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LIVES OF CHRISTIAN MINISTERS This book, entitled as above, contains over 200 memoirs of Ministers in the Christian Church with historical references.

SIMPLE CEREMONIES MARK SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY AT VERSAILLES

Signature Affixed in Historic Hall Where Nearly Half Century Before, Humbled France Acknowledged Defeat at Hands of Her German Adversaries.

BECAUSE OF SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT CHINESE DO NOT SIGN

World War is Finally Ended, Having Lasted Just Twenty-Seven Days Less Than Five Years; Conditions of 1871 Exactly Reversed; Germans Enter Protest Against Fancied Indignities.

Versailles.—World peace was signed and sealed Saturday at 3:12 p. m. in the historic hall of mirrors at Versailles, but under circumstances which somewhat dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during long years of war and months of negotiations for its achievement.

The absence of the Chinese delegates, who at the last moment were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shantung settlement, and left the eastern empire outside the formal purview of peace, struck the first discordant note in the assembly.

But, balking larger, was the attitude of Germany and the German plenipotentiaries, which left them, as evident from the official program of the day and from the expression of M. Clemenceau, still outside any formal reconciliation and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourse with the allied nations dependent, not upon the signature of the "preliminary of peace" today, but upon ratification by the national assembly.

To M. Clemenceau's stern warning in his opening remarks that they would be expected and held to observe the treaty provisions legally and completely, the German delegates, through Dr. Haniel von Halmhausen, replied after returning to the hotel that, had they known they would be treated on a different status after signing than the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exits before the general body of the conference, they never would have signed.

As a contrast with the Franco-German peace session of 1871, held in the same hall, there were present grizzled French veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. They replaced the Prussian guardsmen of the previous ceremony and the Frenchmen watched the ceremony with grim satisfaction.

1871 Conditions Reversed. The conditions of 1871 were exactly reversed. The disciples of Bismarck sat in the seats of the lowly while the white marble statue of Minerva, the goddess of war, looked on. Overhead of the frescoed ceiling, were scenes from France's ancient wars.

Three incidents were emphasized by the smoothness with which the ceremony was conducted. The first of these was the failure of the Chinese delegation to sign. The second was the protest submitted by General Jan Christian Smuts, who declared the peace unsatisfactory. The third, unknown to the general public, came from the Germans. When the program for the ceremony was shown to the German delegation, Herr von Halmhausen of the German delegation, went to Colonel Henry, French liaison officer, and protested. He said:

"We cannot admit that the German delegates should enter the hall by a different door than the entente delegates, nor that military honors should be withheld. Had we known there would be such arrangements before, the delegates would not have come."

After a conference with the French foreign minister it was decided, as a compromise, to render military honors as the Germans left. Otherwise, the program was not changed. An hour before the signing of the treaty, those assembled in the hall had been urged to take their seats, but their eagerness to see the historic ceremony was so keen that they refused to keep their seats, and crowded to the center of the hall, which is so long that a good view was impossible from the distance. Even with opera glasses, the correspondents and others were unable to observe satisfactorily. The seats were in no way elevated; consequently there was a general scramble for standing room.

HINDENBURG HAS THROWN UP JOB OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. Berlin.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's letter to his troops runs as follows in part: "Soldiers, I intimated some time ago to the government that I must prefer an honorable defeat to a shameful peace. I owe you this explanation. Having already at an earlier stage announced by intention to withdraw again into retirement after the decision as to peace has been made, I now lay down my command in chief."

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

DISPATCHES OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS GATHERED FROM OVER THE WORLD.

FOR THE BUSY READER

The Occurrences Of Seven Days Given In An Epitomized Form For Quick Reading

Domestic. Uneasiness for the safety of American citizens in northern Mexico is felt in El Paso. Because of the apprehension by United States troops into Mexico to disperse Villa's forces attacking Juarez, it is feared Villa and his men will attempt reprisals upon American persons and property in the north of Mexico.

Mormon officials in El Paso and in Juarez are much concerned over reports that Villa is heading toward Casas Grandes, Chihuahua. This is near the Mormon colony of Colonia Dublin, where many Mormon families live.

Several American mining companies in Mexico have ordered their American employees to leave for the border as soon as possible. Two thousand Yaqui Indians have been sent to Parral by Gen. Manuel Diguez, to reinforce that town, which was captured by Villa's forces on Easter morning.

Reprisals from Juarez that bitter feeling existed between Americans and Mexicans is denied by American Consul General Edward A. Dow, who said he had been courteously treated. General Cabell's statements here that the expedition to Juarez was a closed incident has been accepted at its face value and no further developments are anticipated.

