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English Spavin Linimnet removes Hard, Soft and Callouse Lumps and Blemishes from horses also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bot. tle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by Graham Drug Company

Clean Wallow Hele Important.
A clean wallow hole is very important. Hogs may use the muddy wallow if no other is available, but if clean water is provided in a concrete

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Pain along the back, diziness, headacheand genneral languor. Got a package of Mother Gray's Australia Lonf, the pleasant root and herb cure for Kidney, Bladder and Urhary troubles. When you feel all use this remarkable combination of nature, herbs and roots. As a regulator it has ne qual. Mother Gray's Australian-Lenf is old by Druggists or sent by mail for 50 cts ample sent free. Address, The Mother Pay Co., Le Hoy. N. 2

-NURSE WANTED-Female nurse or attendant for a Sanitarium for Nervons and Mental dises laundry. Address, S. Lord, Stamford, Conn. jul1814 jul1814t

Protection From Files. Horses, mules and cows should be protected from files as much as possi-ble. Some of the prepared sprays, on the market greatly help in doing this.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

It is by no means an easy matter to cure this descend the descend, but the comply the Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plain printed directions with the plain printed directions with the plain printed directions of the plain printed direction

RED CROSS WORK AMONG REFUGEES

MUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF UNFORTUNATES IN ITALY WELL CARED FOR

SCENE IN BOLOGNA STATION

Allen Enemy Females Put Under the Permit Rules—Great Plans for the Further Relief of Belgians and

(From Committee on Public Information)
Washington.—How the hundreds of thousands of unfortunates driven from their homes in the course of the Austrian invasions of Italy were safely piloted to their destinations is related in a report received from an American Red Cross worker whothas been looking after reference in Rologne. ing after refugees in Bologna

"An arrival of emigrants from Eu-rope would give but a faint idea of an exodus of refugees," the report says.
"Many of them are taking their first journey on a railway. In most cases it is impossible to make themselves understood. They pour into the Bologna station, dragging behind them unwieldy packages, flasks, bottles, babies, seving machines, here, fortures, have packages, flasks, bottles, babies, sewing machines, hens (refugees have cats, dogs, canarles, bullfinches, pigeons, turkeys—in fact, our rest home has seen every variety of winged and four-footed live stock). There they stand, stupefied by the noise and confusion of the arrivafi, utterly unable to move, while maybe their train is about to depart.

"However, we are there, looking

"However, we are there, looking for just such as they. The willing soldiers who are assigned to help the Red Cross take their difficult bundles, the huge sacks and a few of the babies. We take the eldest child, leading the way as a sort of decoy; and away we go, in and out of passenger, trains, troop trains (no bridges or subways here), until we arrive at the train dehere), until we arrive at the train de sired, hidden away behind all these obstacles, absolutely unattainable if not for our intervention.

"The train is jammed. They always are. Everyone on board cries to us there is not another inch of room. We pay no attention to them. Our fattest soldier enters a car and opens a passage for the family. When all the men squeezed in we go back and pick another family."

Seven thousand men at Kelly field, vision of military aeronautics, last onth saved articles which in other nes would be regarded as junk, but which brought the government \$3,300.
Some of this refuse was old paper, oil-barrels, straw, bags, garbage, tin cans. and metals.

In addition, great piles of old cloth-

ing, tents, motorcycle parts, airplane fittings, engine parts, rubber tires and the like were saved. "Don't throw it away" is the slogan which is prompting the accumulation and sale of ses of materials at this and other

The fruit and milk cans that the "kitchen police" smash every day, for example, bring considerable money to oxample, orning considerable money to the government. They sell at \$16 a ton. Kelly field ships them by the car-load to copper refineries, where they are thrown into fumes and serve to collect millions of molecules of copper that would otherwise be washed away.
The cans are then heated, the copper
separated from the tin and marketed.
How to conserve clothing and shoes,

lumber and equipment is taught the soldier, who is not slow to see the ad-vantage in dollars to himself as well as to the government. It is intended soon to open shoe repair shops and tailor shops at Kelly field to make the work of reclamation of still greater value to the government.

fixed by the United States attorney general as the time when regulations establishing a one-mile prohibited area around federal or state forts, camps, arsenals, aircraft stations, governm arsenals, aircrart stations, government or naval vessels, navy yards, factories or workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war, etc., shall be effective as to German silen females. This date is fixed by the attorney general under authority granted to him in the president's proclamation of April 19, 1918.

