THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XLV — GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920 — NO. 48

STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

THEDFORD'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

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Merry Christmas
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Sick Stomach? Get a New One!

"DIGESTONEINE"! Nature's Restorative, *will help.* Not only gives quick, sure relief from indigestion's ills—Heartburn, Dizziness, Sour Risings, Acid Mouth, Sleeplessness, etc., but builds up appetite and entire system. Thousands KNOW. Follow their lead—

USE DIGESTONEINE "The Key to Relief"

I am improving in health since I have been taking your medicine. It has helped me so much, I can't tell you how thankful I am. I do not think I could get along without it. I have recommended it to many since it has done me so much good.

WILLIE TOWNE, Manson, No. Car.

Digestoneine satisfies—or your money BACK
For further convincing FACTS, see
HAYES DRUG COMPANY,
GRAHAM, N. C. [12]

ASPIRIN FOR COLDS

Name "Bayer" is on Genuine Aspirin—say Bayer

Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer package," containing proper directions for Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

BUY THRIFT STAMPS.

WAYS TO EARN MONEY DEVISED BY CHILDREN

North Carolina Boys and Girls Prove That They Know Value of Savings What They Have Industriously Made.

Did you ever "save" three dollars by not going to a show? And when you had saved it, did you lick twelve thrift stamps and stick that three dollars on a savings card? Page Howard did, and Page is in the 3-B grade of the public schools of Tarboro. Page's way of backing up the government's savings movement is not a bit more strenuous, either, than the ways of other pupils in the thrift clubs of the same school.

Magdalene Pierce made—and saved—fifteen dollars carrying dinners, and Ed Purvis made fifty-six dollars working on a farm last summer. The little 1-A's averaged twenty-five dollars for a summer's work at picking cotton, tying tobacco, chopping grass, feeding chickens and helping around the house, and the 1-B's, the 2-A's and the 2-B's all the way up to the grown up 11th graders have records just as fine for their summer's work in producing and saving.

All Over State.

The way they do it at Tarboro is the way they are doing it at a lot of other North Carolina schools too. And because it was thought that the youngsters would gain a lot of encouragement in their good work if the state at large knew what they were doing, it was decided to set apart December 18 as the second North Carolina Day."

The first "North Carolina Day," November 24, was celebrated by about twenty-five cities of the state, when such splendid results were attained in the way of organizing saving societies and the promotion of a spirit of friendly rivalry among the grades and schools taking part that principals and teachers of other schools asked to have another day set so that all the other cities and towns might observe it also.

Hope for New Record.

At that time, it was hoped that North Carolina school children would set a new high water-mark for youthful investors in government securities.

Their splendid attainments indicate that they can accomplish all they set out to do. Numbers of schools have already won engraved certificates awarded by the treasury department to the grades having one hundred per cent memberships in savings societies. Members of these societies are pledged to save a certain sum of money every week, by means of the penny and nickel savings cards issued by the government, and by the purchase of Thrift and War Savings Stamps. These cards are sent to any teacher making a request for them to the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District, at Richmond, Va.

The use of the government Text Books of Thrift, containing graded lessons, is considered largely responsible for the interest of children in the school savings societies. These lessons have been introduced in many classes with excellent results. Children of all ages from the time when the thrift habits of the squirrel are of paramount interest to the time when a boy or girl is thinking hardest of ways to earn a living, are appealed to in these thrift lessons and in consequence the sales of War Savings Stamps are piling up not only in North Carolina but all over the United States.

GET AHEAD.

If you want to get ahead—get a head! The person who is saving and investing his savings this day and time in War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps is showing that he has a head and knows how to use it.

Fifteen-dollar silk shirts won't keep you warm this winter but they will cripple your bank account. Better get a common-sense shirt and put the difference in War Savings Stamps where it will earn four per cent, compounded.

It's not what you make but what you save that counts. Are you getting ahead or slipping behind? War Savings Stamps are pretty good non-skid chains.

Only an idle woman makes an idol of a man.

MUSCLE SHOALS NATION'S BULWARK

Big $60,000,000 Nitrate Plant a Defense for Future Generations.

INSURES NATIONAL DEFENSE

Assurance of Abundant American Explosives a Reason Why Germany Quit.

By GARRET SMITH.

One of the chief fortresses of America's new military defense system which developed out of the World War is the Ammonium Nitrate Plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, on the Tennessee River, over three hundred miles from the seacoast, capable of turning out 300 tons of high explosives a day. It assures to the United States for all time an abundance of ammunition without which an army is a helpless encumbrance and it has made this unlimited supply of explosives available without resort to raw material from outside of the country.

