

Showers Tuesday, warmer east portion; Wednesday fair, cooler west portion.

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TEUTONS IN RUMANIA JOIN HANDS, DRAWING CLOSER TO BUCHAREST

Berlin Announces Conclusion of Battle of the Argechu With Austro-Germans Victors.

RUMANIANS LOSE HEAVILY

Central Powers Now Hold Intact All Railway Lines Into Capital Except One.

THIS LIKELY TO BE TAKEN

Town of Gradichte, 12 Miles from Bucharest, Captured.

Copenhagen, via London, Dec. 4.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the National Tidene, German artillery, which now is emplaced only 11 miles from Bucharest, began yesterday to bombard the city.

The armies of the Teutonic allies fighting in southwestern Rumania, with Bucharest their main objective, have joined hands from the Danube in the south to the northwest of Bucharest, where, coming through the mountainous region, they have reached the town of Tergovistea. Berlin announces that the battle of the Argechu river has come to a final conclusion, with the Teutonic allies the victors, and that all along the front they are drawing closer to Bucharest.

But One Outlet Left With the capture of Tergovistea, and farther south, the driving of the Rumanians beyond the railroad junction town of Titu, the forces of the Central powers now hold intact all the railway lines running into Bucharest from the west. The predeal pass line, running north from the capital into Transylvania, is the sole remaining railway connection in western Wallachia partly in Rumanian hands, and with the Teutons now nearly astride this line at Breza and rapidly advancing, this route seems likely to be taken from them.

Take Town 12 Miles From Capital

To the south and southwest of Bucharest, the forces of Field Marshal Von Mackensen that crossed the Danube have inflicted a heavy defeat on the Rumanians and captured the town of Gradichte, 12 miles from the capital. In this fighting, according to Berlin, the Rumanian army suffered sanguinary casualties and on Sunday lost more than 8,000 men made prisoners and 45 cannon. Near Titu 13 locomotives and much rolling stock fell into the hands of the Teutons. In Dobruja and in the northwest, along the Bukovina and Transylvania fronts, violent fighting is in progress. According to Sofia, in the former region the Bulgarians repulsed heavy Russian attacks. Berlin admits slight progress in the northwest by the Russians north and south of the Troad.

Little Fighting Elsewhere Aside from the Macedonia theatre little fighting of comment has taken place. Berlin admits a re-alignment of the Teutonic allied front east of the Cerna river, while the Serbian war office asserts that the Serbs here have captured an entire series of powerful forts. In the Bulgarian positions north of Grumitza and Budimirtza and taken, in addition, guns, machine guns, ammunition and prisoners. British sappers near Ypres and Wytschaete, Belgium, by mine explosions, paved the way for a raid on German trenches. Some of the British succeeded in entering an advanced trench, but later were driven out. A British attempt against Lesars also failed. Considerable artillery activity continues at various points along the French front, especially in the Somme region and on the Verdun sector.

On Austro-Italian Front Artillery duels and small maneuvers by patrol parties have featured the fighting on the Austro-Italian front. A Russian attack against the German lines near Lake Driviaty, south of Dvinsk, failed with heavy casualties to the Russians, according to Berlin. The British cabinet is to be constructed but the changes will not bring a policy different from that which has been pursued since the beginning of the war.

Official advices from Athens say that quiet prevails in the Greek capital. The British war trade minister has announced in the House of Commons that the Entente allies immediately in which, he said, King Constantine and his government are deeply involved. Great Britain has prohibited the sailing of Greek steamers from British ports.

RUSSIANS' ARRIVAL SAVED BUCHAREST?

Just in Time to Interfere With the German Plan of Encircling the Capital City.

WERE READY TO BOMBARD

Petrograd Claims That Appearance of Russians at Critical Moment Has Somewhat Changed the Rumanian Situation.

Petrograd, via London, Dec. 4.—The timely arrival of Russian troops before Bucharest at the critical moment when the loss of the capital seemed almost certain, has somewhat changed the Rumanian situation.

