

GERMAN PEOPLE SLOWLY FAC- ING STARVATION.

Starvation Extremely Serious With Small Daily Allowance Growing Smaller, No Cheese Since August.

Stockholm, Jan. 20.—(Staff correspondence of Associated Press.) Food conditions in Germany have changed greatly for the worse in the last five months. The correspondent of the Associated Press, who had been away from Germany since the first week in August, has just returned from a stay of three weeks in Berlin. He found that many staples of food had altogether disappeared from the markets, others had grown so dear that they are beyond the reach of any but the well-to-do, the daily allowance of potatoes had been reduced to ten ounces, and that either a shortage of flour or a disordered distribution of it among the bakers had resulted in long queues of buyers standing for hours in front of the bakeries.

Allowance insufficient. Maximum prices of the foodstuffs controlled by the government are still very low for potatoes and bread, and comparatively low for meats. Potatoes cost only 75 cents, the standard basket of 60 pounds and bread a little less than 3-1/2 cents a pound. But the potato allowance is insufficient for persons who have little but bread and potatoes to eat, and has to be eked out with turnips.

It had been hoped to allow one egg a person each two weeks in Greater Berlin, but the last one-egg allowance was made some five weeks ago and another is not provided until February. Since the end of August there has been no cheese on the market.

Another serious reduction of available foodstuffs has been the expectation for control by the government of all canned vegetables. Four or five weeks ago the dealers were permitted to sell a fractional part of their stock, but only two cans on each bread card. Dealers are to be compelled to open such cans before selling it, so as to forest the buyers to consume it at once and not hoard it.

Meat by the ounce. The weekly allowance of meat of all kinds in the Greater Berlin municipalities runs from 5-1/4 to 3-3/4 ounces. The cheapest varieties cost about 60 cents a pound; the dearest 75 cents.

The weekly allowance of butter and margarine together is a little less than three ounces a person. Oil is so expensive that it is out of the reach of the great majority. The Associated Press correspondent paid \$3.12 for about two-thirds of a pint of hazel nut oil to be used for frying. Goose fat costs \$4.50 a can of 17 1/2 ounces, and is the only fat, except vegetable oil, that can be bought without a card. This insufficiency of fats in the daily ration shows itself in an almost continuous feeling of hunger. The most bitter complaints came from soldiers at home.

When the writer last visited the front, in July, the men's rations were ample in every respect, and there is no reason to believe the same is not true today.

There is a deadly monotony about meals in the average household. Breakfast generally consists of roll, marmalade (often made of pumpkin) and a decoction of roasted acorns, rye, barley and what not, that goes by the name of coffee. There is no real coffee left. Some tea at high prices is still to be had, but the poorer people drink a brew of linden blossoms, raspberry leaves or leaves of other shrubs or trees. For the "second breakfast" there is dry bread.

Dinner generally consists of boiled potatoes with salt, some kind of boiled vegetable, and, on perhaps two days of the week, a tiny piece of meat. Fish takes the place of meat on other days, unless one can buy a goose at \$1.50 a pound, a duck at \$1.44 a pound, a turkey at \$1.22 a pound, or a hen at \$1.20 to \$1.25 a pound.

Supper is the problem in the average household. Generally there are no potatoes left over from noon, and if there are there is no fat in which to fry them. The usual German supper before the war consisted of cold meats, sausage, cheese, bread and butter and beer. There is no meat, no cheese, and no sausage, no butter on four or five days of the week, no more boiled beer and many subscribers refuse to call beer to be consumed at the premises. The beer, moreover, is all but unobtainable.

Problems of Cost Added.

There remains, then, only bread and fish, fresh, canned, dried or canned. And here the problem of cost is added to that of quantity. The writer paid in Berlin \$1.20 a pound for ordinary lake trout, 25 cents a pound for small fresh water bass. Dried salted fish costs 25 cents a pound and smoked at \$1.25 to \$1.45. Stuffed goose breast costs \$5 to \$5.50 a pound, and boiled chickens are 75 cents. Paper costs \$5 a pound and small white \$1.50. The shortage described in water has taken the place of water for everything else, and has in private homes as well as in institutions. Milk is unobtainable in limited quantities only for the wealthy, the very aged and small children.

THE DRIEST THING YET IS NEW PROHIBITION BILL.

Republican Senator Offers Prohibition Bill That Would Dry Up the States.

