THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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Get Rid of Tan, Sunburn and Freckles

by using HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm.

Acts instantly. Stops the burning. Clears your complexion of Tan and Blemishes. You cannot know how good it is until you try it. Thousands of women say it is best of all beautifiers and heals Sunburn quickest. Don't be without it a day longer. Get a bottle now. At your Druggist or by mail direct. 75 cents for either color, White, Pink, Rose-Red.

SAMPLE FREE.

HAGAN MFG. CO., 40 So. 5th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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 if apply to the undersigned.

W. H. AUSLEY.

BLANK BOOKS

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

For Sale At

The Gleaner Printing Office Graham, N. C.

Mortgagee's Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed executed by Heenan Jeffreys and his wife, Mary Jeffreys, on the 6th day of May, 1916, to B. F. Andrews, said Mortgage Deed being duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county, North Carolina, in Book of Mortgage Deeds No. 69 at page 65; and default having been made in the payments due on the bond for which said Mortgage Deed was given, the undersigned mortgagee will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door, in Graham, Alamance county, North Carolina, on

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917,

at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real property as described in the aforesaid Mortgage Deed, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Graham township, Alamance county, North Carlina, known as Lot No. 31, and bounded and described as follows.

This deed conveys No. 31 which fronts on the east side of Washington Street 96 ft, and runs back eastward 162 feet on its South side and 163 1-4 feet on its North side and contains thirty-five one-hundredths of one acre. The plat containing this lot is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county, North Carolina, in Book 25 of Deeds at pages 94 and 95.

This the 13th day of June, 1917.

B. F. ANDREWS, Mortgagee.

J. J. Henderson, Att'y.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

EXPORT OF FOOD UNDER CONTROL

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF EXPORTS AUTHORIZED IN ESPIONAGE BILL.

EXPORT COUNCIL IS NAMED

Commerce Department Directed to Administer Details.—President Issues Statement Outlining Country's Policy.—No Curtailment of Trade.

Washington.—Control of American exports, authorized in a clause of the espionage bill, was assumed by President Wilson with the appointment of an export council comprising the secretaries of state, agriculture and commerce and the food administrator. An executive order creating the council directs the department of commerce to administer all details of operation.

A victorious conclusion of the war can come, said the President in a statement outlining the country's export policy, only by systematic direction of American trade.

"The free play of trade will not be arbitrarily interfered with," he said. "It will only be intelligently and systematically directed in the light of full information with regard to the needs and market conditions throughout the world and the necessities of the people at home, and our armies and the armies of our associates abroad."

The first proclamation will require the licensing of all coal and fuel shipments, including bunkers, and its purpose is to give the government first a firm grasp on shipping. The second will provide a system of licensing for every class of exports to the European neutral countries, and is designed to prevent supplies from reaching Germany.

Every move under the act will be made under presidential proclamation issued on the advice of the exports council, which will meet every day to discuss subjects of policy. The three cabinet members and the food administrator probably will name representatives to take care of most of the routine work. These men probably will be Dr. E. E. Pratt, of the department of commerce; Lester H. Woolsey, of the state department, Assistant Secretary Vrooman, of the department of agriculture, and a representative of the food administration.

Licensing will be done by the commerce department's bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, of which Dr. Pratt is head. The bureau will be expanded by the addition of about three hundred employes. To cover the cost of operation, Secretary Redfield will ask for $150,000 from the President's emergency fund and later will ask of Congress $750,000 to carry the bureau through the year.

Collectors of customs who are under the treasury department will be charged with preventing unlicensed cargoes from leaving the country.

REPORTS SHOW RED CROSS FUND OVERSUBSCRIBED

Money Pouring In and Definite Figures Are Not Available.

Washington.—Tabulations at Red Cross headquarters showed $100,313,000 in reported pledges, of which $35,993,00 was from New York City and $64,320,000 from the remainder of the country. Further reports are expected to swell the total fro $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, campaign managers said.

Washington. — Oversubscriptions to the Red Cross hundred million dollar mercy fund was assured when the eight-day nation-wide campaign closed with final rallies.

Definite figures will not be available for several days but Red Cross officials said they had no doubt that the totals will show that American generosity has responded in the same spirit as for the liberty loan with millions more than asked.

