

Rid of Tan, Sunburn and Freckles

by using HAGANS Magnolia Balm.

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

SAMPLE FREE. LYON MFG. CO., 49 So. 5th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

EUREKA Spring Water FROM EUREKA SPRING, Graham, N. C.

A valuable mineral spring has been discovered by W. H. Ausley on his place in Graham. It was noticed that it brought health to the fusers 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.

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 Blisters from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweenys, Ring Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Bleeding Cure. Sold by Graham Drug Company - adv

Chewing gum may not win the war, but is there no patriotic excuse to have the gum chewers conserve their wads and stick them around on the furniture everywhere they go?

You Can Cure That Backache.

Pain along the back, distaste, headache and general languor. Use a package of Mother Gray's Australia-Leaf. The pleasant root and herb cure for Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. When you feel all run down, tired, weak and without energy use this remarkable combination of nature's herbs and roots. As a regulator it has no equal. Mother Gray's Australia-Leaf is sold by drugstores or sent by mail for 50 cents simple seal in. Address, The Mother Leaf Co., La. Bv. N. 2

"What do the German people think?" inquires a contemporary. (That is forbidden).

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

Serbia are rapidly taking Serbia and the Belgians are rapidly taking Belgium. From the Germans in both instances.

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION. Chronic constipation is a common ailment for men and women of all ages. It is caused by indigestion and is characterized by a feeling of fullness, bloating, and a lack of energy.

MEN REGISTERED! TOTAL 23,456,021

HOW THOSE LISTED UNDER THE DRAFT LAW ARE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE STATES.

AIRPLANE HELPS FIGHT FIRE

Good Work of Army Observers at the Morgan Disaster—Ordnance Department Tells of Production of Small Arms Ammunition.

Over Committee on Public Information. Washington—Complete returns from 48 states show that a total of 12,900,000 men between the ages of eighteen and twenty, inclusive, and thirty-two and forty-five, inclusive, registered on September 12, 1918, in accordance with the latest selective service act.

Further additions to this total will be made by the registrations in Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii to be conducted on later dates to be fixed by the president. The registration on September 12 exceeded by 187,786 the provost marshal's preliminary estimates.

The total registrations under the selective draft since the outbreak of the war is 23,456,021. Registrations on June 5, 1917, were 9,588,508; those on June 5, 1918, were 168,054; and those on September 12, 1918, were 12,699,459.

The subjoined table shows the total number of men registered in each of the states on September 12, 1918, and the total of all men enrolled in the four registrations:

Table with columns for State, 1917, 1918, and Total. Includes states like Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Total.

Consumption of beans by the United States army averages 62 1/2 tons a day. Dried beans are a popular dish among Uncle Sam's soldiers, and they receive the best that can be furnished. Beans have high value as food, and are especially suitable for men under intensive training. Experts of the war department have found.

All the beans required by the United States and the allies for the coming year will be obtained through one purchaser, the food administration grain corporation, which has made arrangements to inspect and pay cash for beans in the producing fields. This will eliminate delay in payments and insure the purchase of beans at a lower figure.

Two hundred men employed in the field artillery erecting department of the Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., have volunteered not only to forego their customary Thanksgiving holiday in order that they might donate a full day's production to the army, but have also proposed to give their wages for that day to the American Red Cross. As they will be paid at the rate of "double time," their contribution to the Red Cross will be a considerable sum.

Brig. Gen. John T. Thompson, director of arsenals, on learning of the men's action, sent them a letter of appreciation.

Checks for allotments which are made by American soldiers through the quartermaster corps of the army are sent to practically every part of the world, the principal exceptions being the central powers and Turkey. Two are sent to Bulgaria. In September, which is the last month for which a report is available, the finance division of the quartermaster corps reported 2,921 allotment checks to allottees residing in foreign countries, Europe, Africa, Asia, South America, Australia, Central America, and Iceland.

An American and an English officer, soaring in an airplane above the Morgan (N. J.) shell-loading plant, which exploded and went afire recently, directed the battle against the conflagration so as to check the flames and probably prevent further loss of life and property and to save from destruction 8,000,000 rounds of TNT which was threatened. The plane used came from the radio experimental laboratory at Camp Alfred Vaut, further down on the Jersey coast. Lieut. Cyrus F. Swartz was the pilot and Maj. H. L. Armstrong of the British army, stationed at the plant, was the observer. Flying over the wrecked works at an altitude of 1,000 feet, Lieutenant Swartz so maneuvered his plane that Major Armstrong was able to see the flames progressing toward warehouses containing thousands of tons of TNT and to make out openings in the fire and wreckage through which men could be sent to combat the blaze and save property. While the plane was hovering over the burning plant several terrific explosions burst molten steel and blazing debris dangerously near and caused concussion that rocked the ship perilously. Two attempts were made by fire-planes to get photographs of the fire and explosions, but though a number of exposures were made at different elevations between 50 and 2,000 feet above the plant, the films were worthless, doubtless through accidents to the trigger and shutter caused by the intense heat.

