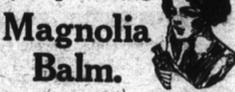


Get Rid of Tan, Sunburn and Freckles by using HAGANS Magnolia Balm.



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EUREKA Spring Water FROM EUREKA SPRING, Graham, N. C.

A valuable mineral spring has been discovered by W. H. Ausley in his place in Graham. It was noticed that it brought health to the users of the water.

W. H. AUSLEY.

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For Sale At The Gleaner Printing Office Graham, N. C.

English Spain Liniment removes Itard, Soft and Calloused Lumps and Blisters from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, King Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc.

By unanimous decision the board of trustees of Columbia College, a Methodist institution for young women at Columbia, S. C., has abolished the department of German language and literature.

WHOOPIING COUGH. In this disease it is important that the cough be kept loose and expectoration easy, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

A bill introduced in the Louisiana Legislature to make the city of New Orleans "dry" by establishing a 25 mile zone around Jackson barracks, Camp Nicholls and the naval station, was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

CHOLERA MORBUS. This is a very painful and dangerous disease. In almost every neighborhood someone has died from it before medicine could be obtained or a physician summoned.

CHARGE AMERICANS WITH ESPIONAGE

TWO GERMAN SUBJECTS ARE NAMED IN INDICTMENT AS CO-CONSPIRATORS.

SOME PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Operations Declared to Have Been Sensational—Indicted by New York Grand Jury.

New York.—Five American citizens and two subjects of the German empire, one of them a woman, are named as fellow-conspirators in two indictments returned by a federal grand jury here. Investigators declared their operations the most sensational undertaken by German intelligence agents since the war began.

The indictments allege conspiracy to commit treason and conspiracy to commit espionage. The assembling and transmission of information relative to the American prosecution of the war; the destruction of American fire docks and troop transports with fire bombs; destruction of quick-acting mines in this country to hamper the manufacture of munitions; assisting Germany in taking an armed expedition in Ireland; fomentation of a revolt against British rule in Ireland, raising of funds in this country with which to finance these operations; and destruction of munitions factories and mines in Great Britain are charged as ramifications of the intrigue.

The wording of the indictments comprising 30 pages, intimates that the conspiracy may be of even broader scope. This is suggested by a paragraph in the treason indictment which alleges that in July last year, one of the defendants sent a cablegram to Oltien, Switzerland.

"Madame" de Victoria, Rodger, Robinson, Fricke and Kipper pleaded "not guilty" to both indictments before Judge Augustus N. Hand and were remanded to the Tombs to await trial today.

O'Leary now wanted on three charges, and Ryan has not been apprehended. The treason conspiracy indictment charges that "Madame" de Victoria and Rodger, "from April 6, 1917, to the date of the presentation and filing of this indictment, were enemies of the United States and spies for and secret representatives, secret agents and secret employees of said imperial German government" and still are.

After naming Ryan, O'Leary, Robinson, Fricke, Kipper, Binder and Schweitzer as citizens owing allegiance to the United States, the indictment charges that they and divers other persons within and without the United States whose names are unknown, conspired to commit treason, in that they "would knowingly and wilfully adhere and give aid and comfort" to the German government, and to Madame de Victoria and Rodger by sending to the German government communications "connected with and in promotion of the war" and by furnishing money and credits to Rodger, and de Victoria; by concealing the presence and activities of the two alleged from American authorities and by furnishing messengers to the two suspects.

SUBMARINE CHASE TRANSPORT 12 HOURS

An Atlantic Port.—The story of a transport's race up the Atlantic coast, closely hugging the coast, with dark nights at night and under a full pressure of steam in order to elude German U-boats, at least two of whom gave chase, were told by men on shore here.

Members of the crew declared that they were warned in ample time by wireless of the nearness of the sea wolf and were advised to keep in close to the coast and to make all possible speed to this port. They asked in return that the ship be met at once by American destroyers.

MOVE TO REDUCE COST OF FOOD TO CONSUMER

Washington.—A country-wide move to reduce the cost of food to the consumer and standardize methods of compelling the observance by dealers of "fair price lists" was ordered by Food Administrator Hoover.

