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Has Helped Thousands.

PRESIDENT SIGNS 8-HOUR DAY BILL

RETURNS TO WASHINGTON AND AFFIXES SIGNATURE ABOARD PRIVATE CAR.

WILL SIGN THE BILL AGAIN

To Prevent Question as to Legality of Bill Signed on Sunday, President Will Again Sign Bill On His Return During the Week.

Washington.—The Adams eight-hour day bill enacted from Congress last week by the railroad brotherhoods as the price of calling off the nationwide strike ordered for Monday was signed by President Wilson Sunday in his private car at the Union Station where he stopped on his way from Shadow Lawn, N. J., to Hodgenville, Ky. That there may be no question as to the legality of the measure as a result of it having been signed on Sunday the President will affix his signature again upon his return to Washington.

How long peace shall reign as a result of the bill apparently is dependent upon developments in the proposed move to test the constitutionality of the act. Should the railroads take no action but await the beginning of an investigation of the workings of the eight-hour day by the special commission for which the measure provides, the brotherhoods will remain inactive. The employees' leaders declare, however, that should the law be held unconstitutional and the railroads attempt to restore the 10-hour day on their lines, a strike will follow promptly.

WILSON LAUNCHES RE-ELECTION FIGHT AT NOTIFICATION.

President Recites Accomplishments of Democratic Party as Fulfillment of Pledges.

Long Branch, N. J.—President Wilson formally opened his campaign for re-election with a speech accepting the Democratic nomination in which he characterized the Republican party as "a practical and moral failure," defended his Mexican and European policies, recited the legislative achievements of his Administration and declared for a "big America."

In his speech President Wilson was unapologetic in his criticism of the Republican party as a party of "masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change," and said that old leaders still select their candidate but he did not mention Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate, by name.

The President spoke from the veranda of his summer home to a crowd which filled 8,000 chairs and overflowed to the lawn.

Speaking in the open his voice could be heard by only a small part of the crowd, but those who did hear him constantly interrupted with applause. Once, when he said, "I need not seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element amongst us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States," the crowd stood and cheered.

The notification ceremonies were brought to a dramatic close when more than a score of American flags attached to parachutes were fired into the air by mortars and unfolded over the President's head as a band played "America." Afterward Mr. Wilson stood more than an hour on the veranda and shook hands with several thousand men, women and children.

Senator James of Kentucky, chairman of the notification committee, introduced the President. When he declared that Mr. Wilson had kept America at peace the crowd responded instantly and applauded several minutes. He concluded by handing the President a copy of the St. Louis platform.

Reading slowly but distinctly from a printed copy of his speech and frequently looking up to emphasize particular points, Mr. Wilson spoke of the Democratic platform as a "dethroning pledge."

FRANCISCO MADERO FOUND DEAD IN BED AT HOME.

New York.—Francisco Madero, father of the late President Madero of Mexico, and one of the largest land and mine owners in that country, was found dead in bed at his home here from heart disease. He was 67 years old. Mr. Madero fled to this city after the assassination of his two sons, Francisco, Jr., then President of Mexico, and Gustavo, who had been financial agent for the revolutionists.

Chas. A. Carter, former lumberman and merchant, of Nash county, was killed when his automobile was struck by a train at a railroad crossing.

PRESIDENT HONORS LINCOLN'S MEMORY

WILSON ACCEPTS FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOG CABIN AT HODGENVILLE, KY.

SPEECH DEVOTED TO EULOGY

Declares Civil War Chief Was Embodiment of True Democracy.—Receives Gift of Lincoln Farm Association.

Hodgenville, Ky.—President Wilson came to Kentucky to pay homage to the memory of Lincoln and avoid politics but a great crowd gathered from all parts of the state, cheered him at every appearance and turned his visit into a campaign event.

The president accepted for the Federal government the log cabin in which Lincoln was born in a speech devoted to an eulogy of the Civil War president. Standing on a temporary platform at the foot of a hill topped by a magnificent granite memorial building housing the Lincoln cabin he praised Lincoln as the embodiment of democracy.

"How eloquent this little house within this shrine is of the vigor of democracy," exclaimed the president as he spoke of Lincoln as exemplifying the American spirit as showing the heights which men of lowly birth may attain.

"We are not worthy to stand here," said he, "unless we ourselves be in fact and in truth real democrats and servants of mankind, ready to give our very lives for the freedom and justice and spiritual exaltation of the great nation which shelters and nurtures us."

