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Break your Cold or LaGrippe with few doses of 666.

Max Harden, the famous Berlin Editor, thinks it's no harm to hit a bad kaiser when he's down.

If there is a scarcity of bananas there will be fewer skins on the sidewalks.

The armistice terms are hard, yes, but are they one-half as drastic as the Hun would impose if he had the chance?

It is said that General Pershing is of Alsatian descent. Well, it looks as if the General would celebrate Old Home Week in Metz.

PRESIDENT WILSON WARMLY GREETED

LANDING WAS A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE WITH NOTABLE NAVAL PAGEANT.

WAR SHIPS ROARED SALUTES

Mr. Wilson Was Last to Come Ashore, His Face Wreathed in the Now World Famous Smile.

West—President Wilson landed in France amid a demonstration of popular enthusiasm and national sympathy such as rarely, if ever, has been accorded the head of a foreign government visiting France. The president left Paris at 4 o'clock for France where the heart of France will acclaim him as the nation's guest.

The guest landing of the president has not only a remarkable spectacle, with a notable naval pageant for its background, but it also marked the first entry of an American president into personal contact with Europe and its affairs.

The guest landing of the president has not only a remarkable spectacle, with a notable naval pageant for its background, but it also marked the first entry of an American president into personal contact with Europe and its affairs.

Vast crowds watched the trip ashore and the fleets of warships roared a salute as the last stage of the journey was accomplished.

On the harbor boat going ashore the president was seen standing on the upper deck with Jules J. Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States.

As the boat touched the pier the French and American guards of honor presented arms and the strains of the Star Spangled Banner mingled with the cheers of the great multitude.

Mrs. Wilson came up the gang plank with General Pershing. She carried a large bouquet and as she passed the American army nurses they handed her an American flag which she bore proudly.

The president was the last to come ashore, amid great applause. He held his silk hat in his hand; his face was wreathed with smiles and he bowed his acknowledgments to those about and to the masses of people on the rising walls and terraces of the city. Stephen Poincaré, the French foreign minister and Georges Leygues, minister of marine, joined the president as he stepped ashore and conducted him to a beautifully decorated pavilion. Here the first formal welcome were given President Wilson as the guest of the French nation.

RIXING OF COTTON PRICE BY CONGRESS NO LONGER FEARED

Washington—All government regulations affecting raw cotton ended with the dissolution of the cotton distribution committee of the war industries board.

While there was no announcement either by Chairman Charles J. Brand, of the committee, or by Chairman Beuchamp, of the war industries board, as to the considerations which led to the decision to abolish the committee, it was understood that officials no longer regarded it as necessary to control distribution now that the world markets have been reopened.

INFLUENZA GERMS ARE EATEN AND BREATHED WITHOUT HARM

Boston—Experiments undertaken by the navy department at the navy public health service hospital on Galapagos Island to ascertain the cause and spread of influenza have had merely negative results, according to a report given out. One hundred volunteers who have been under observation for several weeks have had influenza germs placed in their nostrils and throats and have eaten them with their food and some have been inoculated with serum, but no cases of the disease have developed thus far.

Increased appetite and more vigorous health have been the only noticeable results of the experiment, according to the physicians. The tests will be continued.

TWO ENLISTED MEN KILLED; TWO OTHERS ARE INJURED

Norfolk—Two enlisted men were instantly killed and two others injured when a big hydro-airplane, known as 18-16, speeded head first into the Willoughby club, near the Seventh street station on Willoughby street, about 12 miles from the city. The machine was completely wrecked and the roof and veranda of the clubhouse torn away. The escape of the other men in the machine is considered little short of miraculous.

COUNT CZERNIN'S LETTER TO HIS EMPEROR MADE PUBLIC

Vienna—Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, gave the correspondent an opportunity to read a copy of the letter which he sent to Emperor Charles in 1917, in which the minister declared that the condition of Austria was growing desperate. Count Czernin told the emperor that he did not think another war campaign was possible and it was necessary that peace negotiations should be begun.

President Wilson probably will not sit at the peace table, but will be represented there by delegates while remaining in close contact with the heads of other nations and prepared to decide questions referred to him.

Premier Clemenceau of France, it is believed, will be president of the peace conference. This is considered fitting because the conference will be held in France.

The mayor of New York City announces that Marshal Foch may visit the United States shortly after the consummation of the peace confer-

WILL YOU BE WEARING YOUR RED CROSS BUTTON WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME?



By courtesy of Clara Briggs, New York Tribune.

KEEPING HOME FIRES BURNING UNTIL THE SOLDIER RETURNS

The Red Cross has for years been associated with hospitals, doctors, soldiers, sailors, battles, disasters; but it is only within the last few months that those who do not come under any of these classes have come to realize the importance of the assistance rendered by the Red Cross.

Soldiers and sailors must be encouraged to "carry on." Their morale must be upheld. The sailor or soldier who is worrying about the welfare of his family is not able to put his mind on the business before him. For this reason the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross has been organized, and to the folks at home it means neighborliness, counsel and aid—the nation's assurance to the enlisted man that his family shall suffer for no essential thing that is within its power to give.