The effect of the attorney general's

The effect of the attorney general' act in fixing this date is to make it unlawful for any German alien female of fourteen years of age and upwards to be found within one-half mile of any of the places mentioned (except on public carriers) without a permit from the United States marshal. Per-mits to reside in or to enter the pro-hibited area must be obtained, and applications for these must be made in the same manner as for similar per-mits in the case of German allen en-

Salt producers have agreed with the United States food administration to pack their product in only a few standard sacks and when packed in wood the barrels where possible will be hooped with wood instead of steel. When packed in cotton, salt will hereafter be obtainable in only five, ten and twenty-five pound or larger sacks. Proportionately, a one-pound sack will contain 50 per cent more cotton than a five-pound sack. The new arrangament is expected to save large quantities of cotton and steel and reduce the drain on labs.

Plans for the relief of the 10,000,000 Belgians and French people now withterritory occupied by the Germans contemplate the shipment in the next twelve months of 42,500,000 bushels of wheat, 2,200,000 bushels of beans, 8,000,000 bushels of rice, 26,400,000 pounds of corned best, 277,200,000 pounds of pork products, 60,000,000 pounds of sosp, 26,000,000 pounds of cocoa, 18,000,000 pounds of cocoa, 18,000,000 pounds of sugar.

This amount of food, together with

the native produce, gives an average ration of about 2,000 calories—about haif the consumption of the American

people.

This program is estimated to cost during the twelve months, for purchase and transportation, approximately \$280,000,000. The finance has been are to be \$280,000,000. The finance has been arranged on the basis of advances to be made by loans from the United States to the Belgian and French governments in amounts sufficient to pay for the material purchased in the United States. The British and French governments are advancing in Europe the sums necessary to meet the expenditures made there for shipping and for foodstuffs coming from other quarters than the United States,

In addition to the fiest controlled by the relief commission the United States and allied governments are placing at its disposal 200,000 tons of shipping recently obtained from the Swedish government for nonwar zone purposes. The commission announces that besides the food which it intends furnishing these stricken people there

furnishing these stricken people there will be needed for them about 20,000 will be needed for them about 20,000 tons of ciothing and cioth. Through the co-operation of the Red Cross about 5,000 tons of these supplies have been collected and the work of collection still continues.

In its fourth installm port the war council of the American Red Cross announces that its expenditures in France for work am civilian population since the war be-gan, coupled with appropriations for the supply, transportation, women's hospital service and other bureaus,

will total more than \$70,000,000. "Expenditures in France to July 1, 1918, totaled \$36,618,882.78, of which \$21,160,632.60 was apportioned for relief work among refugees, reclaiming devastated areas, the fight against tuother expenses that have to do with the civilian population," the report

states.
"The demands for the next six

months for the same purposes are \$34,-582,827.57.*

The total of the expenditures for re-lief work and the reconstruction of devastated villages and the care of refugees from the devastated areas was \$5,557,005.75. The third largest item was for a campaign against tuber-culosis. This work absorbed \$2,147,827. For the care of children in France For the care of children in Franc up to July 1 the expenditure was \$1,149,129.70. The cost of relieving refugees will be financed from an ap-propriation of \$6,212,280.70, which has been set aside for the purpose.

Retail prices of food as reported to the United States bureau of labor sta-tistics for August, 1918; and just pub-lished, show for the country as a whole an increase of 2 per cent for all articles combined, as compared with

July, 1918. The increase in price of all articles of food combined in August this year, compared with the same month of 1917, was 15 per cent. In this period hens showed the greatest advance—38 per cent. Chuck roast increased 30 per cent, round steak 29 per cent, rib roast 28 per cent, sirloin steak, plate, boiling beef and bacon 26 per cent each. Rice was 26 per cent higher than a year ago. Beans, flour, sugar, bread and coffee were cheaper than in August, 1917.