To anticipate any movement toward reprisal by the Villa forces all garisons along the border have been strengthened and the patrols doubled. A resolution urging congress to recommend that the Irish republic be recognized is given a hearing at the Paris peace conference was adopted by the American Federation of Labor in convention at Atlantic City.

Five armed bandits held up the Western Cleveland bank and escaped in stolen automobiles with currency estimated at fifty thousand dollars. Two of the robbers stood guard over six customers and four clerks outside the bank while two robbed the bank, the fifth remained in the automobile with the engine running.

A committee of 24 presidents of international labor unions interested in the organization of workers in the rubber industry, headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a conference, decided immediately to launch extraordinary organization efforts in the great steel producing regions of the country, especially the Pittsburgh district, and fight there for the "right of free assemblage, free speech and a free press."

Nineteen persons are known to be drowned, while rescue parties, aided by powerful searchlights, dragged the Warrior river near Tuscaloosa for the bodies of twelve others who are missing from a pleasure party of fifty, which were cast into the water at 5:45 o'clock in the afternoon when a gasoline launch turned over in midstream near the manufacturing suburb of Holt.

The main offices of the American Railway Express at Norfolk, Va., were destroyed by fire. Several explosions occurred. The fourth and fifth divisions of the regulars have been removed from the list of units scheduled for early return to the United States, the war department has been advised by General Pershing.

The delegates to the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City were to endorse or recognize the soviet government of Russia. An unidentified woman was shot and instantly killed on the American side of the border, and Amastacio Madrid was wounded in the head by a bullet from the battle in Juarez. These made several casualties on the American side since the fighting started. Madrid is expected to recover.

The senate foreign relations committee by a vote of eight to seven ordered a favorable report on the Knox resolution to separate the league of nations covenant from the treaty proper. The resolution if passed by the senate would notify the world that the United States reserves the right to delay its decision of membership in the league of nations until the senate and the people have fully determined whether they wish such membership or not.

In the naval appropriation bill just submitted, in accordance with the wishes of Secretary Daniels the big navy plan was entirely eliminated. The naval appropriation bill, carrying \$598,663,763 for the fiscal year, has been reported to the house by the naval committee. This is a reduction of \$17,254,454 for the original estimate submitted by Secretary Daniels and \$122,024,995.45 less than the bill reported to the last session of congress.

Information is being given out at the war department to those inquiring as to a passport for relatives of officers overseas that no wives or other members of families of officers now being detailed for service abroad will accompany them. The revolution against the Tinoco government in Costa Rica has entered a new phase, according to dispatches to the state department. Outbreaks have occurred in San Jose, the capital, and the general situation is described as serious. American forces on the gunboat Castine, now at Port Lisbon, are held in readiness and can be landed at a moment's notice, it is said. The commander of the ship, however, has been instructed not to act without specific instructions from Washington.

American troops that participated in the punitive expedition against the Villa rebels in and near Juarez, are now billeted in barracks and camps in the American side after twenty-four hours of campaigning. Seven ragged Mexican prisoners were herded toward the Fort Bliss stockade by a detachment of the Fifth cavalry while another cavalry detachment drove a herd of 100 captured Mexican horses and ponies to the remount station.

It has been unofficially stated that approximately fifty Villa followers were killed in the recent scrimmage in and around Juarez. Secretary Baker, appearing before the senate military committee, insisted that congress make provision for an army of 509,000 men until a permanent military policy can be adopted.

The twenty-fourth infantry, fourth battalion, crossed the international border to Juarez. The fifth and seventh cavalry regiments crossed at Three Forks, east of El Paso. A battalion of the 82d artillery crossed east of the stockyards. There were approximately 3,000 American soldiers on Mexican soil ten minutes after they were ordered to make the crossing.

Theodore Melchior, one of the five principal delegates, and Frau Dorblush, one of the secretaries to the German peace delegation, were struck on the head with stones during a demonstration against the German delegates when they departed from Versailles.

Premier Clemenceau wrote a letter of apology to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau for the stoning of the German envoys. The Russian general staff directing operations against Petrograd reports the fortress of Kronstadt, on the gulf of Kronstadt, northwest of Petrograd, to be on fire.

A London report is to the effect that seven Bolshevik warships have been ordered to the Gulf of Finland. The British squadron operating in the Gulf of Finland. The ply of the allied and associated governments to Germany and a revised copy of the peace treaty are in the hands of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who left on his way to Weimar, there to present to the German national assembly the final word of the victors in the war. Few changes have been made in the revised peace treaty. The original contentions of the allies and associated powers have virtually been maintained intact. Five days was the allotted period originally, fixed for the German answer, or no to the demands of the allies.

