

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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NO 40.

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Having squirted her ink, Germany is waiting for her propaganda to percolate. But it doesn't percolate here a cent's worth.

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Seem to be the part of wisdom to have the Crown Prince's son taught some other trade than reigning.

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. jul1814t

War Savings Sales Near the Billion Mark.

Including cash received in the Treasury Department on Oct. 21st from the sale of war savings securities, the total Treasury receipts from this source amounted to \$91,433,415.86. This represents the purchase of War Savings Stamps to the total maturity value of approximately \$950,824,471.10.

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

Germany Accepts Allies Terms WORLD WAR ENDS AT 6 A. M., PARIS TIME

ABDICATION OF KAISER FOLLOWED BY REVOLUTION, WHICH HAS OVERTURNED AUTOCRACY IN GERMANY, PROBABLY HAS BEARING ON SPEEDY ACTION BY GERMAN GRAND HEADQUARTERS—GERMANY HAS AGREED TO THE ARMISTICE TERMS OF THE ALLIES.

Abdication of the kaiser, the spread of the revolution, and the formation of the soldiers' and workmen's party, with the avowed intention of forming a republic in Germany, probably influenced the acceptance of terms so soon after the courier reached German grand headquarters with the armistice terms. The terms of the armistice have never been made public, but their acceptance by Germany, from all statements made regarding terms, mean the end of the war. By agreeing to the allied terms, it is intimated, Germany must place herself in a position where she cannot renew hostilities without laying herself open to immediate invasion by the allied armies.

The German people, for a generation the obedient and submissive servants of their war lord, for more than four years his pliant instruments in ravaging the world, have spoken a new time conflicting and often delayed advice from Germany in the last two days, it has now become apparent that William, emperor and king, has been stripped of his power. He is now plain William Hohenzollern, a fugitive in Holland. With his fall topples into ruin William's mad design to rule the world.

Little is known of the situation in Germany, for that country is in the first days of its new adventure. It is not clear whether the old regime has been permanently dislodged or whether the new authorities, with the unscrupulous adroitness which has long marked German politics, are merely sacrificing the chief figureheads of kaiserism in the hope of obtaining an easier peace. It appears probable that no one in Germany knows, and that it is still to be determined which of the contending elements will gain the upperhand.

Revolution is spreading rapidly, and from the fact that a socialist is now chancellor, it may be gathered that the object of the revolution is not merely the quick ending of the war, but the complete severance of the political ties which still bind the nation with its past.

For the allies the problem has changed. The countries which fought Germany and her vassals for more than four years have emerged from it completely triumphant, but within the borders of the countries which menaced the peace of the whole world, stalks revolt, famine and anarchy. The world's next task may be to restore order in the desolated central empires. It may be the lot of the former who have successfully contested Germany's greed for power to save her from the fate she imposed on Russia. Likewise, help will have to be given to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, whose ruin Germany wrought.

MARKED DISORDER SHOWN BY RETIRING GERMAN ARMY

With the French Army in France—Disorder is beginning to show in the ranks of the retreating German army. French troops, with their cavalry in the lead, are pressing the enemy closely all along the line.

The booty increases in importance as the pursuit goes on. Several railroad trains, batteries of artillery in tact, immense munition dumps and stores and wagon trains fall into the hands of the allied troops.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS TAKE STENAY, GERMAN STRONGHOLD

With the American Forces on the Meuse Front.—The first and second American armies, in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse, advanced on a front of approximately 115 kilometers (71½ miles).

French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Grimaucourt.

GENERAL VON HINDENBURG REPORTED TO BE WITH KAISER

London.—The former German emperor's party, which is believed to include Field Marshal von Hindenburg, arrived at the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to a dispatch received by the American army general staff from The Hague. The message dated November 10, said: "Press reports state that the kaiser arrived this morning in Maastricht, Holland, and is proceeding to Middelburg, near Utrecht."

