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by using HAGAN'S **Magnolia Balm.**

Acts instantly. Stops the burning. Clears your complexion of Tan and Blemishes. You cannot know how good it is until you try it. Thousands of women say it is best of all beautifiers and heals Sunburn quickest. Don't be without it a day longer. Get a bottle now. At your Druggist or by mail direct. 75 cents for either color, White, Pink, Rose-Red.

**SAMPLE FREE.**  
LYON MFG. CO., 40 So. 5th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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

A valuable mineral spring has been discovered by W. H. Ausley on his place in Graham. It was noticed that it brought health to the users of the water, and upon being analyzed it was found to be a water strong in mineral properties and good for stomach and blood troubles. Physicians who have seen the analysis and what it does, recommend its use. Analysis and testimonials will be furnished upon request. Why buy expensive mineral waters from a distance, when there is a good water recommended by physicians right at home? For further information and/or the water, if you desire it apply to the undersigned.

W. H. AUSLEY.

## BLANK BOOKS

Journals, Ledgers, Day Books, Time Books, Counter Books, Tally Books, Order Books, Large Books, Small Books, Pocket Memo., Vest Pocket Memo., &c., &c.

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

English Spavin Liniment removes Hard, Soft and Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiffness, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by Graham Drug Company adv

According to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 56 markets in North Carolina sold a total of 249,033,374 pounds of tobacco during the year ending July 31st, an increase of \$1,591,150 lbs. over 1917.

### You Can Cure That Backache.

Pain along the back, dizziness, headache and general languor. Get a package of Mother Gray's Australian Liniment, the pleasantest and most effective cure for Backache and Rheumatism. When you feel all run down, tired, weak and without energy use this remarkable combination of natural herbs and roots. As a regulator it has no equal. Mother Gray's Australian Liniment is sold by Druggists or sent by mail for 50 cents single sent free. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

John Long, a well known young man of Mecklenburg county, was killed by an automobile Saturday in Cleveland, Ohio, where he had been living for past few years. He was about 30 years old and is survived by a wife and two small children.

**NURSE WANTED**—Female nurse or attendant for a Sanitarium for Nervous and Mental Diseases. Pay \$24.00 a month with board and laundry. Address, S. Lord, Stamford, Conn. jull1814t

It is announced from Washington that Alexander W. Beddingfield, deputy collector of the eastern district has been promoted to chief field officer of the district.

Subscribe for The Gleaner. \$1.00 a year, in advance.

## ARMY HEALTH RATE BEST EVER KNOWN

DEATHS FROM DISEASE REMARKABLY FEW, BOTH AT HOME AND IN FOREIGN LANDS.

### TWO NAVY HEROES ARE CITED

Rowed Through Flames to Rescue Men From Burning Spanish Steamship—Work of Children's Year is Proving Very Effective.

A health rate which as far as known has never been surpassed has been established by the American armies both here and overseas, according to reports received by Surgeon General Gorgas.

For a recent week the combined reports of the American expeditionary forces and of troops stationed in the United States show an annual death rate for disease of 1.9 per 1,000, less than two men per 1,000 per year. The annual death rate from disease of men of military age in civil life is 6.7 per 1,000.

This new rate is based on approximate strength of 2,500,000 men, and includes men living under abnormal conditions. The overseas record was made with American soldiers were participating in the heavy fighting in the Marne salient, when they were compelled frequently to sleep and eat under the most primitive conditions.

That this record is truly representative of the general health of the troops is shown by the combined reports which indicate the figure of 2.8 per 1,000 as the average death rate from disease during the past two months.

An idea of the progress being made in military sanitation is gained by a comparison with the following: During the Mexican war the annual death rate from disease was 100 per 1,000. During the American Civil war the rate in 1862 was 40 per 1,000, while during 1868 the rate jumped to 60 per 1,000. The disease death rate for the Spanish War was 25 per 1,000. As far as available records show the lowest figure heretofore recorded was 20 per 1,000 during the Russo-Japanese war.