A Republican member of the upper house of the State legislature has offered what is termed the driest thing ever heard of in North Carolina in the way of prohibition legislation. It is really dry, the members of the legislature say. Under it no one could have a drop to drink and churches would have to make sacramental wine. Here it is:

"A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the shipment of liquor in the state of North Carolina:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, express company, railroad company or other common carrier to ship, haul or carry, for another any alcoholic, vinous, fermented or malt liquor or intoxicating liquors from a point outside the state to a point inside the state, or make delivery of same to any person inside the state, or to ship, haul or carry same from one point in the state to another point in the state, for another, or to manufacture or sell same within the state: Provided, it shall not be unlawful for any physician, druggist, hospital or sanitarium to order and have shipped to him or it, by a common carrier, grain alcohol for medicinal purposes, as is now allowed by existing law, nor shall it be unlawful for the officers of any religious congregation in the state to make or have made not more than two gallons of wine in any one year, to be used solely for sacramental purposes by such congregation: Provided, further, it shall not be unlawful for any licensed and registered physician actively practicing in the state to order and have shipped to him by a common carrier, not more than two quarts of spirituous or vinous liquor in any one month, to be used by him solely for medicinal use, to be administered to bona fide patients of his who are under treatment by him for a specific ailment.

"Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person to drink, give away, or barter, in his possession, on any public highway, street or alley, in any public building, or other public place in the state, any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquor or intoxicating liquors, or to appear drunk or under the visible influence of liquor on any public highway, street or alley, or in any public building or other public place in the state.

"Section 3. That nothing in this act shall be construed to in any manner repeal, modify or displace any existing law in this state regulating the liquor traffic, except in so far as such law conflicts with the provisions of this act.

"Section 4. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. And if any physician shall be found guilty of using any liquor by him under the provisions of this act for any other purpose than those specified herein, the sentence of the court shall include his disbarment from the practice of medicine in the state and the abrogation of his license.

"Section 5. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"Section 6. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of May, one thousand, nine hundred and seventeen (1917).

University News.

Chapel Hill, Feb. 12.—Reports on the work of University students for the first term of the year's work have just been issued, and are now doubtless bringing joy or disappointment to a thousand or more people throughout the State. It is the opinion of University officials that the reports this year show a better record of achievement and scholarship than at any time heretofore.

The freshman class this year has shown an exceptional grade of work, and twenty members of this class have averaged two or more on all studies for the year, the highest grade being the highest that can be given. One member, a Winston-Salem boy, received a perfect card, one in every subject. Another Winston-Salem boy comes second with ones on five subjects and a two on only one. The entire freshman class numbers considerably over 300, hence these are honors of the highest kind in scholarship. Four of the men on the list were members of the freshman football squad for this year, which seems to indicate that proper athletics helps rather than hinders good scholarship. Many of the others mentioned below excel in the various college activities. One man is a violin soloist with the College Glee Club. Three come from Charlotte schools, two from Winston-Salem, two from Raleigh, two from Asheville and one from Greensboro.

Landing Issues Appeal to Cubans.

Washington, Feb. 12.—An appeal to the Cubans not to plunge their country into another revolution has been sent to Havana by Secretary Lansing. Anvoked to the realization that the contested presidential election in Cuba already had reached the incipient stage of rebellion, the State Department decided to issue to the people an urgent injunction to await the outcome of the voting and to abide by the decisions of their courts. The communication was sent to the American minister with the instruction to have it published throughout the island.

The Cubans were reminded in the message that their country is one of the United States and that the United States will not countenance the recurrence of civil war.

BERNSTORFF BIDS FAREWELL TO THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Expresses Hope That War May Be Averted and Friendly Relations Soon Restored.

Washington, Feb. 12.—In a farewell statement before leaving tonight for New York to sail for home, Count von Bernstorff expressed the hope that war between the United States and Germany might be averted and that friendly relations might soon be re-established. The former German ambassador said to a group of newspaper correspondents gathered at his home:

"In leaving the United States after a stay of eight years, I wish to extend to my many personal friends my heartfelt thanks for the great kindness and cordial hospitality they have shown me.

"My heart is full of gratitude to those whose personal feelings never wavered during the trying years of the war. In the last few days I have received so many cordial farewell messages that it was impossible to send thanks for them individually.

"Countess Bernstorff joins me in this expression of our deepest personal gratitude.

"I hope that war may be averted and that the old friendly relations between the United States and Germany may soon be restored.