The essential ingredient of all modern military explosives is nitric acid. Before the World War, America was entirely dependent upon Chile for the supply of nitrate of soda, the only chemical from which nitric acid can be made. In case this country became involved in war with any nation that could control the sea our foe would have us at her mercy, for she could cut off our essential means of striking back.

Other nations, however, were equally dependent upon the Chilean nitrate supply. Germany was purchasing one-third of it. She had expected to hold the sea with her submarines but failed. But a process for extracting nitrogen from the air had been obtained by Germany some years before from Italian chemists. This process had been successful in producing a high grade nitrogenous fertilizer from which in turn could be extracted ammonium nitrate. Germany, therefore, fell to manufacturing ammonium nitrate from the air on a large scale.

Americans Buy German Secret.

In 1907 an American company, headed by Frank S. Washburn, had secured the American rights to this process from Germany and had gone into manufacturing the fertilizer on the Canadian side of the Niagara Falls. When America found herself in the World War the Ordnance Department turned to Mr. Washburn's company for help. The Air Nitrates Corporation was formed, with Mr. Washburn at its head, to build the Muscle Shoals plant. It was assisted by several other well known corporations, such as the Westinghouse Church Kerr Company, which put up the plant buildings, the permanent city and utilities; the J. G. White Corporation, which designed and constructed the power plant; the Chemical Construction Company, which designed and built the nitric acid plant, and the M. W. Kellogg Company, which furnished the piping and built the chimneys.

Beginning work in November, 1917, the big plant and new city at Muscle Shoals was completed within one year's time. Had the expected spring drive of 1919 materialized this one plant alone would have been able to supply 13 per cent. of all the high explosives used by all the Allied armies on all fronts during that drive, and the United States was secure for all time to come against an ammunition shortage.

When the arrangement was finally made for building the big air nitrate plant, work was begun on a power dam at the same point. This work is being conducted directly by the United States Engineering Corps. It will not be completed, however, for two or three more years. It was necessary, therefore, in order to insure immediate operation when the nitrate plant was completed to construct a $10,000,000 steam power plant, one of the largest steam plants for the production of continuous electric power in the world. It is pointed out that even had the water-power plant been completed during the war it would have been necessary also to have constructed a steam plant to insure the nitrate plant working at full capacity at all times during the year.

Plant Worth All It Cost.

Now, this entire job cost the Government $60,000,000. It was put through at a time when the prices of materials and labor were at their summit. It was built at record speed, and speed costs money. The question naturally arises, then, as to whether Uncle Sam got his money's worth.

Tests made after the plant was in operation showed that ammonium nitrate of standard specifications could be produced at this plant at a cost of less than one-half the standard fixed price paid by the Government for ammonium nitrate produced by the older methods. This cost is only about one-fourth to one-fifth the cost of other high explosives of equal strength. Compared with the older process for making ammonium nitrate, the savings made by this plant would have paid for the entire plant in about one and one-half years of operation.

The chief value of the Muscle Shoals plant, however, will be as a defense to coming generations.

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved:
End lots of useless spending.
Shut out the Profiteers,
Oust this unrest forever,
Look to the future years.
Unite our mightiest efforts
Through Thrift to bring content,
Invest our money wisely,
On Saving—all be bent.
Now is the time to start if our
Success would crown intent.

RED CROSS OFFICIAL APPROVES SEAL SALE

Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Central Committee, American Red Cross, Expresses Hope That Public Will Give Generous Support.

SALE IS NOW UNDER WAY.

More Than 650,000,000 Seals Must Be Disposed of to Insure the Success of the Nation-Wide Educational and Preventive Campaign of the National Tuberculosis Association in 1920.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, executive head of the American Red Cross, has given his unqualified endorsement of the 1919 Red Cross Christmas Seal sale, which is now under way and which will extend for ten days under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association and its 1,000 allied organizations. A fund of more than $6,500,000, which will be used in the 1920 educational and preventive campaign, will be raised through the sale of the seals.

Acquainted as he is with all questions of general health community improvement and relief because of the nature of his work and office, Dr. Farrand's endorsement is based upon an expert knowledge of what the National Tuberculosis Association has accomplished and will accomplish in the future. His letter to Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Managing Director of the National Tuberculosis Association, follows:

"I have been greatly interested in the plans that the National Tuberculosis Association is making for the sale of Christmas Seals during the coming holiday season. The success of that effort is indispensable to the carrying out of the farreaching plans of the Association in its fight against tuberculosis in this country.

