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HICKORY, N. C., SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1916

Price Two Cents

INCREASED APPREHENSION FOR MARRONED PERSONS

More Than Two Thousand, Most of Them Negroes, in Danger of Starving—Huge Lake Gradually Forming in Louisiana as Result of Break.

(By the Associated Press.)
New Orleans, Feb. 19.—Increased apprehension was felt today for the case of more persons marooned in the inundated territory west of New Orleans without food and with but scant shelter. Most of the sufferers were negro plantation laborers who were caught when the water started flowing through the Mississippi river at the Buck Ridge crevasse.
Reports received here today reported that the Buck Bridge crevasse had reached a depth of at least 15 feet. The water, said the report, was pouring through the crevasse at the rate of four miles an hour. A quarter mile from the lake, with a radius of 25 miles from the lake, is flooded with from six to fifteen feet, while beyond it another twenty-five miles is covered with a depth ranging from one or two inches to several feet.
Flood waters from several rivers, together with water from broken levees of the Arkansas river, has dotted Louisiana with several large lakes. The big lakes were reported gradually growing close to each other, and the belief prevailed that they gradually would converge into one huge lake, covering four parishes. This lake in its extremes would be approximately 85 miles long and fifty miles wide.

ELEVEN MONTHS FOR SELLING LIQUOR

Roy Killian, white, was sentenced to five months on the public roads in recorder's court yesterday afternoon on a suspended judgment and fined six months on a new case of retailing. This gives him eleven months in all, and he will do time on the Davidson county roads.
Two affray cases also came up, the participants being well known white men. Charles Hayes was taxed \$2 and costs and J. E. Webb was taxed with the costs for an affray. Moose Moos paid \$2 and costs for his part in a scrap with D. R. Whitener. Mr. Whitener was found not guilty.
Willie Johnson, a colored boy, faced the charge of simple assault on a negro girl, and it looked to the officers that he was very much in earnest. When she described the affair as a peaceful demonstration of affection, Recorder Campbell had no other recourse than to tell Willie to go long.

BEREAN CLASS

The Berean class of the First Baptist Sunday school has an enrollment of 18. Everyone present last Sunday. The class motto, "Every man up."

TO CHANGE MARCH 1

Mr. H. A. Fulmer, formerly connected with the creamery, will assume his new position as bookkeeper for the city manager March 1, when E. L. Fox will take a position with the First Building and Loan Association.

Which Nation Will Be Greatest Loser in Live Stock as Result of War?

(By the Associated Press.)
Vienna, Feb. 20.—None too plentiful before the war, meat is likely to become a real luxury in Europe after peace is declared and remain so for a considerable time until stock-breeding has progressed on an immense scale.
The central power group believes it will find itself better off than the entente group in this respect, but both groups will certainly find it a serious problem. At the expiration of two years of warfare—which period will soon be reached—it is estimated the entente powers will be short 7,575,000 head of meat animals, while the central group, owing to the territories occupied by their armies, would in that time lose only 2,000,000 heads through over-consumption due to the war.
Commenting upon the situation the Paris Revue Des Deux Mondes points out that France lost 20 per cent of its meat animal stock by the occupation of ten departments by the Germans, France lost through this 1,510,000 head of cattle, 14,804,310 sheep and 814,519 pigs. Through this, says the periodical, that France is deprived of an animal meat production of 411,000 tons.
The live stock of Belgium also was lost by the entente, this being estimated to amount to 2,000,000 head of cattle, 15,000,000 sheep and over 2,000,000 pigs. Germany gained through the meat production of roundly 30,000,000 animals in the western theatre alone.
Though the Russians saved much of their live stock in Poland and the invading Russian provinces, nearly 10,000,000 meat animals fell into the hands of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians. Against this must be charged the losses sustained by the central powers in Galicia and East Prussia, said to amount to about 8,000,000 heads, because in east Prussia much of the stock was driven off beforehand, while the Galician live stock had already been drawn off heavily by the Austro-Hungarian troops.
The live stock found in Serbia is estimated to amount to 8,000,000 head of cattle, 28,000,000 sheep and 2,000,000 pigs. This means a meat production of roundly 1,910,000 tons per year.
This cannot be looked upon as an increase altogether of the central powers' food supply. In the territories from which this live stock comes lives a population of about 35,000,000, whose wants must be met, of course. Nevertheless, the meat production of the territories occupied by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops being some 28,000,000 pounds per capita, a large surplus is left for the occupying troops. A daily meat ration of eight ounces for each inhabitant of the districts would place at the disposal of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians 20,700,000,000 pounds per year. Even in view of the fact that the meat consumption of the central powers armies is 456 pounds for each man a year, this quantity would go far towards maintaining the men in the field.
That pork and pork fats are hard to get at present in the central powers countries may be hard to