"No more significant memorial could have been presented to the nation than this. It expresses so much of what is singular and noteworthy in the history of the country, it suggests so many of the things that we prize most highly in our life and in our system of government."

"We ought like to think of men like Lincoln and Washington as typical Americans, but no man can be typical who is so unusual as these great men were. It was typical of American life that it should produce such men with supreme indifference as to the manner in which it produced them, and as ready of how and why they come. We will live here in this but as amidst the little circle of cultivated gentlemen to whom Virginia owed so much in leadership and example. And Lincoln and Washington were typical Americans in the use they made of their genius. But there will be few such men at best, and we will not look into the mystery of how and why they come. We will only keep the door open for them at all times, and a hearty welcome—after we have recognized them."

ALLIES IN TWO DAYS TAKE MORE THAN 5,000 GERMANS

Anglo-French Forces Successfully Keeping up Their Offensive.

London.—Keeping up their strong offensive against the Germans north and south of the Somme river in France the Anglo-French forces again have driven their lines forward and captured important German positions.

South of the Somme the village of Soyecourt and part of the village of Vermandovillers have been captured while seemingly more important still the French have made fresh progress east of the village of Forest, which lies one and one-half miles southeast of the railroad town of Combles—a gain which, taken with the capture of Gaillemont, seemingly outflanks Combles and apparently renders it untenable. More than 5,000 Germans have been made prisoners north and south of the Somme during the last two days.

ARRESTED ON WARRANT DEUTSCHLAND BROUGHT

Jersey City, N. J.—Wladislaw Kubicek, living with his wife and two children here, was arrested on a warrant brought to this country by the German merchant submarine Deutschland which charged him with the murder of Valerie Klasevaska, four years ago in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prussia.

JAPAN PRESSES SECRET DEMANDS ON CHINA

Washington.—Secret demands, in addition to those published in dispatches from Peking, are being pressed on China by Japan as a result of the recent clash of Chinese and Japanese troops at Cheng Chiatun. It became known here that the situation is much more serious than has been indicated, confidential reports saying the unpublished demands threaten the authority of China over the whole of Inner Mongolia.

One hundred and two applicants for law licenses registered with the Supreme Court which began the examinations Monday.

CONGRESS PASSES NEW 8-HOUR LAW

BILL WHICH AVERTED THREATENED STRIKE PASSED HOUSE AND SENATE QUICKLY.

FOUR DEMOCRATS VOTE NAY

Two in House and Two in Senate Oppose Bill.—Party Vote in Senate But Majority Republicans Favor Vote in House.

Washington.—The threat of a general railroad strike which hung like a pall over the country for a month was lifted when the Senate passed the Adams bill.

Three hours after the senate had passed without amendment the Adams eight-hour day bill, passed by the house, the heads of the four great railroad employes brotherhoods telegraphed 600 hand-carried messengers to their general chairmen in all parts of the country cancelling the strike order issued a week ago to take effect Labor Day at 7 o'clock.

The legislative expedient to avert the strike was passed in the senate by a vote of 48 to 25—almost a strict party vote—amid stirring scenes after many Senators, Democrats and Republicans, had fought desperately to amend the measure by provisions designed to prevent industrial disasters in the future. Some senators, vigorously aroused, declared Congress was being coerced into enactment of legislation that it did not desire, and that it knew would return to plague it in the future.

In both houses the measure was signed within a few minutes after the final vote in the senate and it was sent at once to the White House.

Officials of the brotherhoods who welcomed the final passage of the bill had announced early in the night that cancellation of the strike would not be ordered until the bill had been signed by the President and actually had become law. But later they conferred, changed their minds and flash ed the code messages signaling to the waiting trainmen of the country through their chairmen, the word that a satisfactory settlement had been secured.

The bill that stopped the strike provides that after January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be regarded as a basis of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroads, long hauls in interstate commerce (excluding roads less than 300 miles long and electric lines); that they shall receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours, and that their rate of compensation shall not be changed pending an investigation, for from six to nine months by the President of the effect of the eight-hour day upon the railroads.

Efforts to amend the bill in the Senate were futile, the supreme effort to alter it having been led by Senator Underwood, who sought to provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have power to fix railroad wages and hours for service in the future. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 57 to 14.

Railroad officials have declared that the action of Congress will cost them \$60,000,000 a year in increased wages to the trainmen. Brotherhood officials say the enactment will mean not more than an annual increase of \$20,000,000. In Congress and among the railroad officials there has existed doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, but what steps if any may be taken to test this has not been indicated.