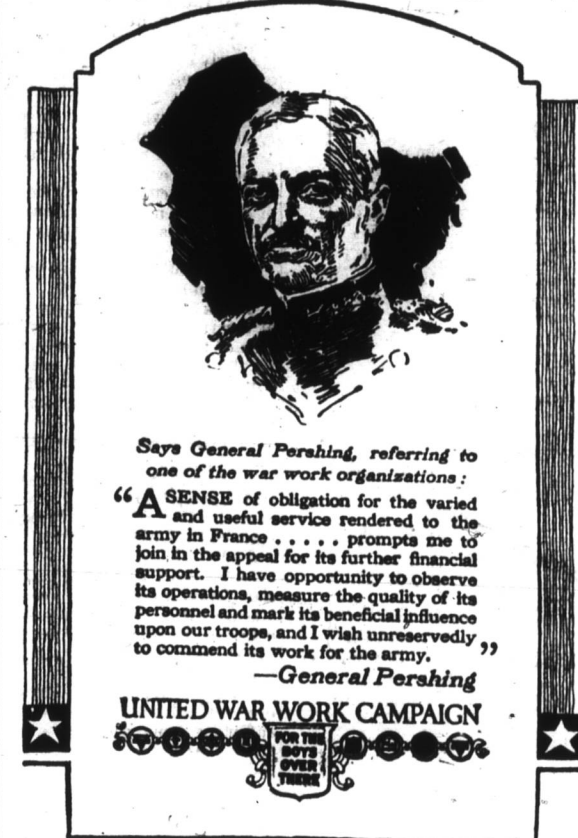
AMERICAN OPERATIONS WERE NOT GREATLY AFFECTED

With the American Army on the Sedan Front.—The armistice situation had no apparent effect on the activities of the American front. Parts of the front were marked by artillery exchanges with the Germans shelling the Verdun road in the region of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouson and Balan. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the German machine gunners kept firing burning.

FORMATION OF POLISH REPUBLIC IS ANNOUNCED

Amsterdam.—A message from Czerwinski announces the formation of a Polish republic under the presidency of Deputy Daszynski.

No man or nation whose morals are wrong can think correctly. German blunders are an inevitable consequence of German injustice.



LAST OF WORLD AUTOCRACIES FALLEN

The German empire was the last of the great autocracies whose fall marks the real significance of the war. In Russia, Austria-Hungary and finally in Germany, irresponsible power gave way before the irresistible forces until Field Marshal von Hindenburg's prophetic words, early in the war, came true. The side with the strong, nerves, said he, would win. It was the crumbling of the home front which made it impossible, for Germany, notwithstanding her great armies in the field, to carry on any longer.

The collapse of Germany brings the eclipse of the German idea of the state, as opposed to the doctrine of individual rights. Under this regime, there was developed a nation of which militarism was the embodiment, which murdered and plundered, heedless of the rights of the individual, and made terrorism a matter of studied policy. This terrorism was directed not against individuals but against nations, not only hostile nations but those with whom Germany was officially at peace.

Its system of espionage, corruption and violence extended throughout the world. It was exemplified by the plots carried out in this country under direction of the government for the destruction of munition plants and ships before the United States entered the war and by the effort of the German government to embroil this country in the neutral zone with Japan and Mexico. No capital of Europe was free from German secret agents in the years preceding the war and the nations lived in growing dread of the huge military machine which Germany was building up to the accompaniment of the emperor's boasts of an "undefeatable" army. The German toasts to "Der Tag" in voices which echoed around the world.

Greatest of World Conflicts. The virtual ending of this greatest of conflicts has come with dramatic swiftness. Four months ago the German military power apparently was at its height. The unchecked forces of the enemy had battered their way through the French and British lines until Paris was in danger. Late in July the world was thrilled with the news of an abiding sword, the German toasts to "Der Tag" in voices which echoed around the world.

Various causes have contributed to this reversal. The entrance of America into the struggle, with her vast resources of men and materials, is conceded by the allies to have turned the scale. One of the most important effects of this country's act was the heartening to an enormous extent of the weary allied nations and a corresponding deterioration of German morale. Exhaustion of German war material and years of semi-starvation assisted in the process of beating down the enemy into a submissive frame of mind. It is also significant that the establishment of allied supremacy in the field almost synchronized with unification of military control and the appointment of Poch to the post of supreme command. Military commentators without exception lay stress upon the importance of leadership and the genius of Poch in stemming and finally turning the tide.

Among the individual leaders, aside from Poch, whose names stand out most prominently, are Marshal Joffre, who saved France in her darkest days of the summer of 1914; Field Marshal Haig, the British commander; General Pershing at the head of the American Expeditionary Force; and the Italian front beat back last summer's great Austrian offensive and later tore the Austrian armies to pieces in a few weeks, and General Pershing.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff. On the German side are Von Hindenburg, a comparatively obscure officer who leaped into world-wide fame by the defeat of the Russians in 1914 and subsequently became the idol of Germany, and General Ludendorff, who, although frequently credited with being the ablest of the two, never touched popular imagination as did his colleague.

