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LUSITANIA CASE IS HELD UP FOR REVISED NOTE

Secretary Lansing Says The Settlement of the Case Will Rest With Germany If Revisal of Recent Declaration of Germany Is Forthcoming Case May Reach An Early Settlement—Revisal Doubtful.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Secretary of State Lansing tonight made an announcement which means that the settlement of the Lusitania controversy may be delayed indefinitely.

Secretary Lansing said: "Any settlement of the Lusitania case must depend on how submarine warfare will be conducted in the future."

This new position on the part of the United States is believed to have grown out of Germany's plan to consider armed merchantmen as warships, liable to destruction, actually endangering all merchantment including passenger vessels.

The specific demand that the State Department will make, is that there shall be embodied in the revised Lusitania reply a positive assurance that passenger ships, armed or unarmed, shall not be sunk without warning.

The announcement was forthcoming a few hours after Lansing received from the German ambassador the revised German reply and after the German embassy had indicated that the reply contained every concession which the United States had demanded.

Up to the time of Lansing's announcement all official Washington had taken it that the German ambassador's statement following his first conference, that the settlement was only a matter of hours.

The attitude of the State Department is that the principal in the case is closely related to the whole subject of submarine warfare and that settlement of one question is impossible without settlement of the other. This attitude, it is believed, has been reached within the past forty eight hours and subsequent with the visit of the British ambassador to the State Department. Whether Germany will further consider a revision of her reply is considered doubtful by Germans in the embassy here.

The fact that Germany's memorandum concerning armed merchantmen may have been misconstrued to mean something else than appears has absolutely no bearing on the merits of the Lusitania controversy. The position of Germany, as indicated today, will be that the two issues are separate and distinct. The State Department's attitude is that the whole matter of submarine warfare is again under consideration.

The reason given for the reopening of the controversy is the recent declaration by the German government of new rules justifying attacks by submarines on armed merchantmen.

BOWLING CONTEST IS ARRANGED IN FULL

Final arrangements for the bowling tournament to be held here on February 22 have been completed. Manager Fry, of the Palace Bowling Company last night received a telegram from the Florence, S. C. team stating that the team will be here on the night of the twenty second.

This tournament in Fayetteville will mark a new epoch in the bowling history of this State as it is the first tournament to be held on a big scale anywhere in the State of North Carolina.

It is expected that the Palace Bowling alley will be well filled the night of the match with both South Carolina and Fayetteville people.

ONE ROSE A YEAR TO PAY WATER PERMIT

Garrison, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Louis Fitzgerald has agreed to deliver one red rose on June 24 each year to Mrs. Elizabeth T. Dick as consideration for her permitting him to run a water pipe line from a dam on Mrs. Dick's estate.

A GIRL MISSIONARY TELLS OF CANNIBALS

New York, Feb. 16.—A tale of cannibalism in Africa was brought to this city by Miss Marie Sackow, of Newton, Kan., when she returned home after spending three years as a missionary in Liberia. The United States scout cruiser Chester rescued her and three other American missionaries. Miss Sackow said:

"I was stationed at Jacktown, which is twenty miles from Greenville on the seacoast, with the Rev. and Mrs. Wilbur Williams, and Miss Freda Roberts. The natives are cannibals who roast and devour the arms and limbs of the enemies they slay in battle.

"The trouble started last August through the British and French residents in Liberia trying to get the natives to oust the Germans because it was believed they had a supply base for submarines somewhere along the coast. In October the British warships cut off the food supply from Liberia to bring pressure to bear on the natives, and that started riots all over the country.

"Early in December the situation in Jacktown became very acute and the cannibals burned up the house of the native Christians and devoured the inmates in their customary manner. It is a well-known fact in the Jacktown section that the natives prefer the flesh of white persons to that of negroes, but no white persons had been injured in the uprising up to the time when I left the country on December 23.

"The men lost all the traits of civilization that had been taught them by the missionaries and reverted to their former wild ways. At night we could see the houses burning from the roof on the Methodist Mission and hear the yells of the cannibals as they danced around the burning buildings.

