

BURKE COUNTY TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT MORGANTON, "THE BEST TOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA" SUBSCRIPTION ONLY \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
MORGANTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917 No. 16

First Period Count Was Made Last Thursday

Mrs. Mamie Garrison Won the Two Dollars for Having the Most Votes in Subscriptions—Miss Winnie Smith the One Dollar for the Most Merchants' Coupon Votes.

ALL CANDIDATES TILL NOV. 30TH.

Cash Prize for Merchants Coupons—Best Time to Begin

Last Thursday night at 8 o'clock, the first period count was made.

Mrs. Mamie Garrison was awarded two dollars for having the largest number of subscriptions and Miss Winnie Smith the one dollar prize for having the most merchants' coupons.

A clear second in subscriptions was made by Mrs. C. A. Rhyne in making a list of names.

Several other candidates have made a start and are likely to come up next week with a big gain.

All candidates are working.

All the candidates are doing some work for the past few days, and several new nominations have been made since last week.

The best time to begin is now and before another period is expected that several others will be added to the list.

Who enter within the next few days will stand a chance in our next period. Double votes will be given on subscriptions turned in by the 30th of this month, Nov. 30th.

Nov. 30th is the best time of the whole year to drop after the next period closes on the 30th.

Call for Merchants' Coupons.

Be sure to call for merchants' coupons when you trade at the stores that are giving them away. Tell your friends to call for them and turn them over to you as that will help you to get the big prize.

We are going to give a cash prize to the one turning in the largest number of merchants' coupons by Friday, Nov. 30th.

The following is a list of the merchants who are giving vote coupons.

R. Taylor, groceries.

L. Davis & Son, dry goods and groceries.

Margaret Motor Co., all kinds automobile repairs and tires.

F. Davis & Sons, department store.

Kilber Drug Co., medicines, toilet articles and school books.

W. H. Gibbs, feed and groceries.

Kirksey & Company, hardware and furniture.

The Candidates Stand to Date

Morganton, N. C.	
Mrs. Mamie Garrison	68,900
E. L. Hicks	41,000
Ernest Beach	6,150
Miss Rose Davis	1,000
Miss Hettie McGalliard	1,000
Miss Irene Bowman	1,000
Miss Ava Hallman	1,000
Miss Lanetta Bridgers	1,000
Miss B. Bristol	1,000
Miss A. C. Swafford	1,000
Miss C. Whitener	1,000
Route 1, Morganton, N. C.	
Miss Mary Williams	24,650
Miss Annie Bowman	1,000
Mr. Walter Epley	1,000
Mr. M. A. Buff	1,000
Route 2, Morganton, N. C.	
Mrs. Mamie Holler	1,000
Route 3, Morganton, N. C.	
Miss Winnie Smith	25,100
Mr. C. C. Hensley	1,000
Route 4, Morganton, N. C.	
Mr. R. C. Whitener	1,000
Mr. C. A. Caldwell	1,000
Route 5, Morganton, N. C.	
Mr. J. L. Scott	43,300
Mr. J. A. Lackey	1,000
Drexel, N. C.	
Mrs. C. A. Rhyne	45,200
Mr. Frank Berry	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.	
Mr. 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
Hildebran, N. C.	
Mr. G. Setzer	1,000

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN RUSSIA IS DARK MYSTERY

So Far as Official Washington Goes—Not a Cable From an Ambassador Francis For a Week

Washington, Nov. 17.—What is happening in Petrograd? If officials of the United States government knew, it would relieve them of much worry and help decide the questions of policy toward Russia.

Not a cablegram has come from Ambassador Francis for a whole week. Rarely has an American embassy been cut off from communication with the department of state for that length of time since the European war began.

Although press dispatches say Kerensky is in control of Petrograd, this is doubted. If he were in the capital again the feeling prevails here that he would not hesitate to send a word of greeting to the outside world. Telegram and telephone lines would again be in his possession.

Bolsheviki Still in Control.

The department of state has had to content itself with fragmentary information from countries contiguous to Russia.

