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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.

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For Sale At **The Gleaner Printing Office** Graham, N. C.

English Spavin Liniment removes Hard, Soft and Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curls, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiffles, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by Graham Drug Company adv.

"We can't and won't aid militiamen," says Trotsky. Except by making peace with it.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Fake Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. S. W. Grove's signature is on each box 25 cents. adv.

Great opportunities come to those who make use of the small ones.

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.

A man seldom shoots above the mark at which he aims. So let's aim high in 1918.

WE HAVE THE EARLIEST, BIGGEST, high class Strawberry grown. Also the Best one or the ever-bearing kind; bears the best flavored berries from Spring until the snow flies. Free Booklet, Wakefield Plant Farm, Charlotte, North Carolina. 17Feb08

GERMANY GUILTY OF BARBARITIES IN WAR CONDUCT

Atrocious Treatment of the Helpless Part of Campaign Plans of Military Leaders.

POLICY OF FRIGHTFULNESS

Terrorism Declared a Necessary Principle in National Warfare—Brutalities May Be Said to Be Directly Attributable to the Emperor Himself.

The committee on public information, appointed by the president, and consisting of the secretary of state, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, and George Creel, official censor, has made public a mass of evidence dealing with German war practices which shows the Kaiser's leaders in the field and in command of captured points to be directly responsible for the beastliness which has characterized the operations of the "Huns," in the present conflict. Quotations from the pamphlet follow:

For many years leaders in every civilized nation have been trying to make warfare less brutal. The great landmarks in this movement are the Geneva and Hague conventions. The former made rules as to the care of the sick and wounded and established the Red Cross. At the first meeting at Geneva, in 1864, it was agreed, and until the present war it has been taken for granted that the wounded, and the doctors and nurses who cared for them, would be safe from all attacks by the enemy. The Hague conventions, drawn up in 1864 and 1907, made additional rules to soften the usages of war and especially to protect noncombatants and conquered lands. Germany took a prominent part in these meetings, and with the other nations solemnly pledged her faith to keep all the rules except one article in the Hague regulations. This was article 44, which forbade the conqueror to force any of the conquered to give information. All the other rules and regulations she accepted in the most binding manner.

But Germany's military leaders had no intention of keeping these solemn promises. They had been trained along different lines. Their leading generals for many years had been urging a policy of frightfulness. In the middle of the nineteenth century Von Clausewitz was looked upon as the greatest military authority, and the methods which he advocated were used by the Prussian army in its successful wars of 1866-1871. Consequently because these wars had been successful, the wisdom of Von Clausewitz's methods seemed to the Prussian army to be fully proved.

Policy of Frightfulness. Now, the essence of Von Clausewitz's teachings was that successful war involves the ruthless application of force. In the opening chapter of his master work, "Vom Kriege" ("On War"), he says:

"Violence arms itself with the inventions of art and science. . . . Self-imposed restrictions, almost imperceptible and hardly worth mentioning, termed usages of international law, accompany it without essentially impairing its power. . . . Now, philanthropic souls might easily imagine that there is a skillful method of disarming or subduing an enemy without doing too much bloodshed; and that this is the true tendency of the art of war. However plausible this may appear, still it is an error which must be destroyed; for in such dangerous things as war, the errors which proceed from a spirit of 'good-naturedness' are precisely the worst. As the use of physical force to the utmost extent by no means excludes the cooperation of the intelligence, it follows that he who uses force ruthlessly, without regard to bloodshed, must obtain a superiority, if his enemy does not do so."

In 1877-78, in the course of a series of articles upon "Military Necessity and Humanity," General von Hartmann wrote, in the same spirit as Von Clausewitz:

"The enemy state must not be spared the want and wretchedness of war; these are particularly useful in shattering its energy and subduing its will. 'Individual persons may be harshly dealt with when an example is made of them, intended to serve as a warning. . . . Whenever a national war breaks out, terrorism becomes a necessary military principle.' 'It is a gratuitous illusion to suppose that modern war does not demand far more brutality, far more violence, and an action far more general than was formerly the case.'"

