LIVER DIDN'T ACT DIGESTION WAS BAD

Says 65 year Old Kentucky Lady, Who Tells How She Was Relieved After a Few Doses of Black-Draught.

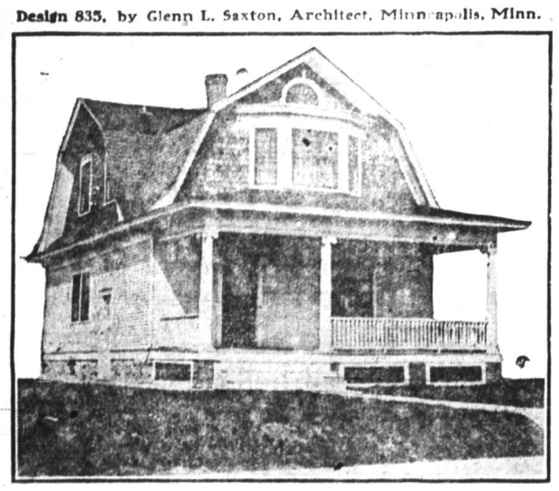
Meadorsville, Ky.—Mrs. Cynthia Higginbotham, of this town, says: "At my age, which is 65, the liver does not act so well as when young. A few years ago, my stomach was all out of fix. I was constipated, my liver didn't act. My digestion was bad, and it took so little to upset me. My appetite was gone. I was very weak...

I decided I would give Black-Draught a thorough trial as I knew it was highly recommended for this trouble. I began taking it. I felt better after a few doses. My appetite improved and I became stronger. My bowels acted naturally and the least trouble was soon righted with a few doses of Black-Draught."

Seventy years of successful use has made Thedford's Black-Draught a standard, household remedy. Every member, of every family, at times, need the help that Black-Draught can give in cleansing the system and relieving the troubles that come from constipation, indigestion, lazy liver, etc. You cannot keep well unless your stomach, liver and bowels are in good working order. Keep them that way. Try Black-Draught. It acts promptly, gently and in a natural way. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c. a package—One cent a dose All druggists. J. 69

ARTISTIC STAIRWAY DESIGN.

Design 835, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

INTERIOR VIEW AN ARTISTIC STAIRWAY.

A practical stairway is one of the features of this little home. The art glass window could be omitted, and even without this the stairway would be attractive. The size of this house is 24 feet by 30 feet. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $2,600. First story, 9 feet high; second story, 8 feet, and basement, 7 feet.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings," which contains over 300 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also a book of interiors, $1 per copy.

HINTS TO REDUCE MOTION PICTURE HAZARD

Material reduction of the fire hazard in the motion picture industry is expected to result from the publication of bulletins under the direction of the Committee on Fire Prevention Regulations and Insurance of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, Inc. Bulletin Number 1, which has just been issued, points out that insurance rates on films and buildings where film is used are regulated by the losses and the hazardous conditions now common to the industry. It then sets forth, under the attractive heading "Ten Kinds of Fire Insurance That Won't Cost a Cent of Premiums" the following suggestions for prevention:

1. Keep plenty of water handy. (a) In an automatic sprinkler system suitable to your conditions; (b) In convenient buckets; (c) In faucets with an inch and a quarter hose and nozzle attached. (d) Have fire extinguishers, which everybody is shown how to use; (e) Keep sand pails handy. Sand will stop a small film fire quickly and will not damage the stock.

2. Keep film in containers when not actually in use. The time loss in replacing it is nothing. Naked film is the one condition that guarantees that a little fire will get beyond control in a few seconds.

3. Throw film scraps into self closing metal cans, never into open waste baskets.

4. Keep the cutting rooms, etc., well swept. The tiny pieces of film that fly about make the dust as dangerous as so much gunpowder.

5. Have a professional electrician do all your wiring, in accordance with every city ordinance, no matter how "unreasonable" it seems. Have the light globes caged—a broken globe may make only one spark, but that can ignite $1,000 worth of film. Handle no film by any artificial light but electricity.

6. Box your radiators and steam pipes. The film that touches a hot pipe and crinkles up might just as easily have burst into flame.

7. Enforce the "no smoking" rule. Give the boys a smoking room if they need it, and make the boss and his guests who are looking over the place leave their cigars, cigarettes and pipes outside, as they would if they stepped into a theater for a glimpse of the picture.

8. Banish the "strike anywhere" match. Furnish boxes of safety matches free, if necessary. But don't have anything that will light except when it is intended to.

