

STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

THE FORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

ONE CENT A DOSE

ARTILLERY NEARLY ALL IS MOTORIZED

AMERICAN ARMY TO GO FURTHER IN THIS RESPECT THAN HAS ANY OTHER.

NOTIFYING OF CASUALTIES

How the War Department informs Relatives of Killed and Wounded Soldiers—Radio and Buzzer Operation Taught in 600 Schools.

(From Committee on Public Information) Washington, Motorization of field artillery will be carried to a greater extent in the American army than in any other army engaged in the war. Not only will a far greater amount of motor equipment be provided in proportion to the strength of the army, but it will be used for work where armies now in the field depend solely upon horse power and man power.

The Ordnance department has succeeded in developing such types of tractors that, exclusive of the front field artillery mounted on railroad carriages, all American artillery will be motorized, with the exception of some of the three-inch gun batteries.

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Relatives of soldiers named in casualty lists forwarded from France or directly are notified within 24 hours after receipt of the lists, according to a statement authorized by the war department. A "statistical division," with a staff of officers and a corps of stenographers, gives all its time to the maintenance of files of soldiers' names and addresses. This division notifies relatives.

A copy of the roster of each contingent sailing to join the expeditionary forces is filed in card index fashion, each card bearing the name of one soldier, his organization, and the name and address of parent or other relative or friend designated by him to be notified in emergency. When a casualty list is received from General Pershing each name called from the American expeditionary force is listed with the emergency address on file in the card index.

As rapidly as the new list with emergency addresses is built up the clerks already are supplied with blank telegrams which require only the relative's address, name of sender, nature of casualty and the date, and filling in the blank spaces they get the telegrams off as quickly as possible.

In addition to maintaining the telegraph blanks for the sake of speed the statistical division is supplied with sets of form letters to be filled in and mailed when further details are available.

While relatives are generally in receipt of information within 24 hours after the cables are received, delays are sometimes due to clerical errors caused by the fact that names must pass through so many hands in France and in America. Incorrect emergency addresses turned in by soldiers, removal of families to addresses other than those listed, and the occasional necessity for calling back to General Pershing to verify a name or to obtain an address.

Aside from these four causes of delay the only reason for the failure of relatives to receive word at once is military consideration. General Pershing may, at his discretion, withhold a casualty list until he is positive it will have no military value to the enemy.

Through the operation of repair shops for clothing and other articles, a considerable saving in reissue of new equipment has been made at army camps. One camp quartermaster estimates the issue of new clothing has decreased one-third, and of shoes 10 per cent.

At a base repair shop for clothing an average of 2,831 garments were repaired during the first 18 days of May. In addition to the work done at base repair shops, many thousands of garments are repaired at camp shops, one shop being located at each large camp.

During April nearly 170,000 pairs of shoes were repaired in army repair shops. At present practically all hat repairing is done by contract, the price varying from 50 to 90 cents per hat.

This work is in charge of the conservation and reclamation division of the quartermaster corps, which has been in operation only during the last four months.

The food administration is making a careful survey of the national ice situation in order that it may be prepared to meet any sudden shortages in production.

tionular communities. The destruction of ice plants by fire, breakdown of machinery, or the exigency of the weather may at any time cause a serious shortage.

Incomplete returns from 25 states show that nearly 3,400,000 women have registered for war work under the woman's committee of the council of national defense.

The demand for specialists in the army is increasing daily. Mechanics and technicians of all kinds, including radio and buzzer operators, are needed by the signal corps.

In nearly every large city the federal board of vocational training, through local school authorities, has established schools of radio communication where men of draft age who have not been called may receive a preliminary course in the operation of radio and buzzer instruments. There are about 100 of these schools where instruction is given, usually in the afternoon and evenings. It takes about 200 hours for a student of average ability to obtain a speed of 20 words a minute, sending and receiving.

Electrical engineers and men with good fundamental training in engineering or physics are particularly in demand for this service work. Men of satisfactory qualifications are given three months' training in special schools, and have every opportunity to take examinations leading to promotion.

Men who have an experience as electrical repair men, wiremen and mechanics are also desired for assignments and addresses. This division notifies relatives.

When the five new regiments and 10 battalions of railway engineers now being organized are put on duty there will be 50,000 Americans engaged in railroad construction and operation in France.

After the United States entered the war one of the first requests transmitted to this government by the French mission was for assistance in strengthening the French railways. Nine regiments of railway engineers, whose organization was started before General Pershing sailed, were in France by August, 1917. Six of them have been engaged in construction work, building and rebuilding railways, building docks and rearranging terminal facilities. The other three regiments have been engaged in operation, and some of the railway troops have been on the fighting line. The additional troops will be used partly for construction and maintenance and partly for operation.

