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cts instantly. Stops the burning. ears your complexion of Tan and emishes. You cannot know how 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.

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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. noticed that it brought ealth to the users of the water, and upon being analyzed it was ofund 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, ecommend its use.

Analysis and testimonials furnished upon request. Why buy expensive mineral vaters from a distance, when there is a good water recom-mended by physicians right at home? For further information and or the water, if you desire if apply to the undersigned.

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BLANK BOOKS

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

&c., &c. For Sale At The Gleaner **Printing Office**

Vest Pocket Memo.,

English Spavin Linimnet re moves Hard, Soft and Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bot. tle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by Graham Drug Company

Graham, N. C.

War avings stamp campaign managers at Charlotte believe that the family of J. A. Jones, a local contractor, holds the national record for limit club membership. Each member of the family of 15-father, mother and 13 children—is a member of the limit club, having pledged to buy \$1,000 each of stamps. You Can Cure That Backache.

Pain along the back, dizzines, bendacke and genneral languor. Get a package of mother Gray's Australia Lear, the pleasant root and herb cure for Kinney, Bladder and Grinary troubles. When you leel all the this remarkable combination of nature, the remarkable combination of nature, between the remarkable combination of nature, between roots. As a regulator it has na qual. Mother Gray's Australian-Leaf is ule by Druggists or sent by mail for 56 ets ample sent tree. Address, The Mother Tay Co., Le Boy. N. Y. North Carolina paid approximate-

North Carolina paid approximate-19 \$70,000,000 in internal revenue taxes during the fiscal year 1918. This is shown by the report of Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of interal revenue, just made pub-lic. North Carolina led all South-ern States. Total collections from all sources for the fiscal year amounted to \$3.091,703.05, as com-pared with only \$809,393,000 col-rlected for the fiscal year 1917.

-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. jul1814 jul1814t

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS



down it and away from that mysterious fence. About half a mile down lould see the light of a sentry sta CHAPTER I—Introductory. Pat O'Brien tells of his purpose in writing the story of his adventures. ion and I thought I would go there and tell my story to the sentries, realizing that as I was unarmed it was perfectly safe for me to announce myself to the Dutch authorities. I CHAPTER II—Tells of his enlistment in the Royal Flying corps, his training in anada and his transfer to France for ac-live duty.

CHAPTER III—Describes fights in which he brought down two German airplanes and his final fight in which he was brought down wounded within the Ger-man lines and was made a prisoner of ould be interned only if I entered Holland under arms. As I approached the sentry box I noticed three men in gray uniforms, the regulation Dutch color. I was on CHAPTER IV-Discovers that German hospital staff barbarously neglected the fatally wounded and devoted their energies to restoring those who might be returned to the firing lines. Witnesses death in fight of his best chum, Lieut. Paul Rainey. the verge of shouting to them when the thought struck me that there was just a chance I might be mistaken, as the German uniforms were the same color, and I had suffered too

many privations and too many narrow

escapes to lose all at this time by jumping at conclusions.

back into some bushes when out of the darkness I heard that dread Ger-

I had just turned off the road to go

He didn't need to holler twice. I

heard and heeded the first time. Then I heard another man come running up, and there was considerable talking, but whether they were Germans or Hollanders I was still uncertain. He

vidently thought someone was on the

Finally I heard one of them laugh

and saw him walk back to the sentry station where the guard was billeted, and I crawled a little nearer to try to

make out just what it meant. I had begun to think it was all a night mare.

Between myself and the light in the

entry station, I then noticed the

stooping figure of a man bending over

lead was the spiked helmet of a Ger

I knew then what another narrow

escape I had had, for I am quite sur

he would have shot me without cere-mony if I had foolishly made myself known. I would have been buried at

once and no one would have been any

viser, even though, technically speak

ring. I was on neutral territory and immune from capture or attack.

