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English Spavin Linimnet re noves Hard, Soft, and Callonsed Lumps and Blemishes from horses; a so Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, Save \$50 by use of one bot. A wonderful Blemish Cure Sold by Graham Drug Company

The Augsberg Evening Gazette advises the Bayarian provisional government to take a positive stand against the Berlin radicals and to threaten the north German terrorists with the se on of Bavaria and other south German states unless they adopt a dif-

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Pain along the back, dizziness, beadacked and genneral languor. Get a package of Mother Gray's Australia Leaf, the pleasant root and herb cure for Kidney, Bladder root and herb cure for Kidney, Bladder run down, tired, weak and without energy use this remarkable combination in nature. Herbs and roots. As a regulator it has no qual. Mothe: Gray's Australian-Leaf is old by Druggiste or sent by mail for 50 cts ample sent free. Address, The Mother ray Co., Le hor. N. P.

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Itch relieved in 20 minutes by Woodford's Savitary Lotion. Neva fails. Sold by Graham Drug Co,

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TEXT OF MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

GREAT MESSAGE DEPICTING EVENTS OF PAST AND WITH WISE RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE DECLARATION OF PEACE

Promises to Keep Congress Fully Advised of His Public Actions While Abroad

Washington.—Congress in joint session heard President Wilson announce formally his purpose to attend the peace conference and give his views on the part the government should play in dealing with reconstruction

The president said: nen of the Congress

"The year that has elapsed since I tast stood before you to fulfill my con-stitutional duty to give to the Congress from time to time information on state of the Union has been so crowded with great events, and great'results that I can not hope to give you an ade quate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean or even what they have been. But some great out standing facts are unmistakable and constitute in a sense part of the pub-lic business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and

verseas. Since then we have sent 1.950.513. an average of 162,542 ch month, the number in fact rising.
May last, to 245,851, in June to 278,760, in July to 307,182 and continu ing to reach similar figures in August and September—in August 289, 570 and in September 157,436. No such movement of troops ever took place before, across 3,000 miles of seas, followed by adequate equipment and sup plies and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack-dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only 758 men were sost by enemy attack—630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Is

I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting or ganization of the industries of the untry and of all its productive ac tivities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in result, more entifited and unanimous in purpose and effect than any other great beligerent had been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which already had been mgaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We ere their pupils. But we learned lickly and acted with a promptness fustify our great pride that we were to serve the world with un

But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation supply, equipment and dispatch that would dwell upon, but the mettle we sent over and of the sailors kept the seas, and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. No soldiers or sailors ever proved them-selves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achieve ment when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great process by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did.

Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had under taken and performed it with an audacity, efficiency, and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishable dis tinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small—from their great chiefs, Pershing and Sims. down to the youngest lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them—such men as hardly need to be commanded and go to their terrible adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what t is they would accomplish.

I am proud to be the fellow-country man of men of such stuff and valor Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have won or the gallant men who tought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise; but for many a long day we shall think ourselves "accurs'd we were not there, and holds our man-hood cheap while any speaks that fought" with these at St. Mihlel or

of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves; and each will have his favorite memory. "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with advan-tages what feats he did that day."

What we all thank God for with eepest gratitude is that our men went n force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh

time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that henceforth it was back, back for their enemies, atways back, never again forward! After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the central empires knew themselves besten: and now their very empires are in liquida-tion! And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was, what unity of purpose what untiring zeal its untiring accomplishment. I have said that those of us who staved at home to do the work of organisation and supply will aiways wish that we had been with the men whom we sustained by our labor; but we can never

It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private inter-est of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking!

The patriotism, the unselfishness the thoroughgoing devotion and dis-tinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors, day after day, month after month have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea. And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achieve Throughout innumerable fac tories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained and prepared in the shipyards, on the rail-ways, at the docks, on the sea, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battle lines, men have vied with each other to do their part and do it well. They can look any man at arms in the face, and say, "We also strove to win and gave the best that was in

us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph."

And what shall we say of the wo men of their instant intelligence quickening every task that they touch dickening every task that they todan ed; their capacity for organization and co-operation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effective ness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave! eir contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new lustre to the annals of Ameri can womanhood.