Quick action by the brotherhoods followed the action in the Senate. "No doubt existed in their mind that President Wilson would sign the bill as soon as it was handed to him. The measure embraces virtually all of the President's original proposals to the employees and the railroad heads, although it is only a part of the legislative program he took to Congress last Tuesday when his negotiations had failed.

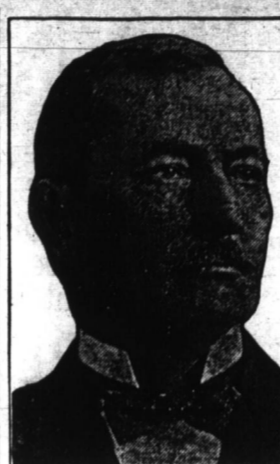
Issuance of the orders of cancellation followed a meeting of the four brotherhood heads and thirteen remaining members of their committee of 640. Some opposition to acting before the President actually had affixed his signature was evidence in favor of the meeting, but in the end the 17 voted unanimously to call off the strike immediately. All of the code messages had been prepared in advance and as quickly as the decision was announced clerks rushed to telegraph offices with arm loads of the messages.

No two of the more than 600 dispatches were alike. One of them read "It is reported that a big fire is raging in Toronto." Another said "There is danger of your house burning down tomorrow." Even the brotherhoods did not know what all the messages contained, the composition of them having been left to clerks.

Official House Vote.
The official vote in the House on the final passage of the amended Adams eight-hour day bill was: Ayes 239; nays 85; present 5. Two Democrats voted against the bill and 70 Republicans, and the one Socialist voted for it. None of the Progressives voted.

The reports from the Hughes trip across the continent are all to the effect that he is making an unfavorable impression on the country. The people are getting tired of a continuous scold, scold, and they just laugh when he makes a fierce attack on the President. The country will give Mr. Hughes the "Laugh" in November.

The leaders of the railroad strike movement reported that "President Wilson is driving us hard." But it is satisfaction to know that he is driving the other side (railroads) equally hard. President Wilson is doing the country a great service in using such a tremendous pressure to bring the men and the roads to agreement. A tie-up of the roads would be an unparalleled calamity.



WILLIAM C. ADAMS
Author of the eight-hour day law.

The original text of the provision was as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, Section 1. That beginning January 1, 1917, eight hours shall in contracts for labor and service be deemed a day's work and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services of all employees who are now or may hereafter be employed by any common carrier by railroad, except railroads independently owned and operated not exceeding 100 miles in length, electric street railroads, and electric interurban railroads. * * *

Section 2. That the President shall appoint a commission of three, which shall observe the operation and effects of the institution of the eight-hour standard work day as above defined and the facts and conditions affecting the relations between such common carriers and employees during a period of not less than six months nor more than nine months, in the discretion of the commission and within 30 days thereafter such commission shall report its findings to the President and Congress. That each member of the commission created under the provisions of this act shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the President. The sum of \$25,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary by, and hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the United States Treasury. * * *

Section 3. That pending the report of the commission, heretofore provided for, and for a period of 90 days thereafter, the compensation of railway employees subject to this act for a standard eight-hour work day shall not be reduced below the present standard days wage and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid at a rate not less than the pro rata rate for such standard eight-hour work day.

Section 4. That any person violating any provision of this act shall be fined not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

Brotherhoods Are Pleased.
"The enactment of this piece of legislation," said A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors' brotherhood, "giving as it does an eight-hour day for every man employed in the operating department of the railroads of this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific is a wonderful thing. It not only affects the brotherhoods and the best paid men who come under their jurisdiction but it reaches far enough down the line to give the negro railroad worker of the south his chance."

"I do not care whether the bill is signed on Sunday or on any other day, but it is a wonderful thing that an act so good as this should be signed on that day. I'll be willing to accept his judgment that the act is legal."

W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen, said:

"Our course I am pleased that we have avoided a strike. We did not want a strike any more than any one in this country, but we had come to a point where if a strike became necessary to win our demands we were willing to go into one. I feel confident too that we would have succeeded in our demand if a strike had been necessary."

"That situation, however, now is past. It is probable, of course, that the railroads will ask for increased freight rates. If they can show that they are deserving of them the brotherhoods will help obtain them. But unless they can show good cause for advances, of course we will not go to their assistance."

"The bill as enacted today does not contain all that we should have liked to have. We were willing, however, to make sacrifices and we made them. We are willing to abide by the legislation as passed by Congress."