This new shock only served to bewilder me more. I was completely lost. There seemed to be frontier be-

hind me and frontier in front of me Evidently, however, what had hap-pened was that I had lost my sense of direction and had wandered in the

arc of a circle, returning to the same fence that I had been so long in get-

peared to be about three miles away

but which turned out to be six. I could

discern the lights of a village, and I knew it must be a Dutch village, as lights are not allowed in Belgium in

My course was now clear. I would

make a beeline for that village. Before make a beeline for that vinage. Before I had gone very far I found myself in a marsh or swamp and I turned fack a little, hoping to find a better path. Finding none, I retraced my steps

to reach that village at all costs and to swerve neither to the right or left

One moment I would be in water up

to my knees and the next I would sink

in mud clear up to my waist. I paid no attention to my condition. It was merely a repetition of what I had gone

through many times before, but this time I had a definite goal and once I

reached it I knew my troubles would

be over.

It took me perhaps three hours to reach firm ground. The path I struck led to within half a mile of the village.

I shall never forget that path; it was

almost as welcome to my feet as the opposite bank of the Meuse had

The first habitation I came to was

to my shoulders and I suppose my face

must have recorded some of the ex-periences I had gone through that

"I want the British consul!" I told

Apparently they didn't understand,

but one of them volunteered to con-duct me to the village. They seemed

to be only too anxious to do all they could for me; evidently they realized I was a British soldier.

It was very late when my compan-

ion finally escorted me into the vil-lage, but he aroused some people he knew from their beds and they dressed and came down to feed me.

The family consisted of an old lady and her husband and a son, who was a

soldier in the Dutch army. The col

Some of the neighbors, aroused by the commotion, got up to see what it

hivers ran down my back while he sat beside me, because every now and again I caught a glimpse of his gray uniform and it resembled very much

that indiscriminate way.

until I got there.

ther side of the fence.

CHAPTER V—He is taken to the of-ficers' prison camp at Courtral. There he began planning his escape. By great sac-rifice he manages to save and hide away two daily rations of bread.

CHAPTER VII—For nine days he crawls through Germany, hiding during the day, traveling at night, guided by the stars and subsisting on raw vegetables. He covers 75 miles before reaching Luxemburg. CHAPTER VIII-For nine days more h

CHAPTER IX—He endures terrible hardships, swims rivers while delirious from hunger, living like a hunted animal and on the eighteenth day after jumping from the train he crosses into Beigium.

CHAPTER X—When well on his way through Belgium he is befriended one night by a Flemish peasant, who feeds him and directs him to a man in a Bel-gian city who will help him to get a pass-port.

CHAPTER XI-By mingling with Belgian peasants he manages to clude German soldiers and reaches the Belgian city where he finds the home of the man from whom he expects help.

CHAPTER XII—Huyliger forges a pass-port for O'Brien and promises to assist him in setting into Holland. Later Huy-liger and his associates demand an ex-orbitant sum for their services and O'Brien breaks with them. CHAPTER XIII—He spends five days and nights in an unoccupied house with-out food except for the scraps he picks up in night forays.

CHAPTER XIV—To gain confidence for the adventures to come in his attempt to get into Holland, he ventures one night into a moving picture theater patronized by German soldiers.

CHAPTER XV-Some observations in

CHAPTER XVIII.

Experiences in Holland. But I was not quite out of the

I now knew that I was in Holland. but just where I had no idea. I walked for about thirty minutes and came to a path leading to the right, and I had



proceeded along it but a few hundred yards when I saw in front of me a fence exactly like the one I had

"This is funny," I said to myself. "I didn't know the Dutch had a fence, too." I advanced to the fence and examined it closely, and judge of my nt when I saw beyond it nine-foot fence apparently live wires exactly like the one which

had nearly been the death of me!

