

Special Liberty Sale

Help to End the War Quickly By Buying a Liberty Bond

TERMS OF PAYMENT

2 Per Cent. WITH APPLICATION
18 Per Cent. NOVEMBER 15, 1917
40 Per Cent. DECEMBER 15, 1917
40 Per Cent. JANUARY 15, 1918.

\$10 will meet the two payments. You can SAVE \$10 at our Special Liberty Sale.



LIBERTY Bonds are Necessary Weapons for Winning this War. They are Patriotic, Safe and Profitable. You can Buy a Bond with what you Save by Trading at Our Store.

WE WILL HAVE A SPECIAL LIBERTY SALE, BEGINNING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, AND ENDING WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 24. LOOK AT THESE PRICES! YOU CAN EASILY SAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO MEET THE FIRST TWO INSTALMENTS. BY THE TIME THE THIRD PAYMENT COMES DUE WE WILL HAVE ANOTHER SALE.

Ladies' Suits and Coats

One lot Ladies' Suits worth \$20
Liberty Sale ----- \$10.00

Ladies all-wool Serge Dresses worth \$18.50
Liberty Sale ----- \$9.95

Ladies' all-wool Midday Suits
Liberty Sale ----- \$9.98

One lot Ladies Sample Coats.
Liberty Sale ----- \$4.95

All High Grade Ladies' Coats reduced during this Liberty Sale.

One lot Ladies' Skirts
Liberty Sale ----- \$1.98

Beautiful New Waists
Liberty Sale ----- 95c.

EVERYTHING REDUCED TO HELP YOU ON YOUR LIBERTY BOND.

NEW COATS AND SUITS ARRIVING DAILY. PICK YOURS OUT BEFORE THEY ARE ALL SOLD.



Ladies' and Childrens' Trimmed Hats reduced ONE-THIRD during this sale.

Specials

One lot Outing Liberty sale ----- 10c per yard

One lot Curtain Material Liberty Sale ----- 10c per yard

One lot Dress Gingham, during Liberty Sale ----- 14c

One lot Calicoes Liberty Sale ----- 8c.

Men's Clothing

One lot Men's Suits Liberty Sale ----- \$4.98

One lot Boy's Suits Liberty Sale ----- \$1.98



WE WILL ALLOW YOU A DISCOUNT ON ALL SHOES DURING THIS LIBERTY SALE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, WILL BE LIBERTY DAY

The Government of the United States has appealed to the nation, in a presidential proclamation, to make the second Liberty Loan even a greater success than the first.

The President's proclamation sets aside Wednesday, October 24, as Liberty day, and asks that patriotic celebration be held everywhere throughout the country in the interest of the loan.

A half holiday is to be granted to all employes of the federal government in all parts of the country, except those whose services cannot be dispensed with, to participate in the celebrations.

The President says, in his proclamation:

"Let the result be so impressive and emphatic, that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

The wage earners of the country are urged in an appeal issued by Secretary of Labor Wilson to do their part in making the loan a success.

E. Lewis & Son

THE UNDER SELLERS

CURRENT COMMENT.

Once in awhile a remark drops out relative to loans made to the allies by the United States and some folks are apparently inclined to the opinion that so much money should not be sent abroad because we may need it at home. No cause for alarm about needing the money this country loans to the allies, for the greater portion of it is spent right here in America for food, ammunition and war equipment generally. Very little of the big loans the United States has made to England, France, Russia, Belgium, or any of our allies has ever gotten out of the country. The farmers and munition makers have been the recipients of a large part of it.