BRITISH CAPTURE 7,000 PRISONERS

OVERCOME ENEMY ON WHOLE FRONT AND THE ADVANCE CONTINUES UNCHECKED.

OBSTINATE RESISTANCE MET

Germans Defending With Stubborn Determination the Crossings of Escaillon River.

London.—The British troops have overcome the enemy along the whole front between the Sambre canal and the Scheldt, and their advance is being continued. Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters.

In twenty-four hours the British have taken 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns.

The text of the statement reads: "Our battle front was extended northward as far as the Scheldt at Thiant. On the whole battle front between the Sambre canal and the Scheldt, the enemy resistance was overcome and our advance continued. There was hard fighting at a number of points.

"On the left of our attack Anglo-Scottish troops forced crossings of the Escaillon, between Verchalin and Thiant, and gained the high ground to the east.

"We have taken the villages of Poix Nord and Les Tulleries and progressed beyond them toward Engfontaine. The village of Ghisignies was taken after a sharp struggle, the enemy defending with determination the crossings of the Escaillon in that vicinity.

"Northwest of Ghisignies we have secured the river crossings at Beandignies, which is in our hands. Here, vigorous resistance was overcome by the New Zealanders, who in this locality captured a number of batteries, including guns of heavy caliber.

"We have reached the general line of the Sambre-Oise canal, due east of LeCateau; west of the edge of the Forest de Mormal in the neighborhood of LeQuenoy, Vendegies-Sur-Escailion and the Scheldt canal at Maing.

"In local fighting on the Valenciennes-Tournai sector we have made progress and taken prisoners."

THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION TAKES ON NEW IMPORTANCE

Washington.—Successful British operations on the Valenciennes front took on new importance to officers here in the light of the diplomatic situation. Field Marshal Haig's armies are striking savagely at the hinge of the present German line of resistance and the progress already made is thought by officers here to make it certain that the German retirement from Belgium and in France will have to be resumed without delay.

South of the new British wedge, the French are keeping continuous pressure against the enemy along the Oise-Serre front, making it difficult for the German commanders to disengage their forces from this most exposed sector of their lines. Success of the British effort, however, which now seems assured, would compel a precipitate evacuation of the Oise-Serre salient, it is believed.

Reduction of the Oise-Serre salient would mean rectification of the lines probably as far east as the Argonne, observers believe, and coupled with the Franco-American pounding there and on the Meuse, the British advances possibly foreshadow the retreat of the enemy the Meuse line. If that retirement is delayed much longer, it was said, there is strong probability that the British, working eastward from Valenciennes, will gather in prisoners, guns and stores in large number later on.

More than ever, officers are convinced that new operations on a large scale are impending on the front and that General Pershing's two aggressive young armies soon will try their mettle again.

AMERICAN AVIATORS DROP BOMBS BEHIND ENEMY LINES

North of Grand Pre.—In the sector lying between the Meuse river and north of the Argonne forest, the Americans have cut further, and deeply, into the enemy's line, despite the continued extremely heavy use of machine guns and artillery by the Germans. American aviators are dropping bombs behind the enemy lines, while enemy airmen are returning the compliment by bombing towns inside of the American front.

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STRONG RESISTANCE IS MADE BUT ALLIED ARMIES WILL NOT BE DENIED.

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The Americans have begun the second month of their operations in the region of Verdun by keeping up their attacks against the Germans from the Meuse to the wooded country north of Grand Pre. Some further progress has been made notwithstanding continued opposition by German machine gunners from behind the natural fortifications which abound throughout this district. American airmen also are continuing their bombing operations in the region of Verdun by keeping up their attacks against the Germans from the Meuse to the wooded country north of Grand Pre. Some further progress has been made notwithstanding continued opposition by German machine gunners from behind the natural fortifications which abound throughout this district. American airmen also are continuing their bombing operations in the region of Verdun by keeping up their attacks against the Germans from the Meuse to the wooded country north of Grand Pre.

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HERALD OF ACCEPTANCE OF ALLIES' TERMS OF ARMISTICE

London.—The resignation of General Ludendorff is interpreted as heralding the acceptance of the allies' armistice terms. Whether this interpretation is correct the resignation of the first quartermaster general cannot fail to seriously affect the morale of the German army.

Unofficial advice reports the situation in Germany is daily growing worse. There are persistent reports of riots in various parts of the country, conflicts with the police and loss of life and that lack of raw material is seriously interfering with the production of munitions.