Lists will be published in every county, town and city and consumers will be asked to co-operate with officials in forcing merchants to bring their prices to a uniform level.

LLOYD GEORGE PRAISES VALOR OF AMERICANS

London.—Premier David Lloyd George, in replying to a toast to the success of the entente allied arms of the dinner to the Printers' Society of London, said that Britishers have made sacrifices for a great purpose and a high ideal. One of the most encouraging things, the premier continued, was the "superb valor and the trained skill with which the Americans have taken their part in the struggle."

MORE THAN 700,000 AMERICANS OVERSEA

BAKER TELLS "BLUE DEVILS" THAT NUMBER HAS SAILED FOR FRANCE.

ALPINE CHASSEURS FAREWELL

War Secretary Says Hereafter We Are Going to Believe in Strength of Moral Force.

Washington.—More than 700,000 American soldiers have gone overseas to carry back to France the encouragement and assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America. Secretary Baker told the French Alpine Chasseurs in bidding them farewell here at the base of the Washington monument.

The war secretary's last announcement some weeks ago concerning the size of the American forces abroad was 600,000 men had sailed for the battle front.

The Alpine Chasseurs, better known as the "Blue Devils" of France, came to America last month to assist in the third Liberty loan campaign and since have toured the south and middle west.

They were reviewed and received by the secretary not before leaving for their native land.

"You soldiers of France," said Mr. Baker, in addressing the chasseurs, "came to this country in order that the people of America might see with their own eyes in your persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You were welcomed in this country from one end of it to the other.

"You are going back to your own country—still thank God, your own—and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France, the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shores to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom.

"Instead of believing in mere physical force, hereafter, we are going to believe in the strength of moral force."

JAPANESE TO TAKE HAND IN SIBERIA

Harbin, Manchuria.—Although it has been reported that General Semenov, commander of the forces operating against bolsheviki in Siberia, is hourly expecting Japanese troops to support him, there is no confirmation that these troops actually are on the way. It has been learned, however, that strong recommendations have been made by the diplomatic corps for the immediate intervention of the Japanese in the face of the growing German menace. These recommendations have been forwarded to the governments of the respective diplomats, including the Washington government.

ADDITIONAL GROUND GAINED BY GERMANS

The Germans in the center of their new attack on the front between Montdidier and Noyon have gained additional ground against the French, but on both the right and left wings they are being held. In violent successive attacks they captured the villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maurice and pressed forward and gained a footing in the village of Marquessin, the last named place representing the deepest point of penetration since the offensive began—between five and six miles.

The French still are exacting a heavy toll in lives from the Germans as they deliver their attacks in waves and are giving ground only when forced to do so under superiority of numbers. Nowhere has the enemy been able to pierce the front, which has been sent back in perfect order whenever the necessity arose.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT FIRES AT SUBMARINE

An Atlantic Port.—An American transport fired five shots at a German submarine 75 miles off the Jersey coast, with unknown results, according to information brought here. The freight ship, sighted the submarine soon after 10 o'clock. Immediately full speed ahead was ordered. A few minutes later a United States army transport, opened fire on the submarine.

GERMAN U-BOAT ON THIS SIDE 350 FEET LONG

Newport News, Va.—One of the German U-boats operating off the Atlantic coast is 350 feet long, carries two 6-inch guns and 75 men and is protected with a heavy belt of armor above the water line, according to a seaman who was held prisoner on the underwater craft several days. The seaman says he talked with a member of the crew and was informed that the U-boat had been in these waters about ten days.

WANTED

Ladies or men with rigs or automobiles to represent a Southern Company. Those with selling experience preferred, tho' not necessary. Fast selling proposition. Brand new article. Excelsior pay for hustlers. Address Mr. Gregory, 159 4th Ave. N Nashville, Tenn.

NORTH CAROLINA "OVER THE TOP" IN WAR SAVINGS STAMPS JUNE 28

President Wilson Proclaims June 28 National War Savings Day—Governor Bickett Designates June 23-28 War Savings Week—Every Person Will Be Asked to Pledge.