In 1881 Von Moltke, who had been commander in chief of the Prussian army in the Franco-Prussian war, declared:

"Perpetual peace is a dream and not even a beautiful dream. War is an element in the order of the world, and it should be ended quickly. In view of this, every means, except those which are positively condemnable, must be permitted. I cannot, in any way, agree with the declaration of St. Petersburg when it pretends that 'the

weakening of the military forces of the enemy' constitutes the only legitimate method of procedure in war. No! One must attack all the resources of the enemy government, his finances, his railroads, his stock of provisions and even his prestige."

Many other examples might be cited from the writings of German generals. The very best illustration of this attitude, however, is to be found in the emperor's various speeches, and especially in his speech to his soldiers on the eve of their departure for China in 1900. On July 27 the Kaiser went to Bremerhaven to bid farewell to the German troops. As they were drawn up ready to embark for China, he addressed to them a last official message from the fatherland. The local newspaper reported his speech in full. In it appeared this advice and admonition from the emperor, the commander in chief of the army, the head of all Germany:

Soldiers Told to Be Merciless.

"As soon as you come to blows with the enemy he will be beaten. No mercy will be shown! No prisoners will I take! As the Huns under King Attila, made a name for themselves, which is still mighty in traditions and legends today, may the name of German be so fixed in China by your deeds, that no Chinese shall ever again dare even to look at a German soldier. . . . Open the way for Kultur once for all!"

Even the imperial counselors seem to have been shocked at the emperor's speech, and efforts were promptly made to suppress the circulation of his exact words. The efforts were only partly successful. A few weeks later, when the letters from the German soldiers in China, were being published in local German papers, the leading socialist newspaper, Vorwaerts, excerpted from them reports of atrocities under the title "Letters of the Huns." Many of the leaders in the reichstag felt very keenly the brutality of the emperor's speech. The obnoxious word "Huns" had excited almost universal condemnation. When the reichstag met, in November, the speech was openly discussed. Herr Lieber of the center (Catholic party), after quoting the "no mercy" portion of the speech, added, "There are, alas, in Germany groups enough who have regarded the atrocities told in the letters which have been published as the duty of soldiers to address and encouraged."

The leader of the social democrats, Herr Bebel, spoke even more pointedly. Toward the end of a two-hour address on the atrocities committed by the German soldiers in China and on the speech of the emperor, he said:

"If Germany wishes to be the bearer of civilization to the world, we will follow without contradiction. But the ways and means in which this world policy has been carried on thus far, in which it has been defined by the emperor, . . . are not, in our opinion, so wise as to preserve the position of Germany, to gain for Germany the respect of the world."

The consequences of the emperor's speech Bebel aptly described:

"By it the signal was given, garbed in the highest authority of the German empire, which must have most weighty consequences, not only for the troops who went to China but also for those who stayed at home. An expedition of revenge so barbarous as this has never occurred in the last hundred years and not often in history; at least, nothing worse than this has happened in history, either done by the Huns, by the Vandals, by Genghis Khan, by Tamerlane, or even by the emperor who sacked Magdeburg."

These atrocities in China or "Letters of the Huns" continued to be published in the Vorwaerts for several years and appeared intermittently in the debates of the reichstag as late as 1900. At that time the socialist, Herr Kunert, reviewing the procedure in a trial of which he had been the victim in the previous summer, stated that he had offered to prove "that German soldiers in China had engaged in wanton and brutal ravaging; that plunder, pillage, extortion, robbery, as well as rape and sexual abuses of the worst kind, had occurred on a very large scale and that German soldiers had participated in them." He had not been given any opportunity to prove his allegations, but had been sentenced to prison for three months for assailing the honor of the "whole German army."

The outrageousness of this sentence was made clear by the revelations, made in the reichstag shortly afterwards, of similar atrocities committed by German officials and soldiers in Africa in the campaign against the Hereros.

For the guidance of the officers in case the inhabitants of conquered territory should take up arms against the German army, the "German War Book" quotes with approval the letter Napoleon sent to his brother Joseph: "The object of your action depends on how you behave in the conquered province. Burn down a dozen places which are not willing to submit themselves. Of course, but until you have first looted them; my soldiers must not be allowed to go away with their hands empty. Have three or four persons hanged in every village which has joined the revolt; pay no respect to the consack (that is, to members of the clergy)."