The final goal of all the ambitions which flying men have ventured to dream since the Wright brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier-than-air machine is realized when two young British officers, Capt. John Cock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, landed on the Irish coast, after their first non-stop flight across the Atlantic ocean. Their voyage was without accident, and without unforeseen incident, so far as can be learned. It would take the fastest airplane flight achieved in 16 hours and 12 minutes—from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of more than nineteen hundred miles.

Roumanian forces on the Dniester river have been attacked by the Bolsheviks. Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, succeeding in crossing the river but being virtually annihilated on the right bank. His losses are reported to be 200 killed and hundreds of wounded and prisoners.

Suggestions reported recently to the American government that the United States should not require the payment of war advance, made to Europe run counter to the views of the financial specialists on the American peace mission. President Wilson told representatives of Irish societies in America he would do what he could officially to bring the Irish question to the attention of the other peace commissioners.

The frequency of encounters between United States soldiers and German civilians at Coblenz has caused General Pershing to order the army commander, to order the military police to take measures for preventing soldiers from attacking Germans. Special measures also have been ordered for dealing with soldiers caught maltreating civilians.

Movement of war material by the German army beyond the occupied areas continued, according to German newspapers. The beginning of this withdrawal was made several weeks ago. COST OF WORLD WAR TO ALL NATIONS INVOLVED. Washington.—The world war cost the lives of 7,522,300 soldiers of all countries; the money cost was between \$185,000,000,000 and \$198,000,000,000; in shipping the toll was 23,000,000 tons of merchant vessels and 1,500,000 tons of war vessels.

These figures were compiled at request of Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, and were made public as reason why there should be a League of Nations. THE PRESIDENT COMES BACK EXTREMELY WELL SATISFIED. Washington.—President Wilson is returning to the United States more than satisfied, his friends say, with the net results of the conference and, all things considered, it is his opinion that the conference has been a wonderful success. While it is regarded as a disadvantageous peace for Germany, yet against this it is held that Germany committed a great wrong and quite naturally and inevitably must make just reparations.

Interested in Film Productions to Be Made at Methodist Celebration at Columbus, O.



DR. JAMES E. CROWTHER AND D. W. GRIFFITH.

The support of the motion picture world as represented by D. W. Griffith, well known film producer, was assured the Methodist Centenary Celebration at a conference in Columbus, the celebration being represented by Dr. S. Earl Taylor of New York, Dr. J. E. Crowther of Seattle, Dr. F. Fisher of New York and Dr. C. F. Reiser of New York.

Mr. Griffith, in addition to promising to make a film of all important features of the Centenary Celebration, strongly urged the use of motion pictures in the advancement of religious work. He spoke strongly of the possibilities of the motion pictures under proper supervision being made to carry a religious message further than any known form of communication.

Dr. S. Earl Taylor, director general of the Centenary Celebration, made the statement that "we want pictures that talk the universal language. I believe the message of peace and good will should be preached to the world through pictures." "I am glad to know they are going to give motion pictures a practical demonstration at the Centenary Celebration," said Mr. Griffith. "The celebration will give the people in towns and villages a wonderful opportunity to visit the entire world by going no further than Columbus. There will be an extraordinary impression produced by seeing these villages of China, Japan and India, not peopled by amateurish actors, but inhabited by real natives from foreign lands."

"I have been astounded beyond measure at the breadth, extent and scope of the entire scheme as it has been revealed to me by Dr. Taylor, Dr. Crowther, Dr. Reiser and others. I understand the Methodist Church has \$140,000,000 and is going to celebrate its success with something more nearly resembling a world fair than anything else to which it can be compared. One would think that a great nation at least is behind the movement. Doubtless, something greater than the greatest nation is behind it—a reawakened ideal and faith inspired to bind up the wounds of a torn and outraged world."

Columbus Can Well Accommodate All Who Attend Methodist Celebration, Officials Say. NO CROWD which has been proposed for the Methodist Centenary Celebration will swamp Columbus, according to Mayor George J. Karb, who has received some inquiries from distant points regarding the ability of the Capital City to take care of the hundreds of thousands of Methodists coming from all over the United States for the Centenary Celebration, June 20 to July 13.

Mayor Karb says: "Columbus has always been equal to any situation. We are not going to fall the exposition crowds, no matter how many thousand there are. Tell them to come to Columbus town. We are ready with open hearts and open doors. Columbus can do it." James T. Daniels, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, says: "We can easily and satisfactorily accommodate three hundred thousand visitors." Organizing Secretary H. B. Dickson says: "Three hundred thousand my minimum estimate of attendance. Confident Columbus can take care of twice that number."