For the five year period (August 15, The increase in price of all articles

gust, 1917.

For the five year period (August 15, 1913, to August 15, 1918) all food combined showed increase in price of 70 per cent. All the 17 articles for which prices were obtained for five years showed an increase of 52 per cent and more. Four articles increased 100 per cent. They were meal, 127 per cent; lard and flour, 106 per cent each, and potatoes 105 per cent.

With nearly all the stars of the geme in the army and navy, football will be one of the most popular sports in the various training camps this au-tumn, if reports to the war and navy departments' commission on training camp activities are dependable. Many colleges and preparatory schools have announced that football will be abandoned so far as academic and collegi- FIFTEEN HUNDRED AMERICANS the college stars of previous years have entered the service, and the train-ing commission's athletic directors are making plans to employ them in the formation of crack divisional, regimen

formation or crace unitarial and company elevens.

Although many former college stars

although last season in the uniforms of the various naval station elevens have been transferred to active sea service, athletic directors are confident that the teams will be even better than a year ago.

To assist in the campaign which the United States department of labor is conducting to train workers for service in war industries the Chicago board of education has donated a vacant school building and voted \$10,000 fo school building and voted \$10,000 for preliminary expense in equipping it. Leading manufacturers of the city are installing training machines and experts in production from their factories will outline the policies subject to the control of the board of educatio department of labor.

Landscape Gardener Needed There is agitation in many cities for public landscape gardener to co-oper-ate with the county surveyors in setate with the county surveyors in set-ting out trees and shrubbery, laying out fertile gardens, giving information to gardeners and tree growers, fight-ing insects, securing black dirt, forest mold, fertilizer and good seeds.

The average yard is a jumbled-up mess. A shade tree is often stuck in the center of the back yard. This mess. A shade tree is often stuck in the center of the back yard. This ruins all prospects for a vegetable gar-den. Fruit trees should be given at least the back yard in preference to the front yard.

People don't know just what they want when they do lay out the back yard; hence they ought to have the services of a public landscape garden-er. The side and front yard is even

Woodford's Savitary Lotion. Never fails. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

CONFERRING WITH FOREIGN PREMIERS

PLYING TO PROPOSAL OF GERMAN KAISER.

ARMISTICE NOT CONSIDERED NO COMPROMISE IS POSSIBLE

President Has Probably Already For mulated His Reply, Subject to Approval of Allies.

conferring with the premiers of the entente nations over the form of an-swer to be made to Germany's latest peace proposals. The indications are that it will not be dispatched for a

While there may be some question as to form of the reply, there is no question whatever as to its nature. It may not use the short and forceful term "unconditional surrender," which would reflect the sentiment which has come from the spokesmen of the na-German government clearly the fact that nothing less than the terms al-ready laid down can be accepted.

By this time, Prince Maximilian's note and that of Baron Burian, th Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in official form, undoubtedly are in the foreign offices in London, Paris and Rome, forwarded by President Wil-

Obviously the American govern-ment would not proceed to speak for the other belligerents on a matter of such importance without consultation among them, and, it is purposed to avoid the mistake of making a curt and peremptory rejection which could be used by the central powers, before their own people, to bolster up the argument that they are waging a "de-fensive" war and that the objects of the co-belligerents are to Lacking official announcements of

what the President has done it is highly probable that he had taken one of these two courses:

Either he has asked Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando to advise him of their replies, or, more likely still, the President already has formulated a reply and asked the premiers for their acquiescence.

PEACE OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

New York.-Once more it is essential for the American people to ognize that they are in the prese of a peace offensive launched for mil itary purposes. This offensive is de-signed to benefit the military situation of the German by saving the German army from the immediately grave re sults of recent defeats and from th fers wholly decisive defeat.