Two men of the American navy proved themselves heroes and won commendation from Secretary Daniels for the rescue of seven men from the burning Spanish steamship Serantes July 13 last. They are William E. King, seaman, and Clarence F. Rensdy, machinist's mate, second class, U. S. N. R. E., of the U. S. S. Iola.

The two men took the port launch of the Iola to the side of the burning ship and rescued from the burning forecabin seven men who were hemmed in by flames and who were too panic stricken to jump into the water.

The launch's trip to the Serantes was made through an area of burning gasoline and the rescuers were in constant and imminent peril. Their commanding officer reports that the conduct of King and Rensdy during this time was cool and courageous. They probably owe their own lives and the lives of those they rescued to their steady nerves and cool judgment. Their commendation was for bravery and their initiative in undertaking the rescue.

The army general staff has completed plans for expansions at some of the camps and changes at training centers. Additional plans are being worked out and will be put into effect.

Camp Hancock, Georgia, is to be a machine gun center and will be enlarged to accommodate between 55,000 and 60,000 men. The officers' training school now housed in tents at this camp will be provided for in barracks and quarters similar to those at other cantonments. These improvements outside of enlargement of the camp, will cost about \$2,000,000.

It has been decided to make Camp Grant an infantry replacement camp to accommodate between 55,000 and 60,000 men. The present capacity of this camp is about 42,000. The alterations and changes necessary will be made after the division now located there has been removed.

Field artillery firing centers are to be located at West Point, Ky., Camp Jackson, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C. Options on sufficient land for these purposes have been secured at all these places. It is planned to locate six brigades at Fayetteville, six at West Point and four at Jackson.

It has been decided also to erect permanent buildings for the officers' training schools at present housed in tents at Camps Lee, Gordon and Pike. These schools have a capacity of about 6,000 men. The estimated cost of these improvements is about \$8,000,000.

As a result of the immediate and growing needs of the army for trained nurses, Miss Jane A. Delano, director of the department of nursing of the Red Cross, has sent an appeal for enlistments from this year's graduating classes at 3,000 nurse training institutions throughout the country. It is expected that about 15,000 students will be graduated as nurses between now and October 1, and it is hoped that of these graduates will be enrolled they can be assigned to the nurse corps before that date.

The work of children's year is proving to be an effective Americanization measure. The children's bureau of the labor department has as its goal 100,000 baby lips saved this year. According to reports received, foreign mothers are as eager as the native mothers, if not more so, to learn all they can about the proper care of their children.

The Japanese women of Seattle are asking for pamphlets on prenatal care.

the Italian women of Wallace, Idaho, 1,500 strong, have arranged to study a standard book on the care and feeding of children, with the aid of an interpreter. The foreign mothers of the remote lumbering regions of Washington and of the manufacturing cities of New England are united by the common desire to learn everything possible about safeguarding the health of their children.

This desire is resulting in the breaking down of the barriers of alien language and old-world superstition that have long stood in the way of the health of little Americans born of foreign parents. It has been necessary in many cities to employ interpreters at the weighing and measuring centers to answer the questions of mothers who do not speak English. Classes in the care of baby being conducted in Seattle and Pittsburgh are made a means of teaching mothers to speak and read English.

Perhaps the most important educational measure that has been adopted is the provision of public health nurses whose function it is not only to give care and service to the sick but to advise mothers how to keep their children well. As a result of Children's year activities many communities have succeeded in obtaining public or private funds for public health nursing. A Wisconsin has adopted the slogan, "A Public Health Nurse for Every County," and in Washington state an active campaign for school nurses is being carried on.

The work of the state councils of defense has been so valuable to the country that it has drawn public commendation from President Wilson with an accompanying suggestion that its unique and widespread organization be utilized by all government departments and agencies so far as practical.

Secretary Baker, chairman of the council of national defense, which brought the state councils into existence, reported to the president: "It is difficult to estimate the importance of the service rendered, since our entrance into the war, by these state councils, their county councils and the multitude of workers banded together under them, whom we estimate to number at least one million. I feel sure that you, Mr. President, as their commander in chief, will be proud of their unique contribution in the war and will use your authority to broaden the scope of their activities as conditions permit so that they may go on to still greater achievements."