All through the week additions will be made to the fund, for campaign committees in a number of cities insisted on continuing the canvass beyond the fixed time.

Red Cross officials will now formulate plans for the most efficient expenditure of the millians, large portions of which are sought by humanitarian interests in European war-stricken countries and in America.

Just as the campaign was closing Monday the first actual money reached the Red Cross treasury by areial messenger. Miss Katherine Stinson, a young air woman, descending upon the capital at the end of a two days' flying trip from Buffalo, Albany, New flying trip from Buffalo, carried to Secretary McAdoo, treasurer of the Red Cross, money and pledges gathered from cities she visited.

INCREASE IN RATE ON COAL GRANTED.

Washington.—The Interstate commerce commission approved an increase of fifteen cents a ton in freight rates on bituminous coal from Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio producing fields to points east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river. These tariffs were exceptions to those field by the carriers in asking for a flat fifteen per cent increase. The rates become effective July 1, 1917.

Relief in Six Hours

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Graham Drug Co. adv.

OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings in This States That Are of Interest to All the People.

Two have been arrested in Craven county for failure to register.

The streets of Louisburg are being paved.

One "slacker" has been arrested in Charlotte.

The entire lumber plant of F. H. Wade at Norwood was destroyed by fire last week.

Wheat is being harvested in many parts of the state. An excellent crop is reported.

Reports from Watauga county show that a heavy frost occurred in many sections of the county recently, doing most severe damage to vegetation.

Contracts for five out of nine army camps will be given the North Carolina Pine association for lumber to go into cantonments. The lumber will cost about $2,000,000.

W. E. Coffin, for many years agent of Southern Railway company at Greensboro, died suddenly while sitting on his front porch. He was about sixty-five years of age and had been with the railroad company since reaching manhood.

The condition of Judge Henry R. Bryan, who has been critically ill at his home on East Front street for several weeks, is reported as being much improved. His chances for recovery now are very encouraging.

Dr. B. E. Washburn has moved to Raleigh with his family from Wilson to take a permanent position with the state department of health. He has been doing special work for the board in Wilson county for some time.

P. M. Sawyer, member of the 1917 legislature from Graham county, has resigned as legislator to Governor Bickett in order that the governor may issue him a commission as a notory public at Tapoco, Graham county.

Nat Young, who has been in the United States army at Fort Oglethrope, was brought back to Asheville by Deputy Fire Insurance Commissioner Frank Jordan on the charge of burning the Avery hotel at Elk Park, Avery county, three years ago. The young man has confessed to the actual burning of the hotel and is being held in Buncombe county jail.

In connection with the order by the corporation commission setting the matter of the petition of the railways in North Carolina for co-operation in reducing the present passenger train service in the interest of conservation of the resources of the railroads and putting them in position to give necessary equipment to the movement of troops and food supplies, it is understood that very considerable curtailments will certainly take place.

Eastern North Carolina is rallying nobly to the call for increased production of food and feed crops. The county Food Conservation Commissions of New Hanover, Robeson, Brunswick, Bladen and other counties in this section have been energetic in bringing the farmers and business men to a realization of their individual responsibility in the matter of producing and conserving food, which is a problem of equal importance with the raising and equipping of armies in the opinion of government leaders.

The City of Asheville challenges the state to show a better record in the matter of gardens than is being made there. More than 500 boys and girls are employed in making gardens in back yards, vacant lots and other available places. The call of Gov. Bickett and the State Food Conservation Commission has been heard and heeded. The products raised in the city gardens this year will reach a value of several thousand dollars. A large part of the credit for the mobilization of the boys and girls for the purpose is due to Mr. Ralston Fleming, who is head of the School Garden Commmittee of the Asheville board of trade.

Albert Bordeaux, a tenant farmer of Cypress Creek township, Bladen county, is in jail at Elizabethtown charged with one of the most brutal crimes in the annals of Bladen county, according to a story reaching here from Garland. Bordeaux, it is charged, beat his wife to death because she appealed to their landlord to save her from her husband's cruel treatment.

The adjutant general has given the authority for the organization of a battery of field artillery with headquarters at Wadesboro.

