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Methodist Protestant-College St., West of Graham Public School, Rev. O. B. Williams, Pastor.

Presbyterian-Wat Elm Street-Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor.

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THE NEW HOME Sewing Machine Co. "I'll get it for my wife"

THE NEW HOME Sewing Machine Co. DIXON'S Lead Pencils are the BEST.

GERMANY YIELDS IN LUSITANIA CASE

Meets U. S. Demands But Denies "Wrong Doing."

OFFERS TO PAY INDEMNITY

Kaiser Also Gives Assurances U-Boats in Mediterranean Will Not Attack Ships Without Safeguarding Non-Combatants.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador presented to Secretary of State Lansing a proposal to pay indemnity for Americans lost in the Lusitania disaster, and thereby end that controversy.

He also gave assurances that any German submarines in the Mediterranean would not attack non-combatant ships of any character without warning, or destroy them without opportunity for non-combatants to reach a place of safety.

While offering to pay indemnity in the Lusitania case, Germany makes the reservation that it is done without admission of wrongdoing.

The assurances regarding submarine warfare in the Mediterranean are of broader scope than those given after the Arabis disaster, which covered the warfare in the North sea.

The German submarines in the Mediterranean were to attack only the safety of lifeboats. Count von Bernstorff left a memorandum with the state department, which read:

"German submarines in the Mediterranean from the beginning had orders to conduct cruiser warfare against enemy merchant vessels only in accordance with general principles of international law and in particular measures of reprisal, as applied in the war zone around the British Isles, where to be excluded."

"German submarines are therefore permitted to destroy enemy merchant vessels in the Mediterranean, i. e., passenger as well as freight ships, as far as they do not try to escape or offer resistance, only after passengers and crews have been rescued, and the ships are of destruction of enemy merchant ships in the Mediterranean are concerned are made the subject of official investigation, and besides submitted to regular prize court proceedings, insofar as American interests are concerned the German government will communicate the results to the American government, thus also in the Lusitania case, if the circumstances should call for it."

"If commanders of German submarines should not have obeyed the orders given to them they may be punished; furthermore, the German government will make reparation for damage caused by death or injuries to American citizens."

The communication was not signed. Mr. Lansing made no announcement of the Lusitania proposal, saying the subject still is under consideration.

The majority of members in the cabinet of President Wilson are represented, however, as believing that the time has come to make certain proposals which will be made upon merchant ships carrying Americans, according to expression of opinion just before the cabinet met.

Leaders of the administration are said to feel that continued loss of American lives will lead the United States into hostilities.

Girl Hangs Over Abyss. After a fall of fifty feet down the side of a strippling at the Littlemead colliery, at Mahanoy City, Pa., the clothing of six-year-old Ella Chapiro caught on a board 100 feet from the bottom of the abyss, saving the girl from being dashed to death.

A rope was lowered by men, but the girl in her excitement placed the noose around her neck. To prevent her strangling to death, a boy was lowered on a rope and she was brought to safety.

The girl had hung by her clothing for some time before she was heard calling for help by passing miners.

British Battleship Sunk. The British battleship King Edward VII has been sunk after striking a mine. The entire crew was saved.

The eight British battleships of the King Edward class are of 16,850 tons each and carry a complement of about 775 officers and crew. The King Edward was completed in March, 1905, at a cost exceeding \$5,000,000. She had a speed of nearly twenty knots and was 453 feet long, 78 feet beam and 26 1/2 feet draft. She carried four 12 inch guns, four 9.5-inch and ten 6-inch and 18-inch torpedo tubes.

Asks Another Naval Academy. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the establishment of a naval academy on the Pacific coast within 150 miles of San Francisco, is provided for in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Phelan of California. The bill provides for the special training of aviators as well as officers. Senator Phelan said Annapolis had about reached its capacity, and that Secretary Daniels has approved the idea of an academy on the Pacific coast.

Children Trapped by Fire. Trapped by a fire which started in a Christmas toy store, Arabella Lear, five-year-old daughter of William Lear, and Josephine Frank, four-year-old daughter of William Frank, of Frederick Md., were so badly burned that physicians fear their lives cannot be saved.