understand in the light of these conditions. But the following explanation of this fact is given here. Pork has been the favorite meat of the men at the front, owing to its heat producing qualities, and in addition, last year, when the grain and potato crops of the central empires were decidedly poor, too many pigs were butchered in order to lessen the demand for feed.
Before the outbreak of the war, the live stock of Europe, the Balkan states and the Ottoman empire not included, stood as follows:
Entente states: 76,632,912 cattle, 104,604,962 sheep, 30,001,912 pigs.
Central states: 46,746,912 cattle, 48,586,399 sheep, 36,446,391 pigs.
Neutral states: 107,506,008 cattle, 184,273,872 sheep, 91,063,084 pigs.
Entente states which are least favorably situated in their meat supply coming from home production are Great Britain and Italy. The annual per capita consumption in Great Britain is about 150 pounds. Of this 60 per cent has to be imported. A table recently compiled by the well-known Italian economist Ferretti shows that Italy has already used one half of its horned cattle to feed its army.
Russia is probably best off in this respect, though heavy demands on its meat production have also been made. To feed its army, estimated at eight million men under arms, took during the first year war more than 300,000,000 heads of meat animals.
France in addition to having lost a considerable share of meat animals, is obliged to feed about three million refugees from the occupied departments and Belgium. Russia has to care similarly for over six million refugees.
Believe the average normal meat consumption of the nations at war, ranging from 110 to 150 pounds per capita, and the consumption of meat by some 25,000,000 men under arms, running from 220 and 260 pounds per man, in the Italian and French armies respectively, and reaching 456 pounds per man in the German, Austro-Hungarian and Russian armies, there is a difference of roughly 3,450,000 tons. According to French economists it takes 142,000,000 animals to produce this animal stock of the belligerent states was 343,700,000 heads at the outbreak of the war. The excess consumption by the armies of Europe is therefore a little more than 41 per cent of the annual supply of meat, a serious matter when it is considered that with these inroads is considered the rate of reproduction is also much decreased.
For the time being, however, the problems affecting the central powers mainly in the supply of pork. The man at the front prefers that meat to any other, because in army terms, it "sticks" to the ribs better. Much of it is not a favorite, because the men think it too "light," and beef is enjoyed only if it has been cooked in the field kitchen. Pigs, however, are prolific reproducers, and a few years' chance to multiply will make them as plentiful as sheep. With horned cattle a quick rehabilitation in this manner is not possible, and beef is for this reason likely to remain a scarce article long after peace is declared.

DARING WOMEN HONORED BY FRANCE

(By Associated Press.)
Paris, Feb. 19.—About 50 women altogether have been decorated with the war cross, including Madame Carrel, wife of Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute. The honor was conferred upon Madame Muenier, nicknamed Madam "Daredevil," after her death. She, like the four Vatel sisters of Vertus in the Marne, earned the honor of feeding French and English soldiers at the risk of her life.
These were all absent from the Trocadero War Cross Fete, but many others were there, including Mademoiselle Mercelle Semmer, a girl of 20 who rendered great service when the Germans came down the valley of the Somme. Through her daring scouting, the French located a German battery and destroyed it. She provisioned an advance post beyond the first line of trenches over open ground exposed to the enemy's fire. She was wounded there September 30, 1914. She kept alive 125 old men, women and children of the neighborhood of Eclusieu who had taken refuge in cellars. She furnished civilian costumes to the French soldiers surrounded by the Germans, and enabled them to escape. In the absence of the lock-keepers, she opened the flood gates of the canal and considerably retarded the advance of the invading forces.
Three times the Germans caught her almost in the act of hostility, but she slipped through their hands. Finally she was ordered to be shot. "All right," she said, looking at the German officer straight in the eyes without flinching: "I have only one thing to ask and that is that I be shot with French rifles—not German." The French artillery interrupted the execution, and General Barpet a few days later decorated Mademoiselle Semmer with the cross of the Legion of Honor before the troops.
Louise Dussait of Hainaut, Belgium, member of the Red Cross committee of Ypres, joined a field hospital at the beginning, was cited by both the English and Belgian armies for her heroism during the bombardment of Ypres, and finally decorated by the French with the War Cross at Calais in the presence of the garrison.
One nurse among those at the Trocadero were the Moroccan medal besides the war cross, and several were the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