W. S. S. TAKE THE BOYS "OVER THE TOP"

The next big campaign that must be put over with the same success that met the recent Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives in the War Savings Campaign. This must be done, President Wilson says, on or before Friday, June 28. He has proclaimed that day National War Savings Day and has called on every man, woman and child to subscribe all that in his honest opinion he will be able to pay during the remainder of the year to the War Savings Campaign.

When Mr. Vandorlip and his associates decided over a month ago that the War Savings Campaign should be made to go "over the top" now, instead of taking a year and a month to do it, they sought a plan by which this could be done. The State of Nebraska furnished the plan, for this state has already subscribed several millions dollars over its quota and had raised over 50 per cent of its sales.

Mr. Vandorlip at once set about to know how Nebraska did it. He called into conference Mr. Ward M. Burgess, State Director of War Savings for Nebraska, and Mr. Kiddow, Mr. Burgess's right-hand man. Together they studied the plan in the light of a national plan, and with the experience of the two men who had worked it to a successful issue, they obtained mistakes and saved features as to make it even more thorough and practicable for other States. Consequently, not only North Carolina but other states of the Union were asked to adopt this plan and put over the War Savings Campaign June 28.

When Col. F. H. Fries, War Savings Director of North Carolina, was called to New York several weeks ago, with other state directors, to have this plan put before them, he was asked if North Carolina could do it. "Sure," said Colonel Fries, "what Nebraska can do, North Carolina can do. We'll put it over if it takes all the bunting and the flags and the drums in the whole State to do it."

With this conviction and determination, Colonel Fries came back and set about to perfecting the plans to make them most suitable to North Carolina conditions. These plans have been presented through conferences held at convenient places in the state to the county chairmen and other War Savings Workers. Every county chairman has in his hands a detailed copy of the plans, and he has been advised to follow the instructions step by step as given him to avoid confusion and to do the work with the greatest possible ease and efficiency.

Only one important change in the national plan did Colonel Fries think best to make for North Carolina. That was to make the campaign last a week instead of a day. Therefore, the week beginning June 23 continuing through June 28 has been designated as North Carolina War Savings Week. The Governor of North Carolina has issued a proclamation calling for every citizen of the state to observe this week as War Savings Week by subscribing at this time all that he will be able to buy during the remainder of the year.

The week begins on Sunday, June 23, with a state-wide appeal for War Savings in the churches and Sunday Schools. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, a house-to-house canvass will be made in every township in the State to secure War Savings pledges. Every taxpayer or household will make his pledge or give his excuse for not doing so. A record of every person's pledge will be taken and kept. On Friday, June 25, the drive will culminate in a War Savings rally held at every school house in the state. The State Director has called on every person in the school district to attend this meeting either to celebrate the occasion of the township's subscribing its quota or if that be not the case, to finish raising its quota. In other words, there is but one thing for any township to do on that day, and that is to subscribe its quota to the War Savings Campaign. Likewise, there is but one thing for every person to do, and that is to do his duty to the War Savings Campaign, which is his utmost. The Government expects no less of every man, woman and child in the state on this occasion.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR SAVINGS PROCLAMATION

All Citizens Asked to Pledge etc Save and Buy War Savings Stamps June 28.

"This war is one of Nations, not of armies, and all of our one hundred million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this Nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our Army and Navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a National concerted Thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury to the practice of Thrift, to save the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war."

HAS GOOD OPINION OF CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

"Chamberlain's Tablets are a wonder. I never sold anything to beat them," writes F. B. Tresey, Richmond, Ky. When troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial.

The Huns are performing their poisonous gases, but if covered with roses the Huns would still smell to heaven.

AMERICAN MARINES DRIVE ENEMY BACK

RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGE ON ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TANT SECTORS.

BERLIN REPORTS "NO CHANGE"

Germany Compelled to Reinforce Front—May Attack Other American Sectors.

Although the latest German official communication announces that the situation on the battle front is unchanged, there has been a change on one of the most important sectors in Picardy. And American marines were responsible for it.

