

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 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

HOW THE MARINES RECEIVED CROSSES

DESCRIPTION OF THE CEREMONY OF THEIR DECORATION BY THE FRENCH NATION.

THEIR HEROISM IS LAUDED

Our Army Needs More Chaplains and is Training Them—Uniform Physical Standards Adopted by War Department—Hollow Tile an Essential.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington. — Marine corps headquarters gives the committee on public information a graphic account of the decoration of American marines with the French Croix de Guerre for heroic service in battle last May. It says in part: "Within the sound and range of the German guns, hidden by the sheltering trees of a dense forest, under a heavy morning mist and a driving rain, French veterans of Verdun, the Marne, the Aisne and the Somme honored their younger comrades of America by conferring upon them the Croix de Guerre. Thirty marines, including five officers, were awarded this coveted French decoration for gallant conduct, courage and coolness in action against the enemy during the occupation of a sector by the marine brigade. Of the total number awarded in French orders for this decoration only eleven were present, three having been killed in action and sixteen were wounded and in the field hospital.

"A number of French soldiers were decorated at the same time. As is the custom half a company from each of the companies awarded in French orders was present and drawn up so as to form a square. The presentation of the decorations took place within this human enclosure. The marines and soldiers, side by side, presented a picture symbolic of the close bond of brotherhood which exists between the conflict and particularly so in the manner in which marines have worked and fought with the French soldiers during the period of their instructions in an adjacent sector.

"The French general who pinned the decorations on the breasts of the proud marines, in a short speech in which he summarized their deeds of bravery, remarking on the fine state of discipline and efficiency of the brigade, and congratulating its commanding officer upon his excellent organization. He then turned to the marines and said: 'I am proud and proud of each one of you, and I shake each one by the hand with a personal word of congratulation.'

Uniform standards of physical examinations governing entrance into all branches of the regular army, the national army and the National Guard have been adopted by the war department and will be observed by the army medical department and the local and medical advisory boards under the selective service regulations. Observance of the new rules and regulations by the local boards will result, it is believed, in uniform examinations in all parts of the country and should prevent men physically disqualified for military service from being sent out to Europe. The new standards also will enable local physicians to make examinations with a better understanding of the needs of the army and will clear any misconceptions and misunderstandings that might result in the sending to camps of men who had been rejected.

Heretofore the physical standards of the three services have differed and instances have been noted where men who have been rejected for service by the recruiting officers of the regular army have been accepted for military service by draft board physicians. Under the new uniform standards this will not be possible unless the disqualifying defects have been removed. The rule for all three armies is that to make a good soldier a man must be able to see well, have comparatively good hearing, his heart must be able to stand the stress of physical exertion, he must be intelligent enough to understand and execute military maneuvers, obey commands, protect himself, and must be able to transport himself by walking as the exigencies of military life may demand.

Exceptions from the new standards rules are made in the case of men selected for special and limited service. The experience of the past year has enabled the medical authorities to establish these new standards of examinations which will relieve the local boards of doubt as to decisions in unusual cases. Enough such cases have been examined to establish a policy in determining military fitness. Instructions are given as to what classes of men may be accepted for limited service, and for treatment for remediable defects.

Nearly every motion picture theater in the country is enlisted in the campaign of the United States employment service of the department of labor to supply labor to the farms. Eleven of the largest motion picture

manufacturers are cooperating with the farm service division in its drive for maximum food production. This drive produces a theater moving picture "trailers" calling on all those who possibly can do so to volunteer for harvest work and other forms of emergency farm labor.

The army is in need of chaplains, says the war department. A chaplain is needed for every 1,200 officers and men. A special kind of chaplain is desired—a sturdy, unassuming brotherly man, between twenty and forty-five years, who has deep sympathy for the welfare of the soldier.

There is a special school for army chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, Ky. About 200 chaplains come from this school to take up their work with the army after a course lasting five weeks, and the students are continuously. Approximately one-fifth of the clergyman who start the course fail to complete it or to qualify for the army.

Candidates for admission to the school must have the endorsement of their denomination superiors and original religious burdens and be recognized by the government authorities, and must pass the physical tests of the local army draft board. At the school the student receives free subsistence, lodging and uniform and \$33 a month, with the pay of a first class private. After completing the course successfully the government returns the student to his home, and when he is appointed to the army he takes the rank and pay of a first lieutenant of the national army, \$2,000 a year at home and \$2,200 a year abroad.