9. Keep only enough cement, gasoline and collodion on hand for the day's work. They are all highly inflammable, and should be stored where they can do no harm.

10. Appoint one man or woman as fire monitor, and let him know it is all his job is worth to fail to call down the boss, the cutter, or the office boy for any carelessness.

The bulletin is being distributed to all the affected interests in the business. The committee is composed of Jesse L. Lasky, Charles M. Biscay and P. H. Elliott.

Why He Isn't Proud.

Bob—That boy of yours is a fine tall lad, Jack; you should be proud of him.

Jack—I ain't though.

Bob—No! How's that?

Jack—Why, he's eighteen inches taller than I am and his mother insists on cutting down his trousers to fit me!

Newer Love.

Miss De Style—Does she think very much of that aviator?

Miss Gunbusta—Oh, yes. She worships the very ground he flies over.—Life.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents adv

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

OPERATIONS UNDER SELECTIVE DRAFT

Measures for Raising of Military Forces, as Agreed Upon by Congress.

AGE LIMIT, 21 TO 30 YEARS

Male Citizens, and Those Who Have Declared Their Intention to Become Citizens, of That Age, Liable to Draft—Classes That Are Excused.

Washington.—The selective draft under which the new United States army will be raised will be applied under the following provisions of the army bill:

"That the enlisted men required to raise and maintain the organizations of the regular army and to complete and maintain the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, at the maximum legal strength as by this act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment, or if and whenever the president decides that they cannot effectually be so raised or maintained, then by selective draft; and all other forces hereby authorized shall be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively; but this provision shall not prevent the transfer to any force of training cadres from other forces.

Age Limits Are Fixed.

"Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the president may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act.

"Quotas for the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof and credit shall be given to any state, territory, district, or subdivision thereof for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April 1, 1917, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such state, territory, district, or subdivision, either as members of the regular army or the National Guard.

Provides for Military Law.

"All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers herein provided for shall, from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the regular army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged, provided that the president is authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment or draft, as herein provided, special and technical troops, as he may deem necessary, and to employ them into organizations and to officer them as provided in the third paragraph of section 1 and section 9 of this act.

"Organizations of the force herein provided for, except the regular army, shall, as far as the interests of the service permit, be composed of men who come, and of officers who are appointed from, the same state or locality."

No person liable to military service will be permitted to escape therefrom by furnishing a substitute or the payment of money, and the payment of bounties for recruits is prohibited.

Men Who Are Exempt.

The persons who will be exempted from military service are thus designated by this provision of the bill:

"That the vice president of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, students who at the time of the approval of this act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed.

"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel another person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization; but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the president shall declare to be noncombatant.

Certain Classes to Be Excused.

"The president is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section 1 hereof, or to draft for partial military service only from those liable to draft as in this act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal officers, customhouse clerks, persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails, artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the president may designate; pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient.

"No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists: Provided, that notwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States."

How Exemptions Are Determined.

The machinery created for determining of exemptions is thus described by the bill:

"The president is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several states and subdivisions thereof and in the territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such board in each county or similar subdivision in each state, and one for approximately each 30,000 of population in each city of 30,000 population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the bureau of census of the department of commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the president and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the military establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the president.

Powers of Exempting Boards.

"Such boards shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this act, and all questions of or claims for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft, which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the president, except any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this act authorizing the president to exclude or discharge from the selective draft 'persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.'

Additional Boards Provided.

"The president is hereby authorized to establish additional boards, one in each federal judicial district of the United States, consisting of such number of citizens, not connected with the military establishment, as the president may determine, who shall be appointed by the president.

"Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the president. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes or persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this act, not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards.

"The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that in accordance with such rules and regulations as the president may prescribe, he may affirm, modify, or reverse any such decision."

All persons subject to registration must have attained their twenty-first but not their thirty-first birthday, and such persons as fail to register will be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year. Persons temporarily absent from their legal residence may register by mail under presidential regulations.

Provisions for Volunteers.

The provisions governing voluntary enlistment in the regular army and National Guard follow:

"That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the regular army, except that recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment, and such enlistment, and such enlistments, shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged.

Plan Grouping by States.

