

BURKE COUNTY TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT MORGANTON,

"THE BEST TOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA"

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VOL. I

MORGANTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917

No. 12

CAMPAIGN IS GETTING LIVELY

The big prize voting contest announced in these columns last week is creating more interest than we anticipated it would at the beginning. Nominations of contestants are being sent to this office and soon there will be many who would be willing recipients of a handsome five-passenger automobile, a nice piano or other valuable prizes enumerated in the list.

The handsome prizes as enumerated in the announcement on another page, will be won by some of the ladies and gentlemen of this and adjacent counties. The question is: "How can I do it?" All that is necessary is to get your relatives and friends to trade with the merchants who are donating prizes in this popular voting contest. For each \$1.00 spent with the merchant you will receive 100 votes, which can be voted for any one of the contestants. Also to get your friends to subscribe to The Burke County Times. For each one year subscription you will receive 1,000 votes. Of course it will be understood that under no circumstances are coupons issued by merchants except upon cash purchases.

Voting can be done at any time. Use the free coupon in this issue. If you know of any person who has not been nominated and who you think would make a good race use the nomination blank and send the name to The Times office or bring it in person and the name will be entered. It matters not if married or single.

Read the rules elsewhere in this issue or we will mail them upon request. Inspect the offerings of the merchants and learn how you may secure votes for yourself or friend. Be sure and ask these merchants for coupons.

Remember that many of the merchants of Morganton are interested in this contest and give a 100 vote coupon with each \$1.00 cash purchase. Those who do not understand the rules and regulations of this contest call at The Times office or write us and we will be pleased to go over the proposition with them.

Get busy and vote for your choice. This contest will be conducted square and no partiality will be shown to anyone.

The first one year's subscription turned in by any candidate by Nov. 1 will get double votes for the first one turned in.

For every ten subscriptions turned in before or by Thursday, Nov. 1, will receive 10,000 extra votes for each ten turned in.

MOTTO—"WIN WELL"

The first subscription vote cast in the Times contest was for a candidate whose given name begins with "W." and the second vote was for a candidate whose sur name ends with "well." So it gives all contestants a good motto—that is, "Win well."

The following persons have been nominated in the contest:

| Name | Amount |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Miss Rose Davis | 1,000 |
| Miss Mamie Garrison | 1,000 |
| Miss Hettie McGalliard | 1,000 |
| Miss Irene Bowman | 1,000 |
| Miss Ava Hallman | 1,000 |
| Miss Lanetta Bridgers | 1,000 |
| Mrs. B. Bristol | 1,000 |
| Mr. C. G. Hicks | 1,000 |
| Mr. Hassell Beach | 1,000 |
| Rev. A. C. Swafford | 1,000 |
| Route 1, Morganton, N. C. | |
| Miss Annie Bowman | 1,000 |
| Miss Mary Williams | 1,000 |
| Mr. Walter Epley | 1,000 |
| Mr. M. A. Buff | 1,000 |
| Route 2, Morganton, N. C. | |
| Miss Mamie Holler | 1,000 |
| Route 3, Morganton, N. C. | |
| Miss Winnie Smith | 1,000 |
| Mr. C. C. Hensley | 1,000 |
| Route 4, Morganton, N. C. | |
| Mr. R. C. Whittener | 1,000 |
| Rev. C. A. Caldwell | 1,000 |
| Route 5, Morganton, N. C. | |
| Mr. J. A. Lackey | 1,000 |
| Drexel, N. C. | |
| Mr. Frank Berry | 1,000 |
| Rev. C. A. Rhyne | 1,000 |
| Route 4, Hickory, N. C. | |
| Mr. W. O. Johnson | 1,000 |
| Glen Alpine, N. C. | |
| Mr. Noah Pitts | 1,000 |
| Henry River, N. C. | |
| Mr. Cleat Hallman | 1,000 |
| Rutherford College, N. C. | |
| Rev. B. Wilson | 1,000 |
| Connelly Springs, N. C. | |
| Mr. J. D. Alexander | 1,000 |
| Mr. A. L. Harbinson, R. 3 | 1,000 |

Get your friends to help you win one of the big prizes.