The American minister at Stockholm, the nearest point with which the American government now has communication, cabled under date of November 14 that the Bolsheviki were still in control of Petrograd, that fighting was in progress in the streets and that communication with the outside was frequently interrupted.

In the meantime, everybody in Washington sympathizes with the score or more of Russian officials attached to the embassy here who do not know from one day to the other what government they represent or whether their tenure is suddenly to terminate.

Notwithstanding the apparent mistakes that Kerensky has made, efficient feeling seems to be on his side. The United States government proceeds still on the theory that he is at the head of the Russian government, and the hope is that he will be able to establish his power in Petrograd once more. But, strictly speaking, war plans are based on the assumption that no help can be expected from Russia.

Russia is a Burden.

Instead of an aid Russia is a considerable burden. But the United States government would be interested in stimulating democracy in Russia whether the rest of the world was at war or at peace. Even though peace were to come between Germany and the entente, the traditional policy of the United States would be to extend moral and physical support to the new republic.

Yet there is no denying that the reverses in Italy as well as the chaos in Russia have compelled officials in Washington to recognize that only by adroit efforts can the decision of the whole war be brought about on the western front. For months the impression has prevailed outside the national capital that peace was near at hand and that America's participation in the war would be short lived because of the exhaustion of the belligerents. This is not the case among self-informed officials. In fact, in the last two weeks opinion reaching here from all parts of the country tends to show that people are beginning to understand that war may be prolonged at least another year and a half if not three years. Certainly official Washington gives every impression of a three-years war.

Reports from reliable sources as to Germany's food situation indicate that the central powers have had success with their potato and grain crops, and that millions of Russian prisoners now augmented by thousands of Italians have been put to work on the farms.

The American embargo has not yet had time to affect Germany. But the central powers, at last reports, are not starving, though they lack raw materials necessary to make munitions and torpedoes. The embargo on these commodities, however, will not make Germany feel the pinch for another six months.

Justification

A former Berlin correspondent was talking about Admiral Hollweg's book on justification of the submarine war.

"The Germans, with their queer, blind souls, can justify anything—anything, I mean, that they do themselves," he said.

"The Germans are like the lady who had a costly string of pearls sent home.

"You ought to be ashamed to buy those pearls," said her husband, bitterly, "considering how I'm situated."

"Why George," said she, "that's just it. Do you want everybody to know what a hole you're in?"—Selected.

AMERICANS IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Nov. 19.—For the first time in the history of the present generation, if not since the declaration of independence, armed American troops are in Montreal. They will participate in the victory loan parade today.

BRITISH MAKE ANOTHER BREAK THROUGH LINE

Fighting is Progressing on the Whole Front Between St. Quentin and the Scarpe River—Attack Was Begun Tuesday Without Artillery Preparation, the Germans Being Taken Completely by Surprise.

London, Nov. 21.—The Hindenburg line has been broken to a depth of four to five miles, the war office announces.

British troops stormed the first system of the Hindenburg line defenses on the whole front between St. Quentin and the Scarpe river. (From St. Quentin to the Scarpe is 32 miles.)

The British infantry and tanks pressed on and captured the second system of defenses, over a mile beyond.

The attack was begun yesterday by the third army. There was no artillery preparation and the Germans were taken completely by surprise.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken. The British also fought their way through Culet wood. Lieutenant General Sir Julian Byng is in command of the attacking army. The whole German line west of the Canal Du Nord to the Bapaume-Cambrai road has been captured.

The announcement follows:

"Yesterday morning, the third army, under command of General The Honorable Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the river Scarpe. These attacks were carried out without previous artillery preparation, and in each case the enemy was completely surprised.

"Our troops have broken into the enemy's positions to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front, and have captured several thousand prisoners with a number of guns. Our operations are continuing.

"At the hour of assault on the principal front of attack, a large number of tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire which were of great depth and strength."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Governor Bickett Issues Call to People of North Carolina

Raleigh, Nov. 17.—Governor Bickett has issued the following proclamation:

"Salvation comes through sacrifice. He who would truly save his life must be ever ready to lose it. The man or the nation that prizes its path above honor, and riches above righteousness is dust already, and can never hope to put on immortality."

