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GERMANY CANNOT FORCE ENGLAND TO HER KNEES

Even Should France and Belgium Lose, Great Britain and United States, With Their Sea Power, Will Be Able to Hold Autocrats to Continent.

The Springfield Republican points out in view of the admitted failure of the U-boats to defeat England, that whatever happens on the continent, Germany cannot win the war and if it comes to a stage where the central powers will not be reasonable, England and the United States can shut Germany off from the world. In a remarkable editorial, which is worth displaying, the Massachusetts paper says:

One is reminded of the cause of the entrance of the United States into the war by what seems almost like the collapse of the U-boat campaign of Germany. Here are three facts:

First, Admiral von Tirpitz in his recent speech at Munich virtually admitted the failure of the submarine to achieve the results he had expected from it and he explicitly stated that it could not be depended upon by Germany even as a defense against the British fleet in the future because of the new inventions designed to counteract it.

Second, Capt. Persens, the German naval expert, has just been permitted by the censor to publish in the Berlin Tageblatt a sensational article in which, after having confessed that the German people are beginning to have their doubts as to the results of "piracy without mercy," he himself recognizes that the German admiralty was grossly mistaken in its calculations, and that in Germany today credence is no longer given to the decisive influence of the submarine war.

Third, the German submarines succeeded in sinking only one British merchantman of over 1600 tons in the weekly report just reported. In one week in April they sank 40 such ships.

The United States rightly recognized the existence of a state of war when it was subjected to the inhuman insult of Germany's unrestricted "piracy without mercy" on the high seas, and it is now perhaps permissible to say that the first of our war aims is well along on the high road to achievement. Our navy has effectively cooperated with the British navy in fighting the U-boat war, and to that extent at least our government has already made Germany feel the weight of the American fist. Did the German government calculate accurately when it arrogantly drove the United States into the war on the assumption that the U-boat would quickly be the decisive factor in spite of anything America could do? Has a greater blunder been made in this war on either side than Germany's in making the United States its open enemy for the sake of something that even Germans now see cannot be accomplished?

Germany's war machine is still rolling victoriously over continental Europe. But suppose that the war were soon to be decided according to the standard of pitiless force, unmitigated by justice, right or mercy. Assume the worst, that Russia, Italy, France and all the smaller continental states should helplessly accept the terms of the Teutonic conqueror; what would be the position of the United States and the British empire? We mean by their position the moral conception which would enable them to do in a peace settlement in which the strongest took what they could and the devil took the hindmost.

Germany might dominate Europe as completely as Napoleon did after Austerlitz and Jena, such an outcome cannot be regarded as impossible. Yet, at the same time, Great Britain and the United States could emerge from the war with unrivaled power and with their territorial possessions increased by many millions of square miles. Today there is much more of the map painted in British red than there was in the early summer of 1914. What Germany once had in Africa is now British; what Germany once had in Asia or in the Pacific is now either British or Japanese. Bagdad and the valley of Mesopotamia is British and Palestine is becoming British every day. Substantially all these territorial acquisitions and their natural resources and materials can be kept by the victors, if there be no appeal except to force.

Peace by scramble could be made not agreeable to the United States. Assume that Germany would keep Belgium as Von Tirpitz demands, then the Belgian Congo, a huge central African empire, could be taken by the sea powers. The United States has already loaned to its European "co-belligerents" nearly \$100,000,000—250 France over a billion and to Britain over a billion and a half. This obligation could be repaid by Great Britain by supporting our government in taking possession of that part of central Africa hitherto belonging to Belgium. This America in time might make a realistic out of Prof. W. E. B. DuBois' vision of a new Negro nation to be founded in the motherland of black folks. If the United States were determined to get material compensation for its war sacrifices, for instance, it could seize any portion of the French colonial empire which France had been forced to cede to Germany in order to get peace. In case Russia should fall under German domination, or a bolshevik

MR. FOGLE ILL IN STATESVILLE HOSPITAL

Although it was persistently reported in Hickory Sunday that Mr. W. F. Fogle had resigned as acting postmaster in favor of Mr. P. G. Kiser, this report had a very slight effect on Mr. Kiser. He left today for Goldsboro, where he has been sent by the treasury department, and will work eastern North Carolina.

Mr. Fogle has developed a severe case of appendicitis and left Sunday for Statesville to enter Dr. Long's Sanatorium for an operation. It will be at least 10 days before he is able to return home if everything is satisfactory, and in the meantime just what has been done in the post-office matter will become known. It is to be hoped that Mr. Fogle's recovery will be rapid and complete.