HOOVER WILL PREVENT FOODSTUFFS GAMBLING

Serves Notice on Corn, Wheat and Other Exchanges That They Must Obey Law

Washington, Oct. 20.—In order to prevent exorbitant prices and to prevent gambling in foodstuffs, Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator, has served notice upon the corn, wheat and other cereal exchanges that they must conduct their business according to the rules and regulations provided by the food administration act or they will be subject to certain penalties which provide for imprisonment or fines which will put a crimp in any man's ordinary bank account.

This is the situation: Mr. Hoover, in order to insure sufficient recompense for the farmers and at the same time give to the exchanges a fair amount of profit, has set aside certain rules and regulations which, for their purpose, indicate a clamp upon the activities of those who are engaged in speculation in food products. Mr. Hoover believes that within the next month or so, trade conditions will change which will eliminate the high cost of sugar and resolve itself into a situation which will make for the average consumer a price comparable with the government price founded upon receipts received by agents which are supposed to know.

According to an announcement made tonight by the federal food administrator the shortage in the sugar supply of the country is due entirely to the inadequacy of transportation facilities. Dr. Garfield, the fuel administrator, has issued regulations to provide against such a stringency in fuel. There must be coal and fuel for use of the government and there must be a plentiful supply of fuel necessary in the promotion of the government agencies.

Annie P. Davis, of Henderson, Geo. A. Coppedge, of Winston-Salem, have been appointed clerks in the war department.

Civil service examinations will be held on November 24 for postmaster at Earl, Judson and Valmead. J. E. Latham, of Greensboro, and H. B. Varner, of Lexington, who have been in New York attending the meeting of the Southern Commercial congress, are here.

NEW PARTY SWORN TO MANY REFORMS

National Liberals Add to Platform—Money Start Is Made

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Liberal a son, National Party. Parents and child are doing as well as could be expected. Little National's five godfathers, Socialism, Prohibition, Progressivism, Single Tax and Independence, pledged the youngster many species of reform legislation.

They also took up \$10,000 collection by way of a stamp to provide for the child's existence through publicity pending his formal christening at a million-dollar convention in 1920.

The infant's birthright, according to the platform adopted last night, included woman's suffrage, prohibition, single taxation, government ownership of public utilities, labor reforms, abolition of secret diplomacy, freedom of the seas, extermination of prohibitory or discriminatory tariffs or taxes and creation of an international union to enforce peace.

The platform advocates: Immediate adoption of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment. Adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall by cities, states and national governments.

An executive budget—a schedule of proposed expenditures prepared annually in advance by administrative officers and submitted to congress for discussion and modification.

Amendment of the constitution through a majority vote of the people. Freedom of speech and press under certain restriction; prison reforms; seats in congress for cabinet members, but without votes; extension of postal savings system; shortening of the legal workday; government insurance for workers against sickness, injury or death; federal child labor laws and federal employment bureaus.

We have noticed that several automobile drivers have got into the habit of turning their machine in the middle of the street. This is not only contrary to law, but it is a very dangerous practice. A machine coming in from the rear and not knowing the driver was going to turn might collide and cause a bad accident. Every driver should go until he comes to a cross street or alley and then turn. It is to be hoped that drivers will observe this better in the future.

A model town is that in which you see the citizens patronize the home merchants, the merchants advertise in the local papers, and the laborers spend the money they earn with their own tradesmen, and all animated by a spirit that they will purchase at home, the spirit of reciprocity between business and mechanics, tradesmen, laborers and manufacturers, result every time in making the town a satisfactory one to do business in.

FIVE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS RETURNING FROM RIAD DESTROYED IN FRANCE

Brought Down By Airplane and Anti-Aircraft Gunfire

Germany scored on the water in Saturday's news developments, which recorded the breaking up of a merchant convoy in the North sea by raiding cruisers that sank two British destroyers and nine of the 12 convoyed ships. She suffered little less than a disaster in the air, however, when four and probably five Zeppelin airships, believed to be returning from a raid on England, were brought down in French territory by airplanes and anti-aircraft gunfire.