"The American people, in common with the nations of Europe, are becoming aroused to the critical importance of the problem of vitality and conservation of health as the necessary factor in re-establishing the world after the devastation and destruction caused by the war. Of all the preventable diseases, tuberculosis takes perhaps the first place in importance. For that reason I view with keenest sympathy and approval the splendid work which the National Tuberculosis Association is conducting, and I trust that the response of the American people in the Christmas Seal Campaign will be generous and universal. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) LIVINGSTON FARRAND,
"Chairman, Central Committee, American Red Cross."

HEALTH BONDS POPULAR.

The demand for the Health Bonds which the National Tuberculosis Association issued this year for the first time are meeting with a ready sale. The bonds are in graduated denominations, the smallest being for $5. In the past some of the large business houses and other large contributors found it difficult to use up the number of Red Cross Seals their subscriptions called for. The bonds have been issued for the convenience of large subscribers and the proceeds of their sale will be used for the same purpose as the Christmas Seal funds—the financing of the 1920 effort to reduce the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United States. Last year the disease claimed 150,000 lives. The health bonds can be obtained from state and local tuberculosis associations.

XMAS SEAL MONEY TO BE SPENT LOCALLY

91.7 Per Cent. of All Funds Raised in Any State Remain There to Carry Out the Local Programs.

NATIONAL FUND IS SMALL.

National Tuberculosis Association and American Red Cross Share Remaining 8.3 Per Cent.

"For the Health of This Community." Such is the slogan appearing on the flap of envelopes on which the Red Cross Christmas Seal is printed. The issue of such envelopes in order to save the trouble of affixing gummed seals to letters sent out in quantity by large corporations and business houses has been inaugurated this year as part of the machinery of distribution set in motion by the National Tuberculosis Association and its 1,000 State and local organizations in disposing of more than 650,000,000 Red Cross Christmas Seals during the ten day sale which began on December 1.

The significance of the slogan lies in the fact that whether the letter is mailed in Los Angeles or Boston, in Chicago or in Galveston it still holds true. "This community" literally means the place where the seal is bought, and used. To be exact, 91.7 per cent of the funds raised is devoted to local anti-tuberculosis activities in the state. Of the remaining 8.3 per cent a portion goes to the Red Cross.

WILSON ENDORSES STAMP SALE.

President Wishes "The Very Best Success" for the 1919 Red Cross Xmas Seal Campaign.

President Wilson, in a letter to Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Managing Director of the National Tuberculosis Association, expresses keen interest in the work of the association and wishes success to the 1919 Red Cross Christmas Seal sale. More than 650,000,000 seals must be sold during the ten day drive which began on December 1, to assure a one hundred per cent. application of the Association's 1920 educational and preventive campaign. The President's letter follows:

"Allow me to express again my deep interest in the work of the National Tuberculosis Association. I am very much interested to learn of the efforts of the Association to raise the sum of six and one-half million dollars that the state budgets may be financed for the coming year, and write to wish the very best success of the effort."

CHILDREN.

David Starr Jordan says: "There is nothing in all the world so important as little children; nothing so interesting. If you wish to go in for philanthropy, if ever you wish to be of any use in the world, do something for little children. If ever you yearn to be truly wise, study children. We can dress the sore, bandage the wound, imprison the criminal, heal the sick and bury the dead, but there is always a chance that we can save the child. If the great army of philanthropists ever exterminate sin and pestilence, ever work out the race's salvation, it will be because a little child has led them."

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS SAVE THE LIVES OF AMERICAN CHILDREN—Buy them to-day.

BIRD HUNTERS' CLEVER TRICK

Natives of Northern Nigeria Assume Resemblance of the Quarry They Are Seeking.

Someone may have called you "a bird" with exclamatory accents of admiration, but have you ever tried to act like a bird or to appear like a bird to attract a real bird? Of course you haven't, for this isn't the way we in this country go hunting, even though we may be the most ardent of sportsmen. It is, however, one bird-hunting method in Africa, writes Temple Manning in the St. Louis Republic.

A recent illustration shows how a dusky beau sets out to fascinate one of the feathered natives of the woods and plains of northern Nigeria. It was in Bassa, to be exact, where the photograph from which the picture is drawn was snapped. And the person who was caught in the very act of enticing a bird belongs to the tribe which goes by the name of Munshi.