According to military opinion here, the Rumanians now have at least a fighting chance to retain their capital, and with the aid of the Russians who rendered their first valuable assistance to the Rumanian defense by an offensive in the Carpathians begun five days ago, and will now attempt to include Bucharest in the zone which they are able to defend, establishing a permanent line north and west of the capital. According to information received here from Bucharest, the German plan of encircling Bucharest was perilously near to accomplishment when it struck an unexpected obstacle in the form of a Russian force between Bucharest and the side of Pitești. The Rumanian flanker both north and south of the capital. A flanking movement was partially successful, when the Teutonic forces advancing from Lake Greca, encountered a Russian force which proceeded to the Rumanians, due to the arrival of Russian troops, and were compelled to retire in disorder. Emplacements had already been completed for the big guns, which were to bombard the city from the north. Executing a hasty retreat, the Germans and Bulgarians had to abandon guns of all calibres and a large quantity of war material. The northern Teutonic allied group which is attempting to flank Bucharest from the side of Pitești, has proceeded with greater success, but the Rumanians have managed to retreat without losing connection with the force defending the western fortifications of the capital.

FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS OVER \$22,000,000 IS ASKED. Estimates by War Department Include \$115,000 for Cape Fear River.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Congress was asked today to appropriate \$22,139,963 for improvement and maintenance during the fiscal year of 1918 of rivers and harbors utilized in the nation's water-borne commerce. The amount is a reduction of almost \$10,000,000 from the appropriations for the previous year. Almost two-thirds of the estimated expenditures are for the large rivers, and the port of New York through which the greater part of the country's foreign commerce passes. For those projects the aggregate estimates, drawn by the chief of engineers of the army under whose charge the work is done, are: Mississippi river, \$10,552,000; Ohio river, \$5,000,000; Delaware river, \$2,150,000; Columbia river, \$1,355,000; Missouri river, \$1,085,000; Hudson river, \$375,000; New York harbor, \$900,500.

The detailed estimates include: North Carolina—Beaufort harbor, \$4,500; Beaufort inlet, \$14,000; Morehead City harbor, \$2,000; Shallow bay, \$500; Harbor of Refuge, Cape Lookout, \$850,000; Cape Fear river, \$115,000; Contention creek, \$1,000; Neuse and Trent rivers, \$6,000; Northeast and Black rivers, \$5,000; Roanoke river, \$2,500; Scuppernon river, \$3,500; Waterway, Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet, \$15,000.

NOMINATION OF 10 NEW CARDINALS IS ANNOUNCED At Secret Consistory in Paris, Attended by 25 Cardinals.

Paris, Dec. 4.—At a secret consistory held this morning, which was attended by 25 cardinals, Pope Benedict announced the nomination of ten new cardinals, says a dispatch to the Havas agency from Rome. The new cardinals are: Monsignor La Fontaine, patriarch of Monaco; Monsignor Donato Sbarretti, former apostolic delegate in Canada, later bishop of Havana, and recently assessor of the Holy See; Monsignor DeBour, archbishop of Rennes; Monsignor DuBois, archbishop of Rouen; Monsignor Vittorio Amadeo Ranuzzi Di Bianchi, major domo of the Vatican; Monsignor Boggiani, secretary of the holy office and former apostolic assessor to Mexico; Monsignor Ascalosi, archbishop of Benevento; Monsignor Maurin, bishop of Grenoble; Monsignor Marini, secretary of the holy signature.

Two more cardinals are to be nominated shortly.

Berlin, Dec. 4. (via Sayville)—British patrols, following up mine explosions, succeeded in entering German trenches along the front in Belgium at some point, the war office announced today, but were unable to maintain themselves there.

TREVINO SAYS ONLY CHINESE ARE DEAD

Government Agents Wire to Washington That a Number of Foreigners Were Killed.

BY BANDITS IN CHIHUAHUA

Report Says German Vice Consul and Two American Citizens Were Killed and Little Girl Taken Into Mountains by Villistas.

El Paso, Texas, Dec. 4.—Reports telegraphed by government agents to Washington today that a number of foreigners had been killed in Chihuahua City when Villa bandits occupied the town were met with a statement by General Trevino, commanding Carranza forces who re-occupied the capital, that "only a few Chinese were killed during the time Villa occupied the city."

General Trevino's statement, telegraphed in response to an inquiry by Andres Garcia, inspector-general of Carranza consulates, was taken by Garcia to mean that no other foreigners were killed. The information telegraphed Washington was said to have been obtained in Juarez.