I had very little time to conjecture
what it all meant, for just then I
heard a guard coming. He was walking so fast that I was sure it was a
Dutch sentry, as the Huns walk much slower

was all about, and came in and watched while I ate the meal those good Dutch people prepared for me. Ordinarily I suppose I would have been embarrassed with so many people staring at me while I ate as though I were some strange animal that has just been captured, but just then I was too famished to notice or

then I was too famished to notice or care very much what other people did. There will always be a warm place in my heart for the Dutch people. I had heard lots of persons say that they were not inclined to help refugees, but my experience didenot bearthese reports out. They certainly didmore for me than I ever expected. I had a little German money left, but as the value of German money is only about half in Holland, I didn't have enough to pay the fare to Rothard.

have enough to pay the fare to Rot-terdam, which was my next objective. It was due to the generosity of these people that I was able to reach the British consul as quickly as I did. Some day I hope to return to Holland and repay every single soul who played the part of the good Samari-

With the money that these people gave me I was able to get a third-class ticket to Rotterdam, and I was glad that I didn't have to travel firstclass, for I would have looked as much out of place in a first-class carriage as a Hun would appear in heaven. That night I slept in the house of

ng they gave me breakfast and then corted me to the station.

While I was waiting at the station crowd gathered round me and soon t seemed as if the whole tewn had turned out to get a look at me. It was very embarrassing, particularly as I could give them no information regarding the cause of my condition, although, of course, they all knew that I was a refugee from Belgium.

As the train pulled out of the sta-tion, the crowd gave a loud cheer and the tears almost came to my eyes as I contrasted in my mind the conduct of this crowd and the one that had gathered at the station in Chent whe I had departed a prisoner en route for the reprisal camp. I breathed a sigh of relief as I thought of that reprisal camp and how fortunate I had really been, despite all my sufferings, to have escaped it. Now, at any rate, I was a free man and I would soon be sending home the joyful news that I had made good my escape!

had made good my escape!

At Einhoffen two Dutch officers got into the compartment with me. They looked at me with very much disfavor, not knowing, of course, that I was a British officer. My clothes were still pretty much in the condition they were when I crossed the border, although I had been able to scrape off some of the mud I had collected the night before. I had not shaved nor trimmed my beard for many days. trimmed my beard for many days, and I must have presented a sorry appearance. I could hardly blame them for edging away from me.

The trip from Einhoffen to Rotter-dam passed without special incident. At various stations passengers would get in the compartment and, observ ing my unusual appearance, would endeavor to start a conversation with me. None of them spoke English, however, and they had to use their own imagination as to my identity. When I arrived at Rotterdam I asked a policeman who stood in front of the station where I could find the British consul, but I could not make him understand. I next applied to a taxicab driver.

rence that I had been so long in get-ting through. This solution of the mystery came to me suddenly and I at once searched the landscape for some-thing in the way of a landmark to guide me. For once my faithful friend, the North Star, had failed me. "English consul—British consul-American consul—French consul!" I said, hoping that if he didn't under-The sky was pitch black and there wasn't a star in the heavens.

In the distance, at about what approach the star in the star in the heavens. stand one he might recognize an-

He eyed me with suspicion and mo tioned me to get in and drove off. I had no idea where he was taking me, but after a quarter of an hour's ride he but after a quarter of an hout strictle brought up in front of the British consul. Never before was I so glad to see the Union Jack! I beckened to the chauffeur to go

with me up to the office, as I had no They knew at once that I was an escaped prisoner and they readily paid the chauffeur and invited me to

give some account of myself.

They treated me most cordially and They treated me most cordially and were intensely interested in the brief account I gave them of my adventures. Word was sent to the consulgeneral and he immediately sent for me. When I went in he shook hands with me, greeting me very heartly and offering me a chair. He then sat down, screwed a mon-

ocle on his eye and viewed me from top to toe. I could see that only good breeding kept him from laughing at he wanted to laugh in the worst way. "Go ahead and laugh!" I said. "You

little workshop with a bright light shining outside. It must have been can't offend me the way I feel this blessed day!" and he needed no second invitation. Incidentally it gave me a chance to laugh at him, for I was after midnight, but the people inside were apparently just quitting work. There were three men and two boys engaged in making wooden shoes. about as much amused as he was. After he had laughed himself about It wasn't necessary for me to ex-plain to them that I was a refugee, even if I had been able to speak their language. I was caked with mud up

"Lieutenant," he said when I had concluded, "you can have anything you want. I think your experience entitles you to it." "Well, consul," I replied, "I would

like a bath, a shave, a haircut and some civilized clothes about as badly as a man ever needed them, I suppose, but before that I would like to get a cable off to America to my mother telling her that I am safe and on my

way to England!"