NEGRO SOLDIERS MAKE TROUBLE IN MONTGOMERY

Montgomery, Ala.—Quick work by the military police, aided by Major John C. Fulton, commander of the Tenth training battalion (negroes), probably prevented serious trouble when some of the negro soldiers became excited over the report that one of their comrades had been captured by a mob and was being taken to be lynched. For a time it appeared there was danger of a race riot, but the military police prevented.

Break your Cold or LaGrippe with few doses of 666.

Although the sun is slow in rising every morning, it is always on time.

There is no law to limit the Christmas spirit merely to Christmas time.

ANTI-HOARDING IS TO APPLY TO HOMES

ENFORCED FOOD CONSERVATION IN RESTAURANT PLANNED BY ADMINISTRATION.

TO CREATE LARGER SURPLUS

Allies Need 75 to 90 Million Bushels of Wheat and Want Meat Exports Doubled—America to Export Only Savings.

Washington.—Enforced food conservation in restaurants and extension of anti-hoarding regulations to make them apply to the household are included in the plans of the food administration for creating a larger export surplus of food for the allies.

This was revealed in a statement by Food Administrator Hoover, setting forth that the allies are in need of an additional 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels of wheat and that they have asked America to double meat exports. Only by further saving, Mr. Hoover declared, can the food be shipped.

There is no need for rationing in America, in Mr. Hoover's opinion, and with the supplementary regulations there will be no shortages.

To Export Only Savings.

"We cannot and will not export more than our savings, for our own people must also be fed," said the statement. "The allies have reduced the bread ration to their people sharply in the last few days and if this low ration is to be maintained we must save more than hitherto."

"Every grain of wheat and every ounce of flour and bread saved now is exactly that amount supplied to some man, woman and child among the allies."

"We are asking the American people to further reduce their consumption of wheat products and use other food-stuffs. It is one of the vital issues in winning the war that we must maintain the health and strength and morale of the men, women and children over the winter."

Further Program of Saving.

"Our 48 state food administrators have been in session in Washington the last few days devising with us a further program of saving which we will announce in a few days, in which we count with confidence on public support."

"We are going to ask the millions of devoted women who support the food administration to see that our new proposals are carried out on every side."

"Legislation is being considered by Mr. Lever and Senator Forrester for presentation to Congress for some further extension of the President's powers to enforce conservation in manufacturing trades and in public eating places. Although the majority have co-operated willingly and effectively there is a minority which patriotic appeals do not seem to reach. With such regulation there will be no shortages and equal justice to all. There is no need of rationing in America."

ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED AT CAMP WHEELER.

Serious Property Damage By Tornado in South.

Macon, Ga.—A tornado, followed by a torrential rain, swept down upon Macon and vicinity, killing one man and injuring several others and doing serious property damage in the city and vicinity. The storm broke, all communication with the camp broke, and telephone communication reestablished revealed that the greatest damage done there was from the rain, which had flooded many of the hospital tents. 16 of which were blown down. It was estimated that 150 patients were in the tents but early reports from the camp said there were no injuries.

The collapse of the corral of the 122d infantry caused the only death reported, that of Private Harris, of Atlanta.

After the tornado passed over the camp, its course turned in the direction of the city. It hurled 14 freight cars on the Macon, Dublin & Savannah railroad, on a siding near the camp, from the tracks and passed over the Central Hotel, near here. The race track and baseball grandstands and demolished a building in which were quartered wild animals belonging to a circus. Some of the beasts were crushed under the debris while others escaped but were captured by showmen.

Fires broke out in several sections of the city during the storm.

NASHVILLE, TENN., GETS \$500,000.00 POWDER PLANT.

Washington.—A government powder plant to cost \$500,000.00 and to employ about 15,000 men is to be established by the war department near Nashville, Tenn. Major General Crozier, chief of the ordnance bureau, announced the selection of a site at Hadley's bend on the Cumberland river, about 12 miles from Nashville. Construction will be started immediately. A number of these plants are to be established.

Call and Get Your Vest Pocket Goldmine Book.

