

BAIRD DESCRIBES MARINA SINKING

Is Mistaken About Loss of Foster Davis, Who Was Not Drowned

Jack Baird of Charlotte, in an interview in the Charlotte Observer, tells graphically of the torpedoing of the Marina off the coast of Ireland in the latter part of October when it was at first believed that Baird, George Fletcher Sedberry of Fayetteville and Foster C. Davis of Wake Forest were among the lost. Baird was saved and in the interview just given out he indicates his belief that the other two North Carolinians went down when the boilers of the Marina burst. At that time, according to Baird, Davis and Sedberry were on the horse deck and he saw neither one of them again. He says he is at his home at Wake Forest now, having arrived there early in December. Sedberry alone is not accounted for.

According to Baird a threatened mutiny of the sailors on board the Marina directly preceded the torpedoing of the vessel. That mutiny, arising out of the protest of the sailors and cattlemen because of poor fare furnished them, was put down by the officers at the point of their guns. Thereupon, the sailors broke into the hold where sixteen hundred gallons of Scotch whiskey were stored. Most of them became heavily drunk and were in this condition when the boat was torpedoed. Says Baird:

"A loud crash was heard, and the ship rocked and trembled, as if something had struck her. Men were knocked and bruised almost from one side of the ship to the other by the terrible blow, and almost at once the cry of 'torpedo' was heard.

"Every one was running about as if they were crazy while shouts and orders were being given from stem to stern. Life boats were lowered on the starboard and port sides, ladders let down, and rafts thrown overboard for emergency, held secure by big ropes fastened to the ship's railings.

"The Marconi operator did all in his power to send the S. O. B. but as the engines were dismantled by the first shot and the dynamo out of fix, it was impossible for him to get his apparatus to work.

"He abandoned his post in time to get into the last life boat leaving the ship.

"A small gun was mounted on the after deck, and was manned by two British naval gunners, but no shot was fired at either of the submarines, as they were both submerged, not even their periscopes showing. One of the gunners was killed by falling cables, after the first shot, but the other managed to reach one of the starboard life boats, before it was cut away.

"The Marina had a big list to starboard, and the sea was running with a heavy swell. Captain Brown endeavored to see that every man had taken to the boats before jumping from the vessel himself. He missed the boat and was drowned.

"I reached boat No. 2, and after we had pulled about forty yards we saw that the ship had partly righted herself, but then a loud crash was heard. The boilers had exploded and the ship went to the bottom.

"We could plainly hear the pitiful cries for help from men who had been left in the stockhold or fire room, but were helpless to aid any of them.

"Neither of the submarines gave any warning, due perhaps to the fact that the Marina had a gun mounted in plain view on the after deck.

"Two men were killed, scalded to death, in the fire room. Seven were blown to pieces on the horse deck, and the second mate was crushed to death between his life boat and the port side of the ship. We were close enough to see the poor fellows.

"After seeing that the ship was going down and finished, both of the submarines came to the surface and we could almost distinguish the men's faces on the conning tower, being very close to them. Absolutely no effort was made by the Germans to rescue any of us, and we soon lost them as we pulled away from the scene.

"The life boat which I was in was the last to leave the ship, and the longest in the water before being picked up. We were adrift for thirty-one and one-half hours, finally being picked up by the British patrol ship Ina Williams. The only thing that we had to eat was six ship biscuits and not a drop of water.

"Fortunately the steward had presence of mind enough to bring along a compass and being familiar with every phase of navigation and having made many trips across, he directed us towards land. We sighted several vessels while in the life boats, and made frantic efforts to attract their attention, but all to no avail.

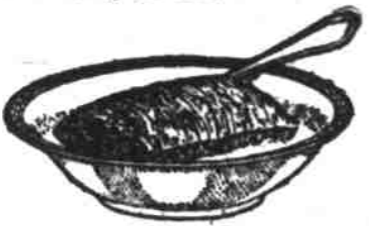
"Torches were lighted at night in order to attract attention from the land and after giving up all hope the light house keeper got our signal, and fired his gun in response. Shortly after that we were safe.

"That is about all I can tell you about the trip," said young Baird, in conclusion. "I was crushed in the side, and lay in the hospital in Glasgow for two weeks.

"One of the most horrible nights to me was when the two other North Carolina boys on board were blown up before my very eyes, Sedberry, of Fayetteville, and Davis, of Tarboro, were on one of the horse decks when the boilers exploded and I almost saw them blown to pieces.