Germany wants peace, yes, but she vants peace on her own terms, having failed to impose victorious peace on her own terms. She is not in the least convinced that she will have to accept our terms. Her statesmen are now maneuvering to disrupt our alliance and at the same time to get the senti ment of the German people behind them again by establishing the fact that the enemy demands that Ge many shall pay the price of her demands are just as unwelcome to the peasant as the junker and neither is yet ready to accept them

Washington.—Members of the American expeditionary forces who have been identified as prisoners of war in Germany numbered 1,480 on October 6, said an announcement from the of-fice of the adjutant general of the army. In addition, 220 civilians in-terned in Germany have been identified as have 61 sailors held in Con-

NEW KING OF BULGARIA ISSUES HIS MANIFESTO

renouncing the throne, sacrificed him-self in the supreme national interest. In taking the name of Boris III, the new king solemnly declared he would ct the constitution and work faithfully for the prosperity of the

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES ARE ATTAINED BY AMERICANS

west of Verdun. — The Americans achieved another important though lo-cal success by forcing the Germans cal success by forcing the Germa out of Chael Chehery, northwes Apremont. Pushing forward, they overcame the subborn resistance of the enemy and settled themselves on the commanding heights west of the river Afre. Nothing of importance occurred on the other portions of the

\$100-Dr. B, 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.

PEACE OFFER MADE ARMIES OF ALLIES GERMANS EVACUATE BY GERMAN RULER

PROPOSITION MUST UNRUALIFIED ACCEPTANCE OF WILSON'S TERMS.

Based Upon the Consent of THE GOVERNED.

Emperor William issued a mation to the German army and navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he declared that he had decided in ac cord with his allies to again offe peace to the enemy.

The text of the note forwarded by the imperial German chancellor Prince Maximilian, to President Wil on, through the Swiss governmen

"The German government requests the President of the United State to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth in his message to Congress on January 8 and in his later pronouncements. especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German government requests the immediate conclusion of istice on land and water and

NEW PEACE MOVE IS NOT AT ALL POPULAR IN WASHINGTON

Washington.—The new peace move is not popular here. It is believed that the President will give it a quick and decisive answer.

Leaders of Congress are unwilling to negotiate with Germany for peace. Here and there a member of the house or senate who hesitated about entering the fight against German au-tocracy thinks that it would be well to discuss terms with the Berlin gov ernment, but the more sturdy con

There is very little sympathy here for Germany, Austria or Turkey, and a majority of the senators and representatives hope that the president will give a quick short answer to the Ger

STRONG LANGUAGE EXUDES FROM GERMAN NEWSPAPER

Amsterdam.—Germany is beginning to realize and admit that it is a na tion of scoundrels. Press comment, always the best ke

Press comment, aways the cost ary to the public opinion of a nation, it veering around to the point where it is confessing Germany's faults. Frank ly the German papers are beginning to admit that they must abandon the idea that their armies are fighting for conquest, and realise that what they are fighting for is bare existence.

"It is a matter of damnable importance," says The Cologne Gazette, always regarded as a semi-official jour-nal, "whether we are or are not re-garded throughout the world as a na-tion of blackguards. Indeed we are being so regarded."

DESPERATE FIGHTING GOES ON ON AMERICAN FRON

With the American Army North west of Verdun-The Am the Meuse who are opposed by reinforced units of the German army were busy straightening out the kinks left in their long front. It was a day lacking spectacular operations, but a summary of the reports reaching head quarters indicated the desperate char was not materially altered, but such changes as were made were to the advantage of the Americans.

TERSE COMMENT ON GERMAN OFFER AND AS APT AS TERSE

Washington.-It hardly is taking Bulgarian people announcing his accession to the throne, King Boris, according to a dispatch from Sofia, referred to the fact that his Tather, in proposition signifies Germany's un qualified acceptance of the four prin ciples laid down by President Wilson it will be considered. If it doesn't; it it is an acceptance "in principle" with saving diplomatic language paving the way for quibbling around a council ta-ble, it will not be considered.

MAY BE SHREWD MOVE TO HINDER SALE OF BOND

Washington.—One thought concerning the German peace offer that found expression in many quarters was that the Germans, in launching their effort just at this time, probably hope to affect the fourth Liberty loan by creating the idea that the end of the war is at hand. It is believed, however, that their effort will have the directly opposite effect. Officials were confident that the American people will more generously over-gubscribe the loan.

Break your Cold or LaGrippe with few doses of 666.