"One night the Rev. Wilbur Williams went out and addressed a crowd of natives, begging them to stop fighting and burning the homes of their fellow-countrymen and return to their huts in the outskirts of Jacktown. While he was speaking one of the natives threw a piece of coal at Mr. Williams, which laid him out flat. He was rescued by a part of his audience, who carried him to the mission upon a litter. Things became so serious that we had to leave Jacktown and go to Greenville, with the idea of getting a boat to carry us to Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, with the native sergents from the mission.

"On our arrival there we found it was impossible to get off from the shore because the natives threw rocks at any small boats leaving the beach and sink them. News of the revolt had been sent by native runners to Monrovia in the United States Consul, and to our great joy we saw the scout cruiser Chester steam into the bay and drop anchor. Shortly afterward she landed 200 native soldiers, who started for Jacktown to put an end to the rioting of the cannibals, and the next day we went on board and left for Monrovia."

CHARLES P. TAFT SUES

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—Charles P. Taft has been filed a suit by Charles P. Taft as the result of an action of the Chicago Club to change its manager. The plaintiff in the action of Charles Schmalstig, who acted as attorney for the club and who has been Taft's intimate friend for many years. Schmalstig claims that the \$55,500 is due him through the sale of the club, asserting that he was the owner of 100 of the 900 shares of stock which Taft sold at an average price of \$55 per share.

SHOT WOMAN WHO TOOK HER HUSBAND

Mrs. Leonard Defoe Boarded Street Car and Killed Woman.

WAS TRYING TO ELOPE

Victim, With Jugular Vein Shot Into, Fell to the Floor of the Car and Died in Three Minutes—Mrs. Defoe and Husband Were Both Arrested and Held.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 16.—Believing that her husband, Leonard Defoe, a brother employed in a west end establishment, was eloping with Mrs. Rosa McMasters, daughter of a prominent merchant of this city Mrs. Lula Defoe late tonight boarded a street car upon which the couple was leaving the city and after taking a seat behind them drew a revolver and fired at the "other woman." Turning the revolver upon her husband she was about to fire again in an effort to end his life, when he seized the weapon and wresting it from her threw it out of the car.

The bullet entered Miss McMasters' left shoulder and passing upward severed the jugular vein. With blood streaming from the wound, the victim fell from her seat, dying three minutes later.

The car was filled with passengers and a panic followed. There was a scramble among them to get out and many darted through the windows.

The woman who is 34 years old, remained calm throughout the tragedy and had no comment to make on her action.

Her only charge was this: "She is eloping with my husband."

Officers on the car placed Mrs. Defoe under arrest. The husband was also arrested. At police headquarters a charge of murder was entered against her while the husband was held on a charge of disorderly conduct on a warrant sworn out several days ago.

Defoe and Mrs. McMasters who had taken the car for the purpose of going to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, carried a suit case strengthening the wife's belief that they were trying to elope. The body of Mrs. McMasters was removed to her father's home.

Her mother is prostrated by the affair. The deceased was twenty-two years old.

NINE CHILDREN DIED; FIFTEEN ARE INJURED

Mexia, Tex., Feb. 16.—Nine persons were burned to death and fifteen injured when a fire here tonight destroyed the opera house where the public schools were holding an art exhibit.

Several stores and residences were destroyed by the flames which started in a grocery store. Most of the burned to death were children caught in the panic.

Professor Burton and Superintendent Walter died while trying to save the children.

More than twenty persons were badly burned. The State Bank building and a large number of stores were destroyed.

Five Days Are Spent In a Futile Search

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Five days have been spent in search for Jean Crones, the crook, alleged to have poisoned the soup served at the banquet tendered Arch Bishop Mundelein at the University Club Thursday night which endangered the lives of three hundred citizens came to an unsuccessful end tonight. The plotter is still at liberty and the police admit that they have no assurance of his whereabouts.

James Perlati and Antonio Tonino were taken into custody today. They are friends of the man wanted for the crime. The police believe that through their arrest the apprehension of Crones may be successful within a few days. Both of the men arrested today are suspected anarchists.