RECOMMENDS BOTH PACT AND LEAGUE. THE PRESIDENT STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF FAVORABLE AND PROMPT ACTION. NEW WORLD ORDER ASSURED.

Great Peoples Will Be Liberated Who Have Never Before Been Able to Find Path to Liberty. Washington.—President Wilson in an address to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the peace treaty, made a plea for the acceptance of the treaty and the covenant of the league of nations without change or reservation. His message, given out here by Secretary Tamm, said: "My fellow countrymen: The treaty of peace has been signed. If it is ratified and acted upon in full and sincere execution of its terms, it will furnish the charter for a new order of affairs in the world. It is a severe treaty in the duties and penalties it imposes upon Germany, but it is severe only because great wrongs done by Germany are to be righted and repaired; it imposes nothing that Germany cannot do; and she can regain her rightful standing in the world by the prompt and honorable fulfillment of its terms."

Amsterdam.—The allied and associated powers will not ask for the extradition of the former German emperor, the Paris correspondent of the Telegram says he learns, but will ask the Dutch government in the name of the league of nations to see that Herr Hohenzollern does not escape the moral consequences. It is expected that as a member of the league, he adds, Holland will inform the former emperor that he must appear before an international court or leave the country. A highly placed French authority on international law told the correspondent that the proceedings against the former emperor would be on moral grounds and the sentence would be of a moral character entirely. There is no question of a death sentence or imprisonment, the correspondent was told.

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Try It! Substitute For Nasty Calomel

Starts your liver without making you sick and cannot salivate.

Every druggist in town—your druggist and everybody's druggist has noticed a great falling off in the sale of calomel. They all give the same reason. Dodson's Liver is taking its place.

"Calomel is dangerous and perfectly safe and gives better results said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tonic is personally guaranteed by every druggist who sells it. A large bottle costs but a few cents and if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness and constipation you have only to ask for your money back. Dodson's Liver Tonic is a pleasant tasting purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine, no biliousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe or cause inconvenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak, sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work. Take Dodson's Liver Tonic instead and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition. adv.

Hammy the confessed bank robber says he once wanted to be a preacher. But suppose he thought better of it and decided to confine himself to taking up the collections.

It is said General Cornelius Vanderbilt is being considered as a possible Republican Vice-Presidential nominee. What's the big idea? To honor a gallant officer or to pull his leg out at the hip socket for the campaign fund?

What has happened to the old fashioned Holshovik who used to plant bombs in the Russian fields each spring and reap a harvest of wreckage every fall.

Summons by Publication

NORTH CAROLINA—Alamance County, in the Superior Court, August Term, 1919. Pearl Wood, Plaintiff, vs. DeWitt G. Wood, Defendant. The defendant above named will take notice that the above entitled action was filed against the defendant on the 20th day of June, 1919, by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Alamance County, N. C., to be held at Graham, N. C., on the 10th day of August, 1919. The defendant will further take notice that said action is for absolute divorce and alimony, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or default will be taken, and the relief demanded will be granted. This June 3rd, 1919. D. J. WALKER, C.S.C. W. H. Carroll, Atty.

NOTICE! Commissioners' Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance county, made in the Special Proceeding to which all the heirs-at-law of D. Tillman, deceased, were duly joined as parties, the undersigned commissioners will, on

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919, at 12 o'clock, noon, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the court house door of Alamance county, North Carolina, at Graham, N. C., the following described land lying and being in Alamance county, North Carolina, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in a certain tract or parcel of land in Burlington township, Alamance county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of R. L. Sutphin, S. A. Huffines, T. E. Allen, Gilmer and Rainey Streets and others and bounded as follows:

Beginning at an iron bolt on the corner of Gilmer and Rainey Streets; running N 89 deg E 180 feet with said Rainey Street to iron bolt; thence S. E. Allen's corner; thence 30 deg W 84 ft to iron bolt; thence S 89 deg E with the line of S. A. Huffines and West side of Gilmer Street and corner of R. L. Sutphin; thence N 20 deg E 84 ft 4 inches with Gilmer Street to the beginning, containing one-half acre, more or less.

Upon the lot above described is located a store building now occupied by Tillman Company as a store for the sale of general merchandise. This is very desirable Burlington property, located on the street car line—a most excellent site for a store.

Terms of Sale: One-half of the purchase price to be paid in cash and the balance within six months from the date of sale, deferred payment to be secured by note bearing interest, and title reserved till purchase price is paid, with option to purchaser to pay all cash and receive deed upon confirmation of sale by the Court.

Time of sale: Saturday, July 19th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, noon. Place of Sale: Court House door, Graham, N. C. E. S. W. DAMERON, H. TILLMAN, Commissioners. This June 14th, 1919.