The former ambassador, together with his wife and his suite, left Washington late tonight in a special train placed at their disposal by the State Department and guarded by United States secret service men. The train will carry the party to within a short distance of the berth of the Danish steamship Froerick VIII, which is due to sail for Copenhagen by way of Halifax, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The entire party expects to go directly aboard the ship.

All of today—his last in Washington—the former ambassador remained within the embassy building, saying good-bye to many personal friends and reading letters of farewell from out-of-town friends and from officials and diplomats in Washington who felt that in view of the situation they could not properly call in person. In the afternoon the Swiss minister, Dr. Ritter, arrived at the embassy and formally took charge of it and its archives. Two German clerks were left behind to assist Dr. Ritter. Eventually they return to Germany probably will be arranged for by the State Department.

When the newspaper correspondents arrived the count sat in front of the fireplace and dictated the statement quoted above.

He denied emphatically reports that he had talked to various persons on the subject of peace since the break between the United States and Germany.

DANIELS OPPOSES ARMING MERCHANTMEN NAVAL GUNS.

Doubts If Federal Government Has Authority to Use Property for Private Purposes.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Plans for protecting American citizens and American ships on the high seas were today taken up by President Wilson with his advisers at a regular cabinet meeting. The cabinet reviewed the entire international situation and concentrated its deliberations on the problem of arming American merchant vessels. The problem developed a division of opinion.

It was stated tonight, however, that despite the divided sentiment in the cabinet it was practically certain that the President within a short time would take steps to provide American shipping with protection. It was understood that the President strongly favors the state department proposal that the navy department should provide guns and gunners for American vessels traveling through the death zone of the German submarine blockade. Orders, under the personal direction of the President that protective armament be furnished all American ships were tonight expected with little delay.

Opposition to putting naval guns on merchant ships has come largely from the navy department itself, and it was understood today that Secretary of the Navy Daniels was the principal opponent of the proposal. The navy department has questioned the authority of the federal government to use its property or personnel for private purposes, and it is believed that, however, has contended since the question arose that the government has full legal powers. It was understood tonight that the President was inclined to support this view.

Announcement was made at the navy department that there are available for immediate use reserve guns enough to arm the entire fleet of American merchant ships trading with Europe. These guns range from one pounders to 6-inch naval guns, it was said, but some of them are very old. The question of arming the passenger liners of the American line, which has temporarily cancelled its sailings, it was said at the department, presented little difficulty. The ships of this line were constructed with a view to their conversion into transports in war time, and were built with compartments for guns. The guns could be mounted in a very short time, it was said. In some cases, however, American ships would need special bracing constructions before they could carry guns of adequate size, the department said.

"Turkey's attitude will be more keenly watched than that of any other of the Central powers," says Dr. James I. Barton, foreign secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. He declares that Americans have invested more than \$5,000,000 in Turkey in educational, literary, medical, industrial, religious and philanthropic enterprises. If Germany should be able to persuade Turkey to change its attitude of hostility to the United States," Dr. Barton declares, "all of these institutions would probably be taken possession of by the Turks and the Americans in charge either expelled or interned."

Sold Under Foreclosure
Time: FEBRUARY 26th, 1917, 12:00 O'clock
Place: CORUT HOUSE DOOR, RAEFORD, N. C.
569 acres land known as the Stewart farm. Located on Raeford and Aberdeen highway for half mile, on Slocumb public road for one mile and Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad for half mile with siding.
One Hundred and Fifty Acres Cleared.
MAIN DWELLING, 10 ROOMS, WATER WORKS and WIRED FOR LIGHTS
3 four room tenant houses, all new, 3 large barns, 4 tobacco barns, 8 1/2 acres set in peaches, two miles bearing. Good location. Six miles from County seat, one mile from school, two miles from church. Makes a fine grade of tobacco. Place can be divided into six good farms, all fronting on public road.
This will go at a bargain. Remember the date, Feb. 26th. Terms cash. Easier terms can be arranged.
For further information write
BANK OF RAEFORD
Raeford, North Carolina

GENERAL FOOLISHNESS.

Items of Special Interest Gleaned From the Columns of Spicy Exchanges.

Jacob R. Leisnering, of Sunbury, Pa., has brought suit against Thomas Clark, a neighbor, for \$10,000 damages because he called him "the biggest knocker" in Northumberland county. Leisnering alleges further that Clark called him a beat.

Two children of L. J. Mansiel, of Dothan, Ala., witnessed the killing of their father in a street car in Mobile, Ala., when he was attacked by Henry D. Green, of Chichon, Ala. Green alleged that Mansiel had killed his brother in Texas two years ago.