W. S. Carter and W. S. Stone, heads of the firemen and engineers, respectively, gave out no statements further than to say they were pleased with the outcome of the negotiations.

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The whole country is and has been demanding "preparedness" against war, and President Wilson is proceeding along those lines, and the cost of preparedness as you know is quite a large bill. And now the Republicans are charging extravagance. It is impossible to please everybody.

"Colonel Bob Ingersoll once remarked," recalled the Kansas City Journal, "if I owned Hell and Texas, I would live in Hell and rent Texas out." Well, one thing's certain, Bob isn't living in Texas now.

Mrs. Amanda Dorcas Hooks of University Station, died recently and bequeathed \$1,200 to the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville and \$125 to a Baptist church in Orange county, the amounts being all of her estate. Mrs. Hooks' brother-in-law has started suit to set the will aside.

WHERE MR. WILSON WILL BE NOTIFIED



Pretty view of Shadow Lawn, the summer White House, between Asbury Park and Long Branch, N. J., where President Wilson received the formal notification of his renomination by the Democratic party. Mr. Wilson has made little use of Shadow Lawn so far this summer.

INTEREST NOW IN BALKANS

RUMANIANS PARTICIPATION HERE IS CONSIDERED TO BE VERY IMPORTANT.

Artillery Active on All Battle Fronts of Europe.—Rumania's Armies Attacking Austria.—Hungarian Forces in Carpathians.

London.—The whole interest in the war is now focused on the Balkans and on the German Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Rumania's participation is considered here important not only from the accession of a fresh army, but from the opportunity it gives the Russian army to extend its base and to co-operate with Rumania on Galician and Transylvania territory virtually as one army against the Austrians.

Artillery active on all the battle fronts of Europe but only on the Transylvanian-Rumanian border has infantry been engaged to any extent. Bad weather hampered operations in France; the Russians and Austro-Germans on the eastern line are resting as are the Entente forces and the armies of the Central Powers in Macedonia, and the Austrians and Italians have yet to renew their desperate fighting of a few weeks ago.

Along the whole line of the lower Carpathians, Rumanian armies are reported attacking the Austro-Hungarian forces.

AUGUST UNFAVORABLE FOR CROP—U. S. REPORT

Washington.—In a statement summarizing cotton crop conditions the Department of Agriculture said:

"August was unfavorable for cotton in almost all sections of the cotton belt. In the western section, the crop deteriorated severely in Oklahoma and Texas because of extreme drought over large areas, which caused the plant to stop fruiting and shed. Weevils damaged the crop considerably in Eastern and Southern Texas, Southern Arkansas, Western Florida and Southern Georgia and disastrously in Mississippi, Alabama and portions of Louisiana.

"Much of the crop in Southern Mississippi and Alabama, because of rain and weevil damage, will require from 10 to 20 acres of land to produce a bale of cotton. In the Florida section Georgia hot sunbills following the July rain on the sappy plant caused much shedding.

"Lack of fertilizer which was leached from the soil by the July rain or withdrawn by grass and weeds, is shown by the appearance of the plant which seems to have reached maturity with a small stalk."

COTTON AND LUMBER TAXES STRICKEN OUT

Senate Unanimously Eliminates These and Certain Other Raw Materials.

Washington.—The munitions section of the emergency revenue bill was reached in the Senate and amendments were unanimously adopted striking out the proposed taxes on cotton, lumber and certain other raw materials used in making war munitions.

During the debate Senator Penrose, Republican, read an editorial charging Southern congressmen with forcing through sectional legislation and drew a sharp reply from Senator State, Democrat, who said he had "never seen such a motley group of discredited forces and political undescripts" as the Republican side of the Senate presented.

WILSON ATTACKED BY ROOSEVELT IN MAINE

Lawiston, Maine.—Progressives united with Republicans in greeting Theodore Roosevelt who delivered his first speech of the campaign in behalf of Charles E. Hughes. From the time he landed in Boston from the New York steamer until he retired at night the former president received enthusiastic demonstrations. His address was devoted largely to an attack on the administration and to a criticism of Hyphenism.

50,000 TAKE PART IN GREEK DEMONSTRATION

Athens, via London.—After the protests demonstration before the residence of former Premier Venizelos in which 50,000 persons took part a committee was appointed to present to King Constantine the resolutions outlined by M. Venizelos. The resolutions as framed by M. Venizelos, concluded: "If we, the people are not heard in these, our resolutions, we must take counsel what is to be done to minimize the ruin which awaits us."