"At the time the first shot was fired, the Marina was making only five or six knots an hour. Fifteen minutes lapsed between the first and second shots.

The United States is Yours if you are in good health. The United States spells Opportunity. Health comes from right selection of food and right habits. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits for breakfast will supply more nutriment than many a two-dollar meal, and costs only four or five cents. A meal to work on, to play on. Shredded Wheat is ready-cooked, and ready-to-eat.



Made at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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WAIT FOR REPLY TO WILSON NOTE

(Continued From Page One.)

days, one of which was referred to the committee on foreign relations and the other permitted to lie on the Senate table where it is in order to be called up for action tomorrow. It is understood that the President would like to have it assured that the resolution, if pressed, could not be rejected.

Senator Stone tonight conferred with Senator Hitchcock regarding a resolution now on the table and urged him to ask tomorrow that it lie over for a day in order that there might be a conference of Senators on both sides of the chamber regarding it.

Senator Stone frankly stated that he was heartily in favor of adopting the resolution and that friends of the President generally believed that an official endorsement of his action from the Senate would be advisable. Senator Hitchcock will confer with the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee on the matter again tomorrow morning before the Senate meets. It will then be determined whether to press for immediate action or to permit another days delay.

The President, it was learned, discussed many phases of foreign problems with Senator Stone, including the Mexican situation.

During the day an explanation was obtained from official sources of the previously mysterious clause in the note from Spain to the United States referring to "another communication" from the American government suggesting that the time was opportune for Spain to co-operate with the United States.

No Note to Neutral Nations. It was learned authoritatively that no note was sent to neutral nations, but in forwarding copies of the President's suggestion to the belligerents, the State Department instructed American diplomats in the neutral capitals to intimate to the governments to which they were accredited that in case they were considering a move similar to that of the United States, the American government considered the time opportune.

It was stated emphatically that in making this move the United States had no intention of urging neutral nations to act, or to set on foot a movement for an entente of neutral nations.

In explanation of this point it was stated that the primary purpose of the President's note to the belligerents was to clear the atmosphere of the big questions relating to the war, and that in this connection the American government thought it would be helpful if the opinions of neutrals as well as the belligerents were explained.

Not a Peace Note. It was reiterated that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing did not look upon the American note to the belligerents primarily as a peace note, although it was hoped that it might aid in hastening the end of the war.

Administration officials are admittedly concerned over efforts to make the action of this government appear as directed against the entente allies and in favor of the Central Powers. They do not think it necessary, however, to make any further explanation believing that ultimately both sides will come to realize the true purpose.

While awaiting the reply of the entente allies to the President's note, the State Department is keeping in touch with official sentiment both among the entente allies and the Central Powers.

As soon as the reply of the entente is received, President Wilson is expected to address another communication to both sides, making clear his position, and probably clearing up some misconceptions which he feels have developed. It may be stated that he will not seek to force peace on either side, but will continue to insist that the rights of the United States be thoroughly respected.

In connection with the admittedly serious concern with which the administration looks upon the submarine question, much attention was paid by officials to press despatches from Berlin stating that a semi-official news agency there had given out the information that the reply of the entente allies was generally looked upon as a "flat refusal" of the peace proposals of Germany and her allies, adding that "this is especially regretted for the sake of the neutral countries suffering from the consequences of the war."

Reply What Germany Expected. Berlin, Jan. 1.—(Via London).—The press version of the reply of the entente powers to Germany's peace proposals was received here yesterday. A definite statement regarding the official attitude concerning the document cannot be given before the official text has been received, but officials intimate that the reply is just about what had been expected, taking into consideration the preliminary announcements from various statesmen in the entente countries, and that Germany, while disappointed that her hope of the end of the blood-letting and destruction has vanished, is prepared to carry on the war with in-

HEARINGS TODAY ON 8-HOUR PLANS

Committee To Consider President's Program For Supplementing Adamson Act

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Jan. 1.—Upon the reconvening of Congress tomorrow interest will center in hearings before the Senate Commerce Committee on President Wilson's recommendations for legislation to supplement the Adamson law, which was enacted to become effective today and the constitutionality of which is to be argued in the Supreme Court next week.