Fifteen thousand trained Japanese reservists in Hawaii have offered their services to the United States in the event of hostilities with Germany. The Hawaiian militia may be sent to guard the Tehuantepec railroad in case the Panama canal is closed.

Orders for more than 20,000 bales of cotton, totaling more than \$2,000,000, have been placed with firms in Savannah, Ga., by Great Britain, for shipment to England. The orders are assigned to the government, which directs that the cotton shall be shipped regardless of the German submarine threat.

Congress has passed a bill appropriating \$196,000 for mail carriers in the Southern states during the Civil war. The money goes to mail contractors, mostly Confederate veterans or their heirs. The 800 claims have been pending for more than half a century.

The soldier inmates of the Jefferson Davis home at Beauvoir, Miss., have tendered their services to the President in the event of war with Germany. Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo was present at the demonstration and joined the veterans as they danced around the flag pole and sang Southern war songs.

The American steel trade was reported this week to have received plans and specifications from the Navy department for the construction of wire nets to be used, in case of war, in the protection of harbors against submarines. Bids were also taken, it is stated, for 1,000 tons of steel for dirigible balloon hangers at Pensacola, Fla.

The destruction of merchant ships by submarines, mines and kindred causes was greater during January than in any previous month, according to statistics just published. The gross tonnage lost was \$98,997, involving the sinking of 154 vessels. This brings the total destruction during the European war to 2,261 ships.

Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer in Detroit, has tendered the use of his factory in the event of war to Secretary of the Navy Daniels for government munitions work and agreed to operate it without profit to himself. Ford declared he was ready to contribute his own time and to work harder than ever before.

Because her husband told her he would not live in a dry state, and refused to accompany her back from Texas to Georgia, Mrs. Ruth Miles Lancaster filed suit for divorce in the Superior court against Benjamin Franklin Lancaster, of Atlanta, Ga., whom she declared to be a habitual drinker. She charges non-support and also asks the custody of her three children.

Angelo A. Brachio and Angelo M. Brachio, of Chicago, re twin brothers. And, according to Angelo A., he is tired of paying for the sins of Angelo M. From his boyhood, speaking for what the other twin did to being

damned for his bills, Angelo A. believed he had run the gamut of unpleasant experiences, until he was arrested on a charge of abandoning a wife and baby and jumping the bond which an attorney had put up to obtain his release. Angelo A. spent several uncomfortable hours in a cell before he induced the police to send for Mrs. Angelo A., who promptly straightened out the tangle. Then those who sought Angelo M. renewed the search. Angelo A. now carries with him a letter identifying himself.

Declaring her husband had brought their honeymoon to an end with a quarrel 15 minutes after the ceremony, and that he asked her to obtain a divorce so he could marry another woman, Mrs. Gustie Siedschlag, of Los Angeles, has filed suit for separate maintenance from Harry M. Siedschlag, said to be an inventor of a submarine boat and in the employ of the government.

Bernard H. Koyns, aged 19 years and a resident of Des Moines, Ia., weighs 275 pounds and wears shoes of size 21, being the largest made in the country. Koyns is seven feet and nine inches tall in his stocking feet. His shoes, which were made in Iowa, have been shipped to Boston to be fitted to a pair of rubbers. They are of the ordinary blucher type with double soles and heels.

Such was the experience in the light of which we were called upon recently to bid for sixteen-inch shells. We bid on these shells at approximately the same rate per pound as that of a fourteen-inch shell contract of one year ago upon which the Government awarded contracts.

We have not the slightest idea what profit there will be in the making of these shells. We do not know that there will be any. There is no certainty that it would be possible for us to follow a shell to meet the test.

For officers in the Navy to assume that any bid made under such conditions is "exorbitant" is utterly unfair.

We bid on the new battle-cruiser guns which Navy department experts after examination of our books, found would yield a profit of less than ten per cent. We agreed to assume risks for increased costs of materials and labor, that made it possible that these contracts might yield no profit whatever.

The costs run beyond the amount appropriated by Congress on the basis of the cost estimates made a year ago. And because shipbuilders could not alter the inexorable cost facts and reduce bids to early estimates of the Navy Department, the prices are called "exorbitant."

It would be a real advantage to be relieved of this naval construction. The profit from it cannot possibly amount to much, and the responsibility is enormous. We have determined to make this offer to the American Government.

