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It is hoped that Mr. McAdoo will depose the Kaiser from the control of Prussia's underground railroad.

Germany's soft answer to Uruguay indicates that she is no longer in the mood to add to her list of enemies.

**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. Mrs. P. H. Martin, Peru, Ind., writes, "My two daughters had whooping cough. I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it worked like a charm."

That was a gracious message from the President to the Italian people. And every word of it was true.

**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. The right way is to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house so as to be prepared for it. Mrs. Charles Ebyert, Huntington, Ind., writes: "During the summer of 1911 two of my children were taken sick with cholera morbus. I used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy and it gave them immediate relief."

## DRASTIC CHANGES MADE IN DRAFT LAW

BY NEW REGULATIONS ANTI-WAR MARRIAGES NO CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION.

### REVISED DEPENDENCY CLAIMS

Claims for Dependency Allowed for Children Born or Unborn Before June 9, 1918.

Washington.—Marriage since the enactment of the selective draft law no longer will be accepted as cause for exemption from military service, except in the case of men who have become of age since June 5, 1917, who may be exempted if they married before January 15, 1918.

Dependency claims on account of children of such marriages will be allowed where children are "born or unborn before June 9, 1918."

Following is an order sent to all state draft executives:

"Please promulgate at once to local boards the following important amendment to the selective service regulations: "Rule 5, Section 72, SSR, is amended to read as follows: "Rule 5A. The fact of dependency resulting from the marriage of a registrant who has become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, and who has married since the date of the introduction of the joint resolution in Congress requiring his registration, to wit, January 15, 1918, will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification.

"B. If a registrant who has attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, and who has contracted marriage subsequent to the date of the enactment of the selective service law, to wit, May 15, 1918, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification unless the dependent is a child of the marriage, born or unborn on or prior to June 9, 1918, in which case such a registrant upon satisfactory proof being made shall be classified in Class 2.

"C. If a registrant, other than one who has attained the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917, who has contracted marriage since May 18, 1917, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification unless the dependent is a child of the marriage, born or unborn on or before June 9, 1918, in which case a registrant upon satisfactory proof being made shall be placed in Class 2.

"D. Nothing contained in this amendment to Rule 5 shall be construed as requiring the transfer to Class 2 of any registrant who has been finally classified in Class 1 on the affirmative finding that his marriage since May 18, 1917, was made with the primary view of evading military service."

**IS AMIENS WITH CHANNEL COAST THE OBJECTIVE?**

The impression is rapidly strengthening that the stage is almost set for renewal of the German main thrust at the British around Amiens with the channel coast as the objective. Belief has never wavered among the majority of officers here that the real purpose of the German general staff has been from the first to cut the allied armies apart by a drive that would carry them to the channel; that, arrived at that goal, massed attacks would be hurled against the northern sector for the purpose of destroying the British army while a strong defense was maintained against the French to the south. The thrusts at Paris have been looked upon as well planned and executed feints designed to weaken the Amiens front before the final effort should be made there.

**O'BRIEN THE TOUGHEST AMERICAN AIRMAN**

San Antonio, Tex.—Lieut. Pat O'Brien, British royal flying corps, who survived a battle with four German airplanes, was taken prisoner, leaped from a moving train, wandered more than two months through enemy territory and who finally reached Holland, is suffering a broken nose, caused by the second fall of his adventurous career, which resulted when he took liberties with a student training type of airplane at Kelly field.

**SERIOUS COAL SHORTAGE EXPECTED NEXT WINTER**

St. Paul, Minn.—The coal shortage probably will be more keenly felt this winter than last, according to representatives of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, who are attending the annual convention of the American Federation of labor. Discussion of the coal situation arose after a resolution requesting the federation to lend its efforts to obtain coal for the New England district had been adopted.

