

BURKE COUNTY TIMES

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"THE BEST TOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA"

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VOL. I

MORGANTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1917

No. 15

FIRST PRIZE WINNING CLOSURES TONIGHT AT 8

Two Cash Prizes Will Be Awarded—\$2.00 For the Most Subscription Votes, and \$1.00 For the Most Merchants' Coupon Votes.

At eight o'clock sharp, the first count in the Burke County Times contest will be made. The contestant in the largest number of subscriptions votes up to that time will be awarded \$2.00 in cash. The contestant turning the largest number of merchants' coupon votes in up to that time will be awarded \$1.00 in cash. All votes must be in the office or in the possession of the manager not later than 8:00 p. m.

We invite all the contestants to meet with us tonight if they choose and see the count made and see that it is made without special favors to anyone. If the winners are present they will be presented with the prizes, if not, we will save them till they call for them.

In soliciting subscriptions to any publication the first thing to do is study the publication thoroughly and find the strongest talking points. The Times is able to produce that feature in any less it sends out. First, it is free from objectionable matter that would make a wrong impression even upon the most delicate mind. Second, it is a weekly paper printed for the purpose of helping its readers to stand on the right side of all moral questions. Third, its mission is to contend for the rights of our country and its citizenship and help to educate our people to support that which is right—looking to things that are more noble and higher in this and the life to come. Fourth, it is full of local news. Any one of these facts can be used to good advantage in soliciting subscriptions to the Times. Most people think that to secure subscriptions to any paper it is essential to have a copy prepared and mixed very thoroughly with hot air. Not so with the Times. A simple copy of the Times to show prospective customers is all that is necessary to secure their subscription.

The score in next week's issue will be in any way determine the winner of the automobile or piano. That question to be answered by the contestants and the contestants' friends. They must win the automobile or the piano, if they desire. There is no one that can lead that cannot be overcome in a short time if you let your friends know that you are in the race. They want to see you win and will do all in their power to make you a winner. If there is anyone that is not in the race that think they have a good chance to win one of the handsome prizes, they should send their name at once.

Subscriptions Are What Count
Subscriptions have just ten times the weight that merchants' tickets have, and should not be neglected. The contestant that puts his or her name to the canvass of subscriptions and fails that their standing will improve very materially. It is wasting time to spend all your time gathering merchants' coupons when your friends would do it for you. The contest is to do it to get your friends to look out for all merchants' coupons and spend your time canvassing for subscriptions, for their greater value. Do not misunderstand us now and get the idea that nothing will count but subscriptions, merchant coupons help nicely, but the fact that we help firmly fix in your mind is the difference in the value of subscription tickets and merchant coupons.

While you are out working for subscriptions tell your friends to trade with merchants who are giving value coupons and ask them to get the coupons and save them for you. This will do a lot to help you win the first prize. The second prize is worth about the same as the first and contestants should do some good work to win either the first or the second prize.

The following is a list of the merchants who are giving value coupons, all on them:

R. Taylor, groceries.
I. Davis & Son, dry goods and shoes.
Morganton Motor Co., all kinds automobile repairs and tires.
B. F. Davis & Sons, department store.
Miller Drug Co., medicines, toilet articles and school books.
Cox's, dry goods, shoes and clothing.
W. H. Gibbs, feed and groceries.
Kieley & Company, hardware and furniture.

The following persons have been nominated in the contest:

Morganton, N. C.	
Rose Davis	1,000
Mamie Garrison	1,000
Hettie McGilliard	1,000
Irene Bowman	1,000
Ava Hallman	1,000
Lanetta Bridgers	1,000
B. Bristol	1,000
C. G. Hicks	1,000
Hannell Beach	1,000
A. C. Swofford	1,000

E. A. Beach		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. Whitener	1,000	
Rev. C. A. Caldwell	1,000	
Route 5, Morganton, N. C.		
Mr. J. A. Lackey	1,000	
Mr. J. L. Scott	1,000	
Drexel, N. C.		
Mr. Frank Berry	1,000	
Mrs. 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	
Bridgewater, N. C.		
Mr. Geo. Epley	1,000	