The sea tragedy cost the British the lives of 135 of the officers and men on the destroyers, who were left to their fate by the German raiders in their haste to escape, as were the crews of the sinking merchantmen. About 100 of the merchant sailors, however, are known to have reached the shore in boats or on British patrol craft. All but three of the trading ships were of Scandinavian nationality, most of them apparently being small vessels.

The character of the raiding warships is not exactly apparent. The British admiralty describes them as very fast and heavily armed, while Berlin in its report refers to them as "light sea fighting forces." They escaped the vigilance of the British guard ships under cover of darkness, both on their outward and homeward trips.

The story of Germany's reverse in the air began with the account of a raid on England last night in which the bombs the Zeppelins dropped killed 27 persons and injured 53 others. Reports soon began to be received, however, of Zeppelins being brought down in France. These were at first supposed to belong to an independent raiding fleet. Dispatches from France late in the day, however, declared them to be the raiders returning from England. They had appeared over French territory, it was stated, and were scattered to various parts of the country as the alarm went out and the French airmen rose in swarms to attack them.

If, as appears from the dispatches, these were the airplanes which raided England, their struggle to get over German territory was a long desperate one, for those brought down were far from the sea when they fell. One of them was chased through several districts of central France before being finally disposed of. The fact that none of them dropped any bombs in France seems to indicate that they had exhausted their supply previously.

The situation of the minor Russian fleet which was caught by the Germans in the waters around the Gulf of Riga is apparently a desperate one. The Germans have sown mines south of Moon sound to block an exit to the Russians while they are closing the route to the north by their operations for taking possession of Dago island, which, Berlin reports say, are proceeding according to the German plan.

On the western fighting front the artillery battles are continuing both in Flanders and in the Aisne region, but no infantry operations of moment are reported. In none of the other war areas either has the operations been of a nature to command especial attention.

MORE TIME GRANTED TO HELP THE FOOD CAMPAIGN

Raleigh, Oct. 20.—Reports being received by the Food Administration from every nook and corner of North Carolina indicate that the extra week granted for preparation for the Food Pledge Campaign, Oct. 27th to Nov. 4th, is going to result in tens of thousands of additional signatures to the food pledge cards. The extra time allowed by the postponement from the original dates was heartily welcomed by the 100 County Food Administrators who would not otherwise have had time to perfect their country organizations.

A total of 300,000 pledge cards and kitchen instruction cards and more than 200,000 membership cards have been apportioned among the counties and already many county administrators are calling for additional cards. It is not unlikely that, if the present supply should prove insufficient during the campaign, an additional order will be placed and cards sent to those counties which can use them.

The great idea of the campaign is to bring the individual households of the entire country into intimate relationship with the Food Administration and with the government—not only is the active cooperation of every family and every individual desired in the conservation of food to the end that more wheat, beef, pork, fats and sugar, may be supplied to the armies and civilian population of our Allies, but that in all things the whole people of the country may back the boys in the trenches and render every possible service at home which may tend toward shortening the duration of the war and saving the blood and lives of the brave boys who are baring their breasts in defense of the rights of this country and of humanity.

SIX GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS BEEN SUNK BY RUSSIANS

Two Dreadnaughts, One Cruiser and One Transport Were Also Put Out of Action

Petrograd, Oct. 22.—Two German dreadnaughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats and one transport were put out of action by the Russians in the fighting around the islands in the gulf of Riga last week but their ultimate fate is unknown, says an official statement issued tonight by the Russian admiralty. It has been established that at least six German torpedo boats were sunk in the fighting. The Russians lost the battleship Slava and a large torpedo boat.

The admiralty staff, in its review of the fighting, says that the Russian units fought excellently against the superiority of the Germans. The statement reads:

"During October 21 important enemy naval forces, together with transports, were sighted by our outposts in the gulf of Riga. In Moon sound the enemy seems to be clearing the water of obstructions which we laid down. There was no naval action during the day, but enemy submarines were discovered in the gulf of Finland."

"As the naval operations in the Baltic isles have now ended, it is possible to review them. The task of our fleet in this region was, with the organized position of Moon sound as a base, to prevent enemy attempts to seize the gulf of Riga and Moon sound. So long as the German fleet only employed in such an operation elements of minor importance as in 1915, namely, two dreadnaughts, our naval forces could cope with them."