Stumps are a nuisance in pas-tures. They occupy space, inter-fere with the mower, and harbor weeds and insects. Get the pas-ture so it can be mowed, and mow it two or three times. Every mowing will be equivalent to an application of fertilizer.

MAKE STEADY GAIN TWO GREAT CITIES

HUNS IN RETREAT BEFORE RELENTLESS FOR.

AMERICANS HOLDING LINES

mies in Mountain Regions of Northern Italy

Nowhere are the armies of the Ten-tonic allies being permitted to rest. On the fronts in Flanders, France, Italy, Albania and Turkey the enemy still continues to lose ground, or !s being compelled to throw strong re inforcements into his battle line to hold back his aggressors.

In Belgian Flanders, the Belgians, British and French troops are still driving forward, although their spe had been somewhat lessened by reas of the bad condition of the ground.

The enemy is swiftly evacuating the salient between Armentieres and Lens and the British now are standing only as cant six miles southwest of Lille over a front of about four miles be-tween Wavrin and Equighem, at the former place having gained a position astride the Lens-Lille railroad.

In the mountain region in northern Italy the Italians on several sectors have attacked and defeated the Aus trians, while in Albania the Austro-Hungarians are in fast retreat before the Italian armies. Italian cavalry is working far in advance of the infantry, harassing the enemy. The Sement river in western Albania has been crossed, and the enemy supply

In Palestine the Turks have be British still on their heels harrying

OUR AVIATORS AGAIN COVER THEMSELVES WITH GLORY

With the American Army North west of Verdun.—The American avia ors again covered themselves with glory and performed almost the im-possible. Dawn broke with mists heavy over the trenches and the coun-try across which the Americans were to go, and it was hours before the weather cleared sufficiently to permit of any observation to speak of.

The splendid laison that marked the day's operations was due in great part to the work of the aviators, who ountless times risked their lives in reconnoftering, attacking the retreating Germans and bringing back reports. German filers during the entire morning swooped over the heads of the American infantry only a few hun-

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE DOING GOOD WORK ALONG THE MEUSE

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun—The Americans re-rumed the attack west of the Meuse and advanced their lines from two and advanced their lines from to five kilometers. They captu Hill 240, north of Exermont, and the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chehery and LaForges.

In the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire Illinois, Wisconsin, western Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia troos have forced the enemy back in the Kriemhilde posi-tion, south of Foret wood.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LIBERTY

Washington.—The nation is march ing toward its six-billion dollar Lib-erty loan goal at just a little more than half the speed required to mainthan half the speed required to main-tain a daily subscription rate of \$315, 000,000. Bond sales officially tabulat-ed were announced by the treasury as \$855,132,900 or an increase of \$239, 000,000 in the last 24 hours. At the standard rate of \$315,000,000 a day, the record by this time should have been \$1,575,900,000.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES ARE SAID TO BE MODERATE

London.—British and French forces ontinued to advance north of St. Quentin. They reached the outskirts of Bontbrehain after severe fighting. The American casualties in the Argonne region are described as moderate. The Germans have been unable to maintain their usual artillery fire and undoubtedly beginning seriously te feel the loss of the large number of guns captured from them recently

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION IN JERSEY MUNITIONS PLANT

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Many meet were killed and scores of others in jured in a tremendous explosion a the plant of the T. A. Gillespie Shell oading Company, at Morgan, near

The number of dead and injured cannot be determined until employee of the plant answer a roll call in the orning. Estimates placed the nun nore than 100.

ASK ANYONE WHO HAS USED IT.

There are tamities who alw aim to keep a bottle of Chamb lain's Colic and Diarrhoea Rem in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to tis re-liability, ask anyone who has used it. For sale by all dealers.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS UPON THEIR OWN BORDERS.

ENEMY'S VAIN RESISTANCE

Allies Closing in on All Sides o Great Battle Area Despite the Strongest Opposition.