**You Can Cure That Backache.**  
Pain along the back, dizziness, headache and general lameness are a package of Mother Gray's Australia Leaf, the pleasant herb cure for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. When you feel all run down, tired, weak and without energy, Mother Gray's Australia Leaf is old by Druggists or sent by mail for 50 cents sample sent free. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

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## GERMAN OFFENSIVE NOW ON THE WANE

PIERCED RESISTANCE OF ALLIED FORCES HAVE CHECKED ENEMY FOR TIME AT LEAST.

### WAR CROSS FOR U. S. SOLDIERS

American Forces Successfully Repulse Heavy German Attack, and Inflict Severe Losses on Enemy.

The offensive movements of the Germans between Montdidier and Noyon and from south of the Oise river to the eastern fringe of the forest of Villers Cotteret apparently are on the wane. In the former region the fierce resistance of the French and the allied forces, for the time being at least, have checked the enemy at all points and on some sectors the allies have even turned vigorously upon the foe and forced him to cede ground he had gained.

Only one attempt apparently was made by the enemy to better his positions near Montdidier. Here he launched a violent counter-attack from Courcelles to the north of Méry—a front of about a mile and a half—but was badly cut up by the fire of the allied guns and forced to retreat, leaving numerous dead and wounded on the field.

East of Soissons they penetrated to the village of Laversine, but were unable to advance on any of the other sectors, although at one time north of Courcy French trenches were entered and the front more into direct alignment with that beginning at the Aisne. A counter-attack resulted in these trenches being recaptured almost immediately.

The sole result of the enemy's attack on the Montdidier-Noyon line up to the present is that he has by the violence of his attacks east of the Oise and the forced retreat of the French from the region west of the stream, blotted out the awkward Noyon salient and brought the battle front more into direct alignment with that beginning at the Aisne. And a terrible price has been paid by the Germans for this rectification of the line.

The Germans again have endeavored to force the Americans from positions captured northwest of Chateau Thierry, but again met with defeat and the loss of numerous men.

American officers and men to the number of 108, fighting on the Toul sector, have been awarded the French war cross for bravery and fidelity.

### PRESIDENT APPROVES COMPULSORY WORK

Washington.—President Wilson has approved a nation-wide compulsory work movement to supplement Provost Marshal General Crowder's "work or fight" regulations. In a letter to Governor Harrington of Maryland, made public here tonight, the President endorsed adoption by other states of the Maryland compulsory work law, under which the "work or fight" principle is made applicable to all men between the ages of 18 and 50. General Crowder also has approved the movement and believes that it not only will give greater effect to his new regulations, but will further aid the country in its task of winning the war by reaching men below and above the draft ages.

### GERMANY TO EXTEND THE DANGER ZONE

According to an unofficial report emanating from Berlin, the German admiralty is to declare the waters off the American coast from Mexico to Canada a danger zone for neutral shipping. The German admiralty intends to declare the eastern coast of the United States a danger zone and will warn neutral shipping, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, quoting reports received from Berlin.

### FOR UNION OF MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

New York.—Manuel Carpio, editor of La Voz de la Revolution of Yucatan and El Triunfo of Havana, speaking to the editors of Mexico, now here as the guests of the United States government, at a luncheon given in their honor by the Pan-American Society, said that for his country and his colleagues he made the "profession of faith" that a union of Mexico and the United States would be one in intent and faith in the future.

### POSTAL TELEGRAPH CO. WAIVES ITS RIGHTS

New York.—Official announcement that the Postal Telegraph Cable Co. at the request of President Wilson had waived its right during the war to discharge employees who joined a union was made in a message, signed by Edward Reynolds, vice president and general manager. This message was issued after Clarence H. Mackey, president, had telegraphed President Wilson, "We cannot but respond to your request."

### 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. Excellent pay for hustlers. Address Mr. Gregory, 150 4th Ave. N. Nashville, Tenn.