"In 1915, although our position in Moon sound was organized incompletely, we repulsed successfully all attacks and the enemy during three days suffered losses so grave that he was obliged to depart. A similar attempt in 1916 with unimportant forces failed completely."

"In the recent operations the enemy employed the major part of his fleet and his overwhelming superiority enabled him to carry out debarkation rapidly and successfully. Our fleet only was able to do its best to hinder these efforts and to inflict maximum losses. With this object we delivered a series of attacks, using all the naval resources in our possession."

"As a result of these operations the enemy lost through mines, submarine attacks and artillery fire two dreadnaughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats, one transport and numerous mine sweepers, all of which were put out of action. Their ultimate fate is unknown. We have established the actual loss of only six enemy torpedo boats, two of which were of the small type and were sunk by gunfire from our position on Moon island. The other torpedo boats were sunk in combats or blown up by mines. The wreck of the torpedo boat T-69 is visible on a sand bank in Kassar bay. Further, our coast batteries sank four enemy torpedo boats."

"Our losses are the ship of the line Slava and a large torpedo boat destroyer of the Grom type. The efficiency of our other ships has been maintained completely."

German torpedo boats of the T-69 class were built in 1891, displaced 145 tons and had a complement of sixteen men. They are 154 feet in length.

The Russian battleship Slava, whose loss has been reported previously, displaced 13,516 tons. She had a complement of 825 men and was 370 feet in length. The Russian destroyers of the Grom type were built in 1914 and displaced 1,110 tons. They had a complement of 93 men and a length of 321 feet.

GROCERIES IN 1897 AND 1917

Order Kept by Albany Grocer Shows Prices Have Increased 300 Per Cent

(Cleveland Ground Hog)

An Albany grocer has kept an order for groceries of the year 1897, and has placed it side by side with similar order for today. It gives a comparison showing the price advances. Here is a copy of the two:

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| 2 quarts onions | .07 | .36 |
| 1897 | 1917 | |
| 2 quarts turnips | \$.05 | \$0.20 |
| 1 pound bacon | .16 | .40 |
| 24 1-2-pound sack flour | .27 | 2.10 |
| 2 pounds oatmeal | .07 | .14 |
| 1 pound best butter | .23 | .49 |
| 4-pound chicken | .50 | 1.28 |
| 1 pound soda crackers | .08 | .18 |
| 1 dozen eggs | .23 | .42 |
| 4 pounds sugar | .22 | .38 |
| 1 quart milk | .06 | .12 |
| 1 pound lard | .09 | .28 |
| 1 peck potatoes | .20 | 1.00 |
| 1 pound cheese | .13 | .32 |
| 1 broom | .25 | .75 |
| Totals | \$.291 | \$8.42 |

Don't be a grumbler. Some people contrive to get hold of the prickly side of everything; to run up against the sharp corners, and find out all the disagreeable things. Half the strength spent in growling would often set things right.

EACH REGISTERED MAN WILL KNOW HIS POSITION IN CALL

Sweeping Change in Machinery of Selective Draft—Details Not Disclosed

Washington, Oct. 20.—A sweeping change in the machinery of the selective draft, based on division of the 9,000,000 remaining registrants into five classes in order of their eligibility for military service, was announced today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Details of the plan, which has been approved by President Wilson, are not disclosed. It is calculated, however, to do away with virtually all the complicated machinery of the first draft and to make the operations of the local boards hereafter little more than rubber stamp proceedings.

The plan was worked out at conference with local and district board officials and approved by the various state authorities. Its chief features are that every registered man will know his exact position and be able to arrange his affairs accordingly and that no man deemed necessary in any important industry or needed at home to support his family will be called to the colors unless the military situation is desperate.

Detailed regulations to govern the new system are now being made ready for distribution to local and district board members. General Crowder in a formal statement assured them that they will be given amply opportunity to familiarize themselves with these regulations before the machinery provided is called into use. As the next call to the colors is to be made under the new plan, this assurance is taken to indicate that the second call is not to be expected before the first of the year, although no authoritative statement on this point was available tonight.