We are pleased to advise our adult readers that they can call at this office and secure free of charge, a useful Vest Pocket Memorandum Book, full of valuable information. Call quick before they run out. 15Nov17

OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

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

That the recent cold weather has caused the death of many partridges in many sections of the state is stated by hunters who are familiar with conditions. One well-known hunter reports having found more than 10 birds in one covey frozen in the snow, all huddled together on the roost.

A charter is issued for the Ellenboro Hosiery Mills Company, of Ellenboro, capital \$12,000 authorized and \$3,000 subscribed by J. M. Brooks, N. A. Green, R. L. James, G. S. Harrill, and Clyde Dutton. The company will manufacture hosiery, yarns, cloth, twine, and other textile manufacturing.

Salisbury is to have the benefit of one of the first motor-truck routes to be established by the postoffice department. It is proposed to begin the first route out from this city February 1. It will connect Salisbury and Greensboro by way of Winston-Salem.

"Into the breach once more, kind friends, once more," says Governor Bickett in an appeal to the ministers of the gospel in North Carolina to come to the aid of the state and the nation in yet another crisis in which the nation has "just launched its greatest offensive for the winning of the war" in the effort to get into the hands of every man, woman and child in the state one or more war savings certificates.

Governor Bickett and a group of prominent citizens of Raleigh conferred as to the reception and entertainment of the French commission, headed by Marquis de Polignac, and of Charles Edward Russell, of the United States commission to Russia, who will be in Raleigh January 16 and 17. Mr. Russell will be the principal speaker for the public meeting to be held on January 17. The commissioners came from Richmond.

Cattle tick eradication in southern states is the object of a four-day conference of more than 200 employees of the bureau of animal industry in New Orleans beginning January 15. It is planned to eradicate all cattle ticks in Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina in a grand assault during this year and to free Alabama and North Carolina from the pest in 1919. Georgia and Oklahoma in 1920 and Florida and Texas in 1921.

A summary of records obtained from county demonstration agents and included in the report of Mr. C. R. Hudson, state demonstration agent in his forthcoming report, indicates an average production of corn on demonstration farms of six bushels to the acre greater than any previous year. North Carolina has produced a great corn crop and the state food administrator has issued a statement in which it is held that North Carolina will have corn and corn meal for export.

By securing the assistance of Mr. Joel G. Winkler from the department of agriculture at Washington the animal industry division now has sufficient men to hold the dairy schools planned for the period from January 15 to February 1. Mr. J. A. Arey of the dairy field office will have charge of the schools, which will be held in select localities, largely where dairy cattle breeding associations have been formed.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the State College Summer School, Raleigh plans were formulated for the fourth session of the summer school which is to extend from June 11 to July 25, 1918. At this meeting it was decided to devote the whole plant of the State College, valued in excess of a million dollars, to the teachers of the State for the period. During this session it is to be possible for students to secure or renew a teacher's certificate; to increase their efficiency as teachers; to prepare for leadership in the new education for agriculture and other industries so vital to the needs of the nation at this crisis; to receive inspiration from association with fellow-teachers; and to enjoy a sojourn at Raleigh, the State's capital and educational center.

The enlistment of three brothers in the United States navy at the Raleigh recruiting station makes five brothers from Swain county now serving in this branch of the service. The young men who enlisted were Ulysses, Riley and Bowers Phillips and they came from Alaska.

Fire completely gutted the building on Patterson street occupied by the McKay Drug Company. The stock and fixtures, consisting of a handsome fountain and show cases, together with the entire stock of goods.

Lexington voters decided by a ratio of more than two to one in favor of leasing bonds not to exceed \$50,000 for the erection of a new school building for white children. Out of a registration of 302 there were 204 votes cast for the issue. As the vote was against the registration, the bond issue has a clear majority of 106.

A case under the cruelty to animals law was precipitated by the arrest of Claude Bodson, a drayman living in Asheville, who is charged with turning a horse out to freeze to death.

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.

WAR FRONTS ARE IN THE GRIP OF WINTER

LITTLE FIGHTING EAST OR WEST BEYOND LIMITED ARTILLERY ACTION.

