

RODMAN-WALKUP CO.

THE BUSY CASH STORE

Here you will find some wonderful bargains in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Ladies' Coat Suits, Coats, Dresses, and Sweaters.

ONE LOT LADIES' COAT SUITS

AT \$29.50, \$35.00, \$37.50

In Grey, Navy, Tan. Styles right up to the minute and values that we cannot duplicate on today's market. We only have a few of these suits left and we have priced them way down as low as

\$24.75 and \$29.75.



ONE LOT LADIES' SPRING SUITS

Wonderful Values That Sold for \$17.50, \$18.50, \$22.50 and \$25.00. Colors Navy, Blue, Copen, Grey, Taupe and Bergandy. We can save you \$5.00 to \$7.50 on your suit.

Priced \$14.95, \$18.25, \$19.95 and \$21.75.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SPRING COATS

At prices that will please all. Some wonderful values all this week. Coats suitable for Dress, Street Wear, Automobiling, Coats that are useful for all occasions. We have them in Navy, Taupe, Bergandy, Grey, Rose and Copen; also Pekin. Coats that sold for \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50 and \$25.00. Priced \$8.75, \$11.95, \$14.95, \$17.95 and \$19.95.

VERY SPECIAL IN LADIES' AND MISSES' SILK DRESSES

For Spring and Summer wear. Special showing of all the leading styles and shades. If it's new, we have them. Priced \$45.00, \$37.50, \$29.75, \$24.75, \$19.50, \$17.50, \$14.95, \$9.95, \$7.50 and \$6.95.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SWEATERS.

At a big saving to our customers all this week. Sweaters that sold for \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00.

Priced down to \$2.68, \$3.95, \$6.50 and \$7.95.

Special Bargains in Ladies' Skirts, Waists, Neckwear and Notions.



STRONG ADDRESSES HEARD BY CROWDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

question is whether we will live in a free country governed by ourselves or in one owned and controlled and ruled by the Kaiser. There is only one country worse than Germany and that is hell itself, and if I had my choice as to which one to live in, as long as the Kaiser is in Germany I'd rather be in hell.

"Our forefathers went to war 150 years ago for our freedom and won it, and if that hadn't been, we would have been in this war three years before when Canada and other British territory went in. The frustration of the Kaiser's plans by the French in the battle of the Marne kept us out of the war for the time. People fail to realize the seriousness of the situation by reason of the fact that we are 3,000 miles away, but we are nearer to France today than Germany is—only seven days and seven nights—and Germany has been four years trying to get to France."

"We have met here today," Colonel Gaston continued, "not to call for volunteers; ten million men were registered for service under the selective conscription law in a single day. Will it take longer to raise a few million dollars to back them up? The man is no sport who will not put up four or five hundred dollars to win a good fight—he's a four-flusher. Many men would put up that much on a baseball game if they had it. So, to put it on the lowest level, every man should take \$500 worth of Liberty bonds, just to say that he had a part in the winning of the war."

"We will pay all we have in defense, before we pay one cent in tribute to Germany."

Colonel Gaston told of the atrocities practiced by the Germans in Belgium and France, the bayoneting and crucifixion of babies, the ruin of women, and destruction. He spoke of the German spy system in America and illustrated the part the American women are taking in the war with the story of how Von Papen was trapped by a young lady stenographer. He asked the people to buy Liberty bonds as an evidence of loyalty and willingness to support the men in Khaki who represent us on the battle lines.

Between the speeches of Colonel

Gaston and Mr. Klutz, Miss Lucy Fleet Jones sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning," being accompanied by her sister, Miss Alma Duke Jones.

Mr. Klutz's Address.

Hon. Whitehead Klutz, of Salisbury, N. C., and Washington, was introduced by Colonel Springs as "a man direct from headquarters, a mere youth, who was honored by the people of his own State who elected him speaker of the house of representatives of North Carolina, and who now is connected with the Department of State, at Washington."

Mr. Klutz said it was a great privilege and pleasure to come back to Carolina. "All the way down here from Washington," he said, "my heart has been singing: 'I'm gwine back to Dixie.' I know South Carolina will do her full duty in this war as she has done in every war before. South Carolina was the first State to come up to her full quota in Red Cross membership, rising from 24,000 members to 49,000 members; the Y. M. C. A. war work allotment for South Carolina was \$200,000 and she subscribed \$209,000; the last Liberty loan was over-subscribed six million dollars."

