

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Theford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for the grippe, bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Theford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Theford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents.

PRESIDENT BURIES HIS ONLY SISTER

RETURNS TO SHADOW LAWN AFTER ATTENDING THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

BOYHOOD SCENES VISITED

Thousands Pay Respects to the Grief Stricken Executive While He Is in Columbia—Funeral Services Were Very Simple.

Columbia, S. C.—President Wilson who came here for the funeral of his only sister, Mrs. Anne E. Howe, left at 6:15 o'clock for the summer White House at Long Branch, N. J.

After participating in the funeral of Mrs. Howe, the president during the afternoon took an automobile ride around Columbia, visiting relatives and the place where he spent some of his boyhood days. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson and Dr. C. T. Grayson, the White House physician. When the president's special train pulled out several thousand persons thronged the railroad station and stood silent with bowed heads. The president bowed quietly.

On his ride the president visited Mrs. James Woodrow, an aunt who welcomed him as "Tommy" and remarked to Mrs. Wilson:

"Since he took to writing books he calls himself Woodrow."

Mr. Wilson then visited the Columbia Theological Seminary, where his father once taught, and where he and Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Grayson walked to the house planned and built by his parents and in which he lived for several years. There he talked with four small boys who now live in the house. Dr. Grayson asked one of them if he expected to be president. The boy said he did not know.

"I would not wish anything like that on you," said the president.

The special train bearing the body and members of the funeral party arrived here shortly before noon. Automobiles took the president and members of his family directly to the First Presbyterian church. The station was surrounded by several thousand persons. At the president's personal request the city and state officials gave no official recognition of his visit.

The last service took place inside an inclosure in the shaded graveyard where are buried Mrs. Howe's husband, the father and mother of the president and several other relatives. A modest shaft marks the plot.

80 PRISONERS IN CHIHUAHUA MEET DEATH FOR RAID

Villa Chief of Staff and Colonel Among Number Executed by Government Troops.

Chihuahua City.—Forces of government soldiers have been detailed to bring order out of the chaos created by Villa's Hidalgo day attack upon the state capital. Several hundred bodies of men and animals have been removed from the streets and buried outside the city. Buildings which suffered from gun fire are being dynamited. Scores of workmen are engaged in restoring the city's telephone and telegraph communication.

Eighty prisoners taken in the engagement have been executed. These include M. Chao, formerly Villa's chief of staff, and Mariano Tames, who as a colonel in Juarez, recently attempted unsuccessfully to induce the garrison there to revolt.

The federal and municipal palaces suffered most heavily in the engagement, huge trees in the plaza Hidalgo being literally stripped of their limbs by the steady stream of lead poured through them. The bandits rode their horses inside the palaces and tore from their hangings costly tapestries, painting and mirrors. Furniture was broken into splinters and doors pulled from their hinges.

U. S. BOON TO RULE ON DISPOSITION OF CARGO

Washington.—What shall become of the cargo of arms and ammunition taken from the schooner Annie Larsen, and claimed by the German government, probably will be determined soon by the state department. The case has been before several government departments for months and the treasury forwarded to Secretary Lansing a report of customs officials regarding the munitions which are stored at Bismarck, Wash.

The North Carolina School for the Deaf at Morganton Opened last week with the largest enrollment in its history—263.

Some of Mr. Hughes' opponents are charging that he is behind the times. He is certainly behind his whiskers.

BRITISH HAVE MADE NOTABLE ADVANCE

SCORED LARGE SUCCESSES SINCE SOMME ATTACK STARTED IN JULY.

SMASH THE GERMAN LINE

Three Towns, Two Woods, High Ground Between Comblies and Pozieres—Bapaume Road Have Been Taken—Over 2,300 Prisoners.

London.—Smashing the German line on a front of six miles north of the Somme in France, the British forces have made probably the most notable advance since the Anglo-French offensive began July 1.

Three towns, two woods and the possession of nearly all the high ground between Comblies and the Pozieres-Bapaume Road fell to the British. Not only did the Germans lose these points but the British drive imperils the Comblies and Thiepval positions on either end of the British front. The gaining of the high ground north of Comblies gives the British command of the approaches to Bapaume.

The advance on the northern end of the front was for a distance of two miles. Courcellette, east of Thiepval, and north of the Pozieres-Bapaume Road, and Martigny, south of the road, fell into the hands of General Hall's men. Further south they took Piers, and the High wood, making their possession of Ginchy. The Bouleaux woods, north of Comblies, also was lost to the Germans.

The Germans under Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, fought stubbornly to hold their ground, and the fighting was severe all along the line. More than 2,300 prisoners were taken by the British.