GEN. VON MACKENSEN

Field Marshal Has Been Sent to Attack Allies in Salonika.



Photo by American Press Association.

FIRST ACCIDENT UNDER NEW LAW

The first fatal accident in or about the mines of the Hazleton district since the compensation act became effective occurred in the Jordo No. 4 colliery of the C. & B. Marble company, where Julian Sambolski, of Hazleton, was killed by a fall of rock while robbing pillars.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

Four children of John Morgan, ranging in age from four to fifteen years, were burned to death in their home at New Marlinton, W. Va. Morgan saved one daughter, and while attempting to reach the others was so badly burned physicians feared he would not recover.

PHYSICIAN KILLED AS HE LEAVES MOTHER

Dr. James S. Spangler, a Huntingdon county physician, was killed by a Pennsylvania railroad train at Mapleton, near Harrisburg, Pa., as he was crossing the tracks from the home of his aged mother, who is critically ill. Dr. Spangler was fifty-five years old.

\$100,000 FIRE IN TRENTON

Fire of undetermined origin damaged the building of the Bellemead Sweets company in Trenton, N. J., to the extent of \$100,000. One hundred and twenty-five girls were thrown out of work by the blaze.

MOTHER FALLS FROM LADDER, KILLING SON

When a ladder broke, Mrs. Gottfried Pfadt, of Erie, Pa., fell, crushing to death her son, Gerald, aged three, who was clinging up behind her.

2,400,000 ALLIES CAPTURED

The armies of the central empires have taken about 2,400,000 prisoners since the beginning of the war, according to estimates made in Berlin.

THURSDAY

The battle continues between the Russians and Austro-Germans in Galicia and Bukovina. The Russians claim further gains and the Austrians claim to be holding their ground.

FRIDAY

Germany has offered to pay indemnity for Americans lost on the Lusitania, and has given assurance that the German submarines in the Mediterranean will not attack non-combatants in operations in the Mediterranean.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

TUESDAY. President Wilson returned to Washington and, after conferences with leaders in the senate and house, made public a statement promising action in the situation created by the submarine warfare of the British ship Persia, with Americans aboard, as soon as all the facts are in his possession.

London reports the Austro-German forces falling back near Czernowitz. Petrograd says a strong Russian offensive is advancing over a front of 225 miles from Tcharatorysk to the Rumanian frontier.

WEDNESDAY. The British conscription bill, which calls for the compulsory service of all unmarried men and widowers without dependent children, between the ages of eighteen and forty-one, was introduced in parliament by Premier Asquith. The measure excludes Ireland from its provisions.

London reports the Russian offensive from Tcharatorysk to Czernowitz on the eastern front, is making progress. Although Austria evacuation of Czernowitz is not confirmed, Russian troops are known to hold the heights northeast of the city.

Heavy fighting has taken place near the Striba river. Petrograd announces a repulse of a renewed German offensive in the north.

It is reported that Bulgarian troops have pillaged frontier Greek vilayets. Constantinople advises say allied batteries at Seddul-Bahr, on the Gallipoli peninsula, has been silenced.

THURSDAY. A congress of the labor organizations of Great Britain was opened by a card vote, 1,988,000 to 733,000, demanding that Labor members of parliament oppose the cabinet's compulsory military service bill.

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German experts predict the early evacuation by the allies of the entire Gallipoli peninsula. An ultimatum heva that Field Marshal von Mackensen soon will move upon the allied forces at Salonika with 400,000 men.

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The conscription bill has been passed by the house of commons by a majority of 298. Recruiting under the Derby plan has been resumed, in the hope that it will not be necessary to put the conscription bill into actual operation.

Paris hears that Field Marshal von Mackensen has been recalled from the Balkan front to command Austro-German forces on the Sty river, which are standing the brunt of the Russian offensive. In a similar statement it has been concentrated 800,000 men and 3500 cannon near Tarnopol, Galicia. Vienna denies the Russians have taken Czernowitz, in Bukovina, or that the czar's armies are advancing.