In practically every large city of the United States there is already a class for training the workers of the Home Service section, so that they may be able to efficiently deal with the very real problems that are before them. It is not the policy of the bureau to force upon families the aid of the Red Cross nor to burden them with interference. No family should be approached unless some member of the family or some person capable of speaking for them has asked for the service. Because it is the desire of the Committee on Civilian Relief, under whose direction this work comes, to keep the service of the bureau strictly confidential, the wearing of any uniform by the Home Service workers has been discouraged. They call simply as friends and try to call immediately when requested.

In no instance is a visitor permitted to pry into the secrets of the family. Help is always ready, and the call usually comes from the man in the service himself. Through the workers in the camp or at the front he learns that his family may be assisted, and if he does not hear regularly or encouragingly he is quite apt to talk over with the Red Cross man or woman the affairs of his home when he learns of the friendly interest, and thus send local workers to his family. The school teachers also are often the informants, for they know through the children of the needs at home and are glad to see the family's problems solved.

Children of the Crusade

By JEANNE JUDSON.

Frightened and pitiful, they walk apart, Through the familiar village street, grown strange, Hand clasped in hand, they hear weird echoes start From ruined homes, they fear dumb each small, child heart.

No tears rain down like dew to ease their woe; Horror has dried the wells from which they sprang, Like we crusaders of the long ago, Their phantom banners in the breezes blow.

If one should call out "Follow!" they would run, Grime of the highway on their tiny feet, Headless alike of dust and blazing sun, Forget, as dreams, the horrors that were done.

None calls; weary they rest within the shade, The ruined church, where once they learned to pray, Long years before the war had come, and laid Their homes in ruins, made their hearts afraid.

Before the Holy Mother low they bow, Perhaps she hears and soon will bring them aid, It must be she whose voice is calling now, For see the cross is shining on her brow!

The light around her head, a nimbus gleams, A Red Cross worker, not from Heaven, they know, Yet Mary heard and sent her here it seems, To lead their home to shelter and to dreams.

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The gravity of the Dutch temperament is shown by the fact that Hollanders are learning to say "Count Wilhelm" without laughing.

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PRESIDENT VISITS LAFAYETTE'S GRAVE

HOLDS A BRIEF CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER CLEMENCEAU AND WITH COL. HOUSE.

HE ALSO ATTENDS CHURCH

Paris—President Wilson spent his first Sunday in Paris by going twice to church, laying a wreath on the tomb of LaFayette and having a brief conference with Premier Clemenceau and another with Col. F. M. House. In the evening he rested in preparation for the coming strenuous week of preliminary conferences.

During the afternoon the President made a short call on President and Madame Poincaré at the palace of the Elisee.

In the morning, the President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Admiral Grayson and by secret service men, went to the American Presbyterian church in the Rue De Berri. His coming was known to only a few of the American colony who had guessed that the President, being a consistent churchgoer, would choose a church of his own denomination.

The President visited the tomb of LaFayette in the Picpus cemetery, in the southeastern section of Paris while returning home after the morning church service. No ceremony had been arranged at the cemetery and the President was accompanied only by Brigadier General Haris, a secret service operative, and a French official assigned to him as a personal aide. The President, removing his hat, entered the tomb carrying a large floral wreath.

As the President placed the wreath on the tomb, he bowed his head and stood silent before the resting place of the famous Frenchman who helped America in her fight for liberty. He made no speech whatsoever. He then returned to the Murat residence.

ARMISTICE TO GERMANY IS EXTENDED TO JANUARY 11

Copenhagen.—The German armistice has been extended until five o'clock on the morning of January 17 according to a dispatch from Treves. The message states that the following conditions have been added on the armistice agreement of November 11.

"The supreme command of the allies reserve the right should it consider this advisable and in order to obtain fresh guarantees, to occupy the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine north of the Cologne bridge head and as far as the Dutch frontier. Notice of this occupation will be given six days previously."

DOCTOR PAES, PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL, SHOT AND KILLED

London.—Dr. Sidorio Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed by an assassin shortly before midnight Saturday while he was in a railway station at Lisbon waiting for a train to Porto Rico. Advice from Lisbon reporting the assassination says that he was struck by three bullets. President Paes died within a few minutes after he was shot.

The president's assassin, named Jaetes, was killed by the crowd.

Dr. Sidorio Paes was formally proclaimed president of Portugal on June 9. He headed a revolt in Portugal in December, 1917.

GERMAN PAPERS PLEADING THAT THEY WERE DECEIVED

Berlin.—Dispatches reporting the arrival of President Wilson in Paris are displayed prominently by the Berlin newspapers. The President's utterances are being scanned carefully. Newspapers which formerly were foremost in attacking the President's policies now plead that they were deceived.

SOLDIERS TO RETAIN THEIR OVERCOATS AND UNIFORMS

Washington.—Secretary Baker informed Chairman Dent, of the house military committee, that the war department had decided discharged soldiers may permanently retain the uniform and overcoat they wear when mustered out. Mr. Dent prepared a bill embodying the authority. Previously the department had planned to have the clothing returned to government three months after a soldier's discharge.