SIDE LIGHTS ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Washington, Nov. 14.—(Special correspondence)—Congressman Edward Voigt of Wisconsin is one of those Republicans who voted against the war resolution when it was before the House last April. "But if war shall be declared," he said at that time, "my opposition to the step will cease, and I shall be in honor and duty bound to support the Government in all steps which to my mind shall bring victory to American arms and an early peace." Mr. Voigt has demonstrated in his record of votes since that his words were sincere, and he has given loyal support to every measure that would aid in bringing the conflict to a speedy victory for our armies.

Petty Partisanship
While the soldiers' and sailors' civil rights bill was under consideration in the House Congressman John F. Miller of the State of Washington offered an amendment declaring that when the act ceased to be in effect at the close of the war all civil suits and prosecutions under its provisions should proceed to final judgment, and for that purpose the act was to continue in effect. Why such an obviously necessary provision was not included in the bill as reported by the Democratic committee was not explained. Mr. Miller's amendment covered the point in a complete and detailed manner, but nevertheless it was thrown aside in favor of a similar provision offered by a Democrat from Ohio, thus following out the invariable custom of giving the party in power the entire credit for any legislation enacted.

Unswerving and Full Hearted
Representative John R. Ramsey of New Jersey was much pleased during the last session to receive from the branch of the Slovak League of America, situated in his district, one of the most fervently patriotic resolutions that came before either House of Congress. The authors of the resolution drew a vivid comparison between their own lot in this free country and the fate of their brethren who are still laboring under the yoke of Austria-Hungary. The document declared that the allegiance and patriotism of the Slovaks of America is "unswerving, undivided, and full hearted." Mr. Ramsey took pardonable pride in presenting the resolution to the House, and was able to have it printed in full in the Congressional Record.

To Protect Farmers
There is a bill now pending before the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the House, introduced by Representative Frank P. Woods of Iowa, that the farmers of the country are looking to with interest. It provides for the appointment by the Secretary of Agriculture of licensed weighers of farm produce, including live stock, upon the arrival of the same at stock yards, elevators, or other similar establishments. Books, open to the public, are to be kept by the weighers. The inspection of the scales used by the licensed weighers is provided for by the appointment of inspectors for that purpose. The object of Mr. Woods' measure is to prevent fraud and deceit in the weighing and handling of farm products at the great commercial centers. The bill will come up automatically, without reintroduction, at the next session, and the agricultural interests of the country are hoping that it will receive the approval of Congress.

TROOPS LOYAL TO KERENSKY MARCHING ON CAPITAL

London Report Says That Red Guards Were Defeated—Chief Wireless Station Now Controlled by Loyal Troops.

London, Nov. 11.—The Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd is reported to be approaching collapse. Regiments loyal to Premier Kerensky are marching on the capital, and fighting is under way in the city, according to reports reaching here today from Petrograd. An organization which has adopted the name of All-Russian committee for saving the country and the revolution announced that the defeat of the Bolshevik movement was a matter only of days or hours.

The town of Tsarskoe-Selo, 15 miles south of Petrograd, where former Emperor Nicholas lived much of the time, is said to have been captured by loyal forces, after which the rebels retired to Petrograd in disorderly mobs. The chief wireless station now is controlled by loyal troops. The Red Guard has been defeated in Moscow. Premier Kerensky is said to be approaching Petrograd.

Kerensky Has 220,000 Men
Paris, Nov. 11.—A wireless dispatch from Haparanda in Sweden, near the Finnish border, says that Premier Kerensky has 200,000 men supporting him. The wireless message, which escaped the censorship of the Bolsheviks by being sent from Haparanda, says Premier Kerensky left Petrograd Tuesday for general headquarters, being concealed in the bottom of an ambulance. It is understood he was accompanied by General Alexieff, former commander-in-chief, and by Foreign Minister Terestchenko. The ambulance was stopped three times by maximalist patrols as it was leaving the city.