Representatives of the employers, brotherhoods, the railroads of the country and the general public have been invited to appear before the committee by Chairman Newlands. The attitude of the Brotherhood officials is known to be antagonistic to the President's recommendations that Congress enact a law which would make railroad strikes unlawful pending a period of investigation of disputes by an official board of inquiry, should mediation by a board of conciliation fail to settle threatened trouble. An alternative suggestion is expected in the form of a law which would provide for compulsory investigation of disputes between railroad managers and their employees, but which would not deny the right to strike pending outcome of an inquiry.

Besides the original arbitration and strike prevention bill the committee also will have before it a proposal by Senator Underwood which would give the interstate commerce commission the right to fix wages and conditions of employment of railway workers.

Opposition to the general legislative scheme is developing in both branches of Congress, so much so as to arouse misgivings whether anything can be accomplished by March 4. If nothing is done some members of Congress believe that the President may call an extra session to deal with the problem.

Increased vigor and with a united people back of her.

The entente statement, it is intimated, will probably evoke an answer in some form, Germany laying down from the government's standpoint the results of the peace overtures and analyzing the question of responsibility for a further continuance of the war.

Owing to the holiday and the suspension of the newspapers, the note will not be published here until tomorrow. Its tenor is not known to the general public.

Britton Defends Welterweight Title. (By the Associated Press.) Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Jack Britton defended his title of welterweight champion against Jimmy Duffy here this afternoon. Just before the going in the seventh round Britton put Duffy to the floor with a right cross. Again in the ninth Duffy was knocked down for a long count.

TWIN CITY PAYS HUGE SUM TO U. S. IN REVENUE. Winston-Salem, Jan. 1.—Winston-Salem has paid to the United States government during the past year in revenue on stamps for chewing and smoking tobaccos and cigarettes manufactured here the sum of \$15,279,639.46 according to the figures of Deputy Collector N. L. Cranford. This is a remarkable increase over 1915, the figures for that year being \$9,228,444.90.

Notables Attend Whitridge Funeral. (By the Associated Press.) New York, Jan. 1.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, and Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate and J. P. Morgan will be among the honorary pallbearers tomorrow at the funeral services of Frederick W. Whitridge, it was announced tonight. Mr. Whitridge, railroad lawyer and political economist, died here Saturday.

Speakership Fight Waxes Warm As Solons Get Here (Continued From Page One.)

ing his fight for the coveted honor upon the supposition that North Carolina wants a business administration. Both his opponents are lawyers. He is not. Though not a college man, he is a trustee of Trinity College and, of course, a Methodist. Gallatin Roberts, of Asheville, is a Wake Forest man, and a Baptist. The question of college and church affiliations is said to be playing an important part in the fight, with the Wake Forest men directing their biggest guns against Murphy, the gridiron star of the University.

Trains Loaded. Every train yesterday into Raleigh brought its quota of legislators, politicians and, of course, the ever present lobbyists. By eightfall-most hotels were practically filled. Around 10 a lobby of the Yarrowburgh men here to draw their "per diem," those wishing to get on the State payroll and those wanting to put through pet bills commenced to mill around as so many bees in a corral. Those on the inside were besieged by those on the out for favors of every degree and kind. All were given the glad hand and metallic smile and were dismissed as graciously as possible. Until well after midnight rooms of those who have a possibility of becoming leaders stood open to admit a steady stream of visitors pledging support in return for promised preferment, or for plain friendship. With the early morning hours the solons retired.

Among those who arrived yesterday was "Cousin" Harry Stubbs, of Martin. This is Mr. Stubbs' 26th year for the House. For 25 years he has alternated between the House and Senate, coming to either as his inclination dictated.

Mr. Stubbs enjoys the unique distinction of being "Cousin" Harry to most everybody in his district and of having introduced only one bill during his 26 years as a North Carolina legislator. That one bill was to incorporate the town of Bear Grass, and he is said to be the most staid and stately fashion since her incorporation in 1903. However, Cousin Harry manages to get one speech out of his system in every session. This speech is always a gem of eloquence and logic. Therefore, the thirteenth advent of the Honorable Harry is looked to with genuine delight by all who have enjoyed the pleasure of working with him in former years.

"Otis P." Here. Otis P. Shell, chief enrolling clerk of the Senate in 1901, is here also. Mr. Shell is not averse to accepting the position he filled 16 years ago, but is not

thoroughly decided as to whether he will apply for it or its corresponding one in the House. He says he has been promised support for either position and is confident he will get one or the other.