The consul gave me the necessary information and I had the satisfaction of knowing before I left the office that the cable, with its good tidings, was on its way to America.

Then he sent for one of the naval men who had been interned there

since the beginning of the war and who was able to speak Dutch and told him to take good care of me. After I had been bathed and shaved and had a haircut I bought some ne clothes and had something to eat, and I felt like a new man. As I walked through the streets of Botterdam breathing the air of free-

dom again and realizing that there it was a wonderful sensation I don't believe there will ever be

I don't believe there will ever be a country that will appear in my eyes quite as good as Holland did then. I had to be somewhat careful, however, because Holland was full of German spies and I knew they would be keen to learn all they possibly could about my escape and my adventures so that the authorities in Belgium could gaete out nunlabment to everyone who was out punishment to everyone who was in any respect to blame for it. As I was in Rotterdam only one day, they didn't have very much opportunity to learn anything from me. The naval officer who accompanied

the inval once who accompanies the and acted as interpreter for me introduced me to many other soldiers and sailors who had escaped from Belgium when the Germans took Antwerp, and as they had arrived in Holand in justicers and under some the land in uniform and under arms, the laws of neutrality compelled their internment and they had been there ever

The life of a man who is interne in a neutral county, I learned, is anything but satisfactory. He gets one mouth a year to visit his home. If he lives in England that is not so bad, but if he happens to live farther away, the time he has to spend with his folks is very short, as the month's the time consumed in traveling to and from Holland.

The possibility of escape from Hol-The possibility of escape from Holland is always there, but the British authorities have an agreement with the Dutch government to send refugees back immediately. In this respect, therefore, the position of a man who is interned is worse than that of a prisoner who, if he does succeed in making his escape, is naturally re ceived with open ayms in his nativ land. Apart from this restraint, how ever, internment, with all its draw-backs, is a thousand times, yes, a mil-lion times, better than being a prisoner of war in Germany.

It seems to me that when the war is over and the men who have been imprisoned in Germany return home, they should be given a bigger and greater reception than the most vica city, for they will have suffered and gone through more than the world will ever be able to understand.

No doubt you will find in the German prison camps one or two faint-hearted individuals with a pronounced yellow streak who voluntarily gave up the struggle and gave up their libof the struggle and gave up their no-efty rather than risk their lives or limbs. These sad cases, however, are, I am sure, extremely few. Nine hun-dred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of the men fighting in the allied lines would rather be in the front trenche fighting every day, with all the horrors and all the risks, than be a prisoner of war in Germany, for the men in France have a very keen realization of what that means. But to return to my day in Rotter

the consulate and arrangements were made for my transportation to Eng-land at once. Fortunately there was a boat leaving that very night and I was allowed to take passage on it. Just as we were leaving Rotterdam,

the boat I was on rammed our own convoy, one of the destroyers, and in-jured it so badly that it had to put back to port. It would have been a strange climax to my adventure if the disaster had resulted in the sinking of my boat and I had lost my life while on my way to England after having successfully outwitted the Huns. But my luck was with me to the last, and while the accident resulted in some delay our boat was not seriously damaged and made the trip over in schedule time and without fur ing been assigned to escort us through the danger zone in place of the one winch had been put out of commis-

sion.