"Premier Kerensky now has 200,000 men devoted to him," the dispatch continues. "It is believed he is going to Moscow to re-establish his government there and march on Petrograd. This possibly may be unnecessary as the latest news from Petrograd says a battle is going on in the streets and that the Cossacks have joined the minimalists."

FOR THE TRUTH'S SAKE

We often hear speakers appeal to their hearers to stand by the faith of their fathers. This is done, we presume, on the supposition that the faith of their fathers was a correct faith. And wherein this is true, we should stand by the principles and truths which our fathers taught. But a higher appeal than this, is to stand by the truth for the truth's sake. If our fathers stood by the truth, and we stand by the truth, then we shall stand together. If, on the other hand, we stand for the truth, and it develops in our study that our fathers stood by error, then for the truth's sake we must forsake the faith of our fathers and stand alone.

In these days of changing emphasis, when so many are departing from the simplicity of the gospel in both teaching and practice, it is well to recall the days of our fathers, their simplicity of faith, their purity of life, their earnestness of endeavor. We must admit that they stood nearer to the great Fountainhead of truth than do the great majority of their sons at the present time. When we come to compare the teaching of the present day with apostolic teaching and example, when we compare the worldliness and indifference existing in some of the great churches with the simplicity and earnestness of life manifested by such men as John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield, we see that there has been a wide divergence from the faith of the fathers. And we indeed do well to return to it, not primarily for the fathers' sake, but for the truth's sake. The danger today is not in deifying the fathers; it is in discounting their parting admonitions and in departing from the standards which governed their lives.

Feed Animals and Export Meat

Over in England the government authorities are advising reduction in the number of food animals, so that the foods now imported and fed to cattle may be available for food importations. To import food for live stock and consume meat produced at home requires far more transportation space than to import the meat produced in other countries. The rule ought to work the other way around in this country. Because of the lack of ship space we should find it most profitable to feed our grains to animals and export the meat to the Allies. But many farmers are having a hard tussle with the problem of getting more out of the meat than they expend for feed. If the predicted cheaper feed shall be realized, the problem will be easier of solution.

Sam Gompers doubtless felt that he was getting more than was due him when the President said all those nice things about him in Buffalo Monday.

SWEEP THROUGH PETROGRAD LIKE ROBBER BANDS

Bolshevik Soldiers and Sailors Commit Many Excesses—Situation Is Terrible—Nearly Entire Population Awaits Arrival of Kerensky's Soldiers to Put End to Terrorism.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende says that Eric Hjorth, a Swedish director, who left Petrograd Saturday and arrived at Haparanda, declared that the situation in the Russian capital is terrible. Virtually all administration had ceased, the authorities having given up all attempts to continue work. Bolshevik soldiers and sailors were sweeping through the city like robber bands, committing all sorts of excesses and crime. Food was exceedingly scarce and prices were so high that it was impossible to pay them. Nearly the entire population is awaiting the arrival of Kerensky's troops to be relieved of the terrorism.

Kerensky's Troops in Partial Control
Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—Premier Kerensky's troops are in control of part of Petrograd, especially the Nevsky Prospekt, according to a telegram received by the Stockholm News agency and forwarded to Copenhagen. The Bolsheviks are said to have taken refuge in the Smolny institute.

Kerensky's Forces Reported Defeated
London, Nov. 13.—The complete defeat of Premier Kerensky and General Korniloff is announced in a Russian communication received here by wireless. "After bitter fighting near Tsarskoe-Selo the revolutionary army completely defeated the counter-revolutionary forces of Kerensky and Korniloff yesterday," says the announcement. "The soldiers' and workmen's deputies have ordered that all measures be taken for the capture of Kerensky who is retiring before our offensive."

U. S. STEAMER SUNK BY U-BOAT

Five Members of Crew Killed by Explosion of Torpedo—Sinking Occurred in Bay of Biscay—Twenty-Five Survivors Reach Port.

