00
All other real estate owned	2,100.00
Demand Loans	23,041.19
Due from National Banks	9,322.55
Cash items held over 24 hrs.	2,131.55
Gold coin	107.50
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency, National bank notes and other U. S. Notes	3,537.04
Total	\$149,284.66

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses & taxes paid	3,343.24
Deposits subject to check	63,989.41
Savings deposits	61,522.51
Cashier's checks outstanding	429.50
Total	\$149,284.66

State of North Carolina—County of Washington, 1918.
I, L. H. Harrison, cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. HARRISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 30th day of Jan. 1918.

GEO. W. HARDISON,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. L. Owens,
W. R. Hampton,
M. G. Darden,
Directors.

Report of the condition of
The Bank of Creswell
at Creswell in the State of N. C.,
at the close of business March
4th, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$55,121.25
Overdrafts unsecured	201.46
U. S. Bonds and Liberty Bonds	66.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,400.00
Due from National Banks	12,915.46
Cash items held over 24 hrs.	5,856.03
Checks for clearing	33.46
Gold coin	50.00
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency	1,090.50
National bank notes and other U. S. notes	3,150.00
Total	\$80,884.16

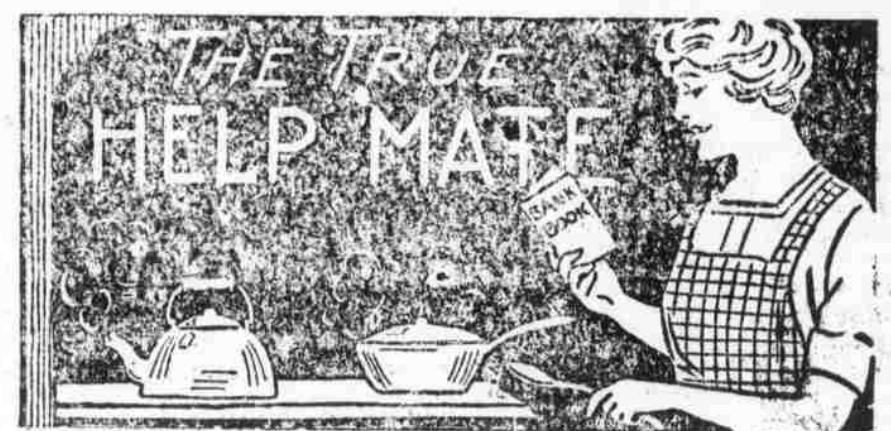
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$5,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	3,447.55
Deposits subject to check	30,961.60
Demand certificates of deposit	2,323.00
Savings deposits	28,070.94
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,460.87
Certified checks	120.20
Total	\$80,884.16

State of North Carolina—County of Washington, Mar. 1918.

I, D. E. Woodley, cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. E. Woodley,
Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 20 day of March 1918.

E. S. Woodley N. P.
Correct—Attest:
W. H. Hardison,
Wm. Wiley,
Alfred Alexander,
Directors.



The Wife

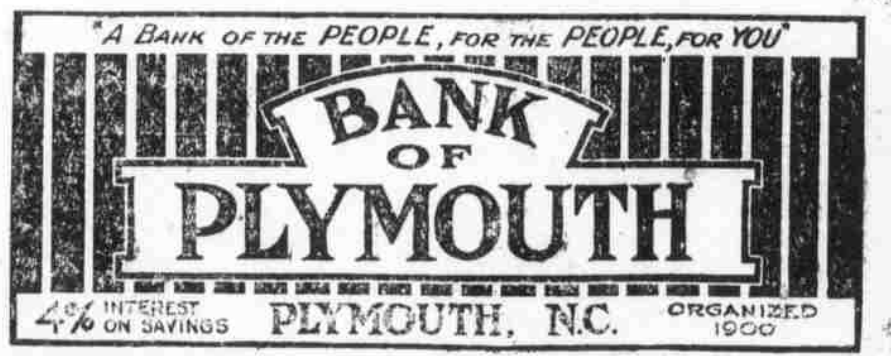
should be thrifty and help save her husband's money.

If He hasn't done it, She

should start the savings account and see that a portion of the income gets there each week. We offer

This Opportunity

to establish the real bulwark of the home. Such co-operation makes the partnership complete.



WATCH IT IS SPACE EVERY WEEK.

AT THE MAJESTIC

NEXT FRIDAY, MAY 10TH.

DUSTIN FARNUM

—IN—

"THE SPY"

THE KAISER'S AGENTS

EXPOSED. Seven Reels.

PRICE 22 CENTS.

It's a FOX Feature.

DON'T MISS IT