The least tribtue we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered whether for themselves or for their These great days of con country. pleted achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Besides the immense practi-cal services they have rendered, the women of the country have been the moving spirits in the systematic econ omies by which our people have voluntarily assisted to supply the suf fering peoples of the world and the armies upon every front with food and everything else that we had that might serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written, but we carry them a our hearts and thank God that we can say that we are the kinsman of

And now we are sure of the great triumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come, come in its com pleteness, and with the pride and in spiration of these days of achieve ent quick within us we turn to the tasks of peace again—a peace securagainst the violence of irresponsible onarchs and ambitious military co teries and made ready for a new or der, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing.

We are about to give order and or ganization to this peace not only for ourselves but for the other people of the world as well, so far as they will suffice us to serve them. It international justice that we seek not domestic safety merely. Ou thoughts have dwelt of late upon Eu Asia upon the near and the far East, very little upon the acts of president announced his intention of peace and accommodation that wait to going in person to the peace conferbe performed at our own doors. While we are adjusting our relations with and so were many senators on both the first working aleas. the is if the world, is it not of eapi tal the ince that we should clear away rounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of the friendship we really feel? I hope that the members of the senate will permit me to speal once more of the unratified treaty of friendship and adjustment with the terialize.
Republic of Colombia. I very earnest ly urge upon you them an early and rable action upon that vital mat ter. I believe that they will feel, with me, that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just but generous and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have se happily entered.

applly entered.

So far as our domestic affairs are concerned the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That prob dem is less serious for us than it may

turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disarrangements and the losses of war longer than we. Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. They know their own business, are quick and resourceful at every adjustment, defi-nite in purpose, and self-reliant in action. Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly tangled because they would pay no attention to them and go their own way. All that we can do as their legislative and executive servants is to mediate the process of change here, there, and els where as we may. I have heard much counsl as to the plans that should be formed and personally conducted to a happy consummation, but from no quarter have I seen any general from which I thought it likely we could force our spirited business men and self-reliant laborers to accept

with due pliancy and obedience. While the war lasted we set many agencies by which to direct the

industries of the country in the ser vices it was necessary for them to reader, by which to make sure of an ADVICE TO "FLU" abundant supply of the materials needed, by which to check undertakings that could for the time be dis-pensed with and stimulate those that were most serviceable in war, by which to gain for the purchasing departments of the government a certain restrain trade with alien enemies make the most of the available ship ping, systematize financial transactions, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion—by which, in short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task

But the moment we knew the armis-tice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials upon which the government had kept its hand for fear there should not be enough for the industries that suppiled the armies have been released and put into the general market again. Great industrial plants whose taken over for the uses of the gov ernment have been set free to return sible to remove so readily, or so quickly the control of foodstuffs and of shinning because the world has plies to our men overseas and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbe straints are being relaxed as much as possible and more and more as the weeks go by.

Never before have there been

agencies in existence in this country which knew so much of the field of supply, of labor, and of industry as the war industries board, the war trade board, the labor department, the food administration, and the fuel adlabors became thoroughly systematized; and they have not been isolated agencies: they have been directed by men which represented the permanent departments of the government and so have been the centers of unified and co-operative action. It has been the policy of the executive, therefore, since the armistice was assured which is in effect a complete submission of the enemy) to put the knowledge of these bodies at the disposal of the business men of the country and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every mat ter where it was desired. It is sur-prising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopaid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The America

The ordinary and normal processe of private initiative will not however provide immediate employment for all of the men of our returning armies. Those who are of trained capacity those who are skilled workmen, those farms, all those whose aptitudes are known or will be sought out by em ployers, will find no difficulty, it is safe to say, in finding place and em-But there will be others ployment. But there will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large floating residum of labor which should not be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems to me important, therefore, that the development of public works in particular, and that plans should made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural re sources as we have hithreto lacked stimulation to undertake.