FRENCH FRONT SNOWBOUND

Long Waited German Offensive Has Been Delayed for Weeks on Account of Weather—Peace Negotiations Continue at Brest-Litovsk.

Winter has settled down in earnest over all the important war fronts, and beyond artillery actions, which are being carried out over very limited sections, there has been little fighting either in the west or in the east.

Only patrol encounters are reported along the Polish lines, and artillery action at two points on the French front. In Italy the terrific artillery and infantry fighting has given way to aerial warfare, which, however, though it is spectacular, has little direct bearing on the progress of the campaign when confined to combats between individuals or squadrons.

For nearly a month now the front in France and Belgium has been at most snowbound. Thus the long waited German offensive, with the heavy reinforcements which Germany transferred from the Russian front to the west, has been delayed for weeks, if not, possibly, for months.

The peace negotiations between the bolsheviks and the representatives of the quadruple alliance at Brest-Litovsk continue, but without definite results. Another delay in the assembling of the constituent assembly is likely because of the issuance of a decree at Petrograd, providing for new elections to replace member of the constituent assembly who are deemed not to represent the interests of the workmen and peasants.

According to reports from the Russian capital, northern Russia is to receive ample food supplies from Ukraine, through the reconciliation of the bolsheviks and the Ukrainians. Every effort has been made in the last few weeks by the bolshevik authorities to prevent the threatened famine in Petrograd and other cities of Russia where the bolsheviks held the power.

It is also semi-officially reported from Petrograd that the bolsheviks have taken control at Novo Tcherkassk, capital of the province of the Don cossacks and headquarters of General Kaledine, hetman of the cossacks.

STEAMERS IN DESPERATE BATTLE WITH THE ICE

Richmond, Va.—Steamers battled desperately for hours to break through the ice in the James river between this city and Chesapeake bay. All river transportation has been suspended for two weeks, but with the recent heavy rains the ice is breaking and traffic is expected to be resumed. Virginia suffered severely from the cold wave, but in Richmond the temperature dropped to 10, several degrees higher than had been expected.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE VISITS INDIANAPOLIS.

Believed to Have Been of Incendiary Origin. Indianapolis, Ind.—Fire broke out in the industrial building, which housed thirty manufacturing concerns, and destroyed the building and adjoining property, causing a loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

Fire Chief Loucks said he believed that the fire was of incendiary origin. Several of the manufacturing companies were making machinery for the government under war contracts. Six dwellings, a church, grocery and saloon also were burned. No lives were lost, although falling walls endangered firemen in great danger and hindered them in their work by cutting line after line of hose.

BUSINESS MEN OF GERMANY WARNED KAISER MUST GO.

Washington.—American business men are asked in a referendum submitted to the chamber of commerce of the United States to pass upon a proposed warning to German industrial leaders that they cannot hope to resume friendly commercial relations with the United States after the war unless the German government has become a responsible instrument of the people.

SENATOR JAS. M. BRADY OF IDAHO IS DEAD.

Washington.—Senator Jas. M. Brady of Idaho, died at his home here of heart disease. He suffered an acute attack a week ago while on his way to Washington from Idaho, and had been in a critical state since. The senator's wife and several relatives were at his bedside. His two sons, E. Brady, of Chandler, Okla., and J. Robt. Brady, of Kansas were on a train from the west trying to reach Washington in time to see their father alive.

You Can Cure That Backache.

Pain along the back, dizziness, headache and general languor, (get a package of Mother Gray's Australia-Leaf, the pleasant and safe cure for Backache, Headache, Stomach Troubles, when you feel all run down, tired, weak and without energy use this remarkable combination of nature, herbs and roots. As a regulator it has no equal. Mother Gray's Australia-Leaf is sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50 cents sample free. Address, The Mother's Leaf Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER \$1.00 A YEAR

SUPPLY TRANSPORTS MUST HAVE COAL

MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING NOW AWAIT BUNKERS AT NEW YORK HARBOR.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION PLAN

Preference is Given First to Homes; Second to Public Utilities—Less Essential Industries to Close Three Days a Week.