Investment in Liberty Loan bonds is not only patriotic, but wise. These bonds are non-taxable and the interest is payable semi-annually. Besides, you can "cash in" anytime after the price of the bond is fully paid. You cannot lose. Parents who have children to educate have in the chance to purchase these bonds a fine opportunity to fortify themselves against the day when actual cash for expenses will confront them. A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

Senator La Follette now claims that he has been misquoted and presents to the Senate committee investigating the "seditious" charges against him a copy of his St. Paul speech, with the request that he be given a hearing. His defiant attitude on the floor of the Senate, on the day of adjournment of the recent session of congress, stamps Mr. La Follette as a faithless representative of a loyal constituency and fully warrants the committee in making a thorough investigation of the case. If not actually expelled he should be censured in unmistakable terms. The Country will be satisfied with nothing less.

Congressman Edward W. Pou, of the Raleigh district, wants the Federal Department of Agriculture to furnish the farmers with nitrate of soda and is making an effort to ascertain the amount they will need in each county. Mr. Pou suggests that the officers of the Farmers Union of each county furnish him with information which will enable those interested in the plan at Washington to distribute the supply equally amongst the farmers generally in his district. The efforts of Congressman Pou are commendable and a number of his colleagues might profit by emulating his example in thus assisting the farmers of the state to greater yields next year.

Secretary McAdoo has opened the gates to the second Liberty Loan and New York City leads the Country with more than \$100,000,000 "to the good." This is another way in which those too old to fight may help win the war now being waged for the lib-

Soldiers give their lives—others lend their money.

erty of the world. The second Liberty Bonds calls for three billion dollars and the success of this sale will show to the world that the United States means business; that it has the means and the will to expend in the fight for liberty and decency. Buy a Liberty bond—a hundred if you can.

Senator Simmons and Congressman Kitchin have done fine work in the preparation of the big war tax measure which became a law on Wednesday of last week. The provisions of this bill appear to be perfectly fair and equitable, touching all classes and discriminating in favor of none. That the responsibility of whipping this important measure into form happened to be placed upon the shoulders of two North Carolina statesmen is most gratifying to their home folks, especially since it is found that the task was so well performed.

Turn your dollars into bullets—buy a Liberty bond.

THE NORTH CAROLINA VETERANS

Veterans of the sixties are rapidly passing in North Carolina and the patriotic service they rendered in the long ago will soon be but a memory. In the breasts of those remaining the spark of patriotism kindled more than half a century ago is still burning brightly. It can only be extinguished with the going out of life itself. Although the weight of years bears heavily upon their enfeebled forms, the love of country has not diminished in the slightest and nearly every one of them would today line up in battle array before the Hindenburg lines, if their services were needed and their physical abilities permitted. Once they struggled for what they considered the freedom of Dixie. Today they are sending their sons to fight the battles of the greatest republic beneath the sun, and thus assist in bringing freedom to the world. Never have braver men borne the bayonet, or unsheathed the sword. Is not their spotless records on the fields of carnage, during a period which tried men's souls, enough to hearten the soldier boys called to the colors in the present conflict?

"First at Bethel, farthest to the front at Gettysburg, and last at Appomattox," is the inscription which emblazons the page of history dedicated to the North Carolina soldier of the sixties and the sons of these men may be depended upon to bravely tread the path of duty open to them in the present conflict for liberty and righteousness. They may safely be counted upon to give a splendid account of themselves at every turn of the way towards a lasting peace, and against the encroachment of the powers of despotism, crime and infamy. Keep an eye on the North Carolina soldier.—News.

If you can't enlist—Invest! Buy a Liberty Bond. Don't cheer up the Kaiser—Buy a Bond.

WOMEN OF PRACTICALLY ALL COUNTIES ORGANIZED.

To Help in Campaign for Liberty Bonds—Liberty Fires to be Started October 23.

Winston-Salem, October 16.—Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, of this city, chairman of the North Carolina women's liberty loan committee, states that practically every county in the state has been organized.

The women are asked to make their purchase of bonds through the woman's committee, so that they will receive proper credit in Washington. The subscription blanks for women will have a blue identification mark. Mrs. R. H. Latham, executive secretary of the state, is ably assisting with the arrangements for the woman's campaign.