Democratic representatives arose and applauded vociferously when the president announced his intention of What

The president concluded after speaking 42 minutes, and left the chamber amidst applause limited to the Democratic side. Interruptions of the address for questions members of the house did not ma-

Farm enterprise and much soft corn vation increased exports-total ship-

FAITH JUSTIFIED

I do not believe that drastic 4 force need be applied to maintain economic distribution and
sane use of supplies by the
great majority of American peogreat majority of American peo-ple, and I have learned a deep of and abiding faith in the intelli-gence of the average American business man, whose aid we an-ticipate and depend on to reme-dy the evils developed by the war.—Herbert Hoover, August of

> **Patriot's Plenty** Buy less - Serve less

Eat only 3 meals a day Waste nothing Your guests will cheerfully share simple fare

Be Proud to be a food saver

CONVALESCENTS

SPAIN AND ENGLAND REPORT INCREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS AFTER INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

U. S. Public Health Service Warns Public Against Tuberculosis One Million Cases Tuberculosis in United States—Each a Source of Danger.

nfluenza Convalescents Should Have Lungs Examined—Colds Which Hang On Often Beginning of Tuberculosis No Cause for Alarm if Tuberculosis is Recognized Early-Patent Medi-

Beware tuberculosis after influenza. No need to worry if vou take precautions in time dition. Have your doctor exam-ine your lungs several times at monthly intervals. Build up your strength with right living, good food and plenty of fresh air.

Don't waste money on patent a *

********** Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—According to a report made to the United States Public Health Service, the epidemic of influenza in Spain has already caused an increase in the prevalence and deaths from pulmonary tubercules A highly a pure state. berculesis. A similar association between influenza and tuberculosis was recently made by Sir Arthur Newsholme, the chief medical officer of the English public health service, in his analysis of the tuberculosis death rate

In order that the people of the United States may profit by the experience of other countries Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Pubthe United States Public Health Service has just issued a warning emphasizing the need of special precautions at the present time. "Experience seems to indicate," says the Surgeon General, "that per by an attack of influenza are peculiar-ly susceptible to tuberculosis. With millions of its people recently affected with influenza this country now offers conditions favoring the spread of

One Million Consumptives in the United States.

"Then you consider this a serious nenace?" was asked. "In my opinion it is, though I hasten to add it is distinctly one against which the people can guard. So far as one can estimate there are at present about one million cases of tuberculosis in the United States. There is unfortunately no complete census available to show exactly the number of tuberculosis peractly the number of tuberculosis per-sons in each state despite the fact that most of the states have made the dis-ease reportable. In New York city, where reporting has been in force for many years, over 85,000 cases of tuberculosis are registered with the Department of Health. Those familiar with the situation believe that the addition of unrecognized and unreported cases would make the number nearer 50,000. The very careful health surof every sort should be promptly resumed, in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labor 200 cases of tuberculosis in a popularity of the control of the 200 cases of tuberculosis in a popula-tion of approximately 15,000. If these proportions hold true for the United States as a whole they would indicate that about one in every hundred per-sons is tuberculous. Each of these constitutes a source of danger to be

What to Do In his statement to the public Sur-geon General Blue points out how those who have had influenza should protect themselves against tuberculo "All who have recovered from influenza," says the Surgeon General, "should have their lungs carefully ex-amined by a competent physician. In fact, it is desirable to have several examinations made a month apart. Such the clothing nor can they be carried out in two or three minutes. If the lungs are found to be free from tuberculosis every effort should be made to keep them so. This can be done by examinations cannot be made through

seems to hang on or your health and strength decline, remember that these are often the early signs of tuberculo sis. Place yourself at once under the care of a competent physician. Tuber-culosis is curable in the early stages. Patent Medicines Dangerous in Tuber

"Above all do not trust in the misbe spent instead for good food and de- histor

\$100 - Dr. B Detchon . Anti-Diu--more to you than \$100 if you have a child who soils the bed-ding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. \$1,00. Sold by Graham Drug Company.

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

THE CONGRESS IS **AGAIN IN SESSION**

PRESIDENT GIVES FORMAL NO TICE OF HIS INTENTION TO GO ABROAD

RECEPTION MESSAGE MIXED

War, and Pays Tribute to Army and Loyal Workers at Home.

Washington.—Congress in joint ses ssion heard President Wilson announce formally his purpose to attend the peace conference and give his veiws on the part the government should play in dealing with reconstruction problems.

Democrats of the house received the announcement with cheers in which some senators joined; the Republi cans were silent almost throughout the address, except when the presi-dent referred to the valor or efficiency of American soldiers and mentioned the names of Pershing and Sims.