The training of a chaplain in school is a busy one. He rises like any common soldier at 5:45 a. m., has fifteen minutes of setting up drill and is required to circle around the parade ground at double time before breakfast. He must police his quarters like any other soldier, undergo an infantry drill without arms of 45 minutes, and then attend lectures and recitations. The latter cover military and international law, service customs, and field service regulations pertaining to a chaplain's duties.

The priorities division of the war industries board has decided that the most important part of the national importance and continued manufacture of tires throughout the war period will be safeguarded by giving the industry a place on the preference list for fuel and transportation. Judge Edwin B. Parker, presiding officer of the board, has directed the local advisory boards to follow the instructions of the board. The board has also issued instructions to the local advisory boards to follow the instructions of the board. The board has also issued instructions to the local advisory boards to follow the instructions of the board.

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The department of agriculture suggests to farmers a gas attack on bean, pea and vetch, which annually destroy millions of dollars' worth of

valuable food and feed. Use carbon disulphid. The weevil has not discovered the advantage of a gas mask.

Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the women in industry service of the department of labor, announces the creation of a committee of experts. The committee will visit various centers where women have been drawn into industries at work on war contracts. Hazards such as the use of industrial poisons will be inquired into with reference to their effect on the health of the women employed, and whether the effect is so detrimental as to justify an order prohibiting such employment.

STRONG DEFENSE ON VESLE RIVER

AMERICAN AND ALLIED FORCES ABOUT BLOT OUT SOISSONS-RHEIMS SALIENT.

WHAT HAS FOE IN MIND? Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is Much Worried on Diminution of Strength.

The Germans now are imposing strong opposition to the further advance of the allied troops along the Vesle river from the east of Soissons to the region west of Rheims. Meantime, however, the main bodies of the enemy army continue to make their way toward the Aisne, to the north of which stream they hope someone will reach a haven of safety from the persistent onslaught of the American, French, British and Italian troops who in less than three weeks have all but blotted out the Soissons-Rheims salient.

NOTABLE GAINS OF GROUND AND TREMENDOUS LOSSES BY ENEMY MARK FIGHTING.

After a short period of relative calm on the Soissons-Rheims salient the central and western sections of the battle front again have been the scenes of mighty struggles.

On both sectors the allied forces have achieved notable gains of ground which, observed on the war maps, seemingly place the German armies in front of them in precarious positions.

In battles extending from the region immediately south of Soissons to the northwest of Fere En Tardenois and southwest of the last named town over the upper portion of the left branch of the "V" salient running ten miles eastward from Nesles to Ville En Tardenois and with St. Gemme as its southern base, American, French and British troops have pushed back the armies of the German crown prince.

Northwest of Fere the entire elbow of the line where it turned eastward along the northern bank of the Ourcq has been blotted out, making the line a straight one from Fere to Hartennes and giving the allies much better ground over which to work in further outflanking Soissons on the southeast and for pressing on toward Fismes.

The most important gain, however, was on the upper western point of the "V" salient of Fere. Here the village of Clefmes and the Meunier wood were taken, a maneuver which places the Germans at the bottom of the "V" at St. Gemme in a seemingly precarious plight, for from the wood and the village the allied guns will be able to strike the Germans. If they northward, their only avenue of escape, of an outflanking fire. Through the capture of the Meunier wood, the width of the "V" from the fringes of the forest of Fontigny on the east, has been cut down relatively to four miles.

ONE OF MOST HARROWING DISASTERS RECORDED

A British Post.—The ship torpedoed as she was nearing home from France was struck in the after part of the engine room. Three members of the staff were killed here and the dynamo was destroyed, plunging the vessel into darkness.

Just over the dynamo was the ward room, containing more than 100 patients. Most of these were killed outright by the explosion. The others, injured by the explosion, were trapped and perished except for a few who jumped overboard and were picked up.

A majority of the survivors had only slight protection of their night clothing and suffered severely from exposure. All the Americans were sick cases, and the two officers were suffering with pneumonia. The Americans have been sent to a hospital.

ALL-AMERICAN CREWS ARE TO MAN MERCHANT SHIPS

Washington.—Manning of the American merchant marine with 100 per cent American crews is to be included in the program of activities of the shipping board, Chairman Hurley announced, adding that the success of the huge shipbuilding program was assured. New training ships are to be placed at New Orleans and Cleveland, he said, and 30,000 men are expected to be trained in the next year.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES

No end of misery and discomfort suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter. For sale at all dealers.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plain printed directions that accompany each package. For sale at all dealers.