"Provided, That all persons enlisted or drafted under any of the provisions of this act shall as far as practicable be grouped into units by states and the political subdivisions of the same; provided, further, that all persons who have enlisted since April 1, 1917, either in the regular army or in the National Guard, and all persons who have enlisted in the National Guard since June 3, 1916, upon their application, shall be discharged upon the termination of the existing emergency.

"The president may provide for the discharge of any or all enlisted men whose status with respect to dependents renders such discharge advisable, and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the regular army, either with their rank on the retired list or in higher enlisted grades, and such retired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades in which they are actively employed.'

Provision for Increased Pay.

The army pay increases are set forth in the following provisions:

"That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the regular army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the regular army; and commencing June 1, 1917, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed $24 per month shall receive an increase of $10 per month; those whose base pay is $24, an increase of $8 per month; those whose base pay is $30, $36, or $40, an increase of $6 per month, and those whose base pay is $45 or more, an increase of $5 per month; provided that the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the compilation of continuous service pay."

President's Powers Broadened.

An entirely new provision of the bill as drafted is:

"That the president is authorized to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, or army corps of the regular army, and to prescribe such new and different organizations and personnel for army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops, and batteries as the efficiency of the service may require; provided further that the number of organizations in a regiment shall not be increased nor shall the number of regiments be decreased.

The president will officer the regular army and National Guard under existing law, and for the conscript force he is empowered:

"To provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the officers' reserve corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section 38 of the national defense act approved June 3, 1916; by appointment from the regular army, the officers' reserve corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section 23 of the act of congress approved January 21, 1903 (thirty-second statutes at large, page 775), from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory or from those who have had honorable service in the regular army, the National Guard, or the volunteer forces or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the regular army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the regular army as commissioned officers in such forces."

DETAILS OF NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW

Washington, May 10.—[Special.]—Outstanding features of the universal service law as drafted by the senate and house conferees.

Ages of Draft, 21 to 30 inclusive.

Ages of Volunteers, 18 to 40 inclusive.

Number subject to draft..11,000,000

To be Obtained by Draft or Volunteers:

Number to be drawn by selective conscription 1,000,000
[In two drafts 500,000 each.]
Regular army 300,000
National Guard 625,000
Special and technical troops 76,000
Total strength provided....2,001,000

Term of Service: Period of Emergency.

Exemptions:

Federal and state officers.

Ministers of religion and theological students.

Members of religious sects opposed to war.

Liable to Exemption:

County and municipal officers.

Customhouse clerks, mail employees.

Employees of armories, arsenals and navy yards.

Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture.

Those supporting dependents.

The physically and morally deficient.

Method for Draft:

Proclamation by the president for registration.

Immediate registration by those of draft age.

Selection from register of men for service.

Dispatch of men drafted to nearest training camp.

Provision for Pay:

Second-class private $25
First-class private 31
First-class private 31
Corporal 32
Sergeant of the line.....$36 and 42
Quartermaster and hospital sergeants 46
First sergeant 50

Safeguards Thrown Around the Army:

Prohibition.

Suppression of the social evil.

ORDERS ARE ISSUED TO EXPAND REGULAR ARMY

Washington.—Orders to bring the regular army to its full war strength of 293,000 men was were announced by the war department. Organization of 44 new regiments have begun with further efforts to stimulate recruiting and bring in the 116,455 men needed. Since April 1, 67,443 men have been accepted, and officials are confident that the full number will have been enrolled as wartime volunteers, before June 15.

Expansion of the army will be accomplished by converting each existing battalion into a full regiment.

In the Southeastern Department the 51st, 52d, 53rd, 54th, 55th and 56th infantry will be raised at Chickamauga Park, Ga. The 17th infantry, now divided between Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe, Ga., will be one of the three to be expanded to form these new regiments. Guard duty at the Georgia war prison camps will be taken over by companies of war prison barrack guards now being formed. The 22nd and 23rd cavalry also will be raised at Chickamauga.

JNO. M. CARSON IS ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE HEAD.

New York.—The designation of Col. John M. Carson, quartermaster in New York for the United States Army, as superintendent of Army transport service of the port of New York by Secretary of War Baker is a step in a definite plan to co-ordinate military shipments of the United States and the Entente Allies from this port through the appointment of a special shipping board yet to be named, it was announced here.

FIRST CONTRACT FOR NEW SHIPS HAVE BEEN SIGNED

Washington—Signing of the first contract for ship construction under the Administration's billion dollar program was announced by the Federal Shipping Board. The contract went to the Los Angeles Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., and called or delivery in 1918 of eight steel vessels each to carry 8,800 tons of cargo. It also was announced the board was bargaining for 250,000 tons addition steel and wood tonnage.