A total of 1,000,000 children of American parents are included in the purchases are 1,275 locomotives, 22,630 freight cars and 359,000 tons of steel rails.

Reports are reaching the children's bureau of the department of labor from the hundreds and thousands of women who during the last 90 days have been working in the munitions plants of America, and the way in which permanent poverty menaces the healthy growth of the children of the nation is being revealed as a result of the weighing and measuring campaign.

Workers have been so much aroused by the conditions revealed that they request information regarding follow-up work. Many of the families are described as being pitifully poor. One mother had a new baby wasting away for want of milk. The mother was told to drink one quart of milk a day herself and to give one quart a day to each of her six children. Milk is 16 cents a quart, and the family income \$15 a week. The woman writing to the children's bureau said they did not know how to solve the problem.

The children's bureau has been compelled to reply to such reports that federal appropriations are available only for the families of men actually in the military or naval service.

Nearly 157,000 negro soldiers are now in the National Army. Of these 1,000 are line officers holding commissions of captain and first and second lieutenants. There are about 250 colored officers in the medical and dental reserve corps.

The army now includes two divisions of colored troops, which when fully constituted will include practically all branches of the service; infantry, engineer, artillery, signal, corps, medical and dental. The colored soldiers with men technically trained in all branches of scientific work.

There are now openings in the veterinary corps for negroes skilled in veterinary and agricultural work. Arrangements have been completed to send negroes registered but not yet called to training in radio engineering, electrical engineering, auto mechanics, blacksmithing and the operation of motor vehicles.

Scores of firms throughout the United States have been penalized for violations of rules of the food administration. In some cases licenses to operate have been suspended; in others, contributions to the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, and other organizations have been accepted in lieu of suspension of license.

Among the more numerous violations are sales of food without substitutes; refusal to accept delivery of foodstuffs

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. TAKE THE BOYS "OVER THE TOP"

The next big campaign that must be put over with the same success that met the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives is the War Savings Campaign. This must be done, President Wilson says, on or before Friday, June 23. 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. Vanderlip 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 had already subscribed several millions dollars over its quota and had raised over 50 per cent of its sales.

Mr. Vanderlip 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 such features as to make it even more thorough and practicable for other States. Consequently, not only North Carolina but other states of the Union have been 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 South 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 householder 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 28, 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 to 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 used up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mine, and factory, 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 serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war,

previously ordered; operating without licenses; excess sales of sugar; carrying more than a normal 30 days' supply of sugar; failure to use the proper amount of flour substitute in bread making; and profiteering.

Next to the aggregate number of subscribers, perhaps the most striking feature of the third Liberty loan was the support given it by the farming and rural populations of the country, according to a statement by the treasury department. Not only did the farmers purchase liberally of the bonds, but the rural communities as a rule were more prompt in completing their quotas of the loan than the larger cities. More than 20,000 companies in the United States subscribed or oversubscribed their quotas, many of them on the first day of the campaign.

Break your Cold or LaGrippe with few doses of 666.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER

FOR BETTER ROADS

MAINTENANCE IS BIG SECRET

Great Folly to Spend Money in Construction of Roads Neglected After Completion.

Maintenance is the secret of a good road system. It is great folly to spend money in the construction of roads which are neglected after their completion. Unless intelligence and diligence is used in the up-keep of a sys-



Rounding "Dead Man's Curve."

tem of roads their value will depreciate under ordinary circumstances faster than new roads can be constructed. It is therefore essential that after a road is once built, great care should be taken in its upkeep. There is no question that the cost of proper maintenance is many times saved in the increased economic value of the highway traffic.

Maintenance may be divided into two general classes: First, the upkeep of roads which have been constructed along standard line with minimum grades, proper drainage and surfacing material; second, the conditioning of roads that have had little, if any, constructive attention.

Highways coming under the first class are not so liable to be neglected by those entrusted with their care, and while their maintenance problem is a very important and necessary one, this class of roads represents only a lesser portion. The greater percentage of roads in the state are not improved. Inasmuch as this class of roads serve the majority of the people and this kind of road will always predominate, it is very necessary that attention be directed to proper ways and means of their maintenance.

Each year more or less construction work is being done and the mileage of improved roads increased, and while this work is going on the unimproved roads should be kept in as good condition as possible at a minimum cost.

The best results can only be obtained by the enthusiasm and local pride of the man who uses the road. He is the fellow most interested, and shows the most intelligent attention by himself and his neighbors will show great results on their particular section of the road.

This rule applied throughout the length and breadth of any state would mean a system of earth roads that could be pointed to with pride.

MAKING PROFIT FROM SWINE

Proper Care and Feed Are Necessary—Provide Comfortable Quarters and Lots of Sunshine.

