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Magnolia Balm.

Acts instantly. Stops the burning. Clears your complexion of Tan and Freckles. 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.

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LYON 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 in 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 of the water, if you desire it apply to the undersigned.

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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.

English Spavin Liniment removes Hard, Soft and Calloused Lumps and Swellings from Horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stiffles, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$5.00 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by Graham Drug Company adv.

You Can Cure That Backache.
Pain along the back, dizziness, headache and general languor. Get a package of Mother Gray's Kidney and Bladder Remedy. It contains a powerful diuretic and cathartic that will clear your system and give you relief. It is sold by all druggists and by mail for 25c. Write to Mother Gray's Kidney and Bladder Remedy Co., Lowell, Mass.

NURSE WANTED—Female nurse or attendant for a Sanitarium for Nervous and Mental Diseases. Pay \$24.00 a month with board and laundry. Address, S. Lord, Stamford, Conn. jul1814t

We shouldn't complain about pronouncing the names of towns along the battle front. Just think in the days of Ancient Rome, Noyon was called Naviomagus Vermandorum. It was changed afterwards probably because the railroad company wouldn't build a station large enough to accommodate the name.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.
Not-for-sale by all druggists. It is the best remedy for constipation. It is sold by all druggists and by mail for 25c. Write to Mother Gray's Kidney and Bladder Remedy Co., Lowell, Mass.

The German press hastens to admit that there is an American army in France, lest the German army beat the news by admitting the Americans to Germany.

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

In the head, eyes, ears, back, or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1847. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"How can 'Spanish influenza' be recognized?"

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of Spanish influenza can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"On appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be a runny nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of

present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication.

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza specimens from the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried by the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, or by talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who catches the disease should go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and to buy drugs for the purpose of taking the so-called 'safe and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attending nurse wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for health as well as for children. So far as the disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over-emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to be aware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't you'll spread disease."

FACING EASTWARD IN FULL RETREAT

OUR ARMIES ARE STEADILY PRESSING GERMAN'S BACK TOWARDS THEIR BORDER.

HUGE SACK IS BEING FORMED

Americans Have Almost Wiped Out Argonne Forest as an Enemy Position of Defense.

The men of the once formidable German armies holding the Hindenburg line from north of Cambrai to the front are facing eastward, defeated and in retreat.

Their backs are the targets for the British, American and French troops who bitterly fought them, step by step, out of supposedly impregnable defenses and now are harrying them across the open country toward the German border. Nowhere is the enemy attempting a stand in force.

True, the German border is yet a long distance away, but the past two days of chase have materially decreased the width of the area separating the invaders from their own Rhine line.

Lotheu, the important junction point 12 miles southeast of Cambrai, represented the point of deepest penetration by the allied troops. The British were the first to reach the town, however, the British, American and French have been steadily pressing forward their infantry forces, attacking numerous towns and villages, while far in advance of them the hoof-beats of the cavalry horses intermingled with the rattle of the whippet tanks and the sizzling bark of the machine guns inside the moving front.

Meaning the French and American armies on that part of the line running from northwest of Rheims to the Meuse river are still pressing forward in the converging movement with the armies in the west and gradually are forming the entire war theater into a huge sack. The Americans continue slowly to advance up the eastern side of the Meuse, while west of the river, in conjunction with the operations of the French, they have all but obliterated the great Argonne forest as an enemy defense position.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP IS SUNK ON WAY TO FRANCE

An Atlantic Port.—The American steamship Ticorogera, a vessel of 6,130 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk on her way to France, probably with a heavy loss of life. Twenty survivors of the ship, wounded or suffering from exposure, were brought here by a British vessel to which they were transferred by another vessel which picked them up.

There were 250 men aboard the Ticorogera, an American steamship of 6,130 tons, and all but the 20 who arrived here, are believed to have perished. The survivors got away in the only boat which was not demolished by the shellfire from the submarine, they said. Seventeen of the men who reached port were members of a detachment of soldiers detailed to care for horses which were being transported.

The Ticorogera was attacked, presumably on October 2, when she fell behind her convoy because of engine trouble.

With the Anglo-American Forces Southeast of Cambrai.—It was Tennessee and North and South Carolina troops who captured Busigny after overcoming only slight opposition. They then went forward.

The British were well to the east of Honnochy and Trenteville. Northeast of Cambrai, additional important gains have been made. The Germans in his section are offering hard opposition with their rear guards. By this may break at any time as it did to the southeast of Cambrai.

CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE TROOPS CAPTURE BUSIGNY

With the Anglo-American Forces Southeast of Cambrai.—It was Tennessee and North and South Carolina troops who captured Busigny after overcoming only slight opposition. They then went forward.

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TO PREVENT TURKEY FROM SEEKING SEPARATE PEACE

Rome.—The Impression in Italian diplomatic circles is that one of the principal reasons for the German and Austrian movement in the direction of peace was to prevent Turkey from seeking a separate peace. Turkey was told it is understood that following the new German chancellor's speech and armistice proposals that there would be formed in all entente countries, and especially in America, peace parties.