The state councils, says Secretary Baker, have active county, or equivalent, councils of defense under their wings in nearly every state. The organization of community councils in the school districts, bringing the government to the people and the people to the government, is progressing rapidly.

The president replied: "I shall be glad to have you express to the state councils my confidence in the service they have so usefully rendered. I am particularly struck by the value of extending our defense organization to the smallest communities and by the truly democratic character of a national system so organized. I believe that in the interest of economy and efficiency such machinery as that provided by the state council system for the execution of many kinds of war work should be utilized as far as possible by federal departments and administrations."

A recent proclamation by President Wilson puts into effect provisions of the shipping act making it impossible for foreign interests to obtain control of American shipping or shipyards.

Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the shipping board explains that the new law provides that during war or national emergency no foreign interest shall acquire or control any interest in any American ship or to a foreigner without the consent of the shipping board, or to make any agreement by which control of a ship is turned over to a foreigner. The prohibition applies not only to completed ships, but to ships under construction.

It is made illegal, without the board's consent, to make any contract for ship construction for foreign account, unless the contract expressly provides that construction on the ship shall not begin until after the war or the emergency has ended. Shipyard, also, cannot be transferred to a foreigner without the consent of the shipping board.

The act has provisions which it is believed will prevent all attempts to evade the ship-transfer sections of the law by means of dummy directors and stockholders in corporations nominally American but actually dominated by foreigners.

Farmers who have been placed in army service deferred classifications to stimulate production are organizing throughout the country and reporting to Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture. "We are ready with 110 per cent increase of wheat, or whatever else you may call upon us to do to help win the war," is their message to the secretary.

The shipping board has allotted a vessel to bring coffee from Brazil to the United States to prevent a possible coffee shortage.

**RELATIVES OF WOUNDED AND SICK T OGET FACTS**

Washington.—Exact information concerning wounded and sick American soldiers admitted hospitals overseas will be made immediately available to relatives or friends.

Secretary Baker said he had visited the offices of Surgeon General Gorgas to look into the daily reports from the hospitals with a view to having ordered, catalogued and tabulated so that the most instant information can be given to all inquiries.

Ich relieved in 25 minutes by Woodford's Sarsaparilla Lotion. Never fails. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

The 9-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul of New Berne fell from the bed on the second floor of their home, through the window and to the ground 25 feet below. The baby may recover.

## GERMANY'S FUTILE REINFORCEMENTS

MANY ADDITIONAL TOWNS ARE TAKEN BY FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S MEN IN NORTH.

### BAPAUME IS IN GREAT PERIL

More Than 17,000 Prisoners, Large Number of Guns, and Immense Amount of Supplies Captured.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements on both wings of the battle front, the British and French forces everywhere have beaten off the enemy and continued their victorious progress.

Many additional towns have been captured by Field Marshal Haig's men in the north, while the French have successfully overcome obstacles placed in their way and reached territory north of Soissons which adds further to the danger of the Germans in the Noyon sector and to their line running eastward from Soissons to Rheims.

All along the front from Arras to the Somme, the Germans are gradually being driven back to the old Hindenburg line by the British, along the Somme the enemy is being harassed well to the east of Bray, while further north strong counter attacks have been repulsed and the towns of Mametz, the Mametz wood, Martin Puch, Le Sars and Le Barque have been captured.

It is around Bapaume that the Germans are keeping up their strongest efforts to hold back the tide that is surging against them but the British are continuing to make slight gains daily in the process of surrounding the town, which seemingly soon must be evacuated.

Since August 21st the British have taken more than 17,000 prisoners and large numbers of guns and great quantities of supplies have fallen into their hands.

### 18,000 KILOS EXPLOSIVES DROPPED ON ENEMY LINES

Paris.—The French have continued their progress east of Bagnoux, between the Allette and the Aisne, according to the war office announcement. They repulsed counter-attacks west of Crecy-aux-Monts. Four hundred additional prisoners have been taken.

The text of the statement says: "Both artilleries were active in the neighborhood of Lesigny. "Between the Allette and the Aisne we made new progress east of Bagnoux and repulsed enemy counter-attacks west of Crecy-aux-Monts. We captured 400 prisoners. "Aviation: It was impossible to carry out any bombing operations during the day. During the night the weather improved and our bombing machines immediately took the air. Eighteen thousand, four hundred kilos of explosives were dropped behind the battle front and on stations, which were damaged."