Industrious and very good tillers of the soil as they are, the Munshis are said to be quarrelsome and great lovers of alcohol, which they sometimes contrive to smuggle in and to drink with vast speed. It may be, indeed, that this Munshi hoped to catch his bird for the drink it would bring. At any rate, he was most serious as he went about his bird-acting.

Clad in a straw shirt to give the effect of the scene in which he moved, the hunter held the artificial bird's head close to his own and began to stalk his quarry. To human eyes viewing him from a distance he looked more like a strange caricature of an ostrich than anything else. To bird eyes perhaps he appeared like a scene from the surrounding country—that is, a bird teetering on a coal-black branch, swaying above a field of grain that moved in the wind.

It seems odd that so simple an expedient should be so successful. It is true that the hunters sometimes return empty-handed, but more often they come back laden with the birds they set forth to get. In this country and in these days, when hunters sometimes seem almost as numerous as the hunted, it would be exceedingly dangerous to appear like the quarry, for a bullet most certainly would be the reward. But in Nigeria the method is a success, although it requires much practice to imitate a bird well enough to deceive the birds themselves.

Procession of Splendor.

In the whole gallery of war pictures, it may be doubted if any could have been more colorful than those composed by the remarkable British campaign in which Colonel Lawrence, archaeologist by pre-war profession, gathered and led the desert host of Arabs. "The order of march," says Colonel Lawrence, describing the entrance of the conquerors into the town of El-Wijh, "was splendid and barbaric. Feisal rode in front dressed in pure white. I was on his left, also in white, and on his right was another shereef wearing a red headcloth and a tunic and cloak dyed with henna, and behind us were Bedouins carrying three banners of purple silk, topped with gold spikes, and behind them rode three drummers playing a march, and they were followed by a wild, bouncing mass of 3,000 camels that constituted our bodyguard, the men in every variety of colored gown and headdress, and the camels equally brilliant in their trappings, and the whole crowd singing at the top of their voices a war song in honor of Feisal and his family." Memory runs over accounts of conquering hosts of all ages and finds nothing, as the English leader himself describes it, more barbaric and splendid.

A WISH

When the world to thee is new,
When its dazzling dreams deceive thee,
Ere they pass like morning dew—
Faith retrieve thee!

When the glory fades away,
When of light the clouds bereave thee,
When the shadows mar the day—
Hope relieve thee!

When despair's destroying breath
Comes at eventide to grieve thee
With the bitterness of death—
Love reprieve thee!

When the bells at Curfew toll,
When the lingering sunbeams leave thee,
When the night o'erwhelms thy soul—
God receive thee!

GERMANY UNDONE BY OWN WEAPON

Had Sold to America Secret of Making Explosive From Air.

BIG NITRATE PLANT RESULTS.

Built in Eight Months It Convinces Kaiser of His Defeat.

By GARRET SMITH.

One of the most romantic passages in the secret history of the World War is the story of how the Ordnance Department of the United States Army made it possible for America, until then utterly lacking in ammunition and in facilities for making it, to manufacture unlimited quantities of powerful explosives out of air and rock. It was largely the knowledge of this fact that forced Germany to surrender when she did.

The secret was secured from Germany herself. It was an open business transaction between business men, whereby we apparently acquired nothing more military than a process for making a high grade fertilizer known as cyanamid.

Frank Sherman Washburn, head of the group of business men who bought this process, conceived the germ of the idea in the early nineties while in South America as consulting engineer in connection with the production and shipping of Chilean nitrate of soda. Nitrogen compounds are an essential part of all commercial fertilizers. The only available natural nitrate deposits in large quantities are in Chile. This supply was diminishing. Germany, which had been taking about one-third of the Chilean nitrates, was already experimenting with processes for their artificial production. In 1907 Mr. Washburn secured in Germany the American rights of the cyanamid process which had been invented in that country.

Turning Air Into a Weapon.

By this process air, which is a mixture of about four-fifths nitrogen gas and one-fifth oxygen, is placed in containers and subjected to pressure and cold until it turns to a liquid. Then the nitrogen is distilled in much the same manner as alcohol is separated from water. But before this nitrogen can be used as a fertilizer it must be combined with a chemical combination of lime and carbon known as calcium carbide, produced by burning ordinary limestone in big rotary kilns and combining it in the electric furnace with carbon supplied in the form of ordinary coke.