The National Forest Reservation Commission approved the purchase of 51,916 acres of land in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachians for inclusion in the national forests of those regions.

Bishop John C. Kilgo, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, will leave his Charlotte home next week for a four-months sojourn in China, Japan and Korea.

Special agents are locating a number of slackers throughout the state.

WANTED!

Ladies or men with rigs or automobiles to represent a Southern Company. Those with selling experience preferred, tho' not necessary. Fast selling proposition. Brand new article. Excellent pay for hustlers. Address Mr. Gregory, 160 4th Ave. N. Nashville, Tenn.

Vicksburg, Miss., is planning to hold a peace jubilee shortly, but isn't this a bit premature?

NEW AMBASSADOR NEVER PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS

Count Tarnowski.

EXCESS WATER HURTS ROADS

Cold Weather Does Not Cause Injury, No Matter Whether Road is Earth, Gravel of Macadam.

Water, not cold, is the cause of the deterioration of roads in winter. Cold weather does not in itself injure roads no matter whether they are earth, gravel or macadam. In fact an earth road will stand more traffic when it is solidly frozen than at any other time. Excess water, however, is always detrimental to a highway. When cold weather turns this water into ice, the damage that it does is greatly increased. Ice occupies considerably more space than the water from which it is formed, and every person who has lived in a cold climate is familiar with the powerful bursting effect of water when left to freeze in a confined vessel. The same action takes place when a wet road freezes to any considerable depth. It simply bursts or, as we generally term it in road parlance, the road heaves. Later, when the frost leaves, the road is disintergrated and ruts badly. If this process is repeated a number of times during the winter, a gravel or macadam road may be practically destroyed while an earth road may become entirely impassable.

A dry road will not heave. Rock, gravel, sand and even clay when perfectly dry contract slightly on freezing. In order to expand on freezing, these materials must contain or be mixed with water, and the more water they contain the greater the expansion which takes place. But so long as the road remains frozen, the damage does not become apparent. Hence the frequent and erroneous idea that it is the thaw which injures the road. The injury was done when the water in the road froze and the particles of the road surface—broken stone, sand, still fine particles of earth or clay—were pushed apart by the expanding power of the freezing water. The thaw merely allows the ice to melt and assume its original volume as water.

Well-Drained Road.

The remedy is self-evident. Keep the water out of the road. The time to begin preventive measures is before the rains begin. If the road goes into the winter thoroughly dry with the surface and drainage in good condition, the chances are extremely favorable that it will come out all right the following spring.

KEEPING UP DIRT HIGHWAYS

Farmers Can Have Good Roads by Grading to Drain Off Rainfall and Keep Surface Smooth.

We all want good roads and when we find out what is the really permanent highway we will want that also in line with the modern idea of building for keeps.

In the meantime farmers can have good dirt roads by grading to drain off the rainfall, and by dragging to keep the surface smooth and hard.

The Road Scraper.

Where is your road scraper? Have it ready to use on the roads after every rain. Persuade your neighbor to do the same.

Increase School Attendance.

Figures show that school attendance increases importantly wherever country roads are improved.

Expenses for 1914.

In 1914 the United States expended for road work a quarter of a billion dollars.

According to the annual report of the vital statistics department of the State Board of Health for the year 1915, diseases that are due to filth and flies are on the decrease in North

Four of the ten of the crew, who drowned when the coast guard cutter Yamacraw perished off the Maryland coast, were North Carolinians.

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

In view of the universal popularity of "Dixie," no broad-minded old Confed will object to being reminded that it was written by an Irishman in the North.

SOUTH MUST RAISE OWN FOOD CROPS

SECRETARY LUCAS RETURNS FROM CONFERENCE AND TELLS OF ACTION.

DEPARTMENTS TO CO-OPERATE

Labor and Tin Can Situation Are Problems Being Given Serious Consideration by Commission.