"The German's trust is in the sword, his creed is that Might Makes Right. The theory of the German government is that a government needs no conscience but can do anything necessary to win the war, no matter how evil or how horrible. Understanding this creed we can understand how Germany blocked the efforts at the Hague peace conference to disarm and bring peace to all the world."

"The Liberty loan is not a gift to the government—it is the best investment in the world; a gilt-edge investment. The corporation of the United States with untold wealth is behind it. Unless we back up the men who have gone across, there will be nothing to worry about because America and Americanism will be no more. I know those boys will not come back to point the finger of scorn and say 'you did it—you contributed to our defeat by refusing to buy Liberty bonds and to support the Red Cross and the food campaign.'"

Mr. Klutz said that in the first year of war the nation, acting through its government, has made

preparations so vast and so efficient that the record should shame the cavalier and silence the partisan. The speaker reviewed these preparations briefly and appealed for oneness of purpose to win the war. "The members of a household do not fight one another when a mad dog is attacking them. The commander of our destroyer fleet spoke for a navy worthy of Jones and Barry when he answered the English commander: 'We are ready now.' He spoke for the army, the government and the people who have vindicated the efficiency of a democracy in war."

"Since Bismarck uttered his brutal epigram, 'blood and iron' has been the shibboleth of Prussia. A nation born of battle and growing by conquest, Germany's unmoral philosophers have taught her to worship war as the bringer of all good. She has forgotten the book which says: 'They that take the sword shall perish by the sword.'"

"The Prussian creed is this: 'I believe in a state free from all restraint of conscience and owing no duty except the ruthless pursuit of its own material advantage.' In the train of that hell-born creed follow all the crimes of Germany. In view of it, at least it becomes credible that she has slaughtered the innocents like Herod, martyred the Christians like Nero, torn solemn treaties in to scraps of paper, and that almost with a stone's throw of the house in which I live her accredited representatives enjoying the nation's hospitality conspired to burn our factories, sink our ships and murder our citizens."

"America, the nation so full of faith in goodness, came very slowly to credit such things. Then she warned us from the wide, free seas under peril of instant death. We found that she had sought to draw Mexico and Japan into our war upon us while we were still neutral. Now we see with clear vision her full purpose to dominate and enslave the world and we have sworn to resist that purpose until the last American falls dead."

"So it is no new faith we fight for. It is the same vision which led the fathers across the winter sea, that sustained their children at Valley Forge. We must bleed for freedom. We must walk the way of the Cross to save the spirit of Christ for the world, for the Cross is facing the

Crescent across No Man's Land there today.

"We are bound to win. Germany fights against the stars in their courses, fights to turn the world back, not an hour toward the daylight as we did the other day, but a thousand years toward the dark. We shall win because we have a great leader, a man sent from God to save America from Prussian slavery and to lead mankind up that steep way which leads to the exaltation of nation—the Hon. Woodrow Wilson."

In conclusion, Mr. Klutz said he came down here to bring inspiration, "but I have gotten inspiration," he said, "and when I go back to Washington I shall carry the information that Lancaster county and South Carolina are heart and soul in this struggle and are going to carry this loan 'over the top.'"

Lieutenant Dael.

"Dixie" and "The Marsellaise," by the band brought the crowd quickly to their feet and the cheering lasted for several minutes. After the two selections so excellently rendered by the band, Colonel Springs introduced to the audience Lieut. Dael, of the French army, now at Camp Greene. In presenting Lieut. Dael, Colonel Springs said "Never has there been a moment when America failed in love and devotion to our sister Republic of France. But for the fight France has made the heel of the Hun would not only have been on France, but on England and America."

Lieut. Dael, a typical Frenchman, was especially pleasing in his address, and though he is not an orator, he was listened to with rapt attention and frequently applauded. He spent three years at the front, and he said he was "glad of the opportunity of coming here because it gives me a chance to tell you of what is going on—what my people are doing for you and what we expect of you. We are proud to be fighting once more with the American soldier. We are fighting a good cause, and we want you to come and help us as soon as you can. Do not waste time—you see what is going on. But there is no reason to be alarmed in reading the news. At the beginning of the war France, with a population of 35,000,000, mobilized 7,000,000 men. America has over a hundred million. I am not going to insist—just think it over and see what you can do. In spite of what we have done, we are stronger—stronger than ever. France is not white-bled. Do not come too late—hurry—to give the German the good licking he deserves."