LITTLE AMERICAN GIRL TAKEN AWAY BY VILLA BANDITS? El Paso, Texas, Dec. 4.—Government agents here today sent a report to Washington saying Carlos Ketelsen, German vice consul in Chihuahua City; Charles Elmendorf, an American citizen, and another unknown American had been killed by Villa and that Elmendorf's young daughter had been carried off to the mountains by Villa bandits. The report was said to have been obtained from Juarez.

GERMAN CONSUL AT JUAREZ RECEIVES NO CONFIRMATION Juarez, Texas, Dec. 4.—German Consul Max Weber said late today he had heard the report that Mr. Ketelsen and Carlos Elmendorf had been killed but that he had received no confirmation. He sent a message to Chihuahua City to get the facts. Carranza officials insist nothing has been received over the railroad of military telegraph lines regarding the reported death of these foreigners.

FIFTEEN WHITE MEN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH LYNCHING

Result of Inquiry Ordered by Manning at Abbeville, S. C. Abbeville, S. C., Dec. 4.—Fifteen white men were arrested here today following an investigation of the lynching a month ago of Anthony Crawford, a negro. The negro was alleged to have attacked a white man and the lynching followed. Subsequently the sons of the negro were notified to leave the county. Governor Manning ordered an investigation. The arrests today resulted from the inquiry made. Preliminary hearings will probably be granted to the men tomorrow. Some are accused of rioting and others of murder.

ELECTION FRAUD PROBE COMES TO ABRUPT END

Judge Adams Would Name Commission to Continue if Desired.

Thinks the End Desired Has Been Attained, So Far as His Investigation Is Concerned—Evidence Goes to Grand Jury.

(Special Star Telegram.) Asheville, N. C., Dec. 4.—Solicitor Swain's investigation of alleged election frauds in Buncombe county during the recent election came to an abrupt end today, Judge W. J. Adams stated that he lives 800 miles from Asheville, but would, upon application, appoint a commission to conduct the investigation further, any time it was requested. Judge Adams said further that he thought the result desired by the investigation had been accomplished, as he had been merely sitting as a committing magistrate and that all the evidence introduced before him was now available for grand jury action, which body, he explained, would take the final action in the case. At the suggestion of Thomas Settle, the election officials who certified to the "supplemental returns" were placed on the stand, but no additional light was thrown on this subject. Jeff McAbee, of Fairview, said that Tom Jerry Pattillo offered him \$5 to vote for Weaver, but that he "kidded" Pattillo and did not take any money. Several others testified to knowing of money spent for election purposes, but no direct charges of buying votes were made. Solicitor Swain said that he was anxious to continue this probe, and Judge Adams again emphasized that the probe is strictly non-partisan and that all citizens should take pains to assist in laying any evidence of frauds before the grand jury.

It is believed here that today's proceeding virtually ends the investigation of alleged frauds, although there is a possibility that the grand jury may act later. Several men prominent politically are still absent from their accustomed haunts.

NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN MERCIER AND VON BISSING

The Military Governor of Belgium Denies Allegations Made by the Cardinal.

LATTER APPEALS FOR PITY

Says German Engagement Has Been Violated Thousand Times Every Day for 15 Days.

London, Dec. 4.—Documents received here give the text of the reply of General von Bissing, military governor of Belgium, to Cardinal Mercier's letter of October 19, and the Cardinal's rejoinder of November 10.

General von Bissing's reply, dated October 26, begins by denying any violation of the assurance the German commanders gave at the beginning of the war that no men would be removed from Belgium, declaring that such removals have been justified by "the clandestine emigration of large numbers of young men wishing to join the Belgian army." He adds: "The German authorities would have been quite justified in following the example of England and France, but they have not done so."

Contending that the employment of Belgian unemployed in Germany has nothing to do with the conduct of the war, he said that a social and economic measure General von Bissing says: "Great Britain's merciless economic isolation of Germany bears equally on Belgium; it deprives her of raw materials and prevents the export of manufactures and thus deals a vital blow, leaving masses of the people unemployed and bringing a state of public calamity to Belgium."