"In the Providence of God the world is today engaged in blood-red debate to determine whether governments shall henceforth be guided by the love of justice or by lust for self and power."

"Not in rashness nor in anger, but thoughtfully, in the fear of God, and out of respect for its own conscience, this nation has consecrated its unlimited resources and its unconquerable spirit to the maintenance of governments that will guarantee fair treatment to every man and every nation."

"It is cause for universal Thanksgiving that in the most awful and most august hour of human history the conscience of our people triumphed over the counsel of selfishness and fear."

"This is the blessing of the year. Now, therefore, I, Thomas Walter Bickett, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in obedience to the sacred custom of our fathers, and in accord with the proclamation of the President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, one thousand, nine hundred and seventeen, as a day for universal Thanksgiving."

"And I do call upon the people of North Carolina to assemble on that day in their places of worship, and with humble and contrite hearts give thanks to the Lord of Hosts and the Harvest for His omniscient care."

"And let us remember in helpful ways the widow and the orphan and all who walk in the shadow of adversity."

"And let us pray unceasingly that He who rides the whirlwind and directs the storm, may crown our forces on sea and land with everlasting victory, and that war may come no more upon the earth."

"Done in our city of Raleigh, on this the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the one hundred and forty-second year of our American Independence. (Great Seal.) T. W. BICKETT, Governor."

M. E. CONFERENCE MEET AT MONROE NEXT YEAR

Appointments Read by Bishop Atkins

Asheville, Nov. 19.—With the selection of Monroe as a meeting place for next year, and the reading of appointments for the coming year by Bishop Atkins, the Western North Carolina Methodist conference came to a close today, after one of the best sessions in the history of the conference, according to ministers attending.

While Monroe was selected for the meeting place next year, Greensboro served notice that it would make a bid for the 1919 conference.

Bishop Atkins preceded the reading of appointments with a short talk, in which he stressed the importance of the work of a Methodist preacher, and told of his own work in the church.

Plans were put in motion looking toward the self-entertainment of the conference, a committee being appointed to look into this question and report to the conference next year.

The final session of the conference was attended by a crowd that filled the big Central Methodist church to its utmost capacity. The principal interest, of course, was in the appointments, which were read just before adjournment.

The appointments next year for Morganton and Shelby Districts are as follows:

Morganton District.
Parker Holmes, presiding elder; Bakersville, M. G. Erwin; Bald Creek, John S. Mitchell, supply; Broad River, D. S. Richardson; Burnsville, A. C. Swafford; Mill Spring, J. M. Barber; S. P. Mauldin, junior preacher; Cliffside, N. M. Modlin; Connelly Springs, B. Wilson; Enola, M. W. Heckard, supply; Forest City, W. T. Albright; Henrietta and Caroleen, M. B. Clegg; Marion Station, J. R. Scroggs; Marion circuit, M. W. Mann; Marion Mills, E. L. Kirk; McDowell, J. A. Fry; Micaeville, E. O. Smithdeal; Morganton circuit, A. J. Burrus; Old Fort, R. F. Mook; Rutherfordton, T. C. Jordan; Springdale, J. B. Carpenter; Spruce Pine, J. P. Morris; Table Rock, J. B. Taber; Thermal City, C. C. Tothover, supply; professor in Rutherford college, J. R. Walker; student at Trinity college, T. F. Higgins; professor in Rutherford college, W. T. Ustry.

Shelby District.
John F. Kirk, presiding elder.