ACTRESS DESCRIBES PRISONS OF RUSSIA

Miss Greil Horn, Austrian, Says Her Sufferings Were Very Intense.

WAS SENT TO KOLOGRIEW

Men, Women and Children Were Dragged From Eastern Prussia and Placed in the Russian Prisons—Had to Support Self—Finally Gets Away to Home.

Vienna, Feb. 16.—The well known Austrian actress Miss Greil Horn has just described her sufferings as a prisoner of war in Russia. After seventeen months of hardship she was liberated and sent to Rumania. From Bukarest she returned home by the way of Budapest. She said:

"We were playing at the Comedy Theatre in Riga when the war between Austria and Serbia broke out. We took passage on a steamer which was about to sail for Sweden. Ten minutes before the boat left police officials boarded her and we were ordered to return to our hotel. What became of the members of our company I do not know, because they all disappeared within a few days.

"I was permitted to stay at Riga for a month, but the police kept me under constant surveillance as a supposed spy. When I received a post card from my brother, an Austro-Hungarian officer, I was arrested and ordered to Kologriew in the province of Koffroma. I had to pay for the railroad ticket. My journey took eight days and I was continually insulted and threatened by Russian travellers and soldiers. Only my knowledge of the Russian language saved me from serious harm.

"When I arrived at Kologriew I was almost without means, but the authorities informed me that I would have to support myself. After much trouble I succeeded in persuading a farmer to rent me a small room of his hut. During sixteen long months I supported myself by cooking, washing and sewing for my fellow prisoners. We all had to go hungry most of the time, as provisions were scarce and very dear.

Three months after my arrival at Kologriew we were allowed to write letters to our loved ones at home, but we had to use the Russian language. Even the letters, written in French or English were destroyed by the officials. The mail which arrived for us we never saw. Although my mother sent dozens of letters to me I only received three postal cards.

"Almost daily more prisoners arrived. Many of them were men, women and children who had been dragged from Eastern Prussia by the Russians. The condition of these unfortunates was pitiful. They possessed nothing but the clothing on their backs and we had to divide our already short rations with them.

"If we left our houses we were generally attacked and ill-treated by the Russians. Sometimes the police and the soldiers let us pass, but in those cases we were invariably arrested and locked up for describing the prison. I was sentenced to two weeks imprisonment with a water and bread diet, because I had given a few chess notes to a captured Austrian soldier who was being transported to Riga. I had to share my cell with two Russian criminals during the whole term of my imprisonment.

"After the system of Russian our lives were in danger for many weeks. Hundreds of Russian recruits who did not want to go to war fled to the immense forests, where they formed robber bands. Somehow these deserters had gotten the idea that they would escape punishment if they killed as many Germans and Austrians as possible before their capture. One of the bands had its hiding place in a forest near Kologriew and made repeated attacks on the parts of the town inhabited by the prisoners. We barricaded our houses and our men armed themselves as best they could. The police were powerless against the murderers and made no serious effort to capture them, but

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CHILD LABOR BILL IS SURE TO PASS

Mill Operator's Efforts to Squash the Bill Prove Futile.

TO MAKE AMENDMENTS

Senator Newland Advises the Mill Owners to Cease the Fight on Bill and to Offer Some Amendments If They Believe It Is Unjust to Them as It Is Now.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Southern cotton mill operators, who have been before the Senate Inter State Commerce Commission were informed today by Chairman Newland that the Child Labor Bill will pass. A number of southern senators and leading manufacturers in various States have been active in opposition to the bill.

Senator Newland said: "My advice to you, gentlemen, is that you inform the committee what amendments you think are needed to relieve you of what you believe to be justice. This measure has received such overwhelming evidence of approval both in Congress and country and is sure to be enacted into law. Your efforts to defeat it will be useless."

The bill already has passed the House where it was supported by a vote of four to one. It will be fought on the floor of the Senate by a group of southern senators. The sentiment of the Senate manifested when it refused to send the bill to the committee on education and labor.