Threatened interruptions by members
who disapprove of the trip and of the president's failure to include a sena totr among the peace delegates, how ever, did not materialize.

offered a resolution proposing that the vice president take over the functions upon the departure of Mr. Wilson from the country. Senator Sherman, of Illinois, Republican, announced later that he would submit a resolution similar to the senator sherman of Illinois, Republican, announced later that he would submit a resolution similar to the senator sherman of the senator sherman of Illinois Republican. The senator sherman of Illinois, Republican, had 20,000,000 toas—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports. Reviewing the world food situation, we find that some foods will be obtainable in quantities sufficient to meet an our ports. The senator sherman of Illinois, Republican, had 20,000,000 toas—practically the limit of loading capacity at our ports. Reviewing the world food situation, we find that some foods will be obtainable in quantities sufficient to meet an order of the senator sherman o tive Rodenburg, except that it would declare the office of president vacant.

The president's annual address was read before a crowd that filled the house chamber. He reviewed at length the country's accomplishments in the war, paying tribute to the armed lems of readjustment is taking care of itself without government aid. Of the railroad question, Mr. Wilson said that he had no solution to

able action on the unratified Colombian treaty, and a suggestion that authority should be given the war trade board or some other body to continue control for a time over exports.

The president control for a time over exports.

announcement of his forthcoming trip overseas. He said since the associated governments had accepted princi-ples enunciated by him as the basis for peace, he regarded it as his para mount duty to go.

REGULAR ARMY OF HALF
MILLION MEN PROVIDED FOR

Washington.-A regular army of approximately half a million men is provided for specifically in estimates submitted to congress for the fiscal year 1920, beginning next July 1. Detailed items on the pay of the army show that in the total of \$1,920,000,000 asked for, exclusize of the fortification estimates, provision is made for mately 130,000 non-combatant troops with the requisite staff officers

nal appropriation of \$100 each asked strength of the army after the con-clusion of peace has been deferred and that supplemental estimates are to be expected under these headings when it is possible to present a com-pleted project. The items thus held in suspension are those providing for the pay of reserve and national guard

EXTEND MARCH INTO CERMANY

keep them so. This can be done by Three or four days will be required right living, good food and plenty of it was estimated, for the four first right living, good food and plenty of fresh air."

Danger Signs.

The Surgeon General warned especially against certain danger signs, such as "decline" and "colds which hang on."

These, he explained, were often the genning of tuberculosis. "If you do the start was made soon after day. These, he explained was estimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing into German territory, although the hard soon after day. The surprise which the Americans at mosphere of the German villegement of the German villegement was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing into German territory, although the start was made soon after day. The surprise which the Americans at mosphere of the German villegement was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing into German territory, although the start was made soon after day. The surprise was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing into German territory, although the start was made soon after day. The surprise was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing into German territory, although the start was made soon after day. The surprise was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing in the surprise was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing in the surprise was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing in the surprise was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing in the surprise was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing in the surprise was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing in the surprise was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing in the surprise was a settimated, for the four first lime divisions to complete their crossing in the surprise was a settimated was a settimated was a settimated was These, he explained, were often the beginning of tuberculosis. "If you do not get well promptly, if your cold passed.

With the American Army of Occu pation. Treves .- When the American army entered Germany flags were fly leading statements of unscrupulous the same as was taken by the armies patent medicine fakers. There is no of the French republic in 1792. atent medicine fakers. There is no pecific medicine for the cure of tuberulosis. The money spent on such sedicines is thrown away; It should sixth regiment, famous in American history since the days of the revolutionary war, made its entry.

America's Pledge of Food Gave Heart to the Allies In Their Darkest House

Whatever is necessary America will send. That was America's pledge to the interallied food council. And be cause the American food army had hitherto made good they took hear and went forward.

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

MUST INCREASE FOOD EXPORTS

America Called on by End of War to Supply Added Millions.

ECONOMY STILL NEEDED

Over Three Times Pre-War Shipmen Required-Situation in Wheat and Fats Proves Government's

With the guns in Europe silence we have now to consider a new world food situation. But there can be no hope that the volume of our export can be lightened to the slightest de gree with the cessation of hostilities Millions of people liberated from the Prussian yoke are now depending upon us for the food which will keep

Policy Sound.

them from starvation. with food the United States made it possible for the forces of democ racy to hold out to victory. To insure democracy in the world, we must con tinue to live simply in order that we may supply these liberated nations o Europe with food, Hunger among a people inevitably breeds anarchy. American food must complete the work of making the world safe for democ-

Last year we sent 11,820,000 tons o During the first hour of the new session. Senator Cummins, of Iowa. Republican, introduced a resolution to send a committee of eight senators to Paris to keep the senate advised of the progress of the peace conference, hand, there will be marked workshortages in some important commodi

Return to Normal Bread Loaf.