Belmont, A. P. Ratledge; Belwood, D. W. Brown, L. E. Stacy and H. G. Stacey; supernumeraries; Bessemer-Concord, J. D. Rankin; Cherryville, J. F. Moser; Crouse, D. P. Waters; Dallas-High Shoals, R. A. Taylor; Gastonia, East End, A. Burgess; Franklin Avenue and West End, E. P. Stabler; Main Street, H. H. Jordan; Fred H. Price, junior preacher; Kings Mountain-El Bethel, R. A. Swaringsen; Lincolnton station, W. F. Womble; Lincolnton circuit, J. P. Davis; Lowell-Bethesda, J. W. Kennedy; Lowesville, J. A. Sharpe; McAdenville, A. R. Bell; Mount Holly, J. S. Hia 4; Polkville, C. R. Canipe; Rock Springs, W. B. Shinn; Shelby, Central, C. A. Wood; Shelby circuit, N. C. Williams; South Fork, T. A. Plyler; Stanley-Iron station, L. L. Smith; secretary of education, H. H. Jordan.

HEAVY TRANSFER FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT

Germany Taking Advantage of Russia's Condition to Transfer Troops

Copenhagen, Nov. 20.—Reports from several sources in Germany bear out the assumption that taking advantage of the situation in Russia, the German government is making heavy transfers of troops from the Russian front. Only part of them appear to be going to Italy, where the front is too narrow to permit of the use of great masses, and a blow by von Hindenburg at some other point, in the way of a diversion, may perhaps be expected.

Some troops are reported to have been moved to the western front, but this is not necessarily significant, as Field Marshal Haig's pounding tactics necessitate frequent reliefs for exhausted German divisions.

German newspapers discuss with suspicious frankness and activity the prospect of an offensive on the Saloniki front, but have never a word to say about the obvious chance of a smashing blow at Rumania in an effort to end the resistance of that nation.

As for Italy, if the Austrians and Germans find the reinforced Italian army too hard a nut to attempt to crack, the central powers can easily and quickly change to the defensive on a strong line for the purpose of seeking to force a decision on some other selected front with the bulk of their strategic reserve.

Reports Great Movement

London, Nov. 20.—A telegram from Maestricht, Holland, to Amsterdam, as forwarded by the Central News reports a great movement of troops with artillery on all roads leading to the Flanders front. These troops evidently are from the Russian front, the dispatch says.

Enthusiasm is to a man what steam is to a locomotive.

ITALY'S LINE HOLDING ENEMY

Austro-German Attacks Are Flung Back by Army Along the Piave

Rome, Nov. 18.—Italy's line is holding. Her doughty troops have flung back enemy attacks and at one point where the Austro-Germans succeeded in crossing the Piave river have forced them back, broken and bleeding.

The official statement yesterday brought quiet rejoicing in the capital last night. Italy knows great forces of men and guns from her allies are on the way to supplement her own efforts. Some British artillerymen have already gotten into action.

On the Adriatic coast, British monitors are likewise co-operating with Italian naval vessels in bombarding enemy positions around Vechia. With the present Piave river line holding, these reinforcements in men and guns soon to be in action will turn the tide completely against the Teutons, according to the public's belief.

But the exploit of the Italian forces which aroused the greatest joy here was the war office official announcement that between Salettuol and Sante Andrea di Barbarano the enemy yesterday at dawn had forced a crossing of the Piave, only to be driven back later. The enemy suffered terribly from the furious Italian attacks.

(Sante Andrea is about three miles north of the Zenson loop, about midway in the Piave river line. It is on the main highway to Treviso.)

The war office also asserted the enemy's zone of occupation in the Zenson loop of the Piave "was being more and more restricted." Violent fighting is in progress here the Austro-German forces battling desperately to keep their precarious foothold on the far side of the river.

Great speculation was aroused here tonight by the possibility of a sea battle in the Adriatic. The war office, in paying tribute to the work of the Italian navy on the right wing of the army shore, mentioned that naval seaplanes and shore batteries had repulsed "five enemy destroyers before Cortellazzo." (Cortellazzo is located almost at the mouth of the Piave river in the Adriatic.)

Italian naval forces are known to be in this section. During the retreat to the Piave river line the war office announced tonight vessels had landed sailors who greatly assisted the retirement of the army to prepared positions.

The unquenchable spirit of the Italian populace under the adversity of the German invasion was aptly illustrated tonight in a letter circulated here. It was written by Crown Prosecutor Pezzatti of Udine, now in enemy hands.

"If it is necessary," Pezzatti declared, "we will destroy the river banks and inundate the Venetian plains."