General von Bissing then declares that the Belgian people realized the state of affairs and that tens of thousands of them have gone to Germany voluntarily where they could get better pay. Others would follow, he says, but are deterred by influences systematically brought to bear on them. He concludes by inviting the cardinal to study the situation from a social and economic viewpoint.

Cardinal Mercier's Reply. Replying on November 10, Cardinal Mercier said the promise made by Baron von Huehne and subsequently confirmed by Baron von Der Goltz and says: "The undertaking was explicit and entirely without time limit that 'young people have nothing to fear that they will be sent to Germany either to be enrolled in the army or employed at forced labor.'"

"This engagement has been violated every day a thousand times for 15 days." In answer to General von Bissing's charge that England and France have (Continued on Page Ten.)

\$135,000 TO COMPLETE LOCAL CUSTOMS HOUSE

One Item Recommended by McAdoo in Report to Congress.

Estimate for Cape Fear and Other Rivers—Mr. Godwin, on Hand, for Brief Holiday Recess—A. W. McLean in Washington.

(Special Star Telegram.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, in his annual estimate for appropriations to Congress, asks for the following for North Carolina: Public buildings: Burlington, \$20,000; Chapel Hill, \$30,000; Charlotte, \$25,000; Shelby \$10,000, and \$185,000 for the completion of the Wilmington Custom House. For the continuation of river and harbor projects already adopted by the government, the following estimates are made: Beaufort harbor \$45,000 and Beaufort inlet, \$14,000; Morehead City harbor, \$2,000; Shallow bay \$2,000; for the continuation of the Harbor of Refuge, Cape Lookout, \$600,000 is asked for and \$135,000 for the Cape Fear at and below Wilmington; Contentnea creek, \$1,000; Neuse and Trent rivers \$2,000; Pamlico and Tar rivers \$4,500; Scuppernon river \$3,500, and the inland waterway from Pamlico to Beaufort, \$6,500.

Mr. Godwin on Hand. Representative H. L. Godwin, of the Sixth district, who reached Washington early this morning and was in his seat when the House convened at noon, said tonight that the people of the Sixth are highly pleased with the result of the election and they were never more prosperous nor in better spirits than they are now. Mr. Godwin agrees with Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin and other Democratic leaders that the Christmas holiday's allowed by Congress should be cut down to one day if possible. Mr. Godwin does not believe the country wants to see an extra session of Congress, which would necessarily be (Continued on Page Ten.)

PROTEST AGAINST 'THE SLAVE RAIDS'

Great Britain and Allies Issue Declaration Regarding Present State of Belgium.

WARNING TO THE WORLD

Declare the Work of Relief Which Neutrals Have Built Up is in Danger of Falling—Say Teutons Disregard All Promises.

London, Dec. 4.—The British government, in conjunction with Great Britain's allies, has issued a "declaration regarding the present state of Belgium" in which protest is made to the civilized world against the "slave raids" conducted by the German authorities in Belgium and a warning given to the world that "the work of relief which neutrals have built up is in danger of falling."

The document, after reciting the assistance the Entente Allies have given in the past in the work of relief in Belgium, says: "The Allies only stipulated that the German should equally draw no advantage from the operations of the neutral commission, that they should not seize imported or native supplies and that the distribution of relief should not be used for the purpose of coercing Belgian workmen against their consciences. The conditions which the Germans were pledged to obey have been frequently violated. But the infractions in the past have been disapproved by the German government and the Allies have been content to rely upon the neutral commission to watch and enforce the fulfillment of the conditions under which it worked."

Situation Now Changing. "Now, however, the situation is changing. The Germans have abandoned all pretense of respecting personal freedom in Belgium. They have deliberately ordered the suspension of the public relief works supported by the commission and openly aimed at creating unemployment, which furnishes them an excuse for deportations. They have become themselves the organizers and co-operators in man hunts which they pledged themselves by the Brussels convention of 1890 to put down in Africa. The machinery of Belgian industry is now totally destroyed and exports of Belgian foodstuffs have again begun on a large scale.

"The Allies must, therefore, warn the world what is about to take place. The Central Empire, as their own situation grows more desperate, intend to tear up every guarantee on which the work of the relief commission rests. They intend to cast aside all their promises and use Belgian foodstuffs and Belgian labor to support their own fighting strength. The work of relief which the neutrals have built up for two years is about to lose its foundation and is in danger of falling."