Mrs. Reynolds has appointed Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of this city, to collect pieces of wood to send to Washington for the liberty fires which are to be started there at 7 o'clock, Tuesday evening, October 23. Mrs. Patterson will send a piece of wood from the old Salem hotel where General George Washington spent the night during the revolutionary war. Pieces of wood from other historic buildings in the community will also be sent.

A telegram has been sent by Mrs. Reynolds to Governor Bickett, asking him to start the Liberty fire in Raleigh, at the same hour it is to be started in Washington. Plans have been made for the general observance of the occasion all over the country. Mrs. Patterson will also send particles for the Raleigh fire.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A MAN.

Much has been written of Henry Ford. He is an aggressive type of man who always manages to keep within the limelight. He is either doing something or saying something that is worthy to be mentioned in the national press. He is always in the composite eye of the country. But after all, Henry Ford is the right sort of a man. He is one of our most eminent war citizens.

His first offer to the President was the mechanical services of the workmen in his great plant, in any department in which they could serve the best interests of the country. He now offers his entire plant. He expresses a willingness to retire from business for the period of the war and permit the United States government to use his plant for war purposes. He will concentrate his industrial forces into the manufacture of trucks, airplanes or any other sort of military equipment that may be needed.

At the beginning of the war in Europe Henry Ford did not wish this country to become involved. With William J. Bryan he was for peace at any price, and he spent considerable money to finance a "peace ship" and mission to Europe, which secured for

Make your dollars fight for Liberty.

him a vast amount of gratuitous advertising, but otherwise did little good. Henry Ford agrees now with his friend Theodore Roosevelt that this was all "tom fool business." The failure of the mission was a foregone conclusion. Probably no one at the time better understood this than Mr. Ford himself. He and the world now have a much clearer light on the German menace than they had at the time the Detroit capitalist took his peace argonauts to Holland. President Wilson has turned the searchlight of publicity on the German situation, and now we know what we did not know then and what Henry Ford evidently did not know, that Germany never was, never has been and never will be our friend.

It is never too late to mend. There is always time to recover from a bad mistake. Henry Ford is showing that he is a good American and a good war citizen when he offers his plant to the government. It is a big plant, one of the greatest in the United States. It is one of the most important manufacturing industries in the country and can be used to great advantage at the present time.

Indications are that the Ford offer will be accepted, and that trucks instead of cars will be turned out for war purposes.—Memphis Commercial-appeal.

"AT HOME" HELD BY FLETCHER GRADED SCHOOL.

On Wednesday Oct. 10th, the Fletcher graded school was at home to the parents of the school. From eleven o'clock until twelve o'clock there was the regular class room work for the observance of the parents. The parents having children in the various rooms visited them respectively.

At 12 o'clock all gathered in the auditorium and after the singing of America and the address of welcome by Miss Summerell, the principal the following program was rendered:

First Grade.
Song—"Tis Love that Makes us Happy."
Song—"Baby's Play Things."
Song—"Five Little Fiddlers."
Song—"Jacky Frost."
Recitation—"Seeing Things at Night." Earl Pittillo.

Second Grade.
Song—"Sunbeams."
Song—"Sweet Summer."
Song—"The Days of the Weeks."
Recitation—"October's Party."
Recitation—"Kentucky Philosophy," Maria Fletcher, 4th grade.

Song—"Just a Bit of Cloth, but its Red, White and Blue, 3rd, 4th and 5th grades."
Song—"Carolina—School."
Recitation—"Specially Jim," Stella Taylor, 4th grade.

Song—"The Good Old U. S. A., 6th, 7th and 8th grades."
Song—"The Star Spangled Banner," school.

The exercises closed with the flag salute which is always observed at the opening exercises of the school each day. The presence of twenty four parents at the exercises was very gratifying to the teachers and helps to point toward a successful year.

A REGIMENT OF INDIANS MAY GO TO FRANCE.