Attacking on a front of about two and one-half miles in a fight that began Thursday with the break of dawn, the marines in four hours drove back the enemy over a distance of virtually two and one-quarter miles and occupied all the important high ground northwest of Chateau Thierry, which village in a previous fight an American machine gunners had turned into shambles by the accuracy of their aim as the Germans tried to wrest a bridge from them.

After a breathing space, the Americans late in the afternoon returned to the fray and at last accounts hard fighting was in progress for this important sector, which commands the Marne at that part of the front where the battle line swings eastward toward Rheims. The marines took 100 German prisoners in the early encounter, while the French troops on their left also gained an advantage over the enemy and made 160 of his men captives.

So hard pressed have the Germans been by the attacks of the Americans in the Chateau Thierry sector during the last few days that they have been compelled strongly to reinforce their front, using three divisions of picked troops in an attempt to hold back the men from overseas. Thus far, however, their efforts have been unavailing. The Americans could not be denied their objectives.

To the northwest around Veully-La-Poterie, where recently the Americans have dealt the German several savage blows and captured portions of the terrain they were occupying the enemy now seems fearful of another onslaught and is deluging the region with shells. No infantry attacked by either side has been reported.

OPEN WARFARE TO BE STRESSED IN CAMPS

Washington.—American troops in training at home are being especially schooled now in preparation for the forward move of the allied armies expected to follow the ultimate crushing of Germany's offensive power. It was learned that orders have been issued to division commanders to lay greater stress upon training for open warfare, and reduce the time devoted to teaching trench specialties. The men are being hardened to long marches, given target practice without end and thoroughly trained to take care of themselves in the give and take of open combat. Military observers say this change in the midst of the greatest effort of the German general staff of the entire war speaks significantly of the spirit of confidence that pervades the councils and armies of the Americans and the allies.

EIGHT BILLIONS BY TAXATION PLAN OF SECRETARY MADDOO

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo recommended in a letter to Chairman Kitchin, of the house ways and means committee, that the new revenue bill be drafted to raise \$8,000,000,000 by taxation, one-third of the estimated \$24,000,000,000 expenditures in the fiscal year 1919. He also recommended that a new war profits tax be established at a high rate to be superimposed upon existing excess profits taxes; that the normal income tax on unearned incomes be raised; and that heavy taxation be imposed on luxuries.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOAT.

Washington.—Sinking of the British steamship Harpathian 100 miles off the Virginia capes was announced at the navy department. The entire crew was rescued by the steamer Palmer, which arrived in Chesapeake bay. The submarine used a torpedo. One member of the British crew was injured. The Harpathian was a freighter of 2,800 net tons. Only meager details had reached the department at last report.

SUBMARINE EFFORTS FUTILE SAYS FOOD SECRETARY.

Washington.—Organization of "development battalions" at every national army, national guard and regular army camp was ordered by the war department. These new units are designated to take over all men not immediately fit for service, with a view to giving them intensive training to overcome their faults, mental or physical, or to eliminate such as are unfit for either combatant or non-combatant service.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins

Great Britain has planted 100,000 additional acres in Irish potatoes and Ireland 120,000 acres additional.

GERMANS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE

BETWEEN MONTDIDIER AND NOYON ON FRONT OF ABOUT TWENTY MILES.

ALLIES ARE NOT SURPRISED

Fighting Declared to be of Extremely Sanginary Character — Quiet North of Marne.

The armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria again are hitting the allied line in a new offensive with Paris apparently their objective. Between Montdidier and Noyon over a front of about 20 miles proceeded as usual by a heavy bombardment with shells of all calibers and with noxious gases, the enemy's initial maneuver evidently has in view the bending back of the allied front toward the town of St. Just on the northern wing and toward the railroad junction of Compeigne on the southern flank, getting astride of Oise river and driving southwestward the French capital.

The French troops are resisting the impact with their usual valor, but the Germans on their right and in the center have been able to penetrate the line for distances ranging from two-thirds of a mile south of Montdidier to relatively two and a half miles at Rezon-sur-Matz, in the center. Thence to Noyon, however, the allied line is holding strongly.