Matt H. Allen, two years ago Representative from Wayne, returns this year as a member of the Senate. He arrived yesterday and consumed most of the day in working for his friend, "Pete" Murphy, for Speaker of the House. Mr. Allen said last night that he was confident that Mr. Murphy would be chosen in tonight's caucus.

J. S. Scott of Pasquotank is an interesting figure who will be seen in the House for the first time this session. Mr. Scott came in last night laden with letters of introduction to party leaders and possessing a determination to put through certain fish and other measures close to the hearts of his constituency. He is going to be heard from early and often, and unless he gets what he wants, there is going to be a big row in the House before the session is over.

Others who arrived yesterday are D. FOR RENT—ONE STORE ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET now and one on WILMINGTON STREET January the 15th. These stores have heat, water, etc. Apply the Yarrowburgh Hotel. 1 2 7.

G. Brummitt, Dr. E. F. Tucker of Beaufort; Stanley Winburne, J. H. Matthews of Windsor; W. D. Gaster, John Underwood of Fayetteville; Fred Hyman of Chatham, J. D. Hesse of Wadesboro, Walter D. Hiler of Hiler City, Walter Brock of Wadesboro, Congressman L. D. Robinson of Wadesboro, T. W. Harrington of Harnett, A. C. Ray of Pittsboro, J. A. Hartness of Statesville, R. O. Self of Webster and T. D. Warren of New Bern.

Facts About Cotton

The last three weeks has seen a serious decline in the price of cotton, and the consequent loss of millions of dollars to the South. As there is considerable misunderstanding and as the situation is apt to be still confusing, the following facts are placed before you for careful consideration:

Crop Shortage.

It is generally admitted that the crop this year (1916) is very short. The government estimate on Dec. 8th was 11,511,000 bales. The last two years, considering acreage, have practically been crop failures. It does not seem that next season can show much relief as fertilizer is still inferior in quality and high in price, and the boll weevil will probably operate more extensively than ever.

In the past six years we have produced two 14,000,000 bale crops; one 15,000,000 bale crop and one in excess of 16,000,000 bales. But today we have not enough cotton in sight to supply the present indicated demand. The season started with an American visible supply of 2,235,000 bales. The indicated crop, linters included, is 12,500,000—a total of 14,735,000 bales. Last year's consumption was 14,800,000 and it is, of course, impossible to reduce the actual cotton not used up to less than a million bales or even a million and a half bales, a vast shortage is apparent.

The average consumption for the past six years has been 14,042,000. The American mills are running ahead of last year. More spindles are in operation today and exports are in excess of last season by 729,713 bales (up to Dec. 15).

Consumption.

In 1914 and 1915 the world consumed 24,581,000 bales of cotton of which the United States produced 16,071,000 bales. The consumption in 1915 and 1916 was 21,011,000 bales. The consumption this year will, of course, be problematical, but on the whole the United States can add to the supply only to the extent of its probable current yield of 12,500,000 bales (which includes linters).

Cotton in quantity is produced in British India, Egypt, Russia, Turkey, Persia, Colonial Africa and Mexico, all of which countries are now at war.

Collectively the above countries produced in 1914 and 1915, 7,000,000 bales of cotton and because of conditions no such like yield can be expected today. It has been said that the consumption of cotton generally will fall off because we cannot ship to the Central Powers. This is true and yet there is another important fact to be considered, the markets supplied by the Central Powers must be supplied from somewhere else. South America, Colonial Africa and other countries buying formerly from the Central Powers must now buy from England, America and Japan, and trade reports of today show that they are doing this. There is large firm of Japanese buyers in Austin, Texas, and not long since they stated that fully a million bales would be shipped to Japan this year (1916). There has been an increase of 500,000 spindles in Japan since last year—total there now of 3,500,000 spindles.

Again the net consumption of the Central Powers admits of easy exaggeration as they possess only one-tenth of the world's spindles, and their elimination has simply transferred the burden of manufacture of the finished product to our country in the main, and to others as Japan in a lesser degree. It is further estimated that one million bales will be used for war purposes, such as the manufacture of munitions and high explosives. This would offset in a large way the forced stoppage of demand from the Central Powers.

Early Movement of 1916 Crop.

The movement of the 1916 crop has been rapid. More than 95% of it has been ginned. 8,100,772 bales up to December 15th has been brought into sight, an increase over the same period of last year of 1,415,609 bales. The exports to the same date were 2,795,026 bales, an increase of 729,091 bales. The takings by Northern spindles were 1,407,261 bales, an increase of 150,442 bales; by Southern spinners 2,008,295 bales, an increase of 421,486 bales. Over one-half the 1916 crop (on government estimate) has reached its ultimate destination.