In order to make a profit from pigs it is necessary to give them the proper care and feed. They should be provided with clean, comfortable quarters, exercise, and plenty of sunshine. The sow should be given special care at farrowing time. She should be fed lightly for a few days after farrowing, and the amount of feed gradually increased as the young pig develops.

The ration for the sow at this time should be one which will produce a heavy flow of milk. A good ration for this purpose is one composed of corn, shorts, bran, a small amount of tankage, and a good quality of alfalfa fed from a rack. Brn may make up 10 per cent of the ration as it has a beneficial effect on the digestive system and tends to increase the milk production.

PROPER PASTURE FOR SHEEP

Attention Must Be Given to Parasites That Prey on Woolly Creatures—Move After Two Seasons.

Where sheep are kept on one of the major businesses of the farm, particular attention must be paid to the pasture upon which they graze, since there seem to be a number of internal and external parasites that prey upon the woolly creatures. After sheep have pastured upon one piece of land two seasons it is high time that they were moved to the next pasture.

Boschee's German Syrup

Will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insuring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale by Graham Drug Co.

New potatoes, it seems, are now defined as potatoes that have never been used before.

RUB-MY-TISM—Antiseptic, Relieves Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia, etc.

THE RED TRIANGLE IS KEEPING ITS PROMISES

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries Follow The Soldiers Out Into No Man's Land

No Job Too Small For The Biggest Of Men

The American Y. M. C. A. is keeping its promises. American secretaries are now, and have been for many weeks, at work in the forward areas along the battle front in France, with an indeterminate number of Red Triangle men "over there" gas and shell fire and mud and actual battle are a grim reality—a part of the day's work, strange to say, I never felt the lack of it for a minute.

A personal letter of absorbing interest was lately received from Mr. Ralph Harrison, president of the Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A. and a well known business man of that city who has been in France on a special Y. M. C. A. Mission.

"Casualties had occurred among our soldiers just before we arrived at our village," the letter reads, "and we were ordered to get under cover of our dugouts. After a supper of chocolate, war bread, and canned beef, the six of us secretaries were ordered to the cellar of the 'Y,' together with fifty soldiers who happened to be in the old shell-torn building, as the boche were beginning again to shell the town. We took candles, a big basketful of canteen supplies, to last us in case we should have to dig out later, overcoats and blankets. We fitted our gas masks on to be sure they were working well, and then settled down—or tried to—in the dugout. We expected to have to stay all night, but in an hour a sentry called, 'All out,' and up we gladly went. The rest of the evening we spent upstairs in one of the reasonably whole rooms, with piano and canteen, stories and the ever-present and wonderful canteen, at which I took my turn.

"Needless to say, I slept none that night, with all the banging and banging, but nobody does. I'm told, the first night. The night before I got about two hours of dozing with a stiff neck, sitting up in a crowded night train, but, strange to say, I never felt the lack of it for a minute.

"We were up the next morning at une bonne heure, and after breakfast started off for the trenches, each of us laden with about fifty pounds of canteen supplies besides our helmet, gas masks, carried at all times at 'sentry' duty.

"For two hours we pursued a tortuous way among the various lines of trenches and connecting trenches, stopping frequently to dispense our supplies among the boys, some repairing the trenches, some building new ones, some on sentry duty, some sleeping in the dugouts, some manning guns and watching for German head and shoulders.

"As we entered the front-line trenches, we suddenly ran into Secretary Baker and accompanying officers. I stopped and made as well as I could. "Good morning, Mr. Secretary," I said. "I heard one of the officers say to the Secretary, 'You see, Mr. Secretary, the 'Y' men are right up in the front-line trenches with the boys.'"

"Time was flying, and we knew there were still more soldiers further on who would be glad to see us. Soon we entered 'No Man's Land' by means of a trench, a land which we had seen from the rear lines in the distance an hour earlier, all uprooted and torn and desolate, and after some minutes we were crawling, hot and winded, into a hole—the furthestmost listening post in our lines—and found six soldiers on guard, all very much alert. They gave us a warm welcome, and we were ordered to our communication line whistlers, for there were three German snipers in three different directions only seventy-five feet away.

"Needless to say, our gasmasks were empty when we came out. We hurried back to the sign of the Red Triangle in the village, drank a cup of hot chocolate, and started in again in another direction.

"We watched the explosions getting closer and closer, each one preceded by the weird kind of a yell and whine that we had heard in the open and into the dugouts in an embankment, where our second pack of supplies disappeared.

"I stated that the secretaries had been gassed the day before we arrived at this place, and one slightly wounded by shrapnel, while others were breaking up in physical strain and need of rest. I'm sure we will hear of fatalities soon, but since my experience in the trenches I don't ask the question any more—'Is it worth while?' Never was such an opportunity given to man to serve his fellow men as this.