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Harvesting Sorghum.

By M. W. Hensel, Agent in Sugar Plant Co-operative Work between the North Carolina Extension Service and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Careful experiments and observations have proven that the best time to cut sorghum for sirup purposes is when the seed is in the late dough stage, just before hardening. At this period it contains the highest sugar content and the juice is in a condition to make a sirup of excellent flavor.

If it is cut earlier than this the cane is too green and the sirup will have an unripe taste. If it is cut when the seeds are very hard it is difficult to clarify the juice and the flavor of the sirup is not so good.

Harvesting may be done either by hand or with a corn binder. For small areas it is usually done by hand.

To make a pure sirup, of good flavor, the leaves and tops of the cane must be removed before crushing. It is generally better to remove the leaves before cutting. The quickest way to do this is to strike off the blades of the standing cane with a sort of wooden sword, or flat stick about three and a half feet long.

The canes should be cut not over six inches from the ground, lower if possible. When the cutting is done by hand the stalks should be laid across the row with seed tops all in the same direction. They can then be gathered into bundles and the seed tops removed and put away for curing. With a harvester and binder the seed heads are always at one end of the bundle. The best topping instrument is a carpenter's broad-axe. The topping may be done by laying the heads on a block.

In removing the seed heads from six to eighteen inches of the upper stalk should be cut off, as the top contains little sucrose and many impurities. For the same reason any unripe stalks or immature suckers should be discarded.

It is best to work up the cane soon after it has been cut, but it may be safely kept for many days—even weeks—if the canes are tied in bundles of forty to fifty stalks each and the bundles set on the butt ends, closely together, under shelter, or they may be laid horizontally in compact piles, and in either case, shielded from sun and rain.

Frosting or freezing does not injure sorghum for sirup, provided it is worked up very soon after it thaws. In frozen cane the juice ferments in the stalk very quickly after thawing and makes it unfit for sirup.

To get the best results the sorghum grower must harvest his crop when it is ready and not await his own convenience.

Atlantic Coast Inventors.

The following patents were just issued to Atlantic Coast clients reported by D. Swift & Co., Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of any patent for ten cents apiece to our readers.

Joseph P. Carson, Richmond, Va., safety cranking device for motor vehicles (sold); Byers W. Kadel and J. A. Klicher, Roanoke, Va., railway car; Joseph E. Byrd, Mount Olive, N. C., receptacle; Hugh MacRae, Wilmington, N. C., still or retort; Arthur L. Wall, Booneville, N. C., acetylene gas generator; Albert T. Quantz, Rock Hill, S. C., weaving; James L. White and S. C. Baker, Southampton, S. C., grease gun.

Hair Gray? Read This!

This is a message of importance to all who have gray hair. Science has made a great discovery in Q-ban.

Gray or faded hair changes to a natural, uniform, lustrous, beautiful dark shade simply by applying Q-ban. Works gradually and defies time. Safe, sure and guaranteed harmless. All ready to use. See a large bottle, money back if not satisfied. Sold by Hayes Drug Company and all good drug stores. Try Q-ban Hair Tonic, Soap, Liquid Shampoo, also Hair Conditioner.

GENERAL PERSHING GIVEN CROSS LEGION OF HONOR

Paris.—General J. Pershing commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, was awarded the grand cross of the Legion of Honor by the French government. President Clemenceau sent the following telegram to General Pershing: "I take pleasure in informing you, my dear general, that the government of the French republic has decided to confer upon you the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor."

60 YEARS REPUTATION ARNOLD'S M BALSAM

Prussian Junker severely rebuked Mr. Dernburg for urging a moral victory. Anything moral is disgusting to Germany. Break your Cold or LaGrippe with few doses of 666. Subscribe for THE GLEANER—1.

HUNS RACING FOR BANKS OF AISNE

GERMANS FLEEING FOR SAFETY ARE HOTLY PRESSED ALONG TEN MILE FRONT.

TOWN OF FISMES IS TAKEN

Former Great German Supply Base Between Soissons and Rheims Taken by Allies.