"Though we see the land of our fathers and our own hearths and home disappear, still we cry 'Vivi Italia.'"

SEVENTEEN ADDED TO TOLL

Admiral Sims Reports 17 Additional Deaths on Steamer Rochester

Washington, Nov. 17.—Seventeen additional deaths on the torpedoed American steamer Rochester were reported by Admiral Sims today. The killing of the crew members by the explosion was previously reported.

Ernest H. Gragg, of the naval guard, perished in an open lifeboat with three members of the ship's crew before they could make shore.

One crew member was lost at sea. Twelve persons in the second officer's boat are missing and undoubtedly lost, including five gunners.

The Rochester was sunk November 2.

Today's announcement follows: "Dispatches received from Admiral Sims today state that Ernest H. Gragg, seaman of the naval armed guard and three of the ship's crew who left the Rochester in an open boat when that vessel was sunk by a German submarine, died before the boat reached shore."

"One member of the crew was lost at sea. The chief officer and third officer of the ship and Stephen J. Stavish and Joseph P. Hoff, seamen of the armed guard, were landed safely. Gragg was buried in Ireland. He enlisted at Houston, Texas, February 20, 1917 and gave as his text of kin, mother, Mrs. Cora Gragg, 515 Gregg st., Corpus Christi, Texas.

"The second officers' boat in which were 12 persons has not been found and it is believed to have been lost."

The Spirit That Needed G. Bernard Shaw, the Irish playwright, said recently in London that nobody but an idiot could imagine that the socialists would be allowed to have any say in the peace negotiations which will end the world war.

PEOPLE STILL AROUSED OVER PRISONERS' FARE

Asked to Sign Pledge Hot Springs Women Refer to Those Costly German Menus at Camp

Asheville, Nov. 18.—Washington may send out statements to the effect that the Germans at Hot Springs are given only "plain, substantial food," but "plain, substantial food" served at Hot Springs is entirely different from the American definition of those words, according to E. F. Portwood, engineer on the Knoxville division of the Southern, whose engine handles considerable of the food that reaches the Germans.

Mr. Portwood says that he handles choice cuts of beef, pork, lamb chops, all kinds of fresh vegetables, every variety of the finest canned goods, including meats, fish, etc., and everything fine that the market affords. Much of this food is handled in thousand pound lots or larger, he says, and if that is "plain, substantial food," the general classes of the American people today have never eaten that variety of food.

Mr. Portwood says further that the sight of all this superfluous food, sent in to the German camp, has aroused the mountaineers, who are unable to afford anything even approximating the German menu, to a state of sullen revolt. They are against everything that tends to give the Germans better than anything that Americans have, and their wives openly sneer when asked to sign food pledge cards.

Many Good Beef Animals Coming to North Carolina.

West Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 19.—That Tar Heel farmers are realizing the value of good pure-bred animals to head their herds can be seen in the fact that over 200 registered pure breeds have been brought into the State during the past year. The field work of the Agricultural Extension Service with beef cattle has been rather a discouraging feature of the work until the present year, but with the continued efforts of the past years are now beginning to bear fruit, and many farmers who would not buy an animal costing over \$75 are now heading their herds with animals costing from \$150 to \$300. In fact, the latter price is now beginning to be not an unusual thing in Western North Carolina.

To satisfy the demand for good beef stock, five sales have been held in the State during the past year. Two of these were held at the Live-stock meeting in Winston-Salem, one being a Hereford sale of 20 animals, and the other a Shorthorn sale of 30 animals.

Another sale of 20 pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus was held later at Salisbury, while 21 pure-bred Shorthorns were sold still later at West Jefferson at public auction. The latest sale was held at Clyde, on October 23, when 22 pure-bred Shorthorns were disposed of. A sixth sale of 25 pure-bred Hereford cattle will be held at Salisbury on November 30.