### AMERICAN BOMBING AIRPLANES DROPPING BOMBS ON COMFLANS

American Forces on the Lorraine Front.—American bombing airplanes dropped 38 bombs on Comflans, a town on the Verdun-Metz railroad. Ten direct hits were obtained.

Three aerial combats were reported in the Woerthe region. Lieutenant Jones attacked and apparently destroyed an Albatross biplane over Marre northwest of Verdun. Lieut. Hugh Bridgman, while on a reconnaissance patrol, stacked two Fokkers which disappeared.

### BRITISH PATROLS SAID TO BE ENTERING BAPAUME

London.—Reconnoitering patrols of British troops are entering Bapaume. It is reported that British outposts have reached the fringe of Bullecourt, which lies seven miles northeast of Bapaume, and captured High Wood, east of Albert.

### RECENT VICTORIES DEFINITELY SETTLE FORTUNE OF WAR

Paris.—Premier Clemenceau telegraphed the presidents of the general councils that they could rely upon the government and Marshal Foch and his magnificent staff and the allied military commanders to turn the present success of the allied arms into a complete and decisive collapse of the enemy.

"The splendid victories of recent weeks," said M. Clemenceau, "has definitely settled the fortune of war."

### LEGION OF HONOR IS AWARDED 55 AMERICANS

With the American Army in France fifty-five officers, non-commissioned officers and men of a certain American division were awarded the legion of honor, the military medal, the war cross or distinguished service cross at the most brilliant decoration ceremony the American army has held in France.

Similar decorations have been awarded 75 others who were unable to be present.

ASK ANYONE WHO HAS USED IT. There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As it is reliable, ask anyone who has used it. For sale by all dealers.

## GERMANS MEETING HEAVY REVERSES

OVER FIFTY MILES FRONT THE ENEMY IS MEETING WITH DISASTROUS DEFEATS.

### FRENCH ALSO MAKE GAINS

American Troops Are Not Mentioned in Battle; Probably Reserved for Later and Heavier Blow.

Over the 50-mile front from the region of Arras to the north of Soissons the German armies are meeting with defeats which apparently spell disaster. Everywhere the British and French forces have continued on the attack, the enemy has been sanguinary worsted. And the end of his trials is not yet in sight.

To the British over the 30 miles of the fighting zone from the Cojeul river southeast of Arras to Lihons, south of the Somme, numerous towns have fallen, and the enemy territory has been penetrated to a depth of several miles. Where the French are fighting between the Mats river and the territory north of Soissons additional goodly gains have been made in the enveloping of Noyon and the general maneuver which seeks to crush or drive out the Germans from the salient between the Somme and the Aisne, and to put into jeopardy the entire German line running to Rheims.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans brought up large numbers of fresh reinforcements in an endeavor to stay the progress of Haig's armies their efforts were without avail. Where they were able momentarily to hold back their oncoming foes, the Germans finally were forced to cede the ground demanded. And they paid a terrible price in men killed, wounded or made prisoners.

The entire Arras-Albert road has been crossed by the British. The strongly held positions where the Germans saw disaster facing them if they fell were stormed and captured, and the British pushed them going eastward.

Although the Americans at the commencement of the Somme offensive were brigaded with the British along the northern bank of the Somme, no mention of their having taken part in the fight is made. It is probable that they have been moved to some other portion of the battlefield from which Marshal Foch contemplates another smash at the enemy.

### HAPPY VALLEY AN UNHAPPY VALLEY

Happy valley truly is a shambling. Its name belies it. South of the Somme the Australians were most successful in the part they played in the battle. They easily attained all their objectives and apparently hold Chalignolle, Chaligne and Heriville and are pushing eastward to make sure of holding them.

In the region 28 German officers and 1,500 men of other ranks were made prisoner. Eleven of the captured officers were from one regiment. The Germans offered heavy resistance at Chalignolle, but with the assistance of tanks the Australians hammered through the enemy and swept across the town and its environs filled with dead Germans.