The German retreat continues unabated, with the allies everywhere in hot pursuit. Apparently the situation now has resolved itself into a race for the northern bank of the Aisne river by the Germans, who have been evicted from strategic positions along the Vesle river, in the center of the line and directly east of Rheims, which seemingly renders necessary that they put the Aisne between themselves and their pursuers as quickly as possible in order to escape further large losses of men and material.

Just how large this bag of captives is at present cannot be reckoned, but unofficial advices from Paris assert that when the figures are made public they will thrill the allied world. General Pershing in his communique says the Americans alone have taken 8,400 prisoners and, in addition, 283 guns.

After hard fighting the Americans and French have succeeded in taking from the Germans the important town of Fismes, once Germany's great ammunition and supply depot, midway on the railway between Soissons and Rheims, while to the east at a number of places along the Vesle river the French have crossed the stream, driving the enemy northeastward. East of Soissons allied troops have negotiated the passage of the Aisne to the northern bank of that stream, where they are in a position to harass the enemy as he endeavors to straighten out his line in conformity with that running northeastward.

So fast as has been the retreat of the Germans in the center that already some elements of their forces have succeeded in reaching the northern bank of the Aisne and getting numbers of their big guns across with them. All through the salient towns are still ablaze behind the retreating German, and even corn fields have been set afire in order to prevent the allied troops from garnering the ripened crop.

With the river at freshest and the Germans unable to ford it, they stood with their backs to it and gave battle for their lives. A majority of them were killed and the remainder were made prisoners. One of the most important maneuvers north of the Vesle was the penetration by the French to the village of LaNeuvillette which relates the German hold on the northern outskirts of Rheims and seemingly delivers the cathedral city from the German menace.

SPEEDY ENACTMENT OF DRAFT EXTENSION MEASURE

Washington.—Legislation to extend the selective service act to all men between the ages of 18 and 45, as recommended by the war department, will be introduced in both houses of Congress at the semi-weekly recess sessions. According to plans of congressional leaders, spending their vacation here, the bill, which will be identical as introduced in each house, will be referred to the senate and house military affairs committees, of which Senator Chamberlain and Representative Dent are the respective chairmen.

Though the house does not reassemble until August 19 and the senate on August 24, it is expected that the draft extension bill will be enacted speedily. Chairman Dent, of the house military affairs committee, said he would call his committee together as soon as the house reassembles and hearings are held.

GERMAN U-BOAT MAKES FORAY IN NOVA SCOTIA WATERS

Halifax, N. S.—Three American schooners were sunk by German submarines off Seal Island, Yarmouth county, on the Nova Scotia coast. The commander of the submarine told an American skipper that he had sunk more American schooners hailing from Boston and Gloucester recently. He did not give the names of the vessels.

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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. Fletcher, and has borne his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive 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 Syrups. 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, Flatulence, 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

Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Having qualified as Executor of the will of J. H. Stockard, dec'd., the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same duly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of July, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement. This June 18, 1918. JERRY A. SHARP, Executor. LESTER SHARPE, Extra Executor of J. H. Stockard, dec'd.

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Summons by Publication NORTH CAROLINA—ALAMANCE COUNTY. In the Superior Court. J. F. Parks and W. T. Jeffreys, trading as Parks & Jeffreys, Burlington Gas Company, B. Van Steenberg and Ida D. van Steenberg.

The defendants, B. Van Steenberg and Ida D. van Steenberg, who take notice that an action pending as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, by the plaintiffs, for the purpose of recovering judgment against the defendants for a balance due them for bricks sold and delivered to defendants which were used in the erection of a certain tract of land in the city of Burlington, and for which said plaintiffs have filed a Material Lien in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Alamance County, and in said action the plaintiffs are demanding judgment in the sum of \$9,898.99, and that same be paid to them upon the property of the defendants upon which said plant is erected; and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the 19th day of August, 1918, at the court house of said county, in the city of Burlington, North Carolina, and answer, or demur, to the complaint in said case, or the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This July 18, 1918. J. D. KERNOLLE, Clerk Superior Court.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF LAND! Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Walter Ruffin and his wife, Harriet Ruffin, to the Graham Loan & Trust Company, said mortgage deed bearing date of December 2, 1915, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Book of Mortgage Deeds No. 85, at page 242, and default having been made in the payment thereof, the undersigned mortgagee will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1918, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property: A certain tract or parcel of land in a certain tract in Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. D. Blanchard and others, and being a part of the land of William A. Blanchard are duly constituted parties, the undersigned commissioners will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, at the court house door in Graham, N. C., on

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