When I arrived in London, the reaction from the strain I had been money with which to pay him, and when he got to the consulate I did them that if they would pay the taxi fare I would tell them who I littly impossible for me to cross the was and how I happened to be there. street without being in deadly fear of being run over or trampled. I stood at the curb, like an old woman from the country on her first visit to the city, and I would not venture across until some knowing policeman, recognizing my condition. came to my as istance and convoyed me across.

Indeed, there was a great number of

"getting back their nerves" after long spell of active service at the front, so that my condition was any-thing but novel to the London bob-It was not many days, however, be fore I regained control of myself and

felt in first-class shape.

Although the British authorities in

Holland had wired my mother from Holland that I was safe and on my way to England, the first thing I did when we landed was to send her a The cable read as follows: "Mrs. M. J. O'Brien, Momence, Ill., U.

"Just escaped from Germany. Let-

er follows."

As I delivered it to the cable dispatcher I could just imagine the exultation with which my mother would receive it and the pride she would feel as she exhibited it among her neighbors and friends.
I could hear the volley of "I told you so's" that greeted her good tid-

"It would take more than the kaiser to keep Pat in Germany," I could hear one of them saying. "Knew he'd be back for Christmas, anyway," I could hear another re-

ASK ANYONE WHO HAS USED IT.

There are families who always im to keep a bottle of Chamber-

aim to keep a bottle of Chamber-lain'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 t oits re-liability, ask anyone who has used liability, ask anyone who ha it. For sale by all dealers.

REGISTERED STRONG

OLD NORTH STATE ROLLED UP A REGISTRATION LIST OF MORE THAN 260,000.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

The total registration in North Car olina on September 12 of males be tween the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive was 261,608, according to reports reeived at the office of the Adjutan Jeneral and forwarded to the Provos Marshal General.
Mecklenburg county, under the ju-

risdiction of two boards, reported a combined registration of 8,409; Guilford, under the jurisdiction of three local boards, 8,042; Forsyth, under two ocal boards, 8,042; Forsyth, under two coards, 7,562; Wake, under two coards, 7,382, and Buncombe, under

two boards, 6.392.

The Raleigh local board has been working night and day to get everything straight for its 3,006 registrants. All the formalities required have been completed, the men have received their serial numbers and all the quesionnaires have been addressed. They are now being mailed out on order from the Provost Marshal General. Complete returns from Southern

States not previously reported follow: State. Registration, Estimat Virginia251,053 West Virginia179,085

Delegates to Waterway Meet. Governor Bickett has appointed the following list of delegates to represent the State of North Carolina at the 11th annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, to b neld in Boston, Mass., September 24 27. 1918:

George Old, J. J. Barrett, D. Lesof-sky, F. P. Latham, of Belhaven; Geo. T. Leach, F. H. Rollins, John K. Hoyt, Walter Credle, W. H. Ellison, H. B Mayo, C. H. Steerling, G. A. Spencer John G. Burgaw, Jr., of Washington G. Burgaw, Jr., of Washington Col. Harry Skinner, Albion Dunn, W H. Long, H. A. White, D. J. Whichard T. W. Tilghman, Wilson; A. H. Ban gert, William Dunn, James A. Bryan J. A. Meadows, C. D. Bradham, C. E. Foy, W. B. Blades, L. I. Moore, A. D. Ward, J. W. Stewart, of New Bern; W. R. Hampton, of Plymouth; Frank Wood, C. S. Vann, John C. Bend, M. G. Brown, A. T. Baker, of Edenson; T. S White, W. G. Newby, of Hertford; Dr. L. S. Blades, Chas. H. Robinson, E. F. Aydlett, Dr. A. L. Pendleton, of Elizabeth City; R. O. Begley, Moyock; C. D. Canfield Charles S. Wallace, More lead City; R. A. Parsley, Hugh Mc Rae, J. A. Raylor, M. W. Divine, Wil-mington; W. J. Andrews John A. Park, Raleigh; J. E. Robinson, A. C. Davis, Goldsboro; W. S. Chadwick