In addition to these sales, one of the beef cattle field men attended a sale at Bristol, Tenn., and another at Knoxville, Tenn., where he purchased 26 head of pure-bred Hereford and Shorthorn cattle for farmers in North Carolina. He also attended a sale in Atlanta where four other Herefords were bought. All of which goes to show that beef cattle men in the State are awakening to the fact that good pure breeds are most economical in the long run. In fact, the State has never experienced as much interest in beef cattle as at the present time.

SETTLE THE SCANDALS IN A FEARLESS MANNER

This Must Be the First Task of the New French Ministry If It Succeeds

Paris, Nov. 17.—The London Times correspondent after emphasizing the fact that Premier Painleve's resignation was due to internal scandals and not alter by the conference matter, proceeds: "This is the first occasion since the war chamber has assumed the responsibility of inflicting open defeat of the government, but in spite of this fact it is more than usually difficult to foresee to whom President Poincare will entrust the task of forming a new government. Today President Poincare received Bourgeois, Barthou, Doumer, and Peret. This afternoon he will receive Clemenceau, Viviani, Briand and Ribot."

More than one writer comments upon the irony of the event which came the day after Lloyd George's proclamation setting forth the necessity of closing the ranks of the alliance and which has brought a ministerial crisis of unusual gravity to France. Since the beginning of the war France has had five ministries, three of which have come to grief in the course of 1917. How, it is asked, can continuity of effort and firmness in the leadership of any inter-allied council be possible if the French representatives are charged every three months. Much instability in French politics in recent months has been directly due to the ramifications and effects of Boelism.

There is wide divergence of opinion in the great serious mass of the public which only concerns itself with politics when forced to do so.

The first task of the new government must be to settle the various scandals in fearless manner and without delay. It is for that reason that so much has been heard recently of the possibility of a Clemenceau ministry. Capus admits, in the *Figaro* this morning, that there will be many risks in such a solution, arising mainly out of the systematic hostility of the socialists, syndicalists and a large portion of the radical socialists.

Whether it be Borthou Clemenceau Viviani or Briand, he will, the Temps points out tonight, have to realize that the country has put up so long at such sacrifice, and supported as a consequence so many mistakes, and has been so used by politicians, that now it intends to be served by them. It is saturated with promises and rhetoric and calls for fact and action.

WOOD SUPPLY TO AID COAL SHORTAGE

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 19.—Thousands of dollars spent for coal in North Carolina could be saved and farm woodlots could be improved at the same time if the farmers of North Carolina would supplement with wood the coal used for various purposes, according to information furnished by the Agricultural Extension Service of the College and Department of Agriculture.

In many of the woodlots there is considerable waste fire wood, dead trees, and different kinds of other underbrush that we might call "weed" trees which could be used for fire wood; and when two ponds of seasoned wood is approximately equal to one pond of coal in heating value, this would mean a considerable saving in coal. Quite a few citizens in the State have already taken notice of this fact by establishing municipal wood yards and otherwise encouraging the selling and buying of this commodity.

The Ohio experiment Station has found that a cord of hickory, oak, beech, birch, cherry, hard maple, ash, or locust is equal in fuel value to a ton of coal. The same heat value exists in a cord and a half of sycamore, soft maple, hemlock; or in two cords of poplar, catalpa, bass wood or white pine, as in a ton of coal.

Owners of wood lots can easily cut enough fuel for themselves and even apply the same to local markets through the winter and will thus use their spare time to good advantage, as well as the time of their hired men who probably have a lot of extra time on their hands. In this way they might make a profit for themselves, as well as use a lot of wood that is now wasting away and which might displace much high price coal.

Much of the many thousands of cords of woodlots in North Carolina could be cleared of waste wood at a profit this year, and be improved in addition. Some trees are old and decrepit, and others are spreading and shy in growth. Unless themselves are lumber, they crowd out thrifty young trees or prevent seedlings from starting. When such weed trees are removed young seedlings spring up naturally and soon grow into timber value.

A net profit of almost \$2.00 per cord is secured by one woodlot owner last winter. The wood was sold \$6.00 per cord in one of the largest cities. Where market is near, and good roads exist, the cost of marketing is very little, giving a good margin for profit on enterprise.—F. H. Jeter.