PHILADELPHIA.—FLOUR quiet; winter, \$3.40@5.65; city mill, \$6.75@7.15.

WHEAT: No. 2 red new, \$1.26@1.28. WHEAT: No. 2 yellow, \$2 1/4 @ \$3 1/4.

OATS steady: No. 2 white 5 @ 30 1/2 lb. POLTRY: Live steady, hens, 15 @ 17c; old roosters, 12 @ 12 1/2 c. Dressed steady. Choice Lewis, 18c; old roosters, 15c.

BUTTER firm: Fancy creamery, 22 1/2 lb. EGGS steady: Selected, 40 @ 42c; nearby, 38c; western, 28c.

CATTLE Market. CHICAGO.—HOGS Steady: bulk, \$6.55@7.10; light, \$6.70@7.05; mixed, \$6.75@7.15; heavy, \$6.75@7.20; rough, \$6.40@6.85. PORK, \$8.75@9.25.

CATTLE Steady: native beef steers, \$6.30@6.50; western steers, \$6.25@6.50; cows and heifers, \$3.10@3.40; calves, \$7.00@10.75.

SHEEP—Wool: wethers, \$6.90 @ 7.50; lambs, \$3.00@10.40.

BENEFITS OF ROTATION. The North Dakota experiment station issues these facts as an argument for crop rotation:

"One plot at the North Dakota experiment station that has been in wheat for fifteen years has produced 206 bushels. A similar plot that has been in corn one year, followed by wheat three years and so on throughout the fifteen years, has produced 232 1/2 bushels of wheat, while another plot on which the corn was sown and followed by three crops of wheat produced 202 1/2 bushels of wheat. The total returns for the three plots were: For the first, \$109.20, for the second, \$170.30 and the third \$194.00, or nearly twice as much as from the first one. This is a fine demonstration of how the most simple rotation greatly increases the return."

Constipation and Indigestion. "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also used them for indigestion, and they did her good," writes Eugene S. Knight of Wilmington, N. C. Obtainable everywhere.

Subscribe for THE GLEANER—\$1.00 a year in advance.

HEAVY EXPLOSION IN POWDER PLANT

Detonation Near Wilmington Felt For Miles.

3 KILLED AT CARNEY'S POINT

Fatal Blast Was Distinctly Felt in Philadelphia—Had Three in Twenty-four Hours.

With a report that could be heard for many miles, a wheel mill of the Dupont Powder company at Upper Hagle, three miles from Wilmington, along the Brandywine creek blew up. No one was in the room.

This was the second explosion at the same plant in one day. Earlier a rolling mill in the same place was wrecked by an explosion, but no one was injured. Both buildings were wrecked.

Hagley is one of the many places within a radius of five miles of Wilmington in which the Duponts have powder works. The explosion shook nearly every window and building in Wilmington and was felt up at Chester and Marcus Hook. Persons ran into the street and many thought that the explosion was in the Carney Point plant where three men were killed Monday morning.

General Sir Charles Monroe, according to the official statement, reports that only one British soldier was wounded in the evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula, that there were no casualties among the French, and that the British and French troops were worn out ones which were blown up.

The official communication says: "General Sir Charles Monroe reports the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out. The British and French troops were worn out ones which were blown up by us before leaving."

Three employees at the Carney Point (N. J.) plant of the Dupont Powder company, opposite Wilmington, were killed when a small frame building in which they were working was blown up with a force which rocked the country for miles around, and was distinctly felt in Philadelphia.

The explosion occurred in one of the glazing houses where smokeless powder is coated with graphite. The explosion was not distinctly felt near Hagley, but it was distinctly felt at Philadelphia.

An official of the Dupont company, however, said it was likely that friction in one of the "sweeties" or glass containers used for the treatment of the powder was the cause, but he explained that this was merely a theory.

SAID TEUTONS LOST 60,000

A panic exists in the ranks of the workers in the powder mills. It is believed that some of the men at Carney's Point mill have sold their guns and other weapons, and that following the one at Hagley one hundred men quit there.

No doubt exists in the minds of officials of the company and county authorities that both explosions were accidental.