Aiding the British in the encirclement of Comblies the French have taken additional trenches north of Le Prez farm. South of the river three German trenches near Bony-Sanctuary were taken and the French also captured 200 prisoners. Berlin claims the repulse of British attacks southeast of Thiepval and of French efforts between Rancourt and the Somme. The official statement admits the loss of Le Prez farm west of Rancourt.

WASHINGTON UNCERTAIN HOW U. S. EXPORTS WILL SUFFER

Steps Have Already Been Taken to Secure Information on Matters.

Washington.—In the absence of information detailing what commodities are affected by the new British restrictions on American trade with Holland and the Scandinavian countries officials here are uncertain just how heavily American exporters will suffer. Steps to secure this information already have been taken and it was indicated that should any sweeping extension of restrictive measures be revealed it would be regarded as a serious development in the controversy over the legality of allied blockade methods. No report on the new order has come through official channels but a news dispatch regarding it was called immediately to the attention of the British embassy by State Department officials with informal inquiries as to the purpose and scope of the proposal. It was said a similar investigation would be made through the American embassy at London.

PRINCE WILLIAM OF HESSE HAS BEEN SLAIN IN BATTLE

Berlin, via London.—Prince Frederick William of Hesse has been killed at Carra Orman. It was officially announced by the War Office in its report on operations on the Balkan front. It is added that 25,000 prisoners were taken in the conquest of the Rumanian fortress of Turtukal. Concerning the fighting on the Macedonian front the statement tells of the repulse of the Entente attacks on the Mogienica sector and east of the Varadar.

U. S. GUN EXPORTS ASK LARGER TEST GROUND

Washington.—Enlargement of the government reservation at Indian Head, Md., where the navy's big guns are tested, is being urged by ordinance officials who say the largest types now being made cannot be tried out on the present proving grounds without risking destruction of life and property nearby. An official of high rank cited a recent experience during the firing tests of a sixteen-inch rifle.



BORDER BOARD IS BUSY MARSHALL IS NOTIFIED

CUNSTABULARY SIMILAR TO RULES OF OLD DIAZ REGIME SUGGESTED.

General Bliss Makes Dispassionate Statement of What He Believes Will Follow the Withdrawal of General Pershing's Troops From Mexico.

New London, Conn.—A suggestion that the Mexican government create a constabulary for border duty similar to the rules of the Diaz regime was made during a brief session of the American-Mexican joint commission concluding the second week of its deliberations. Apparently the plan for a joint police force previously discussed was abandoned as impracticable after the commissioners had conferred with Major General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff of the United States army.

General Bliss, it was learned, made to the joint commission a dispassionate statement of the situation he believed would follow General Pershing's withdrawal from Mexico before a properly constituted constabulary is created to relieve his troops. It is understood he pointed out problems in the way of an effort to create a border police under dual authority.

There is reason to believe the American commissioners have sought to impress their Mexican counterparts with the view that Mexico must recognize a responsibility for the depredations her nationals may commit on the border if good relations are to be unimpaired. The whole question of creating a non-military police force to hunt down bandits in their hill retreats is based on this feeling and it is believed the suggestion that the Carranza government undertake this task for itself as an international obligation came from the Mexican commissioners.

MANY SOUTHERN CITIES SEEK U. S. ARMOR PLATE PLANT

Washington.—Offers of sites for the projected \$11,000,000 government armor-plate plant were made to the Navy Department at homes here by more than 100 cities and rural localities in the Middle West and East. Southern cities in the field for the armor plate include the following:

Alabama—Tuscaloosa, Mobile, Birmingham, Gadsden.

Georgia—Savannah.

Kentucky—Fort Thomas, Mount Vernon, Wickliffe, Dover, Louisville, Middlesboro.

Maryland—Baltimore, Annapolis, Barclay.

North Carolina—Fayetteville, Raleigh, Gastonia.

Tennessee—Elizabethtown, Bristol, Virginia—Richmond, Newport News, Tyne River, Portsmouth, Buena Vista, Bristol, Basic, West Point, Norfolk, Petersburg, Hopewell, Alexandria.

Collector of Customs Norman R. Halton of Norfolk, with a delegation from Norfolk and Newport News urging the claims of that section.

No proposal for the sale of private plants to the Government was presented, although representatives of the principal armor-plate manufacturers said they regarded it as unlikely that any plant would be offered for sale and expressed the opinion that the government would begin construction of its own establishment when a satisfactory site had been selected. Keen competition was evinced by spokesmen for the various cities.

423 PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED AS LINER BURNS

Rescued Vessels Reach Pacific Coast Steamer in Time to Take Off All Persons Aboard.

Marshfield, Ore.—Fire completely destroyed the Pacific Coast Company's liner Congress two miles off Coos Bay bar. Several vessels, which rushed to her assistance in response to distress calls, helped her remove her 263 passengers and crew of 170.