FIRST GREAT AIR RAID IS MADE BY AMERICAN AIRMEN

Washington.—Word of the first great American air raid against the German camps north of Verdun sent a thrill through war department officials although no official report had been received to furnish details of the exploit. So far as could be learned, however, the participation of 360 machines in this one enterprise marks it as the greatest air offensive yet undertaken in the western front in point of the air forces employed.

\$100—Dr. E. Deitch's Anti-Diuretic may be worth 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. \$100. Sold by Graham Drug Company. adv.

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

RED CROSS WORK AMONG REFUGEES

HUNDREDS 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 French.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—How the hundreds of thousands of unfortunates driven from their homes by the invasions of the Austrian invasions of Italy, were daily piloted to their destinations is related in a report received from an American Red Cross worker who has been looking after refugees in Bologna.

"An arrival of emigrants from Europe would give but a faint idea of an exodus of refugees," the report says, "Many of them are taking their long 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, sacks, bottles, babies, sewing machines, hens (refugees have cats, dogs, canaries, bullfinches, pigeons, turkeys—in fact, our rest homes have seen every variety of winged and four-footed live stock). They stand, stupefied by the noise and confusion of the arrival, utterly unable to move, while maybe their train is about to depart.

"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), until we arrive at the train deputed, hidden away behind all these obstacles, absolutely unobtainable 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 members and their endless belongings are squeezed in we go back and pick up another family."

Seven thousand men at Kelly field, division of military aeronautics, last month saved articles which in other times would be regarded as junk, but which brought the government \$9,000. Some of this refuse was old paper, oil barrels, straw, bags, garbage, tin cans and metal.

In addition, great piles of old clothing, 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 masses of materials at this and other camps.

The fruit and milk cans that the "kitchen police" smash every day, for example, bring considerable money to the government. They sell at \$10 a ton. Kelly field ships them by the carload to copper refineries, where they are thrown into furnaces 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 advantage in dollars to himself as well as to the government. It is intended that open shoe repair shops and tailor shops at Kelly field to make the work of reclamation of still greater value to the government.

Midnight of October 5, 1918, has been 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, government or naval vessels, navy yards, factories or workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war, etc., shall be effective as to German alien 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 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 carrier without a permit from the United States marshal. Permits to reside in or to enter the prohibited area must be obtained, and applications for these must be made in the same manner as for similar permits in the case of German alien enemy males.

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 larger sacks. Proportionately, a one-pound sack will contain 50 per cent more cotton than a five-pound sack. The new arrangement is expected to save large quantities of cotton and steel and reduce the drain on labor.

ASK ANYONE WHO HAS USED IT.

There are remedies who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy 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 it is reliable, ask anyone who has used it. For sale by all dealers.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

Plans for the relief of the 10,000,000 Belgians and French people now within territory occupied by the Germans contemplate the shipment in the next twelve months of 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000,000 bushels of beans, 2,000,000 bushels of rice, 4,000,000 pounds of corned beef, 8,000,000 pounds of pork products, 8,000,000 pounds of soap, 20,000,000 pounds of coffee, 20,000,000 pounds of condensed milk and 40,000,000 pounds of sugar.

This amount of food, together with the native produce, gives an average ration of about 2,000 calories about half the consumption of the American people.

This program is estimated to cost, during the twelve months, for purchase and transportation, approximately \$60,000,000. The sum has been arranged for on the basis of advances to be made by loans from the United States to the Belgians. French governments are advancing in Europe the sums necessary to meet the expenditure made there for shipping and for supplies coming from other quarters than the United States.

In addition to the fleet 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 seaway sons purposes. The commission announces that besides the food which it intends furnishing these stricken people there will be needed for them about 20,000 tons of clothing and cloth. Through the cooperation of the Red Cross about 6,000 tons of these supplies have been collected and the work of collection still continues.

In its fourth installment of its report the war council of the American Red Cross announces that its expenditures in France for work among the civilian population since the war began, coupled with appropriations for the supply, transportation, women's needs, medical and other bureaus, will total more than \$70,000,000.

"Expenditures in France to July 1, 1918, totaled \$66,618,982.75, of which \$21,100,000.00 was appropriated for relief work among refugees, reclaiming devastated areas, the fight against tuberculosis, operating expense and other expenses that have to do with the civilian population," the report states.

The demands for the next six months for the same purposes are \$34,383,227.37.

The total of the expenditures for relief work and the reconstruction of devastated villages and the care of refugees from the devastated areas was \$5,857,805.75. The third largest item was for a campaign against tuberculosis. This work absorbed \$2,147,827.

For the care of children in France up to July 1 the expenditure was \$1,140,120.70. The cost of relieving distressed villages and the care of refugees from the devastated areas was \$5,857,805.75. The third largest item was for a campaign against tuberculosis. This work absorbed \$2,147,827.