Raleigh.—More than ever convinced of the absolute necessity of the South's raising its own food and feedstuffs this year, John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the State Food Conservation Commission, has returned to his office after attending the conference held at Washington at the instance of the Federal Trade Commission for the consideration of the production, transportation and distribution of food and feed products. Information brought out at that conference will be used not only by the Federal Trade Commission itself, but will be passed on to the Department of Agriculture and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Acording to Mr. Lucas all departments and commissions at Washington are co-operating as never before in securing prompt action in matters especially that have any bearing upon the proper conduct of the war—and the production of foodstuffs is recognized as one of the very important factors in the war situation.

"One of the country's greatest handicaps at present is its lack of adequate transportation facilities," stated Mr. Lucas. "This was strikingly manifest in our conference. It was the concensus of opinion that the present prices of wheat and flour and some other products are due as much to inadequate transportation facilities as to crop shortage. The South will not only save itself from hunger and suffering by raising its own food and feed stuffs this year, but it will to a considerable extent relieve the railroad situation by releasing for other purposes the tens of thousands of cars that have heretofore been necessary to bring us the $700,000,000 of food and feed products that we have bought from the West.

"Other states are taking the same steps we are to meet the situation, with variations of course. Many states have considerable legislative appropriations with which to carry on the work and the best talent everywhere is being utilized in the campaign. Sterenuous work is being done in the great grain states because the nation is expecting from that source to feed its armies and navy and the armies and civilian population of its allies. The South and New England are expected to feed themselves and release for military purposes the surplus that the West will be able to raise.

"The problems to be solved, in the unanimous opinion of our conference, relate not only to as largely increased acreage as possible, but also to labor, transportation and the tin can situation, which is very serious. All of these matters are being considered and handled by the proper authorities and radical steps, if necessary, will be taken in applying remedies."

Discharge 500 Guardsmen.

Raliegh.—Full five hundred men, it is estimated, will have been discharged from the National Guard service in North Carolina when the last of the discharges are issued. Practically all of these are on the basis of the provision for discharge of men with dependent families. This represents more than fifteen per cent of the entire guard.

Although this condition was sufficient to warant a discharge, if asked for, while the National Guard was in mobilization quarters at Camp Glenn last summer, the discharge was purely optional with the men having dependents. Now such discnarges are mandatory.

These discharges leave still further gaps in the personnel of the National Guard, which must be filled by volunteers or drafted men.

Greensboro Invitations Out.

Greensboro. — Greensboro College for Women announces a splendid commencement program, with Governor Bickett and Bishop Kilgo as the principal speaker and preacher, respectively. Invitations are being mailed this week to friends of the college and graduating class. President Turrentine feels elated over his success in securing such splendid speakers for the baccalaureate sermon and literary address. The commencement will open Saturday evening, May 19, at 8:30 o'clock.

Bank Loans to Canning Clubs.

New Bern.—A local bank has notified the home demonstration agent for Craven county that his institution will extend loans to all members of county canning clubs, the money to be used to purchase cans for canning the surplus vegetables grown on the farms. The loans will be made on promissory note, without indorsement. This work was inaugurated in the county only two weeks ago, but there are already more than sixty enthusiastic members.

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.

The government food experts are saying that the farmers must raise more buck-wheat, but can Vermont keep up such swift maple-sugar pace?

MUST PREVENT FIRES WHICH DESTROY FOOD

You cannot continue to eat if you continue to burn up the food!

Therefore, if you want to eat—and to continue to eat—prevent the fires that are destroying vast stores of the country's food products every day.

These are the salient thoughts of a letter recently issued by one of the largest insurance companies to its agents and to the insurance fraternity. The letter emphasizes the fact that the duty to serve cannot be delegated. "U. S. stands for the United States," it says, "but it spells US, and with a very distinctive spelling when a 'state of war' arrives."

The letter is a clarion call to individual service—personal assumption of responsibility for waste, however caused and whatever it affects but with particular reference to the prevention of food wastage by fire.

The insurance company's call is to the agents of the company first, to the insurance fraternity second; but it applies with equal force to every man and woman—even every child—that handles or in the remotest degree is responsible for created values, whether created by man's handiwork or produced as the result of his labor.

The letter follows:

"In the stress which confronts our country we have also the recognized importance of the individual, the quantity and quality of the personal obligation of every citizen, which in less strenuous times is overlooked or ignored. It is not a time when personal responsibility may be left to parties, societies, officials, aggregations, etc., which in "piping times" of peace and prosperity is too much our habit. Each must now follow the flag for himself—we cannot avoid or delegate our duty. U. S. stands for the United States, but it spells US, and with a very distinctive spelling when "A State of War" arrives.