English Spavin Liniment removes 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 bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by Graham Drug Company adv

Potatoes not only wear their jackets nearly everywhere now-a-days, but are frequently bedecked with garlands of parsley or cress and may yet achieve ermine and coronets.

WE HAVE THE EARLIEST, BIGGEST, high class Strawberry grown. Also the Best one or the everbearing kinds; bears the best flavored berries from Spring until the snow flies. Free Booklet. Wakefield Plant Farm, Charlotte, North Carolina. 17feb6t

OPPOSE INCREASE ON POSTAGE RATES

SECTION REFERRING TO NEWSPAPERS IS LIKELY TO BE MODIFIED.

TO REACH VOTE THIS WEEK

Newspaper Men in Great Numbers Strongly Protest With Effect.—Many Other Protests Are Made to Different Sections.

Washington. — Opponents of the Ways and Means Commitee's proposal to greatly increase postal rates on newspapers and magazines showed such a strength during debate on the war tax bill that it appeared likely the postal section of the measure would be one of the few to be materially modified before passage.

The attack brought the first defection from the ranks of the committee itself, which had approved the bill unanimously and whose members of both parties have consistently urged its passage unamended. Just before adjournment Representative Sloan, a Republican committeeman, told the House that while he would stand behind every other provision in the measure, he could not support a postal increase amounting to "a punitive expedition against newspapers and magazines."

Representatives Madden, of Illinois and McCormick, of Illinois; Meeker, of Missouri, Republicans, and Moon, of Tennessee, Democrat and chairman of the postal committee, joined in the attack, which proceeded while a large delegation of publishers was telling the Senate Finance Committee that enactment would force many publications out of business.

Debate Near Close.

General debate in the House closed at 4 o'clock Tuesday and the bill probably will be brought to a final vote before the end of the week. The committee hopes to put through most of its proposals without important amendment, for the opposition has scattered its fire against many individual sections and has developed a concerted attack on only a few of them. When the measure goes over to the Senate, however, many changes are expected.

Representative Longworth, Republican, made a long defense of the bill for the committee, reiterating that while there were some inequalities, passage was necessary to give the needed war revenue. He declared 95 per cent of the taxes proposed would fall upon the wealthy or those of moderate means.

Representative Meeker predicted that enactment of the proposed postal increases would mean the end of National circulation for daily papers and Representative Madden attacked the new rate schedule as "the most unjust tax ever imposed by a Government." Chairman Moon presented two amendments to cut down the proposed rates. Representative McCormick suggested that the whole schedule should be re-written so that the levies would fall on publications in proportion to their incomes.

Representative McMormick also criticised the income tax section of the bill and declared the proposed excess profits taxes were oppressive and unjust. He predicted that the measure as a whole would work immeasurable harm to industry.

Senate Hearing.

Spokesmen for newspapers and periodicals, large and small, and from all parts of the country appeared before the Senate Finance Committee to attack as unreasonable and confiscatory the war revenue bill provision which would create a zone system with greatly increased rates for second class mail matter. They declared if the measure went into effect, many publications would be compelled to suspend.

Don C. Seitz, of The New York World, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said the proposed increase was not a war tax "but an effort to further repress and embarrass the newspaper industry." He told the committee there already had been a big slump in business which, if it continued, would paralyze the newspapers. The publishers, he added, were not seeking special favors, but wanted to be placed on the same level with people engaged in other business.

Arthur Dunn, speaking for the smaller newspapers of the country, said they could not stand the increase in postal rates with the increased cost of print paper, and that many would be compelled to go out of business if the bill was enacted.

RUSSIAN SITUATION CONTINUES TO BE SERIOUS.

Russia still looms in the eyes of the world as a portentous obstacle to an early successful issue of the war for the Entente Nations and the United States over Germany and Allies. While there have been rumors that the Workmen and Soldiers haave called for an armistice, official denial of this is made by the council. On the contrary, it is stated by the council that an appeal to the soldiers is being drawn up declaring against a separate peace.

Gasoline, which is more deadly than dynamite, we handle as if it was so much water. We leave matches around for children to play with. We hang our lace curtains close to the gas jet and leave the window open when we go to bed so that the wind can blow the lace curtain into the flames.