## N. C. WAR SAVINGS PROGRAM BEGINS JUNE 23; ENDS JUNE 29.

Col. F. H. Fries Outlines Plan of War Savings Week and How Drive Can Be Made a Success



### PROGRAM.

- Sunday, June 23: War Savings Messages will be delivered in Sunday Schools and Churches.
- Monday, June 24: House-to-house canvass begins.
- Tuesday, June 25: House-to-house canvass continues. Meeting of workers at night at township schoolhouse to make reports.
- Wednesday, June 26: House-to-house canvass continues.
- Thursday, June 27: House-to-house canvass finished. Meeting and report of workers.
- Friday, June 28: National War Savings Day. Every taxpayer summoned to meet at school house to secure all additional pledges required to make township's quota.
- Saturday, June 29: Meeting of township and ward chairmen to tabulate results of drive.

Pursuant to the Proclamation of the President of the United States and of the Governor of North Carolina, I, F. H. Fries, North Carolina Director of War Savings, acting under the authority of the United States Treasury Department, have asked the ministers of the Gospel and the superintendents of Sunday Schools to have a War Savings message presented in every church in North Carolina on Sunday, June 23, have called upon every township or ward War Savings chairman to conduct a house-to-house canvass for War Savings pledges during the week following, and have summoned citizens of North Carolina to meet at their respective schoolhouses on Friday, June 28, 1918, the hour of the meeting to be fixed by the local chairman.

Local committees will be named to conduct the schoolhouse meetings, will keep a record of the proceedings and report the names of all persons present and pledging, and the names of all persons present and refusing or neglecting to pledge, with their reasons for so doing.

War Savings Stamps (which are United States Government Bonds, the same as Liberty Bonds) can be paid for during any month in the year 1918, but it is intended that subscriptions for them will be signed during the week beginning June 23, and, if any deficit exists at the end of the house-to-house canvass, at the schoolhouse meeting on June 28.

The price of each War Savings Stamp depends upon the month during which it is bought. During June each Stamp will cost \$4.17. During July each Stamp will cost \$4.18, and so on, one cent more each month during 1918. On January 1, 1923, the Government of the United States will redeem all War Savings Stamps at \$5.00 each, no matter during which month in 1918 they were bought. They cost less during the early months of 1918 than during the later months because the person who buys earlier has loaned his money to the Government for a longer time than the one who buys later.

By way of illustration, note the following table:

Cost of War Savings Stamps During June, July, and August, 1918.	Cost in June	Cost in July	Cost in August	And are worth Jan. 1, 1923.
1 Stamp	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.19	\$ 5.00
10 Stamps	41.70	41.80	41.90	50.00
50 Stamps	208.50	209.00	209.50	250.00
100 Stamps	417.00	418.00	419.00	500.00
200 Stamps	834.00	836.00	838.00	1,000.00

The law provides that no person can hold in his own name War Savings Stamps exceeding \$1,000.00 maturity value. War Savings Stamps, however, may be purchased for other members of the family, including minor children.

The money invested in War Savings Stamps is not a gift or a donation, but is a loan to the Government. It will be paid back with 4 per cent compound interest. If, because of some serious financial reverse or calamity, it should be necessary to get your money before January 1, 1923, you may do so by giving ten days' notice to any Money Order postmaster, in which case you can get what you paid for the Stamps, with interest to date of payment. The Stamps are free from all State and local taxes; when registered at the postoffice they are insured against loss; they are backed by all the property in the United States; they cannot fall in value below the price you pay; they are as convenient and as well paying investment as has ever been offered by our Government.

A definite quota of War Savings Stamps, on the basis of population at \$20.00 per capita, has been allotted to each township and to each town of over 1,000 population, which will be published in every newspaper in the State before hand and announced at every schoolhouse meeting on June 28. The Government of the United States expects all the citizens of every township and county to subscribe for its quota and to pledge themselves to save and economize to help win the war.

It is to be hoped that the pledges taken during War Savings Week and on War Savings Day will show you and your neighbors to be loyal Americans to whom our Government, in this hour of need, does not call in vain.