"It is a favorable feature of the war-test, this renaissance of the individual. Boys at once become mansize; the careless and indifferent become sober-minded; the sober-minded become serious, and the serious become intense. The man-unit reaches its best and thus the whole people become like a tuned piano with every wire at tone tension. Insurance men are sure to respond to the preparedness requirements of the situation, and they know as well as any what is needed to insure the safety and honor of the country. All will not be called to the colors, but all will be called to share in the duties and burdens of the times. * * *

"Never before in the war experience of this country has there been such anxiety for our food supply, and never before has there been so much reason for this solicitude. There is abundant evidence that we are going to be hungry! In fact, this question of food supply is the great feature of the awful European war and it will have an important if not decisive influence upon the outcome. Throughout our country the danger is being understood and the demand has gone forth for the fullest product which the land can be made to yield. There must be no idle lots or acres or tillers of the soil—for food supply takes prominence ever munitions.

"Equally important with food production is its conservation, the saving for actual use. Scores of food-laden vessels have been sunk at sea by the vicissitudes of war and enormous quantities have been lost by fires on land from vicissitudes that you know all about. We may not diminish continued loss by war, but there can and must be salvage from the loss by fire. What avails it if thousands of acres are sown and harvested if the product be destroyed in such elevator fires as have recently occurred, one of them involving a million bushels of grain? Not only grain in elevators, but grain and flour in mills and warehouses; meats in cold storage and packing houses; food in wholesale and retail groceries, canning and provision establishments—in fact, few fires occur without the loss of foodstuffs now so potentially precious. That there was insurance cuts no figure for you cannot eat money. * * *

"In behalf of our mutual business and the higher motive of patriotism, it occurs to us to suggest that you use your war-stimulated earnestness and quickened sense of duty for serving your country in a consecrated effort for the prevention of loss by fire in your busines territory and plan a campaign which will make incendiarism as odious as treason and careless indifference to fire-prevention requirements as nothing less than criminal!

"You have the ability, the knowledge and the experience; you have the confidence of your clients and acquaintances, and you have behind you the critical need of your country in conserving the supply of food. You know where fire dangers exist and what improvements are needed. This is no small matter at any time, but is much emphasized just now and is worthy of your determined undertaking according to plans which are best calculated to bring results in your respective localities. Enlist the interest of your competitors, your fire department, your good citizens, your local press, and arouse your community to the prodigal wastage of fire, which can easily be lessened. We are sure that if the insurance men of this country were conscious of how much they could do in this behalf and made that consciousness active along lines in which they are well informed, our shameful annual ash-heap would diminish, rates of insurance would decrease, a patriotic service would be rendered and an important contribution to the food supply of the future would be made."

There is no gainsaying the importance and timeliness of this plea. The country is not yet awake to the fact that we are at war. The sound of the guns is afar off and it is on the other side of the world that men are dying. Yet millions in value—including millions of value in food—and hundreds of lives have been destroyed here at home in the carrying out of a warfare as real as that raging from the English Channel to the Swiss frontier and as bitter as that which has filled the gloomy chambers of stormy seas with uncounted dead.

And all because there has been, in this country, no adequate system of prevention, no well-planned method of protection, no general adoption of sound principles for the accomplishment of fire extinguishment.

Individual responsibility is a burden on all; but it bears with a compelling force on those whose properties are destroyed, and particularly those mills where grain is ground into flour and meal, in the warehouse where foodstuffs are stored and especially in the grocery store where the keeping of foodstuffs and inflammable materials near together renders an extra hazard. It is up to them to remove every hazard that is removable. It is up to them to provide every means, method and facility for protection against both internal and external hazards.

And, above all, if works and devices and systems and methods of prevention fail, there is the last-trench defense of fire-extinguishment. From the very nature of the problem—food conservation—it is necessary that this be accomplished, with the least possible loss or damage, which pre-supposes immediate detection of fire at the point of origin, immediate alarm to outside fire fighters that fire exists, and immediate setting to work to extinguish it. This means that these functions must be automatically performed, to be of highest service.