From Mr. Kiser's friends it is learned that he is well satisfied with his present position, in which he is giving complete satisfaction to the government, and they say he has little desire to make the change. He would like to be with his family here of course.

Just what has been done in the post-office matter has not been learned definitely, though a number of rumors are in circulation.

It was reported from Statesville this morning that Mr. Fogle had stood the operation all right and that his condition was good. In the meantime Mr. Bagby and his friends have ceased any efforts they might have been making in regard to the post-office, they saying they will wait until Mr. Fogle recovers before pressing the matter. They are willing to fight a well man, but they won't fight a sick man.

BISHOP HUGHES VISITS SON AT SPARTANBURG

Bishop E. H. Hughes, who presided over the colored Methodist conference here, left Sunday for Spartanburg, S. C., to visit his son, who is in the Massachusetts national guard there. Bishop Hughes had been invited to occupy the pulpit of the First Methodist church, but he was anxious to see his son, and hastened to Spartanburg.

The colored conference closed Sunday.

government should make a separate peace involving either an overlordship from Berlin or the disintegration of the Russian empire, Japan could be encouraged by Great Britain and the United States to take possession of Siberia as far west as the Ural mountains. The United States and Japan have just reached an understanding about China, and, if necessary to checkmate German expansion, there could be another understanding as to Russia's present territory in Asia. If Germany should ever attempt the conquest of India, there would be Japan to fight as well as Britain. Of the four great powers left in the world Great Britain and the United States would certainly be two.

That such a settlement would insure universal and enduring peace no one could be so simple-minded as to believe. All the remaining great powers would get ready for the next war, but Germany would not again, at least not very soon, catch Great Britain and the United States unprepared. Germany for a long time to come, moreover would find her new European domain difficult to assimilate. We know what trouble Alsace-Lorraine has made in the past 40 years; imagine Germany and Austria-Lungary carrying a dozen Alsace-Loraines in the next half century.

Viewed merely as a conflict of brute forces, unrelieved by the least suggestion of idealistic and humanitarian aspiration, the war cannot be said to lead either Great Britain or the United States to an early downfall, whether or not Germany's continental ambitions should be realized. Russia may go smash, Italy may go smash, France may go smash, yet there is a future for the great sea powers which could be at the worst pushed to the extreme by more of finish active hostilities than they had had the earth's surface. Even a Prussianized Belgium might be endured by Great Britain, for Napoleon held Belgium for years and Britain survived.

This analysis of the situation just as we are is presented with the purpose of showing that even a dog-out-of-finish of the war would leave Great Britain and the United States so enormously strong that Germany could have no desire for a settlement pushed to the extreme of materialistic brutality. Reduced to the most elementary terms of physical force, our position, combined with that of our British ally is in a way impregnable and it affords us consequently a basis for high courage and hope for such a chastening of Germany's lust for power as will insure a just and enduring peace.

R. M. COURTNEY ARMY Y. M. C. A. GIVE PRESIDENT ITALIAN FORCES HOLDING LINES AGAINST ENEMIES

SUCCEEDS MR. STANFORD

A telegram from Mr. P. A. Setzer this afternoon brought the pleasing announcement that Rev. R. M. Courtney, who for the past four years has been pastor of the West End Methodist church at Winston-Salem today was sent to Hickory by the Asheville conference to succeed Rev. A. L. Stanford, who ended his four years here a week ago, and has been sent to Wadesboro.

Rev. W. R. Ware, presiding elder of the Statesville district goes to North Wilkesboro and is succeeded by Rev. W. A. Nelson as presiding elder.

Mr. Courtney is one of the most popular and efficient ministers in the western conference and it was hoped by the members of the local church that he would be named to succeed Mr. Stanford, who has done a wonderful work here.

Conference adjourned at noon today, it was learned.

A telephone message from Newton stated that Rev. R. M. Hoyle of King's Mountain had been appointed to succeed Rev. M. L. Hutchins, who resigned to take charge of the North Carolina Children's Home at Greensboro.

NEW BERN SOLDIER IS DEAD IN FRANCE

Washington, Nov. 19.—General Pershing has reported to the war department that two men were killed in action on November 16, three severely injured and three less seriously.