With the enlarged wheat crop which American farmers have grow and the supplies of Australia, the Ar gentine and other markets new accessible to shipping, there are bread grains enough to enable the nations to return to their normal wheat loan provided we continue to mill flour a a high percentage of extraction a avoidance of waste.

In fats there will be a heavy shortage—about 8,000,000,000 pounds—in

in the matter of beef, the world's supplies are limited to the capacity of the available refrigerating ships. The supplies of beef in Australia, the Argentine and the United States are sufficient to load these ships. There will be a shortage in the importing cou basis tries, but we cannot hope to expand exports materially for the next months in view of the bottle neck in trans-

portation.

We will have a sufficient supply of sugar to allow normal consumption in country if the other nations re crease their present rations to a ma terial extent will necessitate our shar ing a part of our own supplies with

Twenty Million Tons of Food.

Of the world total, North America will furnish more than 60 per cent. The United States, including the West Indies, will be called upon to furnish 20,000,000 tons of food of all kinds as compared with our pre-war exports of about 6,000,000 tons.

While we will be able to change our

casual survey of the world supplies in comparison to world demands shows conclusively that Europe will know famine unless the American people famine unless the American bring their home consumption to the barest minimum that will maintain health and strength. There are conditions of famine in

Europe that will be beyond our power to remedy. There are 40,000,000 peo-ple in North Russia whom there is small chance of reaching with food this winter. Their transportation is demoralized in complete anarchy, and shortly many of their ports frozen, even if internal t To Preserve Civilization.

At this moment Germany has not alone sucked the food and animals from all those masses of people she has dominated and left starving, but she has left behind her a total wreck-age of social institutions, and this mass of people is now confronted with absolute anarchy. If we value our own safety and the

social organization of the world, if we value the preservation of civilization itself, we cannot permit growth of this cannor in the world's vitals.

Famine is the mother of anarchy. From the inability of governments to From the inability of governments to secure food for their people grows revolution and chaos. From an ability to supply their people grows stability of government and the defeat of an-archy. Did we put it on no higher plane than our interests in the pro tection of our institutions, we must

Wanted!

Agent for Graham and vicinity Good proposition. Previous experi ence unnecessary. Free school of Instructions. Address Massachusetts

GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY

Graham Baptist Church--R. Weston, Pastor. Preaching every first and undays at 11.00 a. m. and

Sunday School every Sunday 45 a. m. W. I. Ward, Supt. Prayer meeting every Tuesday

Graham Christian Church-N. Main Street-Rev. F. C. Lester. Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays, at 1...m.
Sunday School every Sundays at 10.00 a. M.—W. R. Harden, Super

0.00 a. -M.-ntendent. New Providence Christian Church
-North Main Street, near DepotRev. F. C. Lester, Pastor, Preaching every Second and Fourth Sun
day nights at 8.00 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday a 45 a. m.—J. A. Bayliff, Superia endent.

Christian Endeavor Prayer Met ng every Thursday night at 7.

Friends-North of Graham Puc c School, Rev. John M. Perma Pastor.
Preaching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.

Sunday School every Sunday School every Superendent.

Prayer meeting every indistriction at 7.30 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal, South—cu Iain and Maple Streets, Rev. I Ernhart, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at a m. and at 7.30 p. m Sunday School every Sunday 9.45 a. m.-W. B. Green, Supt.

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

Presbyterian-Wst Elm Str. Rev. T. M. McConnell, pasto: Sunday School every Sunday 9.45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, S Presbyterian (Travora Chapei W. Clegg, pastor.

Preaching every Second an ourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday 2.30 p. m.—J. Harvey White, Superintendent.

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"The Key to Relief"

I am improving in health since I have been taking your medicine. It has helped me so much. I can't tell you how thankful I am. I de not talk I could get along without it. I have recommended it to many since it has done me so much good. WILLIS TOWNS, Manson, No. Car. Discioneine salisfies—or pour money BACK
For further convincing FACTS, eee

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