KINSTON STARTS VICE CRUSADE IN EARNEST

Kinston, Feb. 16.—A new campaign against the vice district and the "whiskey evil" here are now under way. The police sprung it without any publicity until half a dozen persons were arrested, three of them prominent youths, and the others women of the segregated section. Lillian Gray, a formerly noted character in this part of the state, is one of those under indictment. She is charged with vagrancy and trafficking in whiskey. Two of the young men were arrested for transporting liquor to others. The other is alleged to have rented a room for the storage of whiskey. From these arrests the police believe will result exposure of a number of other suspected offenders. The population of the segregated district was reduced about one-half in 1915, and it is probable that the district will be abolished entirely before the end of the year.

BULLETIN.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—The first luncheon for the Red Cross will be held in Madison Square Park, New York, March twenty fifth.

London, Feb. 16.—The English navy to sink the "Black" is expected to be the first of a series of V-15 attacks that the navy made three attacks last week on the "Black".

London, Feb. 16.—William Widdowson who was liberated to the morning on New Year's Day took his seat in the house of lords today.

Clintonville, Wis., Feb. 16.—Fifteen persons were injured, many serious by the derailment of a passenger train of the C. and N. W. late today.

Saloniki, Feb. 16.—Thirteen French aeroplanes bombarded the Bulgarian city of Strumitza causing numerous fires. The official announcement said that 158 bombs were dropped upon the city.

YPRES SCENE OF FIGHTS.

London, Feb. 16.—The war office report said tonight that bombardments have occurred along the Ypres and the Sion railway.

DEPOSITORS HAD A CHEERFUL MEETING

Several Men Spoke at the Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

RECEIVER MADE A TALK

Probability of Bank's Reorganizing Rests Entirely With the Attitude of the People—Mr. Sudder a Regular "Bank Doctor," It Is Declared Over the Country.

It is conservatively estimated that at least fifteen hundred depositors in the bank, representing over \$250,000 were present at the meeting held in the Armory Hall yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. The meeting had been called by Messrs. W. F. Clayton and C. W. Sandrock, committee for the depositors, but long before the meeting hour it was found that Smith and Sandrock's office would not hold the huge crowd, so it repaired to the Armory Hall.

The meeting of the depositors of the Fourth National Bank yesterday afternoon was regarded as the most successful meeting from every standpoint. The depositors accomplished what they desired, namely the appointment of a committee to make some investigations regarding the failure of the institution.

At the meeting Mr. C. W. Sandrock presided, and after stating that the purpose of the meeting was to appoint a committee to make investigation, introduced Mr. C. T. McDonald, the largest individual stockholder in the bank.

At the outset of Mr. McDonald's talk he stated that he believed that the officials of the Fourth National Bank were honest men, but that the affairs of the institution had not been properly managed. He declared that in his opinion the failure was due to the inefficient management of Dr. H. W. Lilly, the president of the bank. He told the depositors that they need not entertain any fears of their deposits as he had reason to believe that the deposits would be paid back dollar for dollar.

Mr. John Underwood made several attempts to get a word into the meeting, but at each successive attempt he was shouted down by the crowd.

Mr. D. M. Stringfield then took the floor and after stating that it was proper for the depositors to know why their funds had been taken away from them over night, introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

That a committee of three be appointed from this meeting to wait upon the president, vice-president, cashier, assistant cashier, the examiner, receiver of the Fourth National Bank, (then one or all of said persons, or any other person in possession of the information desired, and ask that we be given the following information:

(1) The names and addresses of the directors of the Fourth National Bank.

(2) The number of meetings held by the directors, both regular and special, who of the said directors were present and who absent.

(3) The amount of stock owned by each director twelve and three months prior to the closing of the bank, together with the amount of stock in the name of each director on the day the bank closed.

(4) Whether or not any of the directors transferred, assigned, sold or otherwise disposed of any of their stock within the last twelve months, and if so, which of said directors, how much and to whom, and on what dates.

(5) How much money each director had on deposit in the bank six and three months prior to the closing of the bank, and how much to the credit of each director on the day the bank suspended business.

(6) How much money was on deposit in said bank six and three months prior to its closing and on the

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