General Pershing also reported that Corporal Camuel Parrott, marine corps, died November 16, from natural causes. His mother, Mrs. L. B. Bynum, lives at 202 Pollock street, New Bern, N. C.

ITALIANS BEGIN OFFENSIVE ON PIAVE

Rome, Nov. 19.—Italian forces have begun an offensive on the Asiago plateau and have occupied advanced elements of trenches the war office announces today.

Further attempts of the Austro-German troops to cross the Piave has been stopped.

On the front west of the Piave south of Quero great numbers of Austro-German troops are attacking the Monte Monserra and Monte Tomba lines.

FERGUSON TO HEAD STAFF OF PRACTICAL SHIPBUILDERS

Washington, Nov. 19.—Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, probably will head a staff of practical shipbuilders which will be named soon to serve with the shipping board's emergency fleet corporation. He is known as one of the country's foremost builders.

The naming of Mr. Ferguson and probably two other builders will virtually complete the reorganization of the fleet corporation, at the head of which has been placed Charles Piez of Chicago, as vice-president. Henry Ford, who has been made a special assistant to Mr. Piez, in charge of standardization, will start to work today.

ALIEN ENEMIES MUST KEEP AWAY

Washington, Nov. 19.—All alien enemies are required to register and obtain permits for travel under a proclamation issued today by President Wilson. Enemies also are prohibited approaching within 100 yards of water fronts, docks, water fronts, or railroad terminals and are prohibited from residing in the District of Columbia. The proclamation, which is a supplement to the declaration of war, provides that all alien enemies shall not except on public beaches be found on any ocean, bay or waters of the United States. They are also prohibited from flying in airships and balloons.

Although Saturday was set as the last day for the army Y. M. C. A. campaign, subscriptions continued today, thanks to the energy of the various team captains. Hickory already has raised \$1,736.65, with some subscriptions to hear from. The committees will take your subscriptions, whether small or little, and they will be needed. In the United States over \$30,000,000 had been raised up to Sunday, and it is expected the fund will amount to \$50,000,000.

The following reports were received by the Record for publication:

Team 3—L. F. Abernethy, Captain
Previously reported \$900.00
Chas. H. Geitner 30.00
Hickory Furniture Co. 60.00
G. W. Hall 19.00
W. B. Menzies 25.00
W. S. Taylor 10.00
L. Flagler 5.00
Cash 5.00
Miss M. E. McComb 5.00
H. E. McComb 5.00

Team 2—J. A. Moretz, Captain
Previously reported \$287.75
O. T. Rockett 1.00
J. G. Carrier 1.00
E. B. Boykin 2.00
G. S. Watson 10.00
C. A. Moser 5.00
Geo. E. Bisanar 10.00
W. H. Barkley 2.50
Joe Sharpe 1.00
H. D. L. Clark 2.50
D. M. Boyd 2.00
E. C. Johnson 2.00
R. L. Smith 2.50
F. L. Moore 2.50
Mrs. F. L. Moore 2.50
Roscoe Sublett 1.00
C. L. Mosteller 2.50
Patrick Mosteller 7.50
John Suttlemeyer 2.50
C. A. Jordan 1.00
C. L. Heifer 3.00
Cash 1.00
J. G. Cline 1.00
R. A. Grimes 1.00
R. E. Martin 1.00

Previously reported \$357.25
Miss Amy Wheeler 1.00
Miss Julia Wheeler 1.00
Hugh D'Anna 5.00
Geo. S. Blackwelder 3.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wald 1.00
Mrs. J. H. Patrick 5.00
C. M. Shuford 25.00
W. B. Council 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Blackwelder 10.00
Miss Lena M. Warlick 2.00
Mrs. A. V. Shuford 25.00
C. R. Warlick 2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bolick 5.00
Mrs. E. B. Jones 1.00
Mrs. E. B. Jones 1.00
Miss Louise Jones 1.00
J. L. Miller 2.00
Geo. S. White 2.00
J. C. DeRhodes 2.00
E. L. Shuford 2.00
J. Henry Hill 1.00
J. F. Abernethy 10.00
Mrs. Hugh D'Anna 5.00
Tom Pruitt 1.00
Mrs. K. C. Menzies 5.00
Mrs. W. R. Gwaltney 1.00
Dr. Speas 1.00
Mrs. W. L. Abernethy 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Abernethy 12.00
E. A. Hierman 3.00
Miss Lula Norton 1.00
Miss Jean Norton 1.00
J. A. Martin 10.00
Shuford Hardware Co. 50.00
Total \$334.50