When the dredge Michie and the gas schooner Tillamook reached the passengers shrouded in smoke and the passengers fighting frantically to enter the lifeboats. Captain Cousins and his crew managed to maintain control and the work of transferring the people aboard to the rescue vessels was carried out in an orderly manner.

Before the last boat load in which Captain Cousins left the Congress the smoke and heat were almost unbearable.

FIRST TEST CASE MADE OF ANTI-LIQUOR AD LAW

Atlanta.—Matthew Mandy, a newsboy, was held under \$500 bond here charged with selling New York, Jacksonville and Cincinnati papers containing liquor advertisements.

It is the first case of its kind to be brought here under Georgia's new prohibition law.

PAIR INDICTED; SECRET MAIL PLOT REVEALED

New York.—Federal investigation of an alleged plot to operate a secret mail system between this country and Germany was followed by indictments here against Hans Edward Thompson and Frederick Uffelmann on charges of smuggling jewelry worth \$25,000 in the United States on July 11. The men were arrested August 20. Uffelmann, it was said, had been employed on a steamship plying between here and Scandinavian ports.

Help For Girls Desiring Education

We have on our campus an apartment house, a two-story building of 25 rooms, with a frontage of 100 feet which may be used by girls who wish to form clubs and live at their own charges.

Pupils can live cheaply and comfortably in this way, many of them having their table supplies sent to them from their homes.

For further information address J. M. Rhodes, Littleton College, Littleton, N. C.

I. D. Chaney, veteran sheriff of Hartford, Ala., who was awaiting trial at the fall term of the Geneva county court on an indictment charging him with having killed a man named Driver at Hartford last January, was shot and killed Sunday in Houston county, Ala. It is charged that Bartow Driver, brother of the man killed by the sheriff, did the shooting.

CAPT. VON PAPAN NOW IN THICK OF FIGHTING

Berlin, via London.—Capt. Franz von Papan, former German military attaché at Washington now is in the center of the fighting on the Somme front. He is the chief general staff officer of a division holding one of the most crucial sectors on this front against which the Entente Allies for weeks have been launching their attacks. Captain von Papan received his current assignment to the front after his return from the United States.

FIRE PREVENTION IN CITY OF NEW YORK

RAPID PROGRESS BEING MADE UNDER NEW FIRE PREVENTION DEPARTMENT.

Ordinances Passed and Being Enforced Controlling Smoking and Throwing Away Lighted Matches, Cigars and Cigarettes in Public Buildings.

New York City is making rapid progress in fire prevention work under the leadership of the fire prevention department of the city government. For some time an ordinance has been enforced forbidding smoking in loft buildings of hazardous occupancy, because of the numerous fires resulting in loss of life due to smoking. This has been supplemented by a new ordinance prohibiting the throwing away of any lighted matches, cigars or cigarettes in any building or structure or in any public conveyance, unless deposited in a suitable container provided for the reception thereof. This ordinance, if enforced, will eliminate one of the most fruitful causes of fires.—Insurance Post.

SOME FOREST DON'T'S

Don't forget that carelessness causes fire; precaution prevents them. Don't throw burning matches or tobacco where there is inflammable material. Don't build larger camp fires than necessary. Don't build fires against trees, stumps or large logs. Don't build fires in leaves, rotten wood, or other places where they are likely to spread. Build them on mineral soil, by first scraping away the leaves and decaying vegetation. Don't fail to extinguish COMPLETELY all fires before leaving, even for a short time. Don't build fires to clear land, without taking every possible precaution against their spreading.

DEFINING PYROMANIA

Pyromania (fire madness) is a symptom rather than a distinct form of insanity, but it may occur in which it occurs it is the first evidence of mental derangement. It is difficult to convict such a person, because no motive for the act of burning can be shown and he may exhibit no other symptoms. The increase of the symptoms of mania develop, making the disease unmistakable; but in the interval he may set a number of fires. However, he often has no other incendiary ideas seen while committing the act, for he has at the time no fear of punishment. The impulse is seized by an impulsive desire to burn. While under this irresistible impulse he has no apprehension of the fact that his act will injure others and may result in punishment to himself.

This propensity of the insane is most likely to develop in the incurable classes, and in the imbecile, and sometimes is seen in those suffering from epilepsy and paresis. There never comes a time when it is safe to society for one who has once had an irresistible impulse to incendiarism to be at large. The increase of the number of this class of burners in proportion to population has been and will be greater each year, because the increase of the insane population is proportionately greater than that of the sane.—Fire Marshal B. B. Buckley.

THREE BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Marseilles, France.—The British steamers Hangoose, Batouana and Swedish Prince have been sunk by submarines. The crews of the vessels were saved and arrived here.