If success should rest with the enemy on the new battle front, it possibly might badly affect the stability of the line of the defenders from the Oise to the Marne and compel a falling back westward from the Oise to the region of the Marne northwest of Chateau Thierry in order to straighten out the deep salient that would then project eastward with the Soissons sector as its apex.

The allied commanders, it is asserted, were not taken unawares by the new offensive. On the other hand they had anticipated, since the failure of the army of the German crown prince to gain its objectives between Soissons and the Marne and thence on the southern part of the line running to Rheims that the German high command would decrease another maneuver to the north and preparations accordingly were made to withstand the shock.

The fighting is of extremely sanguinary character, and whether it will be confined to the area at present affected remains to be seen. At last accounts it had not spread north of Montdidier.

U. S. CASUALTIES IN FRANCE

THUS FAR TOTAL 7,315

Washington.—Casualties among the American expeditionary forces thus far reported by General Pershing total 7,315, the war department announced in making public the first of regular weekly summaries of casualties. Deaths in action and from wounds, diseases, accidents and all other causes number 2,827, while 4,488 men have been wounded and 342 are missing in action, including men held prisoners in Germany. The department's recapitulation follows:

Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 1,033.  
Died of disease, 1,192.  
Died of accidents and other causes, 392.  
Wounded in action, 4,048.  
Missing in action (including prisoners), 342.  
Total, 7,315.

SLACKERS AND DESERTERS HIDING IN ALABAMA

Scottsboro, Ala.—A gang of slackers and deserters, who are said to have organized a band to resist capture, are hiding in the fastnesses of Sand mountain near here and officers are preparing to swoop down upon their lair.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS CLAMOR FOR SUPPLIES

Washington.—Curtailed of the production of less essential articles has greatly stimulated the demand for them. The monthly business conditions report of the federal reserve board, says retail dealers and consumers clamor to replenish before they are exhausted and place abnormally large orders, which manufacturers are unable to fill. This has been true of the demand for pianos, talking machines and other musical instruments.

JAPANESE SHIP STRIKES ON LEDGE IN DENSE FOG

A Pacific Port.—Striking on a ledge in a dense fog off the North Pacific coast the Japanese freighter Aikoku Maru, said to be the first Japanese vessel taken over by the United States shipping board, is in a precarious condition and may slip off to deep water at high tide, according to a message received by merchants' exchange. "The vessel which recently arrived here with cargo for the Orient was turned over to the shipping board.

WE HAVE THE EARLIEST BRIGHTEST, HIGH CLASS STRAWBERRY GIGGET.

Also the Best one or the ever-bearing kind; bears the best flavored berries from Spring until the snow flies. Free Booklet. Wakefield Plant Farm, Charlotte, North Carolina. 17Feb08

Luther Burbank took the "spine" out of the cactus. Pity he can't put a spine into some individuals.

GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY

- Graham Baptist Church—Rev. L. U. Weston, Pastor. Preaching every first and third Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m. W. L. Ward, Supt. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p. m.
- Graham Christian Church—N. E. Street—Rev. F. C. Lester, Pastor. Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays at 11.00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10.00 a. m.—W. R. Harden, Superintendent.
- New Providence Christian Church—North Main Street, near Depot—Rev. F. C. Lester, Pastor. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sunday nights at 8.00 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday at 8.45 a. m.—J. A. Bayliff, Superintendent.
- Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting every Thursday night at 7.45 o'clock.
- Friends—North of Graham Public School, Rev. John M. Permar, Pastor. Preaching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—Belle Zachary, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.
- Methodist Episcopal, South—Main and Maple Streets, Rev. D. B. Erhart, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—W. B. Green, Supt.
- M. P. Church—N. Main Street, Rev. R. S. Troxler, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—J. L. Amick, Supt.
- Presbyterian—Wat Elm Street—Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Superintendent.
- Presbyterian (Travosa Chapel)—J. W. Clegg, pastor. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.—J. Harvey White, Superintendent.

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