Lens the heart of the great coal nated by the Germans; the Ger man fortified positions between Cambrai and St Quentin have been definitely smashed, and the Austro-Hungarians in Albania, foreaken by their former allies, the Bulgarians, are in

Of the reconquering of invaded Bel gium and the progress of the French and Franco-American forces respect-ively north of Rheims and eastward in Champagne to the vicinity of Ver-dun, the tale remains the same—the dun, the tale remains the same—the Germans slowly but surely are being forced everywhere to give ground and their vital defenses daily continue to their vital defenses units the set on into, notwithstanding the strong resistance that the enemy is the set of the allies to close in on all sides of the great battle area from the North sea to the Swiss border and compel sea to the Swiss border and the German command to reconstruct

In Beigian Fianders the Beigian, French and British troops are keeping up their eastward progress in their endeavors to compel the Germans to give up Ostend and Zeebrugge, their naval bases on the North sea.

SMASHING OTHER SECTIONS

With the British Army on the St Quentin and Cambral. They have oc cupied many additional, town villages and 5,000 prisoners a merous guns have been taken.

The battle was resumed at 6 o'clo in the morning and continued throughout the day. English and Australian divisions driving deep into the enem defenses. The ground over which defenses. The ground over which the British troops fought their way against the inevitable swarms of machine guns was littered with G

PRICE OF WEARING APPAREL

Washington-Prices and distribution wanington—Prices and distribu-tion of practically all articles of wear-ing apparel are to be controlled by the war industries board. Regula-tions issued prescribing certain fixed prices for shoes constituted only the first step in a general policy for price control of clothing.

This was disclosed by Chairman Baruch, of the board, at a special meeting of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. Referring to the putting into effect of the agreement etween the board and the shoe in lusry, Mr. Baruch said:

"After that will have to come the regulation and distribution of most regulation and distribution of most all of the things which you gentlemen have to deal with; I don't want you to say it can't be done, because it must be done. It is unthinkable that only the man with the longest pocketcan get the things

WILSON BUYS A \$1000 BOND AND STARTS \$40,000 RALLY

INFANTRY AND TANKS MAKE - MOST SUCCESSFUL ATTACK

purchasing a \$1,00 bond at a theater here started a rally which resulted

in the sale of \$40,000 worth of fourth

fantry and tanks along an eight-mile front from Sequeheart to the canal north of Bony, in the St. Quentin sec-tor, was completely successful, accord-ing to Field Marshal Haig's report from Brittsh headquarters. British troops have reached the British troops have reached the putskirts of Montgrehain (about five miles east of Bellicourt) and further north have captured Gouy and Le-

NAVY PATROL BOAT TAMPA LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD

Washington.—Loss of the naval pa-trol boat Tampa, formerly the coast-guard cutter Miami, with all on board —118 mne—was announced. The ves-sel was sunk on the night of Septem-ber 26 in the Bristol channel off the coast of England, and Vice Admiral Sims' report indicated that she was torpedeed while escorting a convoy. Through the sinking of the Tampa the navy suffered its greatest single

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has been a household remedy all
over the civilized world for more
than a half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torthe lives and remeably descented.

than a half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of the heart, and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Sold by Graham Drug Co.

GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTOR

Graham Baptist Church—Rev.

Preaching every first and this sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m. W. I. Ward, Supt. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p. m.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. F. C. Lester. Preaching services every Sec-and and Fourth Sundays, at 11,00

New Providence Christian Church
-North Main Street, near DepotRev. F. C. Lester, Pastor, Preaching every Second and Fourth Sunday nights at 8.00 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday at 46 a. m.-J. A. Bayliff, Superin-

Christian Endeavor Prayer Meeting every Thursday night at 7.45 o'clock.

Friends-North of Graham Pub-Pastor.
Preaching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.

days at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—Belle Zachary, Superin-Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopai, South—cor. Main and Maple Streets, Rev. D. E. Ernhart, 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 Sun-days at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.-J. L. Amick, Supt. Presbyterian-Wst Elm Street-Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Su-perintendent.

Presbyterian (Travora Chapel)— J. W. Clegg, pastor. J. W. Clegg, pastor.

Preaching every Second and
Fourth Sundays at 7,30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m.—J. Harvey White, Superintendent,

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I have never taken snything that gave me such quick relief, and I have spent hundred of deliars with other remedies, have been bothered over five years with what was prenounced to the state of the sta Your fault if you suffer longer-Digestoneins MUST salisfy or money back. For proof. see

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