FIVE KILLED IN AUTO CRASH NEAR NEW YORK

New York.—Five persons were killed, two probably fatally injured and four others less seriously hurt Sunday morning, when an automobile in which the yvres riding crashed through a guard rail on a bridge across the Harlem River. The five persons whose lives were hurried to the bridge to the roadway 25 feet below, while the others were crushed under the wreckage of the car.

RUSSIANS, CLOSING IN, TAKE 3,000 TEUTONS

Petrograd.—Russian troops have resumed their closing in on the Galician town of Halicz, southeast of Lemberg on the Danister. The War Office announced that the Teutons have been dislodged from positions south of Brzesany, on the Zlota Hpa, northeast of Halicz, and that the Poles were attacking along the Podlysko-Halicz Railway line where more than 3,000 Germans were taken prisoner.

SAVING LIFE AND PROPERTY

It is remarkable how much has been accomplished in the last dozen years in the way of reducing the number of fatal and other injuries due to the use of fireworks and other means of noise production and display on the Fourth of July. Since the inauguration of the "Safe and Sound" idea in connection with the celebration of Independence Day, the sacrifice of life has been reduced in number from 9,368 in 1903 (\$460 in 1903) to 1,138 in 1912. This saving of life and suffering has surely justified the efforts of the National Fire Protection Association, the Safety First Federation of America and other bodies in the direction indicated.—The Spectator.

VILLA'S TROOPS ROUTED WITH LOSS OF 600 MEN

Thousand Followers of Bandit Attack Town of Chihuahua—All Prisoners Put to Death.

Mexico City.—General Obregon, minister of war, announced that a thousand and followers of Francisco Villa who attacked the town of Chihuahua were routed with a loss of six hundred men killed and many captured. After the battle General Trevino's troops were able to take part in the regular independence parade at 11 o'clock. During the fighting General Trevino was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Aided by some of the townspeople Villa forces attacked and took the penitentiary and the municipal and Federal palaces. General Trevino gathered his troops, placed his artillery, recaptured the public buildings and completely defeated the attackers in the early morning fight.

126 MERCHANT SHIPS PREY OF SUBS. IN MONTH

Berlin, via Sayville.—"During August," says an official admiralty statement issued, "126 hostile merchant ships, totalling 1,076,779 tons gross, were destroyed by submarines of the Central Powers or by mines; and 35 neutral merchant ships, totalling 28,568 tons, carrying contraband of war to enemies."

MRS HOWE'S DEATH DUE TO PERITONITIS

New London, Conn.—Mrs. Anne E. Howe, only sister of President Wilson, died in a local hospital. Mrs. Howe had been extremely ill for about a week with peritonitis and the end had been expected at any moment for two days.

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THERE'S WORK FOR ALL IN THIS CAMPAIGN

CLEAN UP AND PAINT UP.

Women Can Take a Leading Part In This Movement For Beautiful, Sanitary and Safe Home Towns.

By LOUISE KERPER, Chairman Civic Committee, Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs.

Women are housekeepers. They are apt to see more clearly the need of municipal housecleaning than are men. Through our clubs we have an excellent opportunity to lead in "Clean Up and Paint Up" work. Here are some pointers for women who would help regenerate their community with a real "Clean Up and Paint Up" campaign:

Each campaign involves the renovation of the interiors of buildings as well as yards, streets and alleys. The removal of all rubbish and useless things is most important. Some revenue can be derived from the sale of waste paper.

During the "Clean Up and Paint Up" campaign is a good time to have rubbish cans placed upon street corners, for the deposit of paper.

Nothing will do more to improve the appearance of a town than the liberal use of paint.

Useless and unsightly outbuildings should be torn down.

Business houses need attention. Rubbish accumulates in cellars, under stairways, in storerooms, passageways and in the rear of hotels and restaurants. Look out for RA'S here.

A clean yard is not sufficient; it should be pleasing to the eye. Plant grass and flower seeds. Sod bare spots in lawns. Plant shrubs, vines and trees. The thresholds of a town should be made inviting to the visitor.

This is a good time to find out about the sanitary ordinances of the town. How about the regulations in regard to garbage collection, the use of closed garbage cans, manure piles, spitting, toilets, etc? Are they adequate? Are they enforced? Appoint a committee on this subject. Have the ordinance published and distributed widely.

It is very important that the "Clean Up and Paint Up" idea be impressed upon the minds of school children.

LIGHTNING FIRES.

The report of the Kansas fire marshal on lightning fires and losses is hardly less striking than that of the Indiana official. In his report for 1915, Marshal I. T. Hussey reports a total loss of 203 lightning fires, with aggregate losses of \$206,436. In only three instances, or less than 1.5 per cent, were the buildings rodded, the aggregate losses for these three fires being \$3,750; the percentage of losses being only slightly more than the percentage of the number of fires.—Fire Protection.

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