North Carolina Director of War Savings, appointed and acting under the authority of the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

## HARD FIGHTING IS STILL IN PROGRESS

SPIRITED AGGRESSIVE IS BEING HOTLY PRESSED BY ITALIANS AND THEIR ALLIES.

### LOST GROUND IS REGAINED

Important Sectors Lost in Initial Conflict Wrested From Enemy in Fast and Furious Fighting.

Not alone are the Italians and their British and French comrades-in-arms holding in check the Austrian offensive along the greater part of the 100-mile battle front from the region southeast of Trent to the Adriatic sea, but they themselves have turned aggressors on some of the more important sectors, especially in the mountain regions.

Counter-attacks in the hill country on the north at several points have resulted in the occupation by the allies of ground won from them in the initial onslaught and the rectification of their lines, while a stiffening of the front along the Piave river has made impossible, for the time being, at least further fording of the stream by the enemy.

Hard fighting still is in progress, however, with the Austrians bringing the strongest kind of pressure to bear against the allied armies on both northern and eastern parts of the battlefront in an endeavor to reach the lines and gain access in force to the plains.

The strokes of the enemy are particularly violent on the Montello plateau, the highest bit of ground along the middle reaches of the Piave, the capture of which would give him command of the roads leading through Treviso to Venice and a fairway westward through the province of Treviso. The Italians are inflicting heavy casualties on the troops of Emperor Charles which crossed the river at this point.

To the south from St. Andrea to Fossalta, respectively, the northern and southern flanks of the famous Zenson loop where last year the Austrians effected a crossing of the Piave, only later to be driven back with sanguinary losses, and from Fossalta to San Dona di Piave the fighting also is of a violent character, with the Italians heroically and successfully, according to the Rome war office, holding the line of the river.

Between Chendala and the Zenson loop where the Austrians crossed the Piave in Saturday's fighting, the Italians have driven them back to the river bank and are endeavoring to push them across the stream. The latest Austrian official communication records the gain of additional ground west of San Dona di Piave and the capture of the village of Capo Sile, on the eastern edge of the Lagoon region in the provinces of Venetia and about 20 miles from the city of Venice itself.

### GAS BEING USED BY GERMANS IN MUCH LARGER PROPORTIONS

With the American Forces on the Marne.—The Germans have begun using gas to a greater extent along this front than they have done heretofore. The Bois de Belleau came in for its share, but notwithstanding the heavy gas and other shelling the American lines remain intact.

An American patrol crossed the River Marne last night east of Chateau Thierry and at once established contact with the Germans. After an exchange of shots the Americans recrossed the river safely by means of boats.

To the west the Germans have taken to drenching certain localities with mustard gas. One of these places is Belleau wood, the Germans apparently thinking that this was the only way to drive the American troops out. But it was not, for they are still holding their positions and at the same time are giving the enemy clouds of American gas to worry about.

### STRUGGLE WITH DEATH BY CREW OF SUBMARINE

London.—Harrowing details of the destruction of one of the largest and more recently constructed German submarines are given in a dispatch from a neutral correspondent. The U-boat struck a mine and out of the crew of 40 only two survived on reaching the surface after a terrible struggle with death for an hour and a half, twenty fathoms below the surface. Some of the crew committed suicide having lost all hope.

### IMMENSE ESTATE OF WEALTHY WIDOW SEIZED

Washington.—The entire estate in this country of Mrs. Mily Busch, widow of Adolphus Busch, late millionaire brewer of St. Louis, Mo., has been taken over by the government under the alien property law. This fact became known in connection with the return to America of Mrs. Busch, who has been living in Germany for several years. The government has not yet appraised the property.

## EARLY EXTENSION DRAFT AGE LIMIT

RAPID EXHAUSTION OF MEN IN CLASS 1 MAKES ACTION IMPERATIVE.