Cyanamid thus produced contains the elements of ammonium nitrate, one of the most powerful of modern explosives. By one process ammonia is extracted from the cyanamid. By another process nitric acid is extracted from another batch of this same syanamid. Then the ammonia and nitric acid are combined and there you have ammonium nitrate ready for packing into shells with TNT.

There are three kinds of explosives used for bursting shells in modern warfare—TNT, picric acid and ammonium nitrate. The United States was equally deficient in raw materials and plants for manufacturing all three of these explosives. Under the best of conditions the cost of either TNT or nitric acid is about two and one-half the cost of ammonium nitrate. But the United States was wholly dependent upon Chilean nitrate of soda as a raw material for ammonium nitrate, with the exception of a small production of nitrogen from the coking of coal. The Chilean supply was 4,500 miles away from New York City by way of the Panama Canal, and the route by way of the Straits of Magellan is nearly twice as long.

A Record Building Operation.

Shortly after the war began in Europe the German government entered into the fixation of air nitrogen for military explosives on a vast scale. It was not, however, until the fall of 1917 that the United States government took it up.

The Ordnance Department asked Mr. Washburn's company to organize a subsidiary corporation, known as the Air Nitrates Corporation, with Mr. Washburn as president, to act as agent of the government for the construction and operation of the air nitrates plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. This corporation provided the designs, erected the equipment in the chemical plants and supervised all the other work. It also operated the camp, the town and the plant. Other work is sublet to several of the best known organizations in the United States. Westinghouse Church Kerr Company built the plant buildings, the camp, the permanent city and utilities. The J. G. White Engineering Corporation designed and built the nitrate acid plant. The M. W. Kellogg Company furnished the piping and built the chimneys. On February 16, 1918, ground was broken, and eight months and eight days later the $60,000,000 Muscle Shoals plant began producing ammonium nitrate. In that brief period 23,000 men had completed the plant and around it, where not a house stood before, had arisen a city of 25,000 inhabitants.

This plant when in full operation was ready to provide 13 per cent of all explosives to be used by all the allies on all the allied fronts during the expected spring drive of 1919.

Christmas Joys.

We get most of the enjoyment of Christmas out of the dreams that come before and after. Oh, to dream of it before it comes, to enjoy it while it is here, and to appreciate it when it has gone!

Macaroni as Flesh-Builder.

According to a British scientist, weight for weight, macaroni is as valuable a flesh-building food as beef or mutton.

H. C. L. TO BE PUNISHED IN THE OLD NORTH STATE

War Loan Organization of Fifth Federal Reserve District Will Continue to Develop Thrift and Savings Plan.

Vigorous assistance in the movement to reduce the high cost of living, through encouraging sane spending, will be given by the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District in 1920, according to an announcement made from Richmond, Va., by Albert S. Johnstone, director for this district, which includes the State of North Carolina.

"With the foundation of the government's savings movement firmly laid and with a full knowledge of the tremendous benefits which inevitably follow when the principles of thrift are adopted, the United States Treasury Department will continue to push the movement," Director Johnstone said.

"The War Loan Organization of this district has enjoyed the co-operation of many able citizens," the district director continued. "Numerous banks and mercantile and industrial establishments have rendered whole-hearted assistance while the newspapers of the district, by their patriotism and generosity, have accorded a service of inestimable value.

Spending, Saving and Investing.

"It will be the policy of the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District during 1920 to continue to emphasize the importance of spending wisely, of saving regularly and systematically, of investing in sound securities. It will endeavor to find or create new markets for government securities, and to point out to investors the attractiveness of Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes, particularly when bought at market prices. Also especial emphasis will be given to the savings movement which is now popularly identified with War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

"A point to be mentioned, but which no longer needs to be emphasized, is that thrift does not mean miseriness. It means getting your money's worth; it means the elimination of waste; it means saving on what you do not need; it means the steadfast refusal to buy useless luxuries; it means the most efficient use of all natural and acquired resources; it means safe-guarding against unforseen emergencies and protection for the future.

Total Exceeds Billion.

"Through this thrift movement, begun in December 1917, the government has marketed to millions of purchasers savings securities to a total exceeding $1,121,000,000. Despite the falling off in interest on the part of the public in these securities following the armistice, the sales began to increase last summer, showing that the efforts of the treasury to stem the tide of extravagance and develop habits of saving were beginning to bear fruit.

"The development of this savings movement during recent months has been very encouraging. Since the beginning of the present school year, more than 6,000 savings societies have been organized in the schools of the Fifth Federal Reserve District. In many school rooms and grades every child is a member of a Savings Society, having agreed to save systematically and invest his savings in Thrift and War Savings Stamps. How much this movement means potentially is suggested by the fact that during the last two weeks in October children in the public schools in Baltimore alone saved $23,600, investing the whole amount in these securities.