"Pass the word on, and pass it quickly, that five hundred of our capable, earnest, and big-hearted Christian men are needed here today in addition to the weekly stream that is coming. We are calling New York frequently, but they don't come. It will unless more and better men come immediately. As I see it, there is no C. M. C. A. job over here too small for the biggest men in America."

"IT IS THE WAR."

In France fifty per cent of the total energy of the people is said to go into military effort. It is hunger, hunger, sorrow—all suffering is excused with the explanation, "It is the war." This is the kind of spirit needed in every American home.

THE CONQUERING SPIRIT.

"I can't get labor, machinery is high; I am increasing my acreage."—An American Farmer.

"My left wing is broken, my right wing is crushed; we are attacking in the center all along the line."—General Foch.

Itch relieved in 20 minutes by Woodford's Sarsaparil Lotion. Now available. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

Butter at 89 a pound in Turkey, we can imagine they have to keep it so long before making a sale that even a Turk would think twice before tackling it.

It will be hard to get on to the curves of that baseball photographed by Colonel Roosevelt.

Relief in Six Hours

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost instantly. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Graham Drug Co. adv.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

Having qualified as administrators of the estate of Sarah P. Rippey, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, on or before the 30th day of May, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

This May 15, 1918. C. M. TYSON, Adm'r of Sarah P. Rippey, dec'd.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to convince you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Sale of Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of the authority of a certain Mortgage Deed of Trust, dated the 1st day of February, 1916, and executed by J. H. Kennel and wife, Ida Kennel, to Alameda Insurance & Real Estate Company, recorded in the public registry of Alameda county, in Book No. 65 of Deeds of Trust, page 264, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1918,

at 12 o'clock, p. m., at the court house door in Graham, North Carolina, expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction, a certain tract or parcel of land in Alameda county, State of North Carolina, in Burlington township, adjoining Tucker and J. H. Braxton, and described as follows:

Beginning at an iron bar, Braxton's corner on Tucker Street; thence with his line 50 feet to corner of Carolina Railroad Co. lot No. 43; thence with the line of lot No. 43 192 feet to corner of lots No. 35 and 36; thence with the line of lot No. 36 50 feet to Braxton's corner; thence with his line 192 ft. to the beginning, being that lot sold to W. S. Long by the Triple City Realty Company, October 26th, 1905, recorded in Deed Book No. 28, pages 133-4-5.

This June 7th, 1918. Alameda Ins. & Real Estate Co., Trustee.

Notice of Sale

Valuable Land Within One-half Mile of Corporate Limits of Graham on Macadam Road.

Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court, in a Special Proceeding to sell, in Alameda county, North Carolina, the undersigned commissioners will sell to the highest bidder, upon the terms hereinafter stated, that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Graham township, county and State aforesaid, and more particularly defined and described as follows, to-wit:

Situated on the macadam road leading South from the town of Graham, about one and one-half miles from the corporate limits of said town, adjoining the lands of the heirs of the late John W. Whitsett, Lewis Worth, D. V. Quakenbush and others, known as the William J. Quakenbush home place, upon which is situated a good dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, fruit trees, vineyard, etc., and contains 9.81 acres.

The undersigned commissioner will sell the above date, or later, upon terms to be stated at sale a certain small tract of land belonging to D. V. Quakenbush, one of the petitioners in said Special Proceeding, which said tract adjoins the above tract and contains about three-fourths of an acre.

Terms of Sale: One-half cash on day of sale, the remaining one-half to be paid November 1, 1918, the deferred payment to bear interest at the rate of six percent per annum from the date of confirmation, and title is reserved until all the purchase price and interest are paid. The purchaser to have the privilege to pay the deferred payment any time after the confirmation.

J. ELMER LONG, Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Henry C. Tyson, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, on or before the 30th day of May, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

This May 15, 1918. C. M. TYSON, Adm'r of Henry C. Tyson, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrators of the estate of Sarah P. Rippey, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, on or before the 30th day of May, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

This May 15, 1918. C. M. TYSON, Adm'r of Sarah P. Rippey, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrators of the estate of Sarah P. Rippey, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, on or before the 30th day of May, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement.

This May 15, 1918. C. M. TYSON, Adm'r of Sarah P. Rippey, dec'd.

Used 40 Years

ARNOLD'S M BALSA

ALL SUMMER FORTUNES BY

Graham Eng Co.

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For information, full references to PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, and other information, apply to

D. SWIFT & CO.,

PATENT ATTORNEYS,

303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Notice of Sale

Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of Alameda county, made in a Special Proceeding therein pending, entitled "E. B. Blanchard and others vs. J. D. Blanchard and others, whereof all the devisees and heirs-at-law of William A. Blanchard are day contestants," the undersigned commissioners will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, at the court house door in Graham,

at 12 o