"If you will build two of the battle cruisers in Government navy yards we will build the other two at the so-called cost of building the ships in the Government yards, without additional expense or commissions of any kind. We will also contract to have our ships ready for service ahead of the Government ships."

Driven Out Malware, Builds Up System
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS TONIC, drives out the toxins, cleanses the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children, etc.

Scotland County in Book No. 5 at page 371, default having been made in the payment of the Note which said Mortgage Deed was given to secure the said W. A. Hope, Mortgagee, will on Monday the 26th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House door in the Town of Laurinburg, Scotland County, North Carolina, the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

Beginning at a stake near the road that leads from Alexander Tycost to Hoffman, N. C., and runs N. 8 E. 40 chains to a stake in the Horse Pen Branch; thence N. 78 1-8 E. 57.11 chains to a stake in the corner of D. C. Campbell's land; thence S. 1 E. 24.30 chains to a stake, pine and black jack pointers; thence S. 1-3 W. 15.10 chains to a stake; thence S. 78 1-8 W. 59.70 chains to the beginning containing 228 acres, more or less, this being the same land that was conveyed to K. O. Cameron by J. McD. Campbell and wife, deed dated Nov. 27th, 1903. And the same land that was conveyed to Joshua B. Norton by Emma Riggan et al by deed dated the 21st day of November, 1910, which deed is recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Scotland County in Book "H" at page 404, reference to which is here made for a more complete description of said land. This the 22nd day of January, 1917.

W. A. HOPE, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEE'S LAND SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain deed of trust dated the 29th day of December, A. D. 1913, recorded in Book No. 4 of Mortgage Deeds at page 506 Scotland County Registry, executed by J. M. McKinnon to Joseph E. McKey, Trustee for the use of The Columbia National Life Insurance Company, an account of default in the payment of the principal and interest of the debt or bond secured thereby, the undersigned will sell, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 28th day of March, 1917, it being Saturday at about 12 o'clock M. at the court-house door in Laurinburg, North Carolina, the following described lands, viz.:

Beginning at a granite post placed in the southwest edge of the road leading from the McKey McKinnon (now J. M. McKinnon) place to Maxton, N. C., being a corner of the lands belonging to W. E. McVair, and runs thence north 30 degrees east 25 minutes west 237.8 feet to a stake bearing McKey's branch; thence as the run of said branch 260 feet; thence south 1 degree and 30 minutes east 231.5 feet to a stake in a field; thence south 88 degrees and 30 minutes west 413.4 feet to a stake in the edge of Shoe Heel Swamp; thence as the run of Shoe Heel Swamp north 1 degree west 729.5 feet; thence north 0 degrees and 10 minutes west 163 feet; thence north 41 degrees and 35 minutes west 451 feet; thence north 39 degrees and 45 minutes east 1065 feet; thence north 59 degrees and 20 minutes west 647 feet; thence north 17 degrees east 335 feet; thence north 22 degrees east 357 feet; thence north 20 degrees east 625 feet; thence north 74 degrees and 15 minutes east 224 feet; thence north 34 degrees east 227 feet; thence south 95 degrees and 25 minutes east on a line from run of swamp 731 feet to a stake in old road; thence as old road south 20 degrees and 35 minutes west 267 feet to a stake; thence as said road south 31 degrees and 40 minutes west 1737 feet to a stake; thence south 59 degrees and 55 minutes east 513 feet to a stake in oak grove around McKinnon Homestead; thence south 45 degrees and 5 minutes west 360.9 feet to a stake in a field near cemetery; thence south 42 degrees 55 minutes east 248.5 feet to the north edge of the Laurinburg and Red Springs road; thence south 59 degrees and 55 minutes east 1254 feet to a stake in field; thence south 87 degrees east to 465.5 feet across cleared cemetery to a stake in the edge of the Maxton road; thence with said road south 25 degrees and 5 minutes east 519.2 feet to the beginning, containing 593.5 acres, more or less, for the purpose of said deed of trust.

This the 30th day of January 1917. JOSEPH BALCH, Trustee.

Place of Sale: Court-House Door, Laurinburg, N. C. Terms of Sale: Cash. Date of Sale: Saturday, March 3, 1917. Cox and Doss, McLean, Varner and McLean, Attorneys.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF LAND. Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed executed and delivered by Joshua Norton and Joseph Norton, John H. Norton and Joseph H. Norton, to W. A. Hope on the 21st day of November, 1913, which Mortgage Deed is duly recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for