CONSTRUCTION WORK AT ALL TENT CAMPS IS ABANDONED

Washington.—Abandonment of all construction work in progress or projected at so-called "tent camps," was ordered by the war department. The camps affected by the new abandonment orders are Wheeler, Ga.; Hancock, Ga.; Wadsworth, S. C.; Sevier, S. C.; Greene, N. C.; McClellan, Ala.; Sheridan, Ala.; Logan, Tex.; Bowie, Texas; Beauregard, La.; Cody, N. M.; Doniphan, Okla.; Fremont, Cal., and Kearney, Cal.

The senate committee investigating brewers and German propaganda in the United States is in full swing and many prominent characters are being called daily.

A battalion of the Thirty-ninth United States infantry left Treves by train for Coblenz, a four-hour's run. The premature occupation of Coblenz is due to the request of the German authorities, who are apprehensive of the conditions that might prevail there if the withdrawal of the German forces.

A RECOMMENDATION; MEANING MISCHIEF

RAILROAD REPRESENTATIVES OF 92 PER CENT OF MILEAGE OF THE COUNTRY PROTEST.

DEMORALIZATION IS CERTAIN

Philadelphia.—Railroad executives representing 125 roads and 92 per cent of the mileage of the country gave out a formal statement in which they declared that Director General McAdoo's suggestion that the government retain control of the railroads until January 1, 1924, "would simply lead to delay and confusion, demoralization of the organization of the roads both on their corporate and operating side, and defer indefinitely a satisfactory settlement" of the railroad problem.

The executives, the statement said, have reached the conclusion that there is sufficient time under the terms of the present act to fully consider the railroad situation in all its aspects and arrive at a plan that would be just to the country.

The statement was given out by Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, of the association of railway executives. The statement follows:

"The standing committee of the association of railway executives have considered the letter of the director general to the chairman of the interstate commerce committee of the senate and house, and have reached the conclusion that there is sufficient time under the terms of the present act to fully consider the railroad situation in all its aspects and to arrive at a plan that would be just to the country as represented by its shippers and the public at large and on the other hand to the security holders and shareholders and employees of the railroads.

DETERMINATION TO MAKE OUR NAVY SECOND TO NO OTHER

Washington.—Neither the end of hostilities nor proposals for a league of nations has altered the policy of the general board of the navy in regard to making the American navy second to none in the world. Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the board, told the house naval affairs committee that the navy should be equal to that of any other nation by 1925 and urged that sufficient appropriations to make this possible be made by Congress.

"The general board believes that under the present world conditions and the conditions likely to obtain in the future," Admiral Badger said, "the United States navy should steadily continue to increase.

"Navies must be the principal support of a league of nations, and the United States, from its wealth, influence and power, will be called upon to contribute a large share of the international police force to render such a league effective."

UNABLE TO FORMULATE PLAN FOR FIGHTING INFLUENZA

Chicago.—Unable to formulate a definite plan for fighting influenza because of divergent views, the American Public Health Association, before an adjourned session, before all the medical and scientific data presented during the four-day discussion with an explanation that different epidemics required separate treatments.

"The various communities for which we are working will know that we have at hand the best available information and proposals for dealing with the disease," said Dr. Charles J. Hastings, retiring president. "We cannot expect to draw up a different program for combating influenza epidemics when we see so wide a divergence of opinion among medical authorities as has been shown here."

SWEAR ALLEGIANCE TO THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

Stockholm.—A Stockholm report says the presence of cavalry light guard regiments under General Lequist stationed at Potsdam had caused anxiety in Berlin until these troops entered the city and took oath to support the present government until the national assembly convened. General Lequist also swearing allegiance to the republic. The situation is thereby much improved, and apprehension allayed.

BRITISH ARMY HAS MANY HORSES TO DISPOSE OF

London.—The British army is about to begin with the dispersal of three quarters of a million horses. The loss of horses in 1915 was 14% per cent; in 1916, 14 per cent; in 1917, 27 per cent. An increase due to heavy fighting and night bombing. As many horses as possible are to be sold in England.

The army has 10,000 mules in England, while the people do not want buying mules being unpopular.

It is stated that Germany is spending too much money on irrelevant details of state administration.

The British government has decided upon the attitude it will adopt at the peace conference regarding the freedom of the seas. It is stated that the British government is ready to concede to the United States the freest of all free hands in naval development, and it welcomes the idea of the extension of American sea power as one of the best guarantees of the peace of the world and of real freedom of the seas.

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. C. Lester, Supt. 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 10:00 a. m.—W. R. Harden, Superintendent.
- New Providence Christian Church—North Main Street, near Depot—Rev. 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. 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—cor. Main and Maple Streets, Rev. J. R. Edwards, 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. H. S. Fowler, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—J. L. Amick, Supt.
- Presbyterian—West Elm Street—Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Superintendent.
- Presbyterian (Travosa Chapel)—J. W. Clegg, pastor. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sundays at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.—Harvey White, Superintendent.

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