It was in June, 1914, that the world was stirred by the murder in Sarajevo, Bosnia, of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir-apparent, and his wife. Austria, backed by

Germany, accused Serbia of instigating the crime and made demands which Serbia accepted in part. Austria would not agree to arbitrate the demands not accepted by Serbia and the foreign offices in London, Paris and Petrograd failed to avert Austria from her course.

Austria-Hungary began hostilities on July 27, 1914, by attacking Serbia and within a week Germany has joined her, while France, Great Britain and Russia had thrown their forces against Germany and Austria. As the war went on, the number of nations involved increased until the conflict became the greatest in the history of the world.

THE EMPEROR DID NOT LOOK IN THE LEAST DISTURBED

London.—Chattering with the members of the staff, the former emperor, the correspondent says, did not look in the least distressed. A few minutes later, an imperial train, including restaurant and sleeping cars, ran into the station.

The emperor returned to Vise, Belgium, and brought back a second train, in which were a large number of staff officers and others and also stores of food.

REVOLT WILL NOT INVALIDATE SIGNATURE

Washington.—Unless a revolutionary government in Germany definitely repudiates the authority of the German armistice commissioners now within the allied lines, the belief here is that the revolt spreading through the enemy country will not prevent Marshal Foch from accepting the signatures of the envoys and proceeding to put the armistice conditions into effect. According to official information, the armistice commissioners will not seek to interfere. It is authorized to sign terms, although it elected to send a courier back to grand headquarters before acting. Moreover, the object of the revolution is assumed to be peace and since signing of the armistice is the shortest road to immediate peace it is thought the revolutionaries will not seek to interfere. If there should be repudiation of the envoys, or if what is happening in Berlin should delay an answer beyond the time allowed by Marshal Foch, the German and allied armies would continue their advance and hostilities probably would end only through the surrender of individual military units on the field.

KINGS OF BAVARIA AND SAXONY HAVE ALSO QUIT

It is believed that King Ludwig of Bavaria and King Frederick August of Saxony have also resigned.

The emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only when he received the news of the latest events in the empire.

Serious food difficulties are expected in Germany owing to the stoppage of trains. The council of the regency will take the most drastic steps to re-establish order.

TROOPS OF THE COUNCIL ARE GUARDING DANISH FRONTIER

Copenhagen.—The Danish frontier is being strictly guarded by the German soldiers' council. This is being done, it is stated, in order to prevent the escape of rich people, generals and other high officials.

All national cockades and the eagle on the helmets of soldiers have been removed, being replaced by a red band.

The wearing of the iron cross has been strictly prohibited.

**EBERT PROMISES PEACE AND
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE**

Washington.—Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office as chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new government at Berlin had taken charge of business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany—the chancellor said he was going to form a people's government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible" and to confirm the liberty which the government has gained.

Armistice Terms are Read to Senate and House in Joint Session by President Wilson

Must Get Out of France, Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine; Disarm and Demobilize—Terms Provide for American and Allied Occupation of Such Strategic Points as Will Make it Impossible for Germany to Renew Fighting—Germany Must Deliver Her High Seas Fleet and Many of Her Guns to the Allied and American Forces.

Washington.—The terms of the armistice to Germany were read to Congress at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. Assembled in the hall of the house, where 19 months ago senators and representatives heard the president ask for the declaration of war, they today heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

The strictly military terms of the armistice are embraced in 11 specifications which include the evacuation of all invaded territories, the withdrawal of the German troops from the left bank of the Rhine and the surrender of all supplies of war.

The terms also provided for the abandonment by Germany of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

The naval terms provide for the surrender of one hundred and sixty submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and other miscellaneous ships.

All allied vessels in German harbors are to be surrendered and Germany is to notify neutrals that they are free at once on the seas with the allied countries.

Among the financial terms included are restitution for damage done by the German armies. Restitution of the cash taken from the national bank of Belgium and return of gold taken from Russia and Rumania.

The military terms include the surrender of 5,000 guns, half field and half light artillery; 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 flame throwers and 2,000 airplanes. The surrender of 5,000 locomotives, 50,000 wagons, 10,000 motor lorries, the railways of Alsace-Lorraine for use by the allies and stores of coal and iron are also included.

The immediate release of allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the allies are also included.