Fire prevention, therefore, for the removal of causes; fire protection, for the safeguarding of properties and processes, and sprinkler equipment to meet the exigencies of the situation if—despite all precautions—fire develops—these are the elements of the personal responsibility that must be shouldered by the food handlers of the county.

What are YOU going to do about it?

FIRE PREVENTION BRIEFS FOR BUSY PEOPLE

It is cheaper to clean up than to burn up.

The Texas Fire Commission says: "As is the fire waste so much be the fire tax."

Defective flues are responsible for 13 per cent of all fires. What about the flues in your house?

Fire prevention is merly the application of the simple rules of common sense to the plain laws of "safety first."

There is a sentence in Latin to the effect that "a spark neglected has often raised a conflagration." This is of especial application during the dry grass season.

Thomas P. Brophy, chief of the New York Bureau of Fire Investigation, says that 15 per cent of garage fires are caused by smoking. Is a hint to the wise sufficient?

If you happen to see smoke or an incipient blaze in a plat of dried grass or elsewhere, stop and put it out, or at least investigate it. You may save the city from a serious fire.

Your carelessness where fire is involved may have been fortunately overruled up to the present time, but be sure that sooner or later the unexpected will overtake you.

About 10,000 matches are scratched every second in this country, each match containing the elements of a possible fire. Is it to be wondered at that care is needed in handling matches?

The way to secure lower insurance rates is to have fewer fires. What is your contribution to the question of fire prevention? Are you on the side of the careless or in the ranks of the careful?

Always keep weeds and grass cleaned up. They frequently make a bad fire. It was a boy throwing a ball of burning yarn in the grass at Atlanta, Georgia, that caused a $2,000,000 fire.—Fire Facts.

A recent report from Norristown, Pa., tells of a peculiar fire origin heretofore unrecorded. A drug firm stored a surplus stock of celluloid handled tooth brushes on shelves above a steam radiator. Apparently without cause other than heat from the radiator the stock of tooth brushes burst into flames and prompt discovery alone prevented the destruction of the store.

It has just been announced that an examination to fill positions of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps will be held July 10 at the following places in North Carolina: Asheville, Charlotte, Raleigh and Wilmington.

Over 600 people have made application for the physical examination which the State Board of Health is giving in its unit of life extension work now in progress in Henderson and Vance county with Dr. A. J. Ellington as examiner.

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.

An esteemed contemporary publishes an editorial entitled "Hollwell and the Truth." What a comprehensive study if it covers all that lies between!

$100—Dr. R. Detchon's Anti-Diuretic may be worth more to you—more to you than $100 if you have a child who soils the bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1.00. Sold by Graham Drug Company. adv.

There ought to be a tremendous rush to the colors about now of reckless young men who last month were rushing into matrimony.

GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY

Graham Baptist Church—Rev. W. R. Davis, Pastor.
Preaching every first and third Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m. A. P. Williams Supt.
Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p. m.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. J. P. Truitt.
Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays, at 11.00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10.00 a. m.—E. L. Henderson, Superintendent.

New Providence Christian Church—North Main Street, near Depot—Rev. J. G. Truitt, Pastor. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sunday nights at 8.00 o'clock.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—J. A. Bayliff, Superintendent.
Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting every Thursday night at 7.45, o'clock.

Friends—North of Graham Public School—Rev. Fleming Martin, Pastor.
Preaching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10.00 a. m.—James Crisco, Superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal, South—cor. Main and Maple St., H. E. Myers Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday at 11.00 a. m. and at 7.30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—W. B. Green, Supt.

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

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

Presbyterian (Travora Chapel)—I. W. Clegg, pastor.
Preaching every Second and Fourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 3.30 p. m.—J. Harvey White, Superintendent.

Oneida—Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.—J. V. Pomeroy, Superintendent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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BURLINGTON, N. C.,
Room 16, 1st National Bank Building.
'Phone 470

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Attorney-at-Law
GRAHAM, N. C.
Office over National Bank of Alamance

J. S. COOK,
Attorney-at-Law,
GRAHAM, - - - - - N. C.
Office Patterson Building
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