DISINFECT SHIPS WITH SEA WATER

(By Associated Press.)
London, Feb. 19.—Sea water turned into a disinfecting fluid at the cost of six cents for a hundred gallons is the new method of disinfecting hospital ships which has been successfully tried out on the Aquitania and is now adopted in the other transports of the sick and wounded.
The apparatus consists of an electrolytic cell, a reversing switch capable of carrying 100 amperes, and some ordinary insulated electric cable, costing in all about \$250. The cell, in order to insulate it, is placed on a rubber mat and is raised upon a low table to enable the contents to be poured out easily. It is filled with cold sea water. A current of 60-70 amperes at 110 volts turned on and in about five minutes there is obtained a solution containing two parts of sodium hypochlorite of available chlorine to 1,000 parts.
The solution is excellent as a sterilizer of drinking water, one part per million being sufficient for antiseptic for wounds used undiluted as obtained from the electrolyzer. The fluid is besides used in the butcher's department and in the laundry for soaking undyed cotton and linen goods. It is added to the ship's swimming bath in the proportion of one part in two million parts, reducing the bacteria in the water by 90 per cent.
This use of electrolyzed sea water has affected a great economy by replacing explosive coal tar disinfectants such as carbolic, cresol and like. In the case of the Aquitania, the saving paid for the cost of the apparatus in the course of a single trip of three weeks.

EARL COTTEN ALSO BACK IN HARNESS

(By Associated Press.)
Raleigh, Feb. 19.—Earl Cotten and James Freeman, two of eight convicts who escaped from a train in Salisbury Wednesday night, have been returned to a convict camp at Graphiteville, according to information received by the prison authorities today.
Cotten was captured at Old Fort and Freeman was captured near Salisbury.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

(By the Associated Press.)
Petrograd, Feb. 18, via London, Feb. 19.—Geo. E. Mayne, United States ambassador to Russia, has received notification from the state department at Washington that his resignation is accepted. He is requested, however, to remain at his post until his successor arrives from Madrid.

BEARS CAUSING LOW PRICE, HE SAYS

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Feb. 19.—Representative Heflin of Alabama today told Attorney General Gregory he believed a combination of bear operators in New York was responsible for the low price of cotton. Mr. Heflin said there was a great demand for raw cotton and he believed the depression was caused by manipulations on the cotton exchange.
Assistant Attorney General Todd, in charge of the anti-trust prosecutions, was present at the conference. An investigation to determine whether the Sherman anti-trust act has been violated will be made.

INSURANCE BILL IN HOUSE TODAY

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Feb. 19.—A proposal for a commission to formulate a plan for a national insurance fund to mitigate the evils of unemployment was introduced today by Representative London of New York, the only Socialist member in the house. Five persons to be appointed by the president would work out the details of a national insurance fund for those voluntarily unemployed, whether because of lack of work, sickness or old age, and report to the president next September.
The resolution proposes employment through the development and exploitation of national resources.

AUTOMOBILE LINE IS PROMISED SOON

Mr. R. C. Perry of Connelly Springs was in Hickory today in the interest of his jitney service for Hickory and automobile line between Hickory and Lenoir. He will return Wednesday and go over the route between the two points as soon as possible. It may be the latter part of March before his automobiles are running, but Mr. Perry said he would get ready as soon as possible.

MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCKS

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Feb. 19.—Further improvement in prices was registered on the resumption of trading today. All active issues with the exception of American Baldwin Locomotives scored gains reaching from fractions to over a point. Metal shares gained, with special activity in Utah, Superior and American Smelting. United States Steel held at a slight gain and other shares of that class were firm. American Coal Products featured the high priced specialties with a gain of four points.

COTTON FUTURES

(By Associated Press.)
New York, Feb. 19.—The cotton market was very quiet during today's early trading and prices opened four to seven points lower. March ruled around 11.49, May 11.92 or about three points net over.
The markets closed steady at a decline.