The socialist George Ledebour, as quoted by The Cologne Volks Zeitung as saying in the Reichstag: "The beneficial influence of the Kaiser must be removed" and advocating the abolition of the monarchical system. His speech was greeted by the socialists with shouts of "Abdicat!"

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Berna.—Professor Lammasch recently was asked to form an Austrian cabinet and accepted on condition that Austria-Hungary immediately make a separate peace with the allies. Reports from Vienna say that Emperor Charles declared such a thing was impossible, saying he had given his word of honor to the German emperor never to make a separate peace.

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Washington.—New express rates involving average increases of about 10 per cent, applied mainly on short hauls, will be initiated shortly by the American railway express company with the approval of Director General Macdon, to raise \$24,000,000 added revenue, half of which will go to the express company to meet contemplated wage advances and the other half to the railroads for transmitting express matter.

Beak your Cold or LaGrippe with few doses of 666.

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AWAITING REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE

LATEST NOTE FROM GERMANY SAYS GOVERNMENT IS NOW VESTED IN THE PEOPLE.

PRATES OF RECENT REFORMS

Says Military Powers Have Been Subjected to the Higher Power of the General Populace.

Washington.—Translation of a communication from the German government, dated October 27, 1918, as transmitted by the charge d'affaires at Bern, Switzerland, October 28, 1918.

"The German government has taken cognizance of the reply of the president of the United States. The president knows the far-reaching changes which have taken place and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure. The peace negotiations are being conducted by a government of the people in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the authority to make decisions. The military powers are also subject to this authority. The German government now awaits the proposals for an armistice, which is the first step toward a peace of justice as described by the president in his pronouncements.

(Signed) "GOLF," State secretary of foreign affairs, Berlin, October 27, 1918.

AUSTRIAN PEOPLE TAKING FATHER TIME BY FORELOCK

Washington.—While Germany's latest note to President Wilson was being delivered to the state department through the Swiss legation, cable dispatches from Europe brought information that the Austro-Hungarian government had sent another communication to the president asking the immediate negotiations for peace and an armistice be entered into without awaiting the results of the exchanges with Germany.

The Vienna government asserted that it adhered to the same point of view expressed by the president in his last communication upon the rights of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czechs, Slovaks and Jug-Slavs, and requested that he begin overtures with the allied governments with a view to ending immediate hostilities on all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

CAPTAIN RICKENBACHER HAS BROUGHT DOWN 22 PLANES

With the American Army, Northwest of Verdun.—Capt. Edward Rickenbacher, of the American flying forces, has received confirmation of his second victory over German airplanes in the intensive fighting of Sunday. This makes Rickenbacher's total of enemy machines disposed of 22.

STIFF OPPOSITION OVERCOME BY BRITISH UNDER HAIG

London.—The British troops, overcoming stiff opposition, advanced their line south of Valenciennes, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters. The other sectors were quiet.

STILL FURTHER PROGRESS IS MADE BY THE FRENCH

Paris.—Still further progress has been made by the French northwest of Guise and they have moved forward to the east of the Peron river beyond Pargny wood, the war office announces. French aviators have been exceedingly active.

IMPORTANT TOWN OF KORKUK FALLS INTO BRITISH HANDS

London.—British troops have captured the important town of Korkuk, in Turkish Kurdistan, lying 150 miles north of Bagdad, according to the war office announcement on operations in Mesopotamia.

INTENSE ACTIVITY SHOWN ALONG THE AMERICAN FRONT

With the American Army.—There has been intense activity along the entire front. The Germans have been nervously shelling the back areas, firing two shells where one was dropped during the last two days.

ROUMANIA ENTERED BY FRENCH TROOPS

2,000 PRISONERS, WITH MANY CANNON AND MACHINE GUNS ARE PARTS OF SPOILS.

AMERICANS STILL ADVANCE

Violent Counter-Attacks, Launched Against Our Lines Met With Utter Failure.

Paris.—The French advanced their line at all points, despite the most stubborn resistance of the enemy. More than 2,000 prisoners with cannon and machine guns were captured, according to the official statement issued by the war office. The communication shows that French patrols have crossed the Danube river and invaded Rumanian territory, capturing defeated Rumanian detachments.

Between the Oise and Serre rivers American naval gunners with 16-inch guns have joined the French in their efforts to hammer their way northward toward Hirson, one of the key point positions in the German line. American shells from these guns are being hurled against both Verdun and Metz. Further progress has been made by the French in this region but only after the hardest kind of fighting.