CALLED INTO SERVICE OF NATIONAL ARMY

The following is a list of persons called into the service of the United States, not exempted or discharged:

Patrick Fry, Hickory, Rd.
Matthew M. Bowman, Newton, R. I.
Frank K. Corpening, Newton.
Albert C. Sipe, Newton.
Monroe Smith, Newton.
Avery E. Seter, Claremont.
Clarence E. Carpenter, Catawba.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 19.—The cotton market showed renewed activity today. There were comparatively few contracts offered during the early trading. This in itself reflected an absence of southern hedging as well as a better liquidation. Active positions sold 24 to 38 points net higher.

The clos was steady.

	Open	Close
December	28.25	26.65
January	27.70	27.92
March	27.58	27.93
May	27.50	27.50
July	27.25	27.28

HICKORY MARKETS

Cotton	28 1-4
Wheat	\$2.40

WEATHER FORECAST

For North Carolina: Rain tonight and Tuesday; northeast winds probably increasing.

By the Associated Press.
Washington, Nov. 19.—Formal announcement was made today that the railroads of the United States had decided, if any crisis should arise, to place their interests in the hands of President Wilson for such disposition as he may deem necessary to prevent interruption of transportation during the war.

The four railroad brotherhoods, who have presented demands for increased wages have agreed to mediation of dispute, but have refused to accept arbitration unconditionally.

Today's announcement by the railroads' war board is regarded by officials as eliminating the possibility of a strike, by giving the president a full hand in the matter, so far as the railroads are concerned.

AMERICAN TROOPS PARADE IN MONTREAL

By the Associated Press.
Montreal, Canada, Nov. 19.—For the first time in the history of the present generation, if not since the declaration of independence, American troops are in Montreal. They will participate in the Victor Loan parade today.

SICK AT GREENVILLE CAMP DOING WELL

By the Associated Press.
Greenville, S. C., Nov. 19.—At medical headquarters at Camp Sevier it was authoritatively stated shortly before noon that no new cases of sickness had developed over the past 24 hours. The sick are doing well and it is believed that pneumonia and measles will be stamped out soon. The quarantine still is in force.

GIVE AUSTRIANS A TERRIBLE LICKING

By the Associated Press.
Italian Headquarters in Italy, Sunday, Nov. 18.—The Austrians who forced their way across the Piave river at Zenson have been thrown into the river, drowned or captured until now not an enemy remains on that bank. The fight was the worst of any known recently. Details of the fight have been gathered by eye witnesses who saw the fearful carnage through Friday night and yesterday and who stayed until the west bank was cleared except for the corpses on the shore and in the foreground. Wounded were so numerous that it has been impossible to succor all of them.

FORFEITED HIS CROP

By the Associated Press.
London, Nov. 19.—The severest penalty yet given for violation of the farm cultivation acts has just been administered to Alfred White, a farmer of Maidstone. He was ordered by the authorities to cut down his acreage of hops by one-half. He paid no attention to the order, declaring that he would make a profit of \$50,000 out of the hops, and so could well afford to pay a substantial fine. The court fined him only \$1,000, but ordered the forfeiture of the entire crop of hops and added a sentence of two months in prison.

SEPARATE PEACE UNLIKELY IN RUSSIA

By the Associated Press.
Petrograd, Nov. 19.—Germany has refused to treat for peace with the new soldiers and workmen's government in response to a recent government, according to newspapers here, which publish this news as coming from a well authenticated source. It is stated that Emperor William announced in reply that he could treat only with the legal successors to the imperial government or with the constituent assembly.

In this connection the Volia Norda says it has information that the sailors and workmen's government in the event of its failure to receive replies from the belligerents by November 23 reserve the right to make a separate peace and make Russia neutral in the war.

AUSTRO-GERMAN EFFORTS TO CROSS PIAVE FAILED ONCE MORE BY BOMBATTED ITALIANS—ARTILLERY BUSY IN FLANDERS—BRITISH CAPTURE ANCIENT CITY OF JOPPA.

HERE ARE PRICES PAID HERE IN 1886

The prices of foodstuffs at three periods within the recollection of hundreds of people in North Carolina present contrasts that are scarcely believable. From the Piedmont Press, published in Hickory many years ago, it is learned what the local produce market was here in March, 1886. Butter was retailing at from 10c to 15c per pound, bacon at 7 and 8c, new corn 60c, chickens 12 and 15c each, eggs, 10c, corn meal 60c per bushel—and you are paying that much for a peck of it now—peas 75c a bushel, Irish potatoes 40 to 50c per bushel, wheat 95 to \$1.15 a bushel.