Lieutenant Dael told of life in the trenches, how the men of France and the men of America are living and what they do. He revealed a secret, saying that he caught 37 "cooties" one night—all his own and that there were seven million soldiers there and if each had 37 "cooties" of his own, there were many of them there.

"You're helping us with your boys," he said, "some in training, some fighting at the front. But it's not all we expect of you—you can help us with money, by buying Liberty bonds, and you will help your country and yourself." He spoke of the sanitary conditions of the camps and the trenches, which he described as good, saying "the only risk the boys run at the front is the risk of war. It is wise that I am here to tell you of French warfare. We paid the price of inexperience at the beginning of the war, and don't want you to pay."

SINCE YOU WENT AWAY.

Since you went away, every gay sailor lad,
Every khaki-clad soldier I see,
Has a place in my heart, and a share of my thoughts,
And belongs, just a little, to me,
He's a comrade of yours, and is bearing his share
Of the burden that rests upon you;
Both are doing the task which a Nation has set
For its glorious manhood to do.

Since you went away, I have entered within
A sisterhood—mystic and great—
Of women who've learned the great lesson to give,
And are learning another, to wait,
But I strive like the rest, not to doubt or to fear,
To murmur or sigh, or complain,
But to trust His might, and to know in His eye
That the sacrifice cannot be in vain.

Since you went away, every fold of the flag
Has a message that's tender and true;
Your courage, of each crimson bar,
And the soul of you, shining, resplendent, and clear,
Is a part of each beautiful star.
—Alice Brown, in Metropolitan Magazine.

"CASH AND CARRY" PLAN A SAVING

ELIMINATE COST OF DELIVERY SYSTEM AND CUTS OUT CREDIT LOSSES.

Opportunity For Community Workers to Establish Plan Everywhere by Bringing About Understanding Between Storekeepers and Customers.

Fair and even moderate prices of food and food products these days of abnormal conditions are so greatly increased over prices which were standard a year or two years ago that many housekeepers whose family purses have not been fattened in proportion to the advance in prices are experiencing difficulty in providing, even with rigid economy, the necessities of life, and many others are stretching the weekly or monthly allowances over these periods only by taking advantage of every opportunity to save.

The retailers are, as a general rule, selling at prices which give them no more than a reasonable profit above cost and expenses of operation to which they are entitled; but one of the big items figured in cost is the expense of credit and delivery. This expense is of course greater in larger centers, but even in the small communities it is a factor which contributes to making food and foodstuffs, already dear, even dearer to the consumer.

Any plan whereby the retailer may be enabled to sell food products even a fraction cheaper without cutting into the reasonable profit to which he is entitled and which he must necessarily have to maintain himself in business, will, undoubtedly, be welcomed by both the retailer and the consumer everywhere; and the "Cash and Carry" plan, which is being employed in some of the larger cities of the country would appear to commend itself.

The "Cash and Carry" plan—which is simply the doing away with deliveries so far as that is practicable, and paying cash—not only eliminates the one expense of delivering one's goods at his kitchen door, but also the more considerable expense of book-keeping, credit and collections, of which the greatest is that of credit, since that term always implies a certain percentage of losses, which must likewise be figured in by the merchant, else he could not continue in business very long. In other words, the man who does not pay his bill penalizes the man who does pay.

It would appear that in any community the retail merchants would willingly give their customers the benefit of these costs—of delivery and credit—cutting down the prices of food products, if they might have the co-operation of their customers on the "Cash and Carry" plan, which would mean that the customer would either call at or send to the store, pay cash for the goods purchased, and carry the goods home with him. In the handling of heavy goods there must, of course, be deliveries made.

As an example of what saving can be effected through the "Cash and Carry" plan, one of the largest dairies in the United States operates 185 milk stores or depots in New York City. This big dairy corporation recently advertised what is termed "the bigger service," and announced that on April 1st the "Cash and Carry" plan would become operative. To all those who carry their containers to any one of the 185 milk stores, milk is sold at 10 cents a quart, for cash. If the milk is delivered, as the corporation is willing to do if that should be preferred, the price for the same grade of milk is 14 cents a quart. Through the "Cash and Carry" plan the consumer saves four cents a quart.