Likewise on both sides of the Meuse the Americans have advanced their line notwithstanding the strong resistance of the enemy. North of Grand Pre, which lies in the valley above the famous Argonne forest, several hills of the utmost importance from a strategic standpoint have been taken from the desperately resisting enemy machine gunners and artillery. Numerous violent counter-attacks have been launched by the Germans against the Americans, but all these have been successfully sustained. The Germans in this region now are badly outanked by the French.

BELGIAN CITIZENS MURDERED WITHOUT MILITARY WARRANT

With the British Army in Belgium.—An inspection of numerous German posters in Belgium discloses that wherever the death penalty for offenses by civilians was exacted no signatures were attached. It is therefore concluded that no German commander was willing to take an individual responsibility for such orders, possibly fearing consequences in the future.

This was especially the case in Bruges. In addition to the visible evidence, it was testified to by M. Echevin, one of the aldermen who attended the execution of Captain Fryatt, the master of the British steamer Brussels, as the representative of the city. An hour after his execution, an order that he be not shot arrived from Germany.

WAR REVENUE BILL IS HELD UP UNTIL AFTER ELECTIONS

Washington.—The war revenue bill will not be reported to the senate until after the November elections, Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee, which is revising the house draft of the measure, announced that the committee deems it utterly impossible to complete its revision and return the redrafted measure to the senate by October 25, when leaders plan for Congress to recess until November 15.

IS HOG WALLOW DANGEROUS?

If Concrete Structures Are Built and Kept Clean, They Have Advantages. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Some farmers favor hog wallows; others are strongly opposed to them. Filthy hog wallows are a source of danger. Hogs wallowing in or drinking contaminated water are likely to contract disease. However, there are many advantages to be derived from wallows. A cool bath is very cooling to a hog during the hot weather. It cleans the scurf from the skin and protects the hogs from flies. Crude petroleum, sufficient to form a thin layer on top of the water may be poured into the wallow about every ten days. This will tend to keep the hogs free from lice and other skin parasites. If the skin becomes irritated from the oil, its use should be discontinued. Small quantities of coal-tar dip are sometimes added to the water in hog wallows, but there is an element of danger in this practice, as poisoning may result from the absorption of phenol by hogs which lie in the wallow more or less continuously. On some of the larger hog farms wallows are becoming popular. The cement hog wallow should be located in a shady place and made so as to contain from eight to ten inches of water. A two-inch drain pipe, as recommended for the dipping vat, should be placed in the bottom of the wallow to permit its being cleaned out. In many cases a farmer is not financially able to build a hog wallow or a dipping vat. If this be the case, the dip, properly diluted, can be applied with a spray pump or sprinkling can, or else rubbed on every part of the body by means of a brush or a swab of cotton waste. Another method of controlling lice is to spray the hogs with a solution of kerosene or similar coarse cloth around a post at a proper height, so that the hogs may rub against them, and saturate the sacks frequently with crude petroleum.

EMPEROR WILLIAM HAS NO INTENTION OF ABDICATING

London.—Emperor William has no intention of abdicating but is willing to order that his rights shall be retained, according to a statement attributed to German court circles. The emperor is said to have remarked: "I would not abandon my sorely tried people, but if necessary, I am ready to become something like hereditary president of a German republic like the kings of England, Belgium and Italy."

ASK ANYONE WHO HAS USED IT.

There are families 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 a good deal of suffering. As it is reliable, ask anyone who has used it. For sale by all dealers.

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GRAHAM CHURCH DIRECTORY

Graham Baptist Church—Rev. L. U. Weston, Pastor. Preaching every first and third Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. 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 Second and Fourth Sundays at 8.00 o'clock. 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 every Second and Fourth Sundays 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. Permar, Pastor. Preaching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 11.00 a. m. and 7.30 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—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. H. Green, Supt. M. P. Church—N. Main Street, Rev. R. S. Troxler, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—J. Amick, Supt. Presbyterian—West Elm Street—Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Superintendent. Presbyterian (Travosa Chapel)—J. W. Clagg, 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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JOHN J. HENDERSON Attorney-at-Law GRAHAM, N. C. Office over National Bank of Alliance J. S. COOK, Attorney-at-Law, GRAHAM, N. C. Office Patterson Building Second Floor. DR. WILL S. LONG, JR. DENTIST Graham, N. C. North Carolina OFFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING ACOB A. LONG & J. ELMER LONG LONG & LONG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law GRAHAM, N. C. JOHN H. VERNON Attorney and Counselor-at-Law PONES OFFICE 65 1/2 - Residence 33 1/2 BURLINGTON, N. C.

Advertisement for 'A New Stomach' medicine, featuring 'Digestine' and 'The Key to Relief'. Text describes its benefits for indigestion and stomach issues.

Advertisement for 'LIVES OF CHRISTIAN MINISTERS' book, containing 200 ministers' lives. Text includes details about the book's content and ordering information.