Retail prices of food as reported to the United States bureau of labor statistics for August, 1918, and just published, show for the country as a whole an increase of 2 per cent for all commodities 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 here showed the greatest advance—28 per cent. Corn had increased 50 per cent, round steak 20 per cent, rib roast 28 per cent, chicken 25 per cent, boiling beef and bacon 20 per cent each. Rice was 20 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, 1918, to August 15, 1918) all food commodities showed an 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 were near 127 per cent: lard and sugar, 106 per cent each, and potatoes 100 per cent.

With nearly all the stars of the game in the army and navy, football will be one of the most popular sports in the various training camps this autumn. 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 cadets and college students are concerned. Most of the college stars of previous years have entered the service, and the training commission's athletic directors are making plans to employ them in the formation of crack divisions, regimental and company squads.

Although many former college stars who played last season in the uniforms of the various naval station clubs 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 for preliminary expense in equipping it. Leading manufacturers of the city are installing training machines and experts in production from the factories will outline the policies subject to the control of the board of education under the general supervision of the training and diffusion service of the department of labor.

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NO ARMISTICE NOR PEACE AT PRESENT

ATROCITIES ON LAND AND SEA MUST FIRST BE PUT TO AN END.

MEETS APPROVAL OF SENATE

Senator Lodge, Chief Critic of the President, Expresses Great Gratification at Decision.

Washington.—President Wilson has answered Germany's peace proposal with a decision which not only fulfills the expectations of supporters of his diplomacy, but also dispels the fears of those who predicted that he would substitute victories at arms with defeats at diplomacy.

No peace with kaiserism! Autocracy must go! No armistice can even be thought of while Germany continues her atrocities on land and sea; one cannot be considered unless it is fully dictated by the allied commanders in the field in such terms as absolutely provided safeguards and guarantees that Germany's part will not be a scrap of paper.

This is in a few words the president's answer.

If it does not bring a capitulation which may be more than unconditional surrender, allied diplomats and American officials believe it may cause a revolution in Germany.

The dispatch of the president's reply was followed by the issue of this formal statement at the White House by Secretary Tamm.

"The government will continue to send over 250,000 men with their supplies every month and there will be no relaxation of any kind."

Quite outside of the formal phrases of a diplomatic document that was President Wilson's word to the world that he had not thought of stopping the fighting at this stage.

The senate chamber rang with applause of senators as the president's answer was read a few minutes after it had been announced at the state department. Senator Lodge, the president's chief critic, issued a statement expressing his gratification at the president's decision. Opinion at the capitol and throughout official Washington was unanimously in approval.

FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT IS CONTINUED WITH SPIRIT

London.—The British, French and Belgian forces in their new drive against the German positions in Belgium have captured Roulers. The Evening News says it understands.

The newspaper says an advance of five miles has been made in Belgium by the allies. Central is threatened from the north. The advance continues.

CAMP GREENE COMMITTEE HAS NOT FILED REPORT

Washington.—The following army order was made public:

"A board of officers to consist of Col. John W. Barker, general staff corps; Col. Frank McC. Gunby, quartermaster corps; and Col. George W. Winterburn, general staff corps, is appointed to convene at Camp Greene, North Carolina, at 10 a. m., October 7, 1918, or as soon thereafter as possible, to ascertain and report upon the suitability of that camp for a larger garrison and to make recommendations as to character of troops to be sent there and as to the class of extent of training practicable. Upon completion of this duty the members of the board will return to their proper stations. Such travel as may be necessary to be performed by the board in connection with their duties is necessary in the military service."

"The board has returned here but has not made its report to the secretary of war."

BOLENN WARNING ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH LOAN

Washington.—President Wilson is used this statement on the fourth Liberty loan:

"The reply of the German government gives occasion for me to say to my fellow countrymen that neither that reply nor any other recent events have in any way diminished the vital importance of the Liberty loan. Relaxation now, hesitation now, would mean defeat when victory seems to be in sight."

SIMMONS SAYS PRESIDENT HAS SCORED ANOTHER HIT

Washington.—President Wilson has made another hit in reply to Germany. "The President is following the wise course in dealing with the German government," said Senator Simmons. "He will let the generals in the field dictate the terms of an armistice. I had no idea the President would agree to any peace parley with the present German rulers. He demands that the people of Germany act."

It is time for even President Irigoyen of Argentina to show a little spunk toward Germany, for discretions sake if nothing else.

First mark the defeatists and disloyalists and then at the polls scratch them.

Germany tried its best to make Mexico spill the jumping beans.

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. W. I. Ward, Supt.
Evangelist meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p. m.

Graham Christian Church—N. Main Street—Rev. F. C. Lester.
Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays at 11.00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10.00 a. m.—W. R. Harden, Superintendent.

New Providence Christian Church—North Main Street, near Depot—Rev. F. C. Lester, Pastor.
Preaching services every Second and Fourth Sundays at 11.00 a. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—J. A. Byniff, Superintendent.

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

Friends—North of Graham Public School, Rev. John M. Permar, Pastor.
Preaching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.
Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—Belle Zachary, Superintendent.

Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal, South—corner Main and Maple Streets, Rev. D. E. Ehrhart, Pastor.
Preaching every Sunday at 11.00 a. m