On the ridge south of this town there also was fierce fighting which almost reached the height of a hand-to-hand struggle before the Australians made it clear to the Germans that they were not to be stopped and shoved over the ridge and onward.

Just now large numbers of guns are roaring away all along the line. All day long streams of wounded, principally Germans as well as great numbers of enemy prisoners, were flowing towards the rear. The day was cooler and the British soldiers were refreshed by it. It was slightly cloudy but the air was full of British airplanes. A number of German planes were shot down over the battlefield during the day, each fall bringing a cheer from the British.

### BRITISH TROOPS SHOW FINE SPIRIT IN FIGHT

Paris.—The newspaper correspondents at the front lay stress on the magnificent enthusiasm with which the British are attacking and overcoming the enemy. They point out that the British opposed stout resistance when the Germans counter-attacked, and when they saw that the enemy was staggering under the shower of blows increased the punishment without giving him time to look around.

### ALMOST UNVARYING SUCCESS RAISES STRONGEST HOPES

Washington.—Almost unvarying success of the great allied offensive on the 50-mile front stretching from Soissons northward to the environs of Arras raised hopes in military circles here for the most decisive defeat yet administered to the Germans. Observers were of the opinion that General Foch's whittling tactics of the past six weeks have been so effective that opportunity has come for a glorious harvest.

### Break your Cold or LaGrippe with few doses of 666.

John Gray, a colored boy about 14 years old, living at Gibson mill in Concord, was beating a ride out on a freight train. He fell under the train both legs were cut off and he died in a short time.

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## PIVOTAL POINT OF HUN LINE IS TAKEN

ALBERT, AN IMPORTANT TOWN AND A RAILROAD CENTER HAS BEEN TAKEN.

### GERMANS COUNTER-ATTACK

Threatened With Pocketing Germans Seem to Be Making Haste in Their Retreat.

London.—The town of Albert, eight miles north of Amiens, on the Ancre river, has been recaptured by the British, who also have obtained all their objectives in the fighting between Bray Sur Somme and Albert, according to the official communication from Field Marshal Haig. Over the six mile front the British advanced two miles.

The British were steadily driving into the German positions on the high ground between Bray-Sur-Somme and Albert. One thousand Germans were taken prisoner.

A vicious German counter-attack directed against the British positions in the outskirts of Miraumont were driven off.

On the ground between the two points where the British armies are hammering them and where they are threatened with being left in a pocket the Germans seem to have started retreating.

### GERMANS RETREAT BEFORE PURSUING FRENCH ARMIES

With the French Army in France.—The retreat of the Germans before both the third and tenth French armies continued with increased speed over a large part of the battle front and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coucy forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Ailette. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Bratigny, midway between Noyon and Chauny.

The French advance towards the roads leading to Chauny adds another step to their line of retirement and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourguignon St. Paul-Aux-Bois and Quincy fell into the hands of the French giving them command of the valley of the Ailette to the Oise.

General Humbert's troops also are pressing the enemy vigorously. Having occupied the height of Piemont, just south of Lesigny, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt massif. The enemy now has but a precarious hold on the valley of the Divette river, in which French cavalry is now operating.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken and trophies in such great quantities that it has been impossible thus far to count them also have been captured.

General Mangin's troops advanced seven miles during the night.

### EXISTENCE OF STATE OF WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND U. S.

Washington.—Dispatches from Russia were of a somewhat disturbing nature to state department officials. Vice Consul Robert W. Imbrie at Petrograd reported in a delayed dispatch that members of the bolshevik government at the former Russian capital had issued a pronouncement declaring that a state of war existed between Russia and the United States.

In view of the bolshevik declaration, Mr. Imbrie reported in his dispatch, which was dated August 2, that he had lowered the United States flag over the consulate and following the advice of Consul General Poole at Moscow, closed the consulate and turned over the affairs of the United States to the Norwegian consul. Americans in Petrograd believed to number about twenty were warned to leave.