An Atlantic Port, Nov. 13.—News of the destruction by a German submarine of the American steamer D. N. Luckenbach on October 27 was brought here today by 24 survivors of the crew. Five of the crew were killed. The vessel was sunk in the Bay of Biscay, a hundred miles off the French coast by an unseen torpedo whose explosion killed the five men, the survivors said. They were picked up by a Danish ship two days after the sinking.

The ship, owned by the Luckenbach Steamship company, was of 2,929 tons gross and was built in 1883 at Newcastle, England. She left New York October 13.

Two other Luckenbach steamers have previously figured in submarine encounters. The Lewis Luckenbach was torpedoed and sunk early in October with the loss of a naval gunner and nine of her crew. The J. L. Luckenbach escaped destruction with the aid of an American destroyer after engaging a submarine in a four-hour fight in which seven of her crew and two naval gunners were wounded on October 19.

The five men killed on the D. N. Luckenbach were members of the engineering force. The survivors escaped in two small boats. They experienced rough weather and wind and snow and were in an exhausted condition when picked up by the Danish ship which brought them to this port.

SALEM NEWS ITEMS

(Came too late for last week.)
Mr. W. M. Powell has the largest crop of soy beans in this community. Mrs. Powell says they are going to have plenty of beans at home, and I believe it for they have them everywhere, even on the piazza.
Mr. S. W. Whitener and family attended church at Mt. Home Sunday.
Mrs. Margaret Morgan spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Williams.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Roper and daughter, Miss Ruth, visited at the home of Mr. C. E. Tate Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Franklin, of Asheville, spent the week end with his parents.
Mrs. W. M. Powell and Miss Mattie Hart visited Mrs. D. A. Boyles and sister Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Brittain left for Albemarle last Thursday and will probably make their home there.
Master John Obie and Miss Eloyse Buff spent the week end with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Williams.
Messrs. A. L. Dale, Will Morgan and John Shuping left Sunday for Hampton, Va.
Mr. Frank Clontz had his corn shocked Tuesday evening. He had a fine lot of corn and everybody enjoyed a nice time.
Reporter.

Meatless days are quite a fad, and wheatless days are also coming into vogue. That is the way to conserve food.

THE EXEMPTION BOARD MEMBERS TO GET PAY AT RATE OF \$1 HOUR

Pay Must Not Exceed \$8 Per Day, However

Washington, Nov. 12.—The government has decided to pay members of exemption boards under the second army draft. The pay will be at the rate of \$1 per hour, not to exceed \$8 per day.

Rumors to the effect that draft board members will receive the grade and pay of first lieutenants in the army is erroneous. They will not only receive commissions but their pay will not equal that of a first lieutenant, which is \$2,000 per annum.

If the exemption boards were to continue in operations throughout the entire year the pay of the members shall be approximately \$2,000 a year. As it is it will amount to only about \$1,000 a year.

Announcement of the pay scale for members of the boards will not be made until the provost marshal general issues orders for the calling of the second draft, which will be in January or February, since the second draft will probably be called in March. In fact, the government is not ready to admit as yet that exemption boards hereafter carry pay, but has already decided upon the policy and the official announcement will be forthcoming in due time.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA IS PLEASING TO OFFICIALS

Washington Hopeful Kerensky Government Will Emerge Stronger Than Ever

Washington, Nov. 12.—High hopes that Russia's provisional government may suppress the radicals at Petrograd quickly and emerge stronger than before, were raised at both the state department and the Russian embassy by today's press dispatches reporting Premier Kerensky safe and returning to the capital at the head of a strong loyal force.

No official reports came during the day, but the news from London and Paris of wireless messages from loyal sources confirmed the confident belief here that the Bolsheviks were not permitting all of the story to come through the controlled cables out of Petrograd.

It became known today that word came through official channels several days ago that the upheaval at Petrograd had greatly stimulated a religious movement in Russia designed by its leaders to save "holy Russia" from foes from without or within. This movement is said to have resulted already in the pledging of 500,000 soldiers to support the Kerensky government, and the reports concerning it are believed to be largely responsible for the optimistic feeling apparent in administration circles.