Fayetteville Observer: "Miss Lucy Murchison, of Wilmington, is spending several days in the city, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. L. Pemberton."

THREE RESIGN FROM DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Jno. W. Garrett Will Probably Succeed Dr. Van Dyke.

Minister to Holland Not Enjoying Good Health—Ministers to Colombia and Siam Send in Resignations—Others Expected.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The first resignations from the diplomatic corps, which are expected to be the forerunners of others, as a consequence of President Wilson's re-election and the closing of his first term, were announced today. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, minister to the Netherlands, has resigned, and probably will be succeeded by John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, formerly minister to Argentina. Dr. Van Dyke, it was explained, has been concerned over his health for some time, and also desired to return to his literary work after being abroad nearly four years. The resignations of Thaddeus A. Thomson, minister to Colombia, and William H. Hornibrook, minister to Siam, also were announced. Mr. Thomson was appointed in 1913. Mr. Hornibrook was appointed in 1915. Some time ago it became known that the government was expecting that members of the diplomatic corps would in accordance with custom forward their resignations. Many, no doubt, will be asked to remain.

FEDERAL JUDGES DO NOT POSSESS INHERENT POWER TO INDEFINITELY SUSPEND EXECUTION OF CRIMINAL SENTENCES

Washington, Dec. 4.—Federal judges the Supreme Court held today, do not possess inherent power, exercised for a country, but without specific congressional authority, to indefinitely suspend execution of criminal sentences imposed in their respective courts. Suspension by District Judge Killen, of Ohio, of sentence upon James P. Henahan, of Toledo, convicted of bank embezzlement, was revoked.

HIGH COST OF LIVING OVERSHADOWS ANY AND ALL OTHER QUESTIONS

CONGRESS BEGINS 3 MONTHS SESSION

Calendar Overcrowded, Important New Issues on Hand and Big Estimates Presented.

TO HEAR WILSON TODAY

Both Houses Hold Short Sessions and Adjourn Out of Respect to Deceased Members—Christmas Holiday to be Short

Washington, Dec. 5.—Congress reconvened today for a three months session with a calendar over crowded with general legislation, facing railroad reforms and the high cost of living as new issues, and confronted with unprecedented estimates aggregating \$1,654,819,654 to meet expenditures of the government for the fiscal year 1918.

Both houses adjourned early as a mark of respect to Senator Zarke, of Arkansas, and Resident Commissioner Rivera, of Porto Rico, both of whom died since the September adjournment. Tomorrow there will be a joint session in the hall of the House to hear the address of President Wilson, which will contain recommendations for legislation sought by the administration before the 64th Congress dies March 4 next.

Railroad Legislation. That railroad legislation to supplement the Adamson Act will be urged by the President as the most important problem before Congress at this time is generally expected. There is also strong public demand for some legislative action to curb soaring prices of food.

In addition the appropriation measure must be passed. The Senate has the Immigration, the Corrupt Practices bill further to limit campaign contributions and expenditures, the Webb bill to grant authority to domestic corporations for maintenance of collective foreign selling agencies, conservation and other measures. An investigation into expenditures of the recent National campaign is proposed and Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, will introduce a joint resolution directing such an inquiry be instituted at once.

Hasty conferences of House leaders today convinced a majority that a "speed up" programme advocated by Speaker Clark will be adopted.

No Long Holiday. Majority Leader Kitchin joined with the Speaker in declaring that the usual long Christmas holiday should be dispensed with and an earlier meeting hour than noon, probably 10 o'clock, set. There is some dissension over the proposed abolition of the Christmas holidays and a compromise holiday of one week has been suggested.

Although food embargo proposals are certain to create much discussion, few leaders are inclined to believe that the proposed abolition of laws, Representative Kitchin thinks, too, that investigation of the high cost of living will be left to the executive departments.

It is regarded as doubtful that any of the President's railway legislation programme will reach the floor before Christmas. Representative Adamson, chairman of the Interstate Commerce committee, who will pilot the measure, also was rounding the curve, regardless of any adjournment agreement.