Unusual Demand.

This fall and winter has been one of extraordinary prosperity for the United States and its hundred million people. Never before has the country been so prosperous. It has been a remarkably fine trading season. Few dry goods stores have large stocks after the great business they have done in the last few weeks. They will soon have to replenish. When prices are high merchants do not overload; they couldn't overload for the chief reason that deliveries could not be made by oversold jobbers and mills. Dry goods stores have been buying from hand to mouth, either because deliveries could not be made or hoping that goods would be cheaper, but such has not been the case, and the demand for cotton goods next spring is bound to be enormous.

Contributing Reasons.

One reason why cotton has been high, of course, has been natural increase of values of all commodities. It is not necessary to go into the causes of this increase, such as a surplus gold supply, huge paper war credits, etc. The fast shrinking purchasing power of the dollar is due to some extent to these causes, consequently all things are high. Some commodities have risen 300% in value, but on a long list of commodities an appreciation of about 50% above normal exists. Now the price for cotton for the past six years has averaged over 12c per pound so that this average increase alone as applied to cotton would seem to warrant at this time not less than 18c per pound basis Middling.

Future.

The world is at present consuming more than the world at present is able to produce. There is more demand for iron and steel than all the iron and steel plants in existence can turn out. There is more demand for food stuffs than the farmers of this and other countries are able to present to supply. There is more demand for cotton than the South this year grew. Between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 men in Europe have been taken away from production and made consumers of food stuffs and clothing. Conditions under which they live and waste connected with feeding and clothing an army probably doubles the ordinary peace requirements for the same men. It might be said that there has been a sudden added demand for food and clothing for 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 people. This means that aside from the cheapness of the dollar and the shortness of certain grain crops and the scarcity of other materials, food stuffs and clothing materials generally would be higher in price. Should peace come other commodities might fall in price. But it would seem that cotton is not so apt to, for the reason that should peace be declared all the spindles of the world would become active of which there are 148,500,000. The markets would be freer and even with a bumper crop cotton would still be in great demand. With the declaration of peace it is estimated that Germany and Austria alone would require three million bales of cotton; this being so, cotton should sell at much higher prices.

You Can Borrow Money on Your Cotton.

It is easy for you to arrange to hold your cotton if you do not wish to sell at present prices. Your local bank will loan up to 90 per cent. of the market value. There should be no difficulty about this for money is easy and it is an easy matter for the local bank to get the notes rediscounted by the Federal Reserve Bank. All those who want to hold their cotton should have no difficulty in arranging to do so.

The Object of This Advertisement.

This advertisement is prepared and paid for by 100 of the leading cotton factors; banks, merchants and business men of the South. They have done so because they believe that the Southern Spot holder of cotton ought to know something of the facts about the serious shortage of cotton which confronts the country. Figures upon which this article is based were those obtainable up to Dec. 15th, 1916.

Editorial Note.

The publisher of this paper has every reason to believe that the concerns who have paid for this advertisement are legitimate, before-grade business concerns, and he has personally investigated, before allowing this copy to be published.

Try This To Banish All Rheumatic Pains

People who have been tormented for years— even so crippled that they were unable to help themselves— have tonight brought back to them health through the mighty power of Rheuma.

Rheuma acts with speed; it brings in a few days the relief you have prayed for. It antagonizes the poisons that cause agony and pain, in the joints and muscles and quickly the torturing soreness completely disappears. It is a harmless remedy, but sure and certain, because it is one discovery that has forced rheumatism and sciatica to yield and disappear.

Try a 50-cent bottle of Rheuma, and if you do not see the joyful relief you expect, your money will be returned. King-Crowell Drug Co. always has a supply of Rheuma and guarantees the money back.

Alcock PLASTERS The World's Greatest External Remedy. Backache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Any Local Pain. Sold at all Drug Stores.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES throat soothed, voice helped by. NEW TRIAL SIZE BOX 10c. JOHN L. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

Allen said last night that he was confident that Mr. Murphy would be chosen in tonight's caucus. J. S. Scott of Pasquotank is an interesting figure who will be seen in the House for the first time this session.

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GOWANS Positively Relieves Colds, Croup, Pneumonia. 25c, 50c, \$1.00 at druggists.