Whole regiments and their commanders have enlisted in the new holy Russia movement, the reports say, and the movement is growing rapidly.

WILL OBSERVE TUBERCULOSIS WEEK

December 2-9 Set Apart for Serious Consideration of a Serious Problem

The first week in December is Tuberculosis Week. These eight days, from the 2nd to the 9th, have been set apart for giving serious consideration to a serious problem. "How to Handle the Tuberculosis Problem in Connection with the War" will be the principal topic to be discussed and acted upon during the days of observance.

Instead of observing every day of Tuberculosis Week, it has been decided by the National Tuberculosis Association to concentrate all energies on three days. These will be Medical Education Day, Thursday, December 6; Modern Health Crusade Day, Friday, December 7; and Tuberculosis Sunday which will be observed in North Carolina, December 9.

The Bureau of Tuberculosis at the State Sanatorium is sending literature and letters to 3,200 preachers in State urging upon them the importance of stressing from the pulpit this question that so vitally affects every phase of the nation's well-being. The press is being asked to publish on Tuberculosis Sunday Rauschenbush's Tuberculosis Prayer which soulfully expresses the will of the worker in regard to "this slow death that creeps from man to man."

CHINESE PROTEST THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Marquis Okuma and Viscount Kato Approve the Agreement—Praise For Mr. Lansing

Tokio, Nov. 11.—The Chinese minister, Chang Tsung Hsiang, on Friday presented to the Japanese foreign minister, Viscount Motono, a note protesting against the understanding arrived at between Japan and the United States in regard to China.

The Japanese-American agreement has been received here with satisfaction, but without enthusiasm. The announcement caused a decline in the market, possibly because no mention was made of economic affairs in the notes exchanged. The press as a whole expresses approval on the ground that friction between Japan and the United States will be ended.

A good deal of space is devoted to discussion of the principal application of the prospects limiting Japan's action in China. The Nichi Nichi Shim-bun alone objects to the arrangement, saying it is one-sided because it does not deal with Mexico and South America.

Marquis Okuma, former premier, and Viscount Kato, former foreign minister, are quoted as saying that America has assented merely to what has long been recognized by other powers.

The Japanese Times says the name of Secretary Lansing will mark an epoch and will command the highest respect in Japan on account of his efforts in bringing about the agreement.

RED CROSS NOTES

In accordance with the policy of the Red Cross of keeping the public thoroughly informed on all of its activities, the Red Cross War Council makes public the following financial statement, showing the collections and disbursements of the War Fund up to November 1st, 1917.

The collections on November 1st totaled \$79,895,355.68. Of these collections, \$9,129,389.21 is reserved for return to Red Cross Chapters to be spent for War Relief work. The estimated balance available for appropriation amounts to \$70,765,966.47.

The total appropriations from the War Fund up to November 1st, amounted to \$40,851,259.20, of which \$28,934,416.86 was for foreign relief. The foreign relief appropriations were appropriated as follows: France, \$19,581,240.47; Belgium, \$720,001.00; Russia, 1,428,040.87; Serbia, 493,203.76; Rumania, 1,518,398.76; Italy \$214,000.00; Great Britain, \$1,066,520.00; Foreign Miscellaneous, \$193,012.00; Armenian and Syrian Relief, \$1,800,000.00.

There was appropriated for United States supplies, etc., to United States forces, \$3,448,729.00; for United States hospital work, \$379,500.00; for United States sanitary service about cantonments, \$183,500.00; for United States miscellaneous items, \$108,487.60, a total of \$4,120,216.60. Other appropriations advanced for hospital funds amounted to \$220,000.00.

The appropriation for the purchase of articles for resale to Chapters, principally materials to be worked into garments for soldiers and hospital supplies, amounted to \$7,659,000.00. This sum will eventually be returned to the War Fund.