	Open	Close
March	11.46	11.35
May	11.57	11.61
July	11.94	11.81
October	12.12	12.00
December	12.24	12.14

HICKORY MARKETS

Cotton	11%
Wheat	\$1.40

CHICAGO WHEAT

(By Associated Press.)
Chicago, Feb. 19.—Liberal receipts had a bearish effect today on wheat. Opening prices which ranged from the same as yesterday's finish to 1/4 higher, with May at 1.30 1/4 and July at 1.24 1/4 were followed by a further slight setback.

THE WEATHER

For North Carolina: Fair tonight and Sunday. Rising temperature tonight; diminishing northwest gales.

COMPARATIVE WEATHER

Feb. 18,	1916	1915
Maximum	66	52
Minimum	38	26
Mean	52	39

ENGLAND SLOW ANSWERING PROTEST

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Feb. 19.—State department officials are impatient at Great Britain's delay in replying to the recent note regarding the enemy trading act and interference with mails.
The London foreign office some time ago promised a reply to the mail note, but nothing has been heard from the American protest against the enforcement of the enemy trading act against the United States.

DERBY RECRUITS ARE EXCELLENT MATERIAL

(By Associated Press.)
London, Feb. 19.—"The Derbyites are excellent material for soldiers," was the verdict of a prominent general after an inspection of a large body of the recruits who recently joined the army under the group system named after Lord Derby.
The Associated Press correspondent spoke to many of the men, the majority of whom showed keen interest in their training and willingly suffered the inconveniences of their new profession.
The group first called up were still going through their period of setting up drill, and the men were general after an inspection of a large body of the recruits who recently joined the army under the group system named after Lord Derby.
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RAT FAILS WORTH MONEY IN FRANCE

Paris, Feb. 19.—Rat tails are now worth a cent each on one part of the French battle front. The general commanding in that section has issued the following order of the day: "With the object of interesting the men in the destruction of rodents a premium of five centimes shall be paid for each rat destroyed. The premium shall be paid every ten days, over presentation of the tails of the destroyed animals. The rats, bearing vermin susceptible of spreading disease must not be handled, but immediately buried, and the tails done up in a paper impregnated with tar or petroleum. The order resulted in a tremendous slaughter of rats, but was not obeyed in all its details. It appears that the new fashion of trimming women's garments with fur has created an outlet for rats' fur, and the rat-hunting soldiers skin their victims before burying them, disinfect and sterilize the hides, and sell them to the sutlers behind the front.
It is estimated that the rats have destroyed millions of francs worth of provisions sent to the soldiers by their friends and relatives at home. An officer at the front recently wrote his wife that it would be useless for her to send him any more provisions, as it was impossible to preserve them from the rats, and in no case had he any more than a single lunch out of all the eatables sent to him. Some surprise has been expressed that several hundred thousands of rats, on the whole, have been unable to exterminate them. A mathematician has taken the trouble to calculate that a year's progeny of a single pair of rats easily amount to more than one hundred and twenty-two millions, which he holds as proof that only wholesale poisoning or suffocation can cope with the pest. In fact, of all the different measures adopted against them, none have produced the results obtained by the suffocating gas that the Germans occasionally send toward the French trenches. Thousands of them were picked up dead in the first line of the trenches after one of these gas attacks.
Another statistician has figured out that it costs a centime and a half a day to nourish a rat, and consequently figures their depredation on that basis to amount to forty-four million dollars a year in France alone.

DANIELS ASKS FOR BIG REPAIR FUND

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Feb. 19.—A \$2,750,000 emergency appropriation for repairs to battleships, torpedo boats and destroyers and to increase in coast defenses was asked by Secretary Daniels of congress today.

TURKS MAY TAKE STAND IN VICINITY OF ERZERUM

Petrograd Believes Army Which Escaped From Fortress Will Offer Resistance to Grand Duke Nicholas—Western Front Again Showing Signs of Activity.

RURAL CREDIT MEETING AT STARTOWN

The Catawba Rural Credit Association will be placed before the citizens of the Startown community to-night at 7:30. Mr. Craig Shuford and D. L. Seckinger, principal of the school were in Hickory this afternoon making arrangements for the program. In addition to these men, Messrs. J. D. Elliott, C. H. Geitner, A. K. Joy, W. J. Shuford and others are expected to speak.
The Catawba Rural Credit Association was founded on right principles, and it is a form of cooperation that is absolutely safe and positively helpful, all who have studied the association declare.
It is expected a large number of citizens will be in attendance, as Startown is admittedly one of the liveliest communities in the state.