### SUBURBS OF TOWN OF BAPAUME CAPTURED

London.—Suzanne and Cappy, towns north and south of the Somme, respectively, were captured by Field Marshal Haig's forces, according to reports received here from the British battle front. The British also took Avreux Les Bapaume, a suburb of the town of Bapaume.

British troops also reached the western outskirts of Thillois, south of Bapaume.

**CONFLANS AGAIN RAIDED BY AMERICAN AIRMEN**

With the American Army in France.—American bombing machines again raided Conflans, dropping 40 bombs on the railroad yards, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire. All the bursts were together at the east end of the yards, one causing a big explosion.

German planes appeared as the Americans completed their mission and followed the Americans back to their lines but failed to engage them in battle.

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

It is announced from Washington that Congressman Stedman has gotten the postoffice department to revoke the order placing negro mail clerks in the transfer department of the Greensboro postoffice.

## SURPRISE BLOW IS STRUCK BY HAIG

IN NEW OFFENSIVE BRITISH PENETRATE ENEMY LINES TO TWO MILE DEPTH.

### FRENCH THREATENING ROYE

More Than Six Hundred Prisoners Taken in Enveloping Movement Along Somme-Oise Front.

While the Germans were busily engaged in defending themselves against the attacks of the British and French armies from the Ancre river to the region of Soissons, Field Marshal Haig struck another surprise blow over a new front.

The new offensive was launched from the east of Arras on the Scarpe river and southward to the Cojeul. All along the front the British pressed forward, at some places to a depth of more than two miles.

Across the Cojeul, the new British attacks on the old battle front brought them to the villages of Mory and St. Leger, and farther south the small town of Favreuil, one and a half miles northeast of Bapaume, from which the British pressed on eastward to a mile. Farther south the British are reported unofficially to have reached the western outskirts of Thillois in the upper movement they are carrying out against Bapaume.

The French again are hammering away at the environs of Roze, one of the strong points of the Somme-Oise front, the capture of which doubtless would cause the giving up by the enemy of the entire salient from the Somme to the north, to Noyon. Fresnoy-Les-Roye, to the north, and St. Mars to the south of Roze, both of which have been captured by the French, despite the desperate resistance of the Germans, and Roze, like Bapaume in the north, apparently is in danger of being pinched out of the line in an enveloping movement. More than 600 prisoners were taken by the French in the operation.

### BRITISH LOSE SEVEN AIR PLANES IN BOMBING RAID

London.—The British independent air force operating on the west front lost seven airplanes in the bombing of Mannheim. The frank report of this loss has caught the public imagination.

It is pointed out that the Germans were in largely superior numbers and had only to think of fighting, whereas the British had both fighting and bombing to attend to. The odds were all on the German side, but the British aviators reached Mannheim and did their job.

Commenting on the raid, a British air officer said: "We suffered losses, but we won a splendid victory. We set out to bomb Mannheim and no German efforts could frustrate our intention."

### AMMUNITION DUMPS BLOWN UP BY AMERICAN CANNON FIRE

With the American Army on the Vesle Front.—Several German ammunition dumps north of the Vesle river were blown up by high explosives from the American guns. This was the only notable incident in the operations between Soissons and Rheims, although the usual exchange between the artilleries continued.

The destruction of the dumps was made possible by aerial observation by American aviators. They were located near Revillon and early in the day a battery of long range guns began dropping shells at points indicated after reported great clouds of smoke from the targets.

### 20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY BRITISH IN FIVE DAYS

Paris.—The number of prisoners taken by the British since August 21 has reached 20,000. The Petit Journal declares.

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With the American Army in France.—American bombing machines again raided Conflans, dropping 40 bombs on the railroad yards, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire. All the bursts were together at the east end of the yards, one causing a big explosion.

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## GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY

Graham Baptist Church—Rev. J. 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. I. Ward, Supt. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main 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 9:45 a. m.—J. A. Bayliff, Superintendent.

Christians Endeavor Prayer Meeting every Thursday night at 8:00 o'clock.

Friends—North of Graham Public School, Rev. John M. Forman, 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 Street, Rev. J. E. Erhart, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—W. B. Green, Superintendent.

M. P. Church—N. Main Street—Rev. R. S. Troxler, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m