W. B. & S. TRAIN RUNS INTO AUTOMOBILE AT BOLIVIA

Occupants of Machine Thrown Out; One Suffers Broken Rib (By Long Distance Telephone) Southport, N. C., Dec. 4.—This afternoon as the W. B. & S. passenger train from Wilmington had just passed Bolivia and was rounding the curve, which is crossed by a county road, the view being partly obstructed by a growth of bushes, an auto in which were riding S. F. Williams, Henry Williams, his son who was driving; W. B. Chinnis and G. Adams, of Northwest township, was struck by the train and the car was hurled to one side of the track, the occupants of the machine being thrown out with considerable violence. All were more or less injured. Mr. S. F. Williams having suffered a fractured rib. The injured were brought on to Southport where Dr. J. Arthur Doshier gave them the necessary attention. The car was pretty badly wrecked.

COMMERCE COMMISSION ORDERS SUSTAINED BY SUPREME COURT

Permit Lower Rates to Pacific Coast Than to Inland Cities. Washington, Dec. 4.—Interstate Commerce Commission orders permitting railroads to give lower transcontinental freight rates to San Francisco, Oakland, Portland, Seattle and other ocean ports, while denying them to inland cities of Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose and Santa Clara, California, were sustained today by the Supreme Court.

Assumes Proportions as a National Subject, With the Reconvening of Congress.

PROBE IS URGED BY LABOR Possibility That Wilson Will Deal With Matter in Special Address Grows Stronger.

SOME ACTION IS ASSURED

Eleven Bills and Resolutions on Subject Introduced.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The high cost of living and what steps the Federal government can take to control it assumed proportions as a national question with the convening of Congress today, which overshadowed all other issues in the first day's proceedings. Possibility that President Wilson will deal with the subject in a special address grew stronger, although it was thought probable that the President would select a separate occasion for it, rather than add to it as a supplement to his general address tomorrow.

Labor Calls on Wilson. Eleven bills and resolutions seeking to check the soaring prices of food by stopping shipments to Europe, reducing parcel post rates on food stuffs or controlling cold storage, were today introduced in the House.

President Comptroller and a committee of the American Federation of Labor called on President Wilson and asked him to appoint a special commission to investigate the food question. The President assured them that the government would take prompt steps to meet the situation. He is understood to prefer not to appoint a commission as it practically would be without authority to compel testimony; while a congressional investigation probably would mean a protracted delay.

Reports being gathered by the Department of Agriculture are being laid before the President as fast as they are compiled and upon them he is expected to decide on any action, which undoubtedly will be prefaced by a special address to Congress.

Points to Middle Men. One report submitted today by Secretary Redfield and held confidential as yet is understood to show a wide margin between prices paid to producers and those paid to consumers. In a recent address the President virtually charged the middle men with responsibility for the high cost of living.

The bills in Congress are expected to produce a general discussion of the subject, but none of the administration leaders thinks any of the embargo measures can pass. A series of four, introduced by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the Appropriations committee, propose embargo, reducing parcel post rates and restriction of cold storage.

Various Proposals. Representative McLemore, of Texas, introduced a resolution to prohibit interstate transportation of food products, except by railroads, to which have been kept in cold storage more than 90 days. One by Representative Cabath, of Illinois, would require cold storage warehouses to file yearly reports with the Department of Agriculture, and on July 1, 1917, to report to Congress within 30 days. Representative Steenson, of Minnesota, proposed free admission of seed wheat to help the Minnesota and North Dakota farmers. Representative McKellar, of Tennessee, re-introduced his bill to regulate cold storage of food, and Representative Farr, of Pennsylvania, re-introduced his measure for a provisional embargo on wheat and wheat flour.

Representative Adamson, of Georgia, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee, to which the embargo bills were referred, announced during the day that he would oppose any sort of embargo. "The only embargo law we ever passed," Mr. Adamson said, "was the most unpopular law ever enacted, save only the alien and sedition laws. That embargo law was repealed as soon as possible. It was a dead letter before it was repealed."

34 CENTS A DAY WILL KEEP A MAN ALIVE IN NEW YORK New York, Dec. 4.—Thirty-four cents a day is sufficient for the ration of a male 17 years of age and over in (Continued on Page Ten.)