RAISE FOR STEEL WORKERS

The Cambria Steel company, a Johnstown, Pa., has announced a ten per cent increase in wages of all employees except those working on salary or tonnage, and affects about 9000 men.

The Pennsylvania Steel company, on February 1, will give all class of employees at Steelton an increase in wages amounting to ten per cent.

The raise will include the plants of the company at Lebanon. More than 6000 men are affected.

TEUTON LOSSES 7 MILLIONS

Dead and Crippled of Germany Allies Total 3,700,000.

The losses of the Teuton allies to date total more than 7,000,000 in killed, wounded and missing, according to an Exchange Telegraph company despatch from Zurich.

The despatch gives the Nouvelle Gazette as its authority and estimates the losses as follows: Germany, 2,700,000; Austrians, 2,100,000; Turks and Bulgarians, 600,000; killed and permanently crippled, Germany, 990,000; Austrians, 600,000; Turks and Bulgarians, 150,000.

Skater's Skull Fractured.

Charles L. Leiford, twenty-one years old, a Johnstown newspaper man, is in the Memorial hospital with a probable fracture of the skull as the result of a fall while skating at Luna park ice skating rink. His chances for recovery are doubtful.

Whipped to Death by Shaft. John Reynolds, forty-eight years old, was whipped to death at the plant of the I. P. Thomas phosphate works, at Mantau Point, near Painsboro, N. J., when his clothing caught in a shaft. His body was badly mangled.

CROWN PRINCE BORIS

On Greek Border With Teuton Troops for Salonika Drive.



Photo by American Press Association.

ALLIES QUIT DARDANELLES

Campaign Abandoned and Forces Evacuate Gallipoli Peninsula. It is officially announced in London that the complete evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula has been successfully carried out.

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There were no casualties among the French. "General Monroe states that the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to General Birdwood and Davies, and invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral de Robeck and the royal navy."

This news has been expected for several days by the keener observers of the near eastern campaign, for the retirement of the troops from Anzac and Suvla bay three weeks ago left no strategic advantage to the retention of the tip of the peninsula.

THE BATTLE RESUMED IN VOEGES

The battle on the Vosges summit, after a truce of the month of Christmas, has been resumed.

The French have been driven from the crest of Hirtztein, south of Hartmannswillerskopf, Paris admits the loss, while Berlin, asserting that the Germans completed the reconquest of the trenches near Hirtztein, on December 21, says that twenty officers, 1083 chasseurs and fifteen machine guns were captured.

After a series of fruitless attacks, followed by a violent bombardment, the Germans succeeded in taking possession of a little more than a mile in the north of the summit of Hirtztein," says the French official statement. "Under these conditions, our troops occupying that summit withdrew. It has been established by reports received that our barrier fires, which were very hotly fired, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. The artillery struggle continues."

BOY DIES IN COAL

Lad, Aged 11, Caught in Chute and Smothered to Death.

While his father, John Kerschner, of Nacogdoches, Pa., stripped the hump of his eleven-year-old son, Heister, and urged the boy to keep up courage, the child smothered to death in coal where he had been caught.

The father was unloading coal at Kirschner's yard when the son attempted to jump across the hump car just as the chute was opened. The first knowledge anyone had of the accident came with the stopping of the coal elevator and the finding of pieces of the boy's clothing.

The child was located under the coal and frantic efforts were made to save him, but he died before he could be removed.

The same day a letter was received from another son in New York stating he had a premonition that something horrible was about to happen in the family, and urged them all to be careful.

Father and Son Killed by Dynamite.

Andrew Conson, aged forty-nine years, and his son, Anthony Conson, aged twenty-three years, both of Mahanoy City, were blown to atoms when twenty-five pounds of dynamite which one of them was carrying exploded. The widow and eleven children of the elder Conson survive, and the widow of Anthony Conson, who became a bride on Thanksgiving day, survives her husband.

Sleeper Killed by Fall.

Falling asleep on top of the east house at the Crane iron works, Catsaqua, Joseph Sabul fell from the building and was instantly killed.