In connection with the abandoning of the left bank of the Rhine it is provided that the allies shall hold the crossings of the river at Coblenz, Cologne and Mayence, together with bridgeheads and a thirty kilometer radius.

The right bank of the Rhineland, that occupied by the allies, is to become a neutral zone and the bank held by the Germans is to be evacuated in 15 days. The armistice is for 30 days, but the president spoke of the war as "coming to an end."

German troops are to retire at once from any territory held by Russia, Rumania and Turkey before the war.

The allied forces are to have access to the evacuated territory either Danzig or by the River Vistula. The unconditional capitulation of all German forces in East Africa within one month is provided.

German troops which have not left the invaded territories which specifically includes Alsace-Lorraine within fourteen days become "prisoners of war."

The repatriation of the thousands of civilians deported from France and Belgium, within 14 days, also is required.

Freedom of access to the Baltic, with power to occupy German forts in the Kattegat is another provision. The Germans also must reveal mines, poisoned wells and like agencies of destruction and the allied blockade is to remain unchanged during the period of armistice.

All ports on the Black Sea occupied by the Germans are to be surrendered and the Russian war vessels recently taken by the German naval forces are to be surrendered to the allies.

These are the "high spots" of the terms as the president read them to Congress. Germany's acceptance of them, he said, signified the end of the war, because it made her powerless to renew it.

PRESIDENT WILSON ISSUES PROCLAMATION ANNOUNCING THAT ARMISTICE IS SIGNED.

Washington.—President Wilson issued a formal proclamation at 10 o'clock Monday morning announcing that the armistice with Germany had been signed.

The proclamation follows: "My Fellow Countrymen: "The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America has fought has been accepted. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world."

ALL OUTSTANDING DRAFT CALLS ARE CANCELLED

Washington.—By order of President Wilson, Provost Marshal General Crowder Monday directed the cancellation of all outstanding draft calls, stopping the movement during the next five days of 252,000 men and setting aside all November calls for over 300,000 men.

Secretary Baker later announced that, so far as practical, all men who have been called and who have not yet completed their training will be immediately turned back to civilian life.

FINAL SALVOS FIRED BY AMERICAN BATTERIES ON ENTIRE FRONT MONDAY.

With the American Army of the Sedan Front.—On the entire American front, from the Moselle to the region of Sedan, there was artillery activity in the morning, all the batteries preparing for the final salvos.

At many batteries the artillerymen joined hands, forming a long line as the lanyard of the final shot. There was a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered.

Northeast of Verdun the American infantry began to advance at 9 o'clock this morning after artillery preparation, in the direction of Ornes.

The German artillery responded freely but the machine gun resistance was stubborn. Nevertheless the Americans made progress. The Americans had received orders to hold the positions reached by 11 o'clock and at those points they began to dig in, marking the advanced positions of the American line when hostilities ceased.

Along the American front the eleventh hour was like waiting the arrival of a new year.

The gunners continued to fire, counting the shells as the time approached. The infantry were advancing, glancing at their watches. The men holding at other places organized their positions to make themselves more secure.

Then the individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterwards they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfast early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.

RED REVOLUTION RUNS RIOT IN GREATER PART OF BERLIN

London.—Severe fighting took place in Berlin and a violent cannonade was heard from the heart of the city. The revolution in full swing in Berlin and the red forces occupy the greater part of the German capital, according to a Copenhagen dispatch.

The crown prince's palace has been seized by the revolutionists. The people are shouting, "Long live the republic!" and are singing the "Marseillaise."

**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 fits relief, ask anyone who has used it. For sale by all dealers.

GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY

Graham Baptist Church—Rev. L. U. Weston, Pastor. Preaching every first and third Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m. W. L. Ward, Supt. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p. m.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. F. C. Lester. Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays at 11.00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10.00 a. m.—W. 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.

Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting every Thursday night at 7.45 o'clock.

Friends—North of Graham Public School, Rev. John M. Permar, Pastor. Preaching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—Jelle Zachary, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal, South—Main and Maple Streets, Rev. D. E. Ernhart, Pastor.

Preaching every Sunday at 11.00 a. 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. H. S. Trotter, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—J. L. Amick, Supt.

Presbyterian—Wat Elm Street—Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Superintendent.

Presbyterian (Travosa Chapel)—J. W. Clegg, pastor. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.—J. Harvey White, Superintendent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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GRAHAM, N. C.
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GRAHAM, N. C.
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