Four hundred and thirty white me were called by the Selective Service Bureau for limited service. They will entrain during the five-day period be ginning September 30 for Fort Thomas, Ky. The Provost Marshall has

nstructed that the call may be fillewith registrants of June, 1917, class The apportionment among the coun Alamance 10, Avery 15, Buncombe No. 1 10, Buncombe No. 2 15; Cabar

rus 16. Caldwell 15. Catawba 20. Chat ham 15, Durham 10, Winston-Salem 10, Forsyth 15, Gaston 10, Guilford No. 1 5, Guilford No. 2 15, Guilford No. 3 5, Harnett 10, Iredell 15, Johnston No. 1 15, Johnston No. 2 15, Le oir 20. Madison 15 Macklenburg 10 Charlotte 15, Nash 15, Randolph Rockingham 15, Rowan 20, Surry 10 Union 15, Wake No. 2 10, Wayne 15 Wifkes 10, Wilson 10.

In the near future Mr. Augustus Nash, of Cleveland, O., who is a rec ognized leader in instructing and training class one selective service nen before induction, wfil visit North Carolina in connection with the work of the boards of instruction, according to a letter which the Adjutar General has received from the Provo Marshal General. Mr. Nash, it is said s one of the leaders of a group of large scale the idea of instructing and training selective service men

Senator F. M. Simmons has obtained consent of Chas. Edgar, director f the lumber industry of the War Inwould place lumber mill employees in deferred military classification. Pro-tests had come from Nathan O'Berry of Goldsboro; C. I. Mallard of the John L. Roper Lumber Company and Guy I. Buell, of Eastern North Carolina tills, that the regulations would force suspension of the lumber industry Great Radio Plant.

The largest and most important naval radio station in the world will probably be established near Monroe, Union county, North Carolina. The site chosen for the station has been ounced admirable by Capt. David cations, and unless unforseen difficulties are encountered will be located in North Carolina

Representative Lee Robinson, John C. Sykes and D. C. Carpenter, citizen of Monroe, held a conference with

Captain Todd and the results of the interview were declared altogether favorable to the Union county side. The essential qualifications for the operation of a radio station are an ahundance of power and situated out-side the boundaries of the frost belt. The Monroe site offers these advan

Representative Robinson indicated that in the event of the establishment of the station that millions of dollars would be spent in its erection and violation of the state laws.

The State Board of Health during the month of August caused the indictment and prosecution of fifteen North Carolina physicians because of

violation of the state laws.

The following are the names addresses and judgment in each case: Dr. N. H. Andrews, Roland, \$10 and costs; Dr. W. P. Exum, Maxton, penny and costs; Dr. D. S. Curtis, Parkton, \$5 and costs; Br. W. F. Stephens, Fair-mont, \$5 and costs; Dr. G. W. Locklear, Penbroke, penny and costs; Dr. H. H. Hodgin, Maxton, judgment sus-pended on payment of costs; Dr. B. F. McMillan, Red Springs, not guilty in one case, judgment suspended on payment of costs in another; Dr. R. B. Wilson, Newton Grove, \$20 and costs in one case, \$10 and costs in another; Dr. R. F. Quinn, Magnolia, two cases, \$5 and costs in each; Dr. A. A. Kent Lenoir, \$1 and costs; Dr. Joe La-fevers, Lenoir, \$1 and costs; Dr. J. F. McKay, Buies Creek, judgment suspended on payment of costs; Dr. L. L. Self, Cherryville, four cases, \$2 Maiden, \$7.50 and costs; all the pre-ceding fourteen were tried for viola-tions of the state quarantine law. Dr. R. D. McMillan, Red Springs, found guilty of failing to report a birth, fined \$5 and costs.

Save Shells and Pits.

Through the food administration and other agencies the war depart-ment has appealed to the American people to collect all pits and shells of a lengthy list of fruits and nuts, which will be burned to produce charcos for gas masks.