Another system of food stores in the metropolis, operating on the "Cash and Carry" plan, will, on each one dollar's worth of goods purchased, give the customer 14 cents either in cash or in additional goods, if the customer will carry his purchases with him and have the stores the expense of delivery, fourteen cents on the dollar is certainly worth saving.

PLANT WAR GARDENS. SUPPLY HOME NEEDS.

It is the Patriotic Duty of Every One to Help Provide for Himself in Present Crisis.

Columbia, April 9.—In planting war gardens, the advice of Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, is: "Plant what you will be able to use, not what you think you may be able to sell."

There has probably never been a time since the South was blockaded during the War Between the Sections when it has been so vitally necessary for the people of South Carolina to concern themselves about the question of food supplies, not only that the soldiers fighting in Europe and the Allied soldiers and peoples may be fed, but, because of the unsatisfactory food situation, that they may not suffer at home.

Food production during the coming summer and fall calls on people in cities and towns as well as upon the farmer for their very best efforts, and every one who has waste land around the home or space in the back yard should look himself.

WINSTON-SALEM LADY PRAISES IRONIZED PAW-PAW

Could Not Eat or Sleep With Any Comfort, Would Wake Up at Night With Shortness of Breath.

HAS GAINED 10 1-4 LBS. IN THREE WEEKS.

Mrs. Claud S. Levier, residing at 1514 Centreville, St., Winston-Salem, says:

"Why, I didn't know what a good night's sleep was for the past year or two until I began using Ironized Paw-Paw. I believe I had the worst case of indigestion and sleeplessness on record, along with nervous headaches. I had no ambition to do anything. I began taking Ironized Paw-Paw and within two weeks to my great surprise, I arose one morning to realize that I had slept the entire night through without awakening once. I have gained 10 1-4 pounds in three weeks and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did."

"My nervous headaches and dizzy spells are now past. My stomach retains all solids without any discomfort whatever. I am convinced that Ironized Paw-Paw is the peer of all other tonics and I am delighted to be able to say so."

A system that is overworked or run down requires a harmless stimulant. Alcohol lifts, but lets you fall. Ironized Paw-Paw lifts and holds you. Your druggist probably keeps it, but if he doesn't, it is sold in all leading drug stores.

Ironized Paw-Paw, price \$1.00. Formula on every bottle. Mail orders promptly attended to. Interstate Drug Co., Inc., New York.—Adv.

ALSACE LORRAINE MUST BE RETURNED TO FRANCE

Such is Assertion of Louis Aubert, Who Says There Are Oother Obstacles to Peace, However.

Springfield, Ill., April 22.—Although Alsace Lorraine is by no means the only obstacle to peace, no peace can come, Louis Aubert, of the French high command, declared in a speech here, until the territory wrested from France nearly half a century ago is restored.

"The return of Alsace Lorraine to France," he said, "would commemorate the victory of the principles for which we are all fighting. When Herr von Kuehlmann or Count Czernin proclaim that Alsace Lorraine is the only obstacle to peace do not believe them. * * * But no peace is possible without the return of Alsace Lorraine to France for the brutal severance of these French provinces was the first crime of the new German empire against democracy and out of that crime have come all the others that have astounded the world."

THE CORN STALK FIDDLE.

Corn a-hardenin' in the husk and the sap a-runnin' down,
The old sweet, lanes of summer green a-turnin' dusty brown;
Then take two joints of stalk and make

The corn stalk fiddle ring
With the hoe-down and Virginia reel
And a cut-the-pigeon-wing!

Lone mockin' bird comes back to say
he hates to give goodbye;
One last sweet breath of summer sun
in misty autumn sky!
Take two long joints a little green,
And make the fiddle sweet,
And pat the Juba for the Queen
With the silken-slipped feet!

Hazel nuts like patterin' hail and chipmunks talkin' chaff,
Because there's food enough stored up to make a monkey laugh;
The one thing needed most of all
With the cider ground is this:
A fiddler lined against the wall,
And the corn stalk singin' bliss!

The corn stalk fiddle talkin' joy and partners changin' feet,
The corn a-hardenin' in the husk, and the whole world autumn sweet;
A little rosin on that bow,
And let her rip again,
Till dreams of now and long ago
Dance through the hearts of men!
—The Benztown Bard, in Baltimore Sun.