An appropriation of \$500,000.00 for automobiles is a bookkeeping entry to acknowledge a gift of that amount in the form of cars and automobile parts from the Ford Motor Company. In addition to the War Fund appropriations, specified above, the sum of \$1,417,625.74 was appropriated from the Restricted Funds—that is, from moneys which contributors have given to the Red Cross for specially stated purposes and which can be expended only for those purposes designated by the donors.

"200 tons of supplies are arriving in Paris daily, and 125 tons are being re-shipped to various branch warehouses."

"Our total warehouse capacity is 100,000 tons, and the warehouse personnel at present numbers 125 men, many of whom are volunteers—American men of education and business training not eligible for military service."

ITALY STANDING FACE TO FACE WITH CRISIS

If Teutons Cross Piave There Is No Longer a Barrier Between Them and Venice

(Special Cable from the London Times to The Greensboro News.)
Italian Headquarters, Saturday.—The Italian forces have fallen back on the right, western, bank of the Piave, and the artillery has entered into the action. Before leaving Conegliano, on the northern edge of the plain, five miles eastward of the Piave, Arditi shock troops made a fine defense in the streets between Conegliano and the Piave and counter-attacked firmly, while at the same time cavalry charged the advancing enemy on both flanks. Before the enemy recovered the Arditi and cavalry passed undisturbed over Priula bridge, which is immediately below. The conduct of the rear guard troops, which have fought without admission from Udine to the Piave, has won the admiration of the whole army.

Friday the Austro-Germans were closing round Conegliano. Troops left there must inevitably fall back, must retire across the river Piave by the great new bridge. Italy must then stand face to face with her crisis. If the Austro-Germans succeed in crossing the Piave there no longer is a barrier between them and Venice. This, strategically, would mean that Austria had practically gained naval predominance in the upper Adriatic.

This possibility is being faced with fortitude. A good omen is that the skies repented their favoritism and rain has been falling which will swell the river. It is a pity this did not occur sooner, but the Piave, like the Tagliamento, rises quickly.

ITALIANS ARE HOLDING ENEMY ON PAIVE LINE

They Are Entrenched Back of West Bank of Piave; Reports Favorable

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Italians are holding the Austro-German advance on the Piave line. Early reports from the front today were favorable.

Heavy shelling is in progress all along the new front. The Italians are entrenched back of the west bank of the Piave river and the Austro-German force now is taking the place of the advanced guard on the east bank. The strip of water between the opposing lines is about half a mile, widening at some points to a mile.

An observer just back from a tour along the line told the correspondent that the cannonade had become continuous. The Austrians are using five-inch guns, not yet having brought up many of their heaviest pieces. The enemy is turning his fire against the high campaign bell towers of small villages fringing the western bank to prevent the Italian artillery from using them as observation posts. The Italian artillery reply is spirited from a considerable number of guns that they succeeded in bringing back from the old front.

The battlefield has two main sectors. The lower extends from Feltr to the sea and the upper from Feltr westward. The Vidor bridge, where the last Italian rear guards crossed the Piave, is half way down the lower sector. Near Feltr the river turns into the mountains, with a valley and a railway on the west bank. The enemy is on the west bank in this mountain region and may attempt to come down the valley and along the railway. The Italians have no advantage of a river defense at this point, but they have strongly entrenched themselves.

The fight at Asiago was clearly a feeling to test the strength of the Italian line. Snow is falling in the upper regions and a severe cold spell prevails.

THEY STAND BY THE KAISER

German newspapers are practically unanimous in the opinion that the German people are satisfied with the imperial form of government under which they live and they bitterly resent any suggestions of outside interference with it. They say that President Wilson's statement that the United States is making war upon the German government and not the German nation is not true. The German government and the German people are one and the same thing according to their statement and an attack upon one is an attack upon the other. We must say that it appears to us that the German people are standing behind their government in this war, otherwise the war would have long since ended. They doubtless have differences of opinion about the war but they are practically agreed in supporting the government. To attempt to differentiate between the people and the government, therefore, seems a vain thing. We are fighting the German nation and had just as well proceed on that basis, which is exactly what we are doing.

Help your friend in the contest.