GERMANS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE

Capture French Positions on Champagne Line.

TAKE 423 MEN AND GUNS

Paris Claims Teutons Were Driven Out at Many Points by Counter Attack.

An offensive movement has been started by the German forces in the Champagne. Announcement was made by the war office that French positions extending over several hundred yards at a point northwest of Massiges had been captured by the Germans.

The conquered positions are near Malsous de Champagne. The Germans captured 423 prisoners, including seven officers; seven machine guns and one large and seven small mine throwers. A French counter attack made to the east of the positions taken by the Germans, failed.

A German air craft division attacked warehouses of the allies at Furness.

Foe Driven Out, Says Paris. Heavy attacks were made by German troops in the Champagne, the Paris war office announced.

The German attacks broke down with heavy losses, the statement says, and although they gained temporary foothold in a French position at various places, they were subsequently driven out everywhere, except from portions of two advanced trenches. The statement follows:

"In the Champagne the enemy developed the attack which he had prepared by a violent bombardment, notably with suffocating gas shells. During the day and throughout the night he attempted no less than four concentric actions on a front eight kilometers (five miles) long, running from La Courtaine (the Curtain) to Mont Tetu (west and east of the Butte du Mesnil)."

"Everywhere our fire decimated the adversary's ranks and stopped his offensive operations short. The enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold momentarily only at two points of our first line, to the northeast of the Butte du Mesnil and to the west of Mont Tetu. A vicious counter-attack by our troops promptly drove him out. At the present hour he occupies only two small elements of advanced trenches."

Battle Resumed in Vosges.

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Table with 7 columns and 4 rows showing dates from 1916 JANUARY 1916.

PACKING SILAGE

Should Be Tramped Sufficiently to Exclude the Air. (Prepared by Kansas Station.) Perhaps the most important operation in filling a silo is getting the silage properly packed.

When a small outfit is used over several days the slow filling gives more time for the silage to be tramped, and the silage settles from day to day. With a large outfit, however, the silage should be well tramped, as it goes in more rapidly, and if not well tramped will settle several feet after the silo is filled.

The capacity of the silo, unless refilled, will thus be reduced, and a large amount of spoiled silage may result. With a small cutter two men in the silo are perhaps sufficient, one to carry the distributor and the other to do the tramping. With larger outfits two or three men in addition to the men carrying the distributor are needed. If convenient the men may be changed from the silo to the field and the monotony of the work be relieved. In case of any short delay in filling the entire force can be used in tramping the silage.

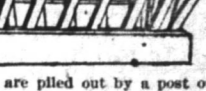
An important factor in packing silage is the manner of distributing it in the silo. The most common method is to build the silage about two feet high around the walls and tramp this well; then fill up the center and tramp it equally, and then again build up around the walls. By this means the silage will settle without pulling away from the wall. At the top the silage can be rounded off by being made higher in the center and within a few days will settle till nearly level.

Tramping is more important in the upper half and top of the silo because this silage will have less weight on it to force it down.

A Handy Feed Rack.

To get the best results from feed stock should have feed saving and convenient racks and boxes.

Sometimes there is more feed wasted than eaten by the stock, especially when the corn is thrown out in mud or dirt or ten inches deep in silage troughs to miss over or when sheep oats and



clover hay are piled out by a post or against the side of the shed to be tramped underfoot by the cattle and horses.

A good size is as follows: For the body of the feed rack make a box 4 by 10 feet, with sides 6 inches high, the top rails 6 by 12 feet. At each corner the slats should be of 2 by 4 inch stuff, the other slats 1 by 3 inches.

The slats should be 3/4 or 4 feet long and wide enough apart to let the stock to reach through and eat meal or grain from the box. Any material at hand may be used to make the rack. Permanent feed racks may be made on this principle out of heavy material in which to feed fodder, straw and hay to horses and cattle.

Child Burned to Death.

While playing with matches in his home, William Miller, three years old of Philadelphia, set fire to his clothes and was burned about the entire body. He was taken to St. Christopher's hospital, where he died.

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. You know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay.—50c.