Provost Marshal General Crowder issued this statement:

"With the completion of the draft of the first army of 687,000 men a new system will be installed for the creation of succeeding armies, which will greatly lessen the labors of the local and district boards. So far as this has been accomplished that it is believed that under the new system 80 per cent of the work will be eliminated while the forms to be used will not exceed 20 in number, as compared with approximately 182 forms which the present system requires."

"Along with the reduction of labor there will be provided a system which will classify each one of the 9,000,000 men who have not yet been inducted into military service, and each man will have been given his place in the national scheme of defense."

"To do this it has been determined to obtain from each man complete information of a character which will definitely fix his economic worth as compared with his fellow registrant, and from the information thus obtained to place him in one of five classes, each to be called in turn as the need arises."

"The method of obtaining this information is through a 'questionnaire,' a series of questions calculated to produce the information required. This document will be mailed to every registrant not yet in service, on a day to be fixed, seven days being given to each registrant to complete and return the same. Every opportunity will be offered to each man to complete his questionnaire fully and without error."

"The local boards will then examine each questionnaire and assign each registrant to one of five classes."

"These classes will be based upon every conceivable condition, from the family or occupational standpoint, that should properly be advanced by a man desiring to be excused from military duty. Class one will be the first call for physical examination and service and when it is exhausted, class two will follow and thus each man registered will ultimately take his place if needed."

"Every opportunity for appeal from such classification by the local board has been retained and perfected, but proceedings have been greatly simplified."

"The tedious work of the local boards has been practically eliminated by the production of a form to be known as number 1,000 which will be the foundation stone of the new system. Through its use all the laborious work of making and posting lists has been eliminated. All of the old docket sheets and records will be made unnecessary and by the arrangements of its columns the work of the local board will be reduced to a minimum."

"On this new form the complete history of each man's case will appear at a glance, beginning with his order number and ending with his induction into a military camp while at the close of each day's work the local board is enabled to complete in a few minutes with a rubber stamp what has hitherto taken hours to complete. The system in such that it will present each case almost automatically to the local board."

"The completion of the new system will solve problems which have confronted the provost marshal general caused him much concern."

"One of the most serious of these has been keeping together the great

PROBABLY SEVENTY LIVES LOST WHEN AMERICAN TRANSPORT IS TORPEDOED BY GERMAN U-BOAT

Vessel Was Homeward Bound, Under Convoy, When Struck by Torpedo Somewhere in War Zone During Wednesday—Number of Survivors Is 167, Including Army and Navy Officers and Enlisted Men of the Army and Navy. Brief Dispatch From Vice Admiral Sims Brings News of Disaster to Navy Department—Accurate List of Missing Won't Be Available Until Report Is Received From General Pershing, Who Alone Knew What Army Men Were Ordered Home on Destroyed Vessel, the Antilles—Is First Tragedy of Sea in Which American Ship Engaged in War Duty Has Been Lost and Is First to Bring Home to People of United States Rigors of War in Which They Are Engaged.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The American army transport Antilles, homeward bound under convoy, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone Wednesday. About 70 men are missing and probably lost.

All the army and navy officers aboard and the ship's master were among the 167 survivors. The missing are members of the crew, three civilian engineers, some enlisted men of the navy, and 16 of 33 soldiers returning home for various reasons. Neither the submarine nor the torpedo was seen and the transport, hit squarely amidships, sank in five minutes.

This tragedy of the sea, the first in which an American ship engaged in war duty has been lost, is the first of its magnitude to bring home to the people of the United States the rigors of the war in which they have engaged against Germany. It carries the largest casualty list of the war, so far, of American lives, and marks the first success of German submarine attacks on American transports.

That the loss of life was not greater is due to the safeguards with which the navy has surrounded the transport service, and the "quick rescue work of the convoying warships."

Secretary Daniels announced the disaster tonight in a statement based upon a brief dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims which gave few details and did not say whether it was a day or night attack. An accurate list of the missing cannot be issued until General Pershing reports the names of the army men on the vessel and the list of the merchant crew.