The appeal to wholesale grocers includes the following:

"Only the best gas masks will save our boys from painful death. These masks can not be made without good charcoal. Wood charcoal has proved deficient. The necessary charc be made only from pits and shells named below. Enormous quantities of these are needed at once. The government needs every stone and pit and must have them immediately. "Save also the following pits and

shells: Prune pits, plum pits, cot pits, peach stones, clive cherry pits, date seeds, Brazil shells, Hickory nut shells, walnut shells, butternut shels.

North Carolina Gasualties.

Recent Casualties among North Car-olina troops overseas, as shown by late reports from the front, are as fol-Killed in Action-Seigt. C. S. Wyke,

Andrews; Crops. C. L. Bunting Asheville; J. L. Ring, Kernersville. Severely Wounded-Sergt. A. I Denton, Brookfield; Corps. C. A. Jack-son, Salisbury; J. M. Pike, Alexander; H. A. Moon, Charlotte; G. W. Chand-ler, Durham; Privates Van W. Flynn, Asheville: J. E. Young, Cleveland: H F. McClure, Waynesville; V. S. Rice, Ashoville; W. E. Burnett Champion; T. B. Cheatman, Raleigh; Elsey Sha-hine, Raleigh; J. W. Moody, Harvard; Shamburger, Biscoe; Marine Marvin Poytress, Charlotte; Private J. H. Angel, Burnsville; D. W. Allred, Randleman; T. M. Bigger, Georgeville
Drowned by Submarine—C.
Dukes, Hendersonville.

Missing in Action-Wm. H. Mathews, Kipling.

Install New System.
Under authority of an act of the last legislature, Governor Bickett has appointed Senator James A. Gray, of Winston-Salem, and Governor R. A. Doughton, of Sparta, as members of a committee to install a modern system of bookkeeping for all the State departments. According to the authorization of

the general assembly, Governor Bicl ett is ex-officio member of the con mittee. The committee is advised by Governor Bickett to secure an exper Some Recent Charters.

The Fisheries Products Company of Wilmington amends its charter to in crease the capital from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000, half preferred and hall common stock. There is a charter for the Hickory Foundary and Machine Company Hickory, capital \$25,000 authorized

Sharp and George F. Ivey.
Another charter is for the Camp
Bragg Rotel Company of Fayetteville capital \$50,000 authorized and \$5,000

Green's August Flower

\$4,010 subscribed by T. W. Clay, P. C.

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than a half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, Sringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of the heart, and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

The betraval of Roumania elaborate advance plans of Ger-many and her Russian Bolsheviki tools for suppressing and murder-ing loyal Roumanians. Russians and Poles are exposed in detail by the latest chapters of the astounding secret Russian Documents which the American is giving to the public.

Itch relieved in 20 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion, Never alls, Bold by Graham Drug Co,

GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY

Graham Baptist Church—Rev. L. Weston, Pastor. Preaching every first and third undays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p.

Sunday School every Sunday at 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

Preaching services every Sec-

a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10.00 a. M.—W. R. Harden, Super-intendent, New Providence Christian Church
-North Main Street, near DepotRev. F. C. Lester, Pastor, Preaching every Second and Fourth Sunday nights at 8.00 o'clock.

Christian Endeavor Prayer Meet-ing every Thursday night at 7.45,

Friends-North of Graham Pub-c School, Rev. John M. Permar,

Sunday School every Sunday at 0.45 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. Ernhart, Pastor.

Preaching every Sunday at 11.00 . m. and at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—W. B. Green, Supt.

M. P. Church-N. Main Street, Rev. R. S. Troxler, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sun-days at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—J. L. Amick, Supt.

Presbyterian-Wst Elm Street-Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 1.45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Su-

Presbyterian (Travora Chapel)—. W. Clegg, pastor. Preaching every Second and courth Sundays at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday 2.30 p. m.—J. Harvey White, S perintendent,

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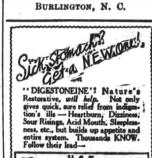
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