In a letter to the editors of the state, Mr. M. L. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, is calling attention to the grave danger of a serious shortage of labor on the farm and urges co-operation betweent mayors and industrial organizations in cities for the aid of the farmers.

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. adv.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ANOTHER OFFICER'S CAMP TO BE OPENED

NEW TRAINING STATION WILL BE ESTABLISHED NEXT AUGUST.

GIVE SAME TRAINING COURSE

Those Who Failed to Get in First Encampment Will Be Given an Opportunity to Make Application in the New Camp Soon.

New York—The full quota of 40,000 men, which the War Department requested for the officers' training camps throughout the country, was recruited within twenty days after the issuance of the call, Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, of the Military Training Camps Association, announced here.

After the completion of the first camps, which began their work Tuesday, Captain Cosby said it is expected another series of camps will be held, probably in August.

"Men who were eligible but were not selected for the first camp will have an opportunity to make application for this new camp," said Captain Cosby. "It is not necessary for men who contemplate going to the second camp to send in their applications now, as due announcement will be given in the newspapers.

"We will urge the War Department to announce at as early a date as possible the date of the opening of the next camp, so as to allow ample time to conduct the preliminary recruiting and examination in a more satisfactory manner than the recent emergency campaign.

"We shall urge more strongly that with a three months' notice and preparation, the merits of each individual applicant may be passed on more satisfactorily and the Army authorities themselves will be better able to select the succesful candidates and give them a reasonable notice in order that they may wind up their affairs preparatory to entering into active service."

CENSORSHIP MEASURE DEFEATED IN SENATE

By Margin of One Censorship Clause is Thrown Out.

Washington.—The first legislative step toward conservation of the nation's food resources and a long advance toward an absolutely dry United States was taken by the senate in approving, 38 to 32, an amendment to the administration espionage bill forbidding during the war the use of cereals or grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

By a majority of one vote, the Senate also threw out of the bill the administration's press censorship section and then voted overwhelmingly not to put in a modified section as was done in the house This action is expected to throw the censorship fight into conference, where the influence of the administration can be brought to bear more directly. What will be the outcome no Senator would predict with confidence.

The prohibition amendment was adopted under a rule limiting debate sharply, and there were only brief speechs on eac hside Just before the senate had voted down 47 to 25, a proposal to forbid sal eof intoxicants during the war

Effective September 1 the amendment is calculated to confine sale and consumption to whiskey and other grain liquors already in stock and to wines, brandies or other drings that depend upon other materials for main constituents Another opportunity to vote upon it will be offered when the senate takes the bill with the amendment from the committee of the whole but opponents of the prohibitory provision are not confident that they will be able to overturn the action

Elimination of the press censorship section ended a long and bitter fight. The vote was 39 to 38. Opportunity will come also for another vote on this section

The prohibition amendment was proposed by Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa.

The success of President Wilson's recent program lends support to the theory that these pickets in front of the White House are mascots.

60 YEARS REPUTATION

ARNOLD'S BALSAM

Warranted To Cure ALL SUMMER SICKNESSES BY

Graham Drug Co.

DO YOU WANT A NEW STOMACH? If you do "Digestoneine" will give you one. For full particulars regarding this wonderful Remedy which has benefited thousands, apply to

Hayes Drug Co.

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

F.8

PATENTS

trade marks and copyrights obtained or no fee. Send model, sketches or photos and description for FREE SEARCH and report on patentability. Bank references.

PATENTS BUILD FORTUNES for you. Our free booklets tell how, what to invent and save you money. Write today.

D. SWIFT & CO.

PATENT LAWYERS,

303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined

SOLD IN TOWN F2

NOTICE!

To Whom it May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that Richard Neville, residing in this county for the last five or more years, has this day filed his petition in the Superior Court of this county, praying to be restored to the rights of citizenship according to law. He was convicted of larceny on March 6, 1911, and was pardoned by the Governor before his term of sentence was to begin.

This application will be presented to the Superior Court on the second Monday before the first Monday of September, 1917, which will be the 20th day of August, 1917.

This the 9th day of March, 1917.

J. D. KERNODLE, C.S.C.
of Alamance County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having qualified as administrator of the estate of J. Zeb Walker, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before April 10, 1918, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons due said estate will make prompt settlement with the undersigned.

J. M. FIX, Adm'r.

April 11, 1917—6t.

UP-TO-DATE JOB PRINING DONE AT THIS OFFICE. GIVE US A TRIAL.