### PROPOSED AGE LIMIT 17 TO 45

Of 3,000,000 Wanted 2,000,000 Will Be Registrants, Remainder Volunteers and National Guards.

Washington.—Three million Americans will be under arms by next August 1 the senate military committee was told today by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Extension of the age limits in the army draft will be necessary, General Crowder said, if the present rate of calls is continued. He estimated that all the men in class one would be exhausted soon after next January 1.

General Crowder said that 1,347,000 of the 3,428,000 men placed in class one already have been called to the colors. He estimated that some 400,000 additional men for the first class will be secured from the men registered last June 5 and that another 200,000 will be added by the classification of men in the re-examination of the questionnaires now being made.

Requisition from the draft to complete the 3,000,000 by August 1, General Crowder said, have been made. Of these, 2,000,000 will be draft registrants and the others volunteers and national guardsmen.

"Everybody thinks there will be heavy calls during the first six months of 1919," was a significant statement made by General Crowder.

General Crowder approved the general principle of the bill introduced by Senator France, extending the registration ages from 18 to 45 years, thereby providing additional men for military and industrial service. He did not approve of the age limits fixed in the bill.

After outlining the plans of the war department for additional, General Crowder said that at the present rate class one will be exhausted by the end of the present year and that unless the age limits are extended and another registration held, it will be necessary early next year to call men in class two and probably soon thereafter in class three.

Final figures of classification of the first registration totaling 8,639,447, were given. The registrants were shown to have been divided as follows: Class one, 2,428,729; class two, 509,667; class three, 427,870; class four, 3,483,226; class five, 1,539,856.

General Crowder submitted figures showing the progress of the draft this year. A total of 1,347,512 men, all from class one, will have been called by the end of July, divided by months as follows: January 23,285; February 83,779; March 132,484; April 174,277; May 360,230; June 283,254; July 290,000.

### BEGINNING AUSTRIAN DRIVE ALONG 75 TO 100 MILE FRONT

The long awaited Austrian offensive against the Italians has begun. On the Italian front, for a distance of from 75 to 100 miles, Austrian troops and heavy artillery are endeavoring to break down the resistance of the Italians, who are aided by French and British forces.

The Italian premier, Vittorio Orlando, announced in the chamber of deputies that the Italian troops were everywhere "resisting magnificently."

The last great Austro-German offensive, begun in October, 1918, rolled back General Cadorna's line from the Isonzo front and along the Venetian plain. More than a million enemy troops participated in this operation, and it was not for many weeks that the Italians were able to stay the advance. About the middle of November the lull battle began along a narrow front in northern Italy and French and British troops were hurried to reinforce the shaken Italian army.

### LARGE NUMBER WANTED WITH GRAMMAR SCHOOL EDUCATION

Washington.—A call for 16,630 draft registrants of grammar school education and qualified for general military service has been made on the various states. The men of whom 1,261 are to be negroes will be sent to schools and colleges for training.

The enlistment date was set for July 1, but the call will be held open for volunteers until July 21. If on that date enough are not obtained, boards authorized to draft remainder.

### TWO MORE SHIPS SUNK BY UBOATS

Washington.—Germany's sea wolves have sunk two more neutral vessels in American waters. The latest victims of the raiders which first made their appearance off the Atlantic coast some three weeks ago are the sailing ship Kringsjaa and the bark Samson, both Norwegian. The crew of the former has been picked up by an American warship, which is bringing them to an Atlantic port, and that of the latter was landed at Norfolk.

### 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. a. m. W. I. Ward, Supt. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p. m.
- Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. F. C. Lester. Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays, at 11.00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10.00 a. m.—W. E. 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—Cor. Main and Maple Streets, Rev. D. E. Enhart, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 1.45 a. m.—W. B. Green, Supt.
- M. P. Church—N. Main Street, Rev. H. S. Trovler, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays at 11. a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 8.45 a. m.—J. L. Amick, Supt.
- Presbyterian—Wat Elm Street—Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 8.45 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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