EIGHT IN ONE FAMILY VICTIMS OF AIR RAID

London, Oct. 20.—Of the 27 deaths officially reported as the result of last night's air raid, seven persons were killed outright by bombs that fell in the shopping district of London and 13 by torpedo which destroyed three houses in the residential quarter. Of the latter victims, eight belonged to one family—a mother and her infant, four girls and two boys. A lodger in the same house also was killed.

It is reported from an eastern county that seven Zeppelins remained overhead there for several hours last night and dropped 50 bombs, including a number of incendiary nature. No casualties resulted, but a farm building and an inn were damaged and two horses were killed in a field. Most of the bombs dropped in the open country.

organization of the local and district boards which from a numerical viewpoint is of the strength of an army division; many of these officials have been clamoring for relief on account of the drain on their time, and the new system will make it easily possible for them to continue their duties for which they have proven themselves eminently fitted.

"Another problem solved was the question of expediency of continuing the examination of the entire registry, thus Irving each man's status. This would have involved a medical examination of each man, whose physical condition might change from day to day, thus making this great undertaking valueless."

"Again, under the old system of exemption and discharge it would have been necessary if the national need required it to send for the exempted men to return for physical re-examination, while in the meantime his industrial or family status might have changed, thus involving endless appeals and confession."

"The new system fixes a man's class and calls him in his proper turn when he is needed. He will be examined physically only when needed. Thus the labors of the medical officers will be called for only when required. If the nation needs a half million of men they will respond each in his turn fixed by his class."

"The man who can least be spared either as the head of a family or the head of a business necessary to the defense of the nation will be the last to go."

"The new plan is being made ready for the printer and will be submitted to the local and district boards in ample time to enable them to familiarize themselves with it."

FIVE CLASSIFICATIONS FOR CONSCRIPTED MEN

Intended to Keep the Classifications Secret But Leak Occurred in New York

Washington, Oct. 22.—The five classifications into which men awaiting draft will be divided, under the new regulations approved by President Wilson have become public much before the time planned by the provost marshal general's office and are here published.

It was discovered today that what was to have remained an official secret for a week or more was divulged Saturday night at a dinner in New York which Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder attended. The provost marshal general discussed the new regulations, without intending to make public the classification but some members of a New York local exemption board thinking to elucidate the general's speech, printed the classifications on the back of the menu card.

The classifications are as follows, and show every man registered, to which class he belongs and in what order the draft classifications will be called to service:

- Class I.
1. Single men without dependent relatives.
2. Married men (or widower with children) who habitually fails to support his family.
3. Married man dependent on wife for support.
4. Married man (or widower with children) not usually engaged, family supported by income of his labor.
5. Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
6. Unskilled laborer.
Class II.
1. Married man or father of motherless children, usually engaged, but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonably adequate support during his absence.
2. Married man—no children—wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
3. Skilled farm laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
4. Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.
Class III.
1. Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support.
2. Man with aged, infirm or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support.
3. Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support.
4. County or municipal officer.
5. Firemen or policemen.
6. Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories and navy yards.
7. Necessary custom house clerk.
8. Persons necessary in transmission of mails.
9. Necessary employes in service of United States.
10. Highly specialized administrative experts.
11. Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise.
12. Highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of state or nation.
13. Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.
14. Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.
Class IV.
1. Married man with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available.
2. Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States.
3. Heads of necessary industrial enterprises.
4. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.
Class V.
1. Officers of states or the United States.
2. Regularly or duly ordained ministers.
3. Students of divinity.
4. Persons in military or naval service.
5. Aliens.
6. Alien enemies.
7. Persons morally unfit.
8. Persons physically, permanently or mentally unfit.
9. Licensed.
A bond of sympathy should, and in most instances does connect mother and daughter. What is more natural than that a young girl should seek her mother's sympathy and advice when trouble comes. Mother's voice has been music to her ear since memory first dawned, her hand has rocked the cradle, rested upon her head as she lisped her first prayer, and smoothed her pillow during the weary hours of sickness. She can be trusted and into her ear is poured the secret that no one else may know. Whether it be an offer of marriage or an intimation of a broken vow, mother will know best how to advise.
If Washington really becomes bone dry there will be no trouble hereafter in persuading Congress to adjourn early.