SULLY IS GIVEN \$30,000 BY A JURY

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Feb. 19.—Daniel J. Sully of New York today was awarded \$30,000 damages in his suit against John Hays Hammond of this city, who he claims attempted to destroy his reputation as a cotton expert.
A sealed verdict was given by a jury in the District of Columbia supreme court. The trial, which occupied five weeks, was made necessary by a mistrial about a year ago. Sully sued for \$1,500,000 damages.

NEWELL LIKELY REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

Newton, Feb. 19.—Jacob F. Newell of Charlotte probably will be the nominee of the Republicans of the ninth congressional district to oppose Representative E. Yates Webb, Democratic incumbent. At 3:30 this afternoon no nomination had been made in the convention, but Newell sentiment was strong. Charles Green of Mitchell county was the other candidate.
Charles A. Jonas of Lincolnton and Mr. Roberts of Madison county were elected delegates to the Republican national convention to be held in Chicago June 7.
A large crowd was present, the court house being filled. It was said that the Republicans are not decided for any particular candidate for president, but for any good man. The delegates were not pledged.

United States Officers Seize German Prize Ship Order of Federal Judge

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Feb. 19.—Attorneys of the British owners of the Appam, a prize at Newport News, have brought admiralty proceedings under prize laws to regain possession of the ship. The state department holds that under the Prussian-American treaty, the ship belongs to the Germans, at least until the legality of capture is determined by a prize court. The British contend that the Appam should revert to her owners under the Hague conventions.
Collector Hamilton at Norfolk reported to the treasury department that a representative of the United States marshal's office had appeared there today with a writ to serve on the Appam. The marshal had chartered a tug and with about 30 deputies aboard left Norfolk to serve the papers. It is considered probable that the case will go to the United States supreme court.
Such proceedings would require three or four years.

Although no news had been received of organized resistance by the Turks in the vicinity of Erzerum since the Turkish stronghold was taken by the Russians, Petrograd advices indicate it was thought possible the Turks would make a stand on the western edge of Erzerum valley, 11 miles distant. It is not thought probable, however, that they were able to erect any powerful fortifications there. The latest Petrograd statement reported the retirement of the Turks.
Details from the Russian side indicate that there were no large captures of men when the fortress fell. The bulk of the Turkish troops apparently were well on the retreat westward at the time the inner forts were taken, only the rear guard taking part in the last day's fighting. Meanwhile the Russians are active along the Black sea ports to the north, a dispatch reporting the bombardment of a port fifteen miles east of Trebizond.
There appears to be somewhat greater activity in Galicia than for some days past. Petrograd reports an Austrian offensive on the Dniester near Uschiezko, an attack being launched after intensive artillery preparations. The assault was repulsed.
Some indications of German military preparations on the western front are furnished by advices from the Belgian frontier received in Amsterdam. Heavy troop movements have been in progress in Belgium, long trains carrying artillery being reported bound for the west.

MARRIED AN ITALIAN DENIED GERMAN STAGE

(By Associated Press.)
Frankfurt, Feb. 19.—Because of her marriage with Count Minotto she has become an Italian citizen, Agnes Sorma, one of Germany's best known actresses, has been denied permission by the military authorities to play in the municipal theatre of Hanau, near here.
Countess Minotto, or Fraule in Sorma as she is better known, has been, since the beginning of the war, a Red Cross nurse, but has frequently appeared on the stage for the benefit of wounded soldiers. Her intended appearance at Hanau was to have been for charity also.
Other military district commanders are less strict than the one who rules over Hanau, for Countess Minotto is scheduled to appear in Flensburg and Duesseldorf before the first of April, the date on which she is to take up her Red Cross duties again. No objection to her appearance in these places has as yet been registered.

STATE OFFICIALS TO ATTEND FUNERAL

(By the Associated Press.)
Raleigh, Feb. 19.—It was announced today that Governor Craig, Secretary of State Grimes, Treasurer Lacy and other state officials will attend the funeral here tomorrow of Austin Dunstan, who died yesterday. Dunstan was a porter at the government's office and was known throughout the state.
Mr. J. O. Peterson of Lincolnton is the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Peterson.

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