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Dewey Simpson of Burlington was drowned Thursday at Virginia Beach, Va., where he had gone on an excursion. He was bathing in the surf and got beyond his depth. The remains were buried at Burlington Saturday. Simpson was 17 years old, and the only son of his mother who is a widow.

Miss Lillie Bell Lewis of Clinton, 17 years old walking in her sleep, fell in a well about 3:20 in the morning. Her cries aroused a neighbor and the young lady was rescued without serious hurt.

Raymond Wilson was drowned last week while bathing in South Fork river, Lincoln county.

TROOPS ORDERED HOME

WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUES ORDERS FOR THE RETURN OF SEVERAL REGIMENTS.

Include Troops from New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, Oregon, California, Louisiana and Washington and Louisiana.

Washington.—Orders for the return to their state mobilization camps of 15,000 National Guardsmen now on the Mexican border were issued by the War Department. General Funston was directed to return three regiments from New York, two from New Jersey, two from Illinois, two from Missouri and one each from California, Oregon, Washington and Louisiana.

Secretary Baker announced the order after a conference with President Wilson at the White House. The Department had already ordered to their home stations, 6,000 regular coast artillerymen who have been serving as infantry on the border.

The secretary's statement said: "In view of the fact that substantially this number of troops who have not done patrol duty on the border are now on their way there, it is felt that this number can be spared. In a few days if transportation facilities remain undisturbed, the department intends to order home some more regiments and possibly to replace them with troops now in their mobilization camps in the several states."

Regiments to be sent home were not designated by number, and it is understood that their selection is left to Gen. Funston.

Department officials think there is ample force on the border now to insure proper protection and with the immediate gravity of the Mexican situation constantly lessening it is not considered necessary to strengthen General Funston's command. The policy now is to give all of the state troops called into the Federal service opportunity to see service on war footing along the international line.

SENATE WOULD EXEMPT INSURANCE TRUST FUNDS.

Washington.—The Senate voted to exempt from taxation all trust funds of insurance companies held in reserve under state laws or by contract policyholders. The action followed an unsuccessful effort made by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, to have all insurance investments exempted.

Senator Smith of Georgia, offered the trust fund amendment on behalf of the Finance Committee revision of the house bill making such investments taxable a deluge of protests against the measure has been received from insurance companies throughout the country.

Senator McCumber criticized the measure, declaring it worked an injustice upon insurance companies by including them with corporations operated for the enrichment of wealthy stockholders.

GIRL CANDIDATE LEADS IN RACE FOR CONGRESS.

Helena, Mont.—Returns from the state-wide primary for the nomination of candidates to be voted on at the November election show that Miss Jeanette Rankin, of Missoula, is leading the Republican Congressional candidates.

ALLIED FLEET SINKS SUB. OFF PHALRON.

Athens, via London.—Ships of the Entente Allied fleet sank a German submarine off Phalron. It is claimed by Entente military officers that the undersea boat had received its supplies from the Austrian and German ships which were seized at Piraeus by French sailors. A number of destroyers of the Entente fleet made a careful reconnaissance of the neighborhood of the arsenal.

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TWO BIG CRUISERS SUNK IN NORTH SEA

BRITISH LOSE TWO CRUISERS BY TEUTONIC SUBMARINE ATTACKS.

ONE SUBMARINE DESTROYED

Kaiser's High Seas Fleet Come Out But was Put Back Quickly.—One German Submarine Rammed by Another, 39 Fatalities Are Result.

London.—Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk in North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to an official announcement by the Admiralty. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk, according to the Admiralty statement which follows:

"Reports from our lookout squadrons and other units showed there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea on Saturday. The German high seas fleet came out, but learning from their scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port."

"In searching for the enemy we lost two cruisers by submarine attacks—H. M. S. Nottingham, Captain C. B. Miller, and H. M. S. Falmouth, Captain John Edwards. All the officers of the former were saved, but 38 of the crew are missing. All the officers and men of the Falmouth were saved, but one stoker, Norman Fry, died of injuries."

BORDER BOARD WILL CONSIDER PERSONAL RIGHTS

New York.—The personal rights and economic interests of Americans in Mexico must be considered in reaching a permanent settlement of the difficulties between the United States and Mexico, Secretary of State Lansing said here in an address at a luncheon attended by members of the American-Mexican joint commission. Conference looking toward a solution of the international problems are to begin shortly at New London, Conn.

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