Washington.—Ships transporting supplies to Europe were added by Fuel Administrator Garfield to the list of essentials that must be supplied with coal. They were put ahead even of war industries after reports came to the fuel administration that a million tons of shipping is held at New York for lack of bunkers.

A general plan of coal distribution designed to meet the fuel famine in the east, as outlined by Doctor Garfield, gives preference first to householders; second to public utilities supplying light and heat; third, to war industries transporting food and war materials to the American army and to the allies; fourth, to war industries, and fifth, to all other classes of industry.

The program will be put into force with the aid of state fuel administrators on the return to Washington of P. B. Noyes, head of the fuel administration's conservation division, who is studying the situation in New York and New England. It will apply probably to all the states east of the Mississippi. Industries in the fifth class named by Doctor Garfield probably will be required to shut down until the other classes are supplied. Their supplies will be cut off and if necessary the fuel administration will requisition any coal they may have in store.

The less essential industries themselves may be further classified, as it probably will be found necessary to keep some of them running more steadily than others.

The preferential and curtailment plan, Doctor Garfield made clear, is an emergency arrangement made necessary by famine conditions. When relief appears for the shortage that is bringing suffering to thousands in eastern cities the orders will be modified.

Fuel administration officials hope relief may be made possible by shutting down the less essential industries for three days a week, but if it appears that this will not materially benefit conditions, they will be forced to remain closed until relief is assured.

QUIT CONGRESS FOR ARMY AND DIES OF PNEUMONIA.

Macon, Ga.—Major Augustus Peabody Gardner, of the 11st (Second Georgia) infantry, died at the base hospital at Camp Wheeler of pneumonia. He had been ill only a few days. Mrs. Gardner arrived from her home at Hamilton, Mass., Sunday and had been almost continuously at the bedside of her husband. When her husband failed longer to recognize her, Mrs. Gardner suffered a breakdown and was taken to her hotel, where she received news of his death. She is under the care of a physician.

Two weeks ago Major Gardner accompanied his battalion to the rifle range. There he contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia and caused his death.

The body will be sent to his former home in Massachusetts, but probably not until after the arrival from Washington of Senator Lodge who is Mrs. Gardner's father.

Several weeks ago Major Gardner (then a colonel) applied to the war department for a reduction in rank so that he might see more actual service among the men. He asked for appointment as major in the 121st infantry, and the request was granted. He gave up his seat in Congress to do what his friends said he believed to be a greater work for his country—that of offering his services to the army.

TEN ARMY OFFICERS IN MEXICO ARE EXECUTED

Mexico City.—Ten army officers, including Leonardo Parra, out of 45 arrested in connection with a plot to kill General Alfredo Novo, commander of the military district in the state of Mexico, and Augustin Millan, governor of that state, were executed at Toluca, the state capital, about 40 miles from this city. The plot was discovered last Thursday and involved the looting of Toluca.

HOLDS OFFICER AT BAY WHILE BROTHER ESCAPES

Macon, Ga.—K. C. Starling held an officer at bay with a gun Saturday while his brother, Private William O. Starling, who has been missing from Camp Wheeler since December 21, escaped from their home at Persons. Having done this K. C. Starling cut the handcuffs from his brother's hands and brought him to Camp Wheeler. Private Starling will be tried for deserting.

STOMACH TROUBLES.

If you have trouble with your stomach you should try Chamberlain's Tablets. So many have been restored to health by the use of these tablets, and their cost is so little, 25 cents, that it is worth while to give them a trial.

GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY

Graham Baptist Church—Rev. L. U. Weston, Pastor. Preaching every first and third Sundays at 11:00 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m. A. P. Williams, Sup't. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. F. C. Lester, Pastor. Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays at 11:00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.—W. R. Harden, Superintendent.

New Providence Christian Church—North Main Street, near Depot—Rev. F. C. Lester, Pastor. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sunday nights at 8:00 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—J. A. Bayliff, Superintendent.

Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting every Thursday night at 7:45 o'clock.

Friends—North of Graham, Public School, Rev. John M. Ferman, Pastor. Preaching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays.

Sunday School every Sunday at 10:30 a. m.—Belle Zachary, Superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal, South—Main and Maple Streets, Rev. D. B. Brant, 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, Sup't.