Upwards of 1,000 women's organizations throughout the district have been actively enlisted in studying budget-making, promoting thrift among their members and associates, shopping more carefully, and in these ways fighting campaigns in behalf of systematic saving and wise investment in government securities in more than 600 concerns in this district employing more than 385,000 people."

DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know the young fellow who works for $25 a week and who is wearing a new winter suit that cost $35?

Do you know the wage earner who loafs because he is afraid if he does too much he'll "work himself out of a job?"

Do you know the housewife who is ashamed to be seen with a market basket on her arm or to carry home a brown paper bundle?

Do you know the manufacturer who, when the price of raw materials and overhead goes up 5 per cent and the cost of labor advances an equal amount, adds 25 per cent to the price of his goods?

Do you know the man who lets a fresh clerk sneer him [illegible] a $15 hat for fear he'll seem "cheap" when he can buy a satisfactory one for [illegible]

Do you know the investor who has traded his Liberty Bonds for a vague promise of a hundred per cent profit in a stock company?

Do you know the married couple who do not think enough of their children to teach them to save?

Do you know the shopper who says "Wrap it up" instead of "How much?"

Do you know the person who lets the desire of the moment destroy the results of days and weeks of thrift and saving?

Do you know the man who thinks it is not necessary to save?

Do you know the man who says that the government savings securities—Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates—are too slow or too small or too old fashioned for his investments?

IF YOU DO, YOU KNOW PRETTY WELL WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE U. S.

John Barleycorn cannot even effect a temporary come-back.

RUPTURE EXPERT HERE

Seeley, Famous in This Specialty, Called to Greensboro.

F. H. Seeley of Chicago and Philadelphia, the noted truss expert, will personally be at the Guilford Hotel and will remain in Greensboro Wednesday only, January 14th, from 11 a. m. till 6 p. m. Mr. Seeley says: "The Spermatic Shield will not only retain any case of rupture perfectly, but contracts the opening in 10 days on the average case. Being a vast improvement over all former methods—exemplifying instantaneous effects, immediately appreciable and withstanding any strain or position. This instrument received the only award in England and in Spain producing results without surgery, injections, medical treatment or prescriptions. Mr. Seeley has documents from the United States Government, Washington, D. C., for inspection. All charity cases without charge, or if any interested call, he will be glad to show same without charge or fit them if desired. Business demands prevent stopping at any other place in this section.

P. S.—Every statement in this notice has been verified before the Federal and State Courts.—F. H. Seeley.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JOHN J. HENDERSON
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. . . DENTIST . . .
Graham - - - - North Carolina
OFFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING

JACOB A. LONG. J. ELMER LONG
LONG & LONG,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
GRAHAM, N. C

Trustee's Re-Sale.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee on January 26th, 1918, by Mrs. Sallie Summers Harrison and husband, R. J. Harrison, for the purpose of securing the payment of four certain bonds of even date therewith, which deed of trust is recorded in the Public Registry of Alamance county in Book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust No. 73, at page 264, default having been made in the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, the undersigned trustee will, on

MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1920,

at twelve o'clock, noon, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door of Alamance county, in Graham, N. C., a certain tract or parcel of land lying in Boon Station township, Alamance county, North Carolina, on the southwest side of Haw river, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a locust tree at or near Haw river at the bridge, a corner between Peter and George Summers, and running thence north 67½ deg W 9 chs to a stone; thence N 87 deg W 35 chs to a cherry tree; thence in a direct line to a whiteoak; thence N 87½ deg E 13 chs and 7 links to a stake in the big road; thence S ½ deg E 11 chs and 40 links to a stake; thence 87½ deg E 22 chs to a gum on Haw river, a corner on Mary Walker's (formerly Abner James' corner); thence up said river as it meanders to the beginning, making by estimate one hundred acres, more or less.

Under the advanced bid placed upon said land as allowed by law since the last sale, bidding will begin thereon at $47.25 per acre; said land having been previously sold December 1st, 1919. The trustee reserves the right to sell only a part of said land sufficient to satisfy said deed of trust.

This 1st day of Jan., 1920.

Alamance Ins. & Real Estate Co.,
Trustee.

E. S. W. Dameron, Att'y.

LIVES OF CHRISTIAN MINISTERS

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