Washington, Oct. 14.—A regiment of Oklahoma Indians may be one of the American fighting units in France. Some 350 or more drafted non-English speaking Indians are to be transferred to the first Oklahoma national guard, which already has a considerable number of Indians in its ranks and it now is proposed that enough additional Indians from the Oklahoma quota of 800 be assigned to the same regiment to fill it to war strength.

RAILROADS OF SOUTH SHOW GAIN OF NEARLY MILLION.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Net revenue of railroads of the south during August was \$16,147,407, or nearly \$1,000,000 more than August, 1916, the interstate commerce commission announced late today. The receipts increased by \$8,300,000 and the expenses jumped \$7,300,000. All railroads in the country showed increased expenses, the commission's figures indicated, and a resume for August of railroad operations for the entire country, made public late today by the commission will show that gross operating receipts increased nearly \$37,000,000 over August, 1916, but that net revenue from operations, despite this heavy increase—about twelve per cent—fell more than \$4,000,000 below the figures of a year ago. While gross revenues touched the highest level ever recorded in any August, expenses increased \$41,000,000 and net revenue per mile fell off from \$258 to \$207. Eastern and western roads were especially hard hit, the compilation shows. Net revenues of the former fell approximately \$2,500,000 under those of August, 1916. Western roads showed a \$10,000,000 increase in receipts and a \$12,000,000 increase in expenses.

GEN. JOFFRE SPENDS DAY AT U. S. CAMP IN FRANCE.

"Let us be United; Victory Surely Will be Ours He Declares."

American Training Camp in France, Oct. 15.—(By the Associated Press)—Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, spent the entire day with the American troops. He reviewed Major General's Sibert's contingent and inspected the training schools and the other troops.

Marshal Joffre was accompanied by General Pershing and two other officers and the party received an ovation at many villages through which they motored. The marshal, in addressing the officers, said that America had come to help deliver humanity from the yoke of German insolence, and added:

"Let us be united; victory surely will be ours."

Buy a baby bond for baby. Save a life—buy a bond.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

Toms Wray and Dr. James M. Lynch of this city.

Captain Toms was born at Fairview, Buncombe county, January 11, 1843, the son of James Toms, a large landowner and a farmer. At 18 he joined the Buncombe Rifles as a private to fight for the Confederacy and his company was the first to leave the state, being part of the famous Bethel regiment. On the disbanding of the Rifles young Toms joined the Sixth North Carolina regiment. Following the battle of Murfreesboro, he was appointed captain of Company A by the Confederate Secretary of War, James A. Seddon, the commission reading, "For skill as an officer and valor in battle." He served through the war to the surrender at Greensboro.

After the war Captain Toms attended Stephen Lee's school at Asheville for two years and then went into business in Hendersonville where he spent the remainder of his life, closely identified with the commercial and civic development of the town. But he never forgot that he was a native of Buncombe and it was understood that he designated in his will that his body be laid to rest at Riverside. He took great pride in the growth of Asheville, having seen this city expand to its present size from the limits of a village community; and he often related his money and energy in marked to friends that had he invested his money and energy in Asheville he would have become a millionaire. He was one of the wealthiest men in this end of the state.

In Hendersonville he served several terms on the city council, was a banker, merchant and orchardist, and in 1888 accepted the state senatorship which came to him without solicitation. He made a vigorous representative of his people.

At Mt. Hebron, his country place, 8,000 apple and 1,000 pear trees, one of the largest orchards in the state, bear witness to his love of making things grow. He shipped thousands of barrels of fine apples each season. At one time Captain Toms owned one of the most valuable ginseng farms in the state; this also was in Henderson county.

Work and Play.

It has been said that we never really know persons, even although we work with them, until we have played with them. This is true, because work may be performed according to somebody else's ideas, but our play life expresses our own ideals in regard to amusement and enjoyment.

Our stock of Furniture for the fall is ready for you.

Chas. Rozzelle