The same products sell here today at more than double all the prices quoted in 1886—in some cases five times as much. Butter today is 40 to 45 cents, eggs sell as if hens are no longer laying, corn is \$1.25, wheat \$2.40, potatoes \$2 a bushel and chickens 20c pound.

In civil war days many things were not obtainable and in Confederate money others could not be bought. That was in the south. From the Anaconda Standard the following article is taken showing what prices were in the north during the war between the states:

Let the persons who think wheatless and meatless days are a hardship, listen to the venerable men and women whose memory takes them back to the civil war.

One of them, who was a resident of a town in central New York, recalls that even in well-to-do families genuine coffee was unknown for a long time. Roasted barley, parched corn, chickory roots and even dandelion roots, dried and roasted, were used as coffee substitutes. White or granulated sugars were also a rarity, and only on the table for company. Brown sugar and even old-fashioned black molasses were used for sweetening. Honey, apple butter, fruit jams and even lard were used as substitutes for butter.

Butter was scarce and dear, for those times, and bread and molasses, bread and honey, and even bread and ham fat were considered plenty good enough for all but the very old people. In those days nearly every family in town kept a cow. Those who didn't, as a rule, went without milk. The papers of that day emphasized the fact that coffee and tea were more nutritious when used without milk.

In those days there were no movies or cheap amusements of any kind, picture postal cards were unknown and children didn't stop in a candy shop to spend anything from a nickel to a quarter a day. A child thought himself lucky if he had contrive to get possession of a penny.

The fact is the present generation has no conception of the hard times brought on by the civil war in the north—to say nothing of the abject misery and want that prevailed in the south.

WAR ON RAILROADS

By the Associated Press.
London, Nov. 19.—It will require approximately \$150,000,000 to reconstruct or strengthen 15,000 miles of roads in Great Britain after the war, in order to enable them to carry the growing motor traffic, says an official estimate.

ERNEST MOORE WILL RECOVER ALL RIGHT

Mr. P. G. Moore and Dr. D. B. Moore of Granite Falls and Messrs. J. W. Hoke and P. G. Kiser of Hickory returned Sunday from Camp Sevier where they went on learning that an accident had befallen Mr. Ernest Moore, son of Mr. P. G. Moore and a nephew of Mr. Hoke and Dr. Moore.

They found the injuries of the young man less serious than reported and he will recover all right. His hip was bruised and left ankle wrenched in a fall from a truck, but that was the extent of his injuries. His relatives were greatly relieved on finding his condition so satisfactory.

Mr. Earl Peterson, a nephew of Mr. Kiser, sustained a broken arm and was jolted seriously in a fall from a truck several days ago, but it is thought he will get along all right.

By the Associated Press.
In the Trentino and along the Piave the Italians have the Austro-Germans checked for the moment and there are indications of a re-awakening of fighting activity on the western front, especially in Flanders and St. Quentin.

East and northeast of Ypres the British are now well established on the Passchendaele ridge. These positions have been under heavy bombardment by the Germans for several days, apparent evidence that the Germans are nervous and hope by their artillery fire to check a new British thrust.

Around St. Quentin, northwest of the Ailette, where the French gained a notable success recently, German and allied patrols have been busy. Both the British and Germans carried out raids. French artillery shelled a town occupied by the Germans and a French thrust evidently intended as a feeler, was repulsed, according to Berlin.

Although the Teutonic pressure from the Asiago to the Piave continues very strong, the Italians hold valiantly to the positions and the invaders have not been able to make much progress. On the Asiago and near Casera the Italians recaptured an advance position, taking 100 prisoners. Between the Brenta and the Piave the invaders were thrown back.

Austro-German efforts to force the Italians back from the western bank of the Piave at Zenson and Fagare have failed. The invading force which crossed at Fagare has been driven back across the river while efforts to debouch at the bridgehead at Zenson were frustrated.

On the right bank of the Piave the Italians have taken nearly 1,200 prisoners in two days.

Another army is reported marching on Petrograd to oust the bolsheviks from control there. The vanguard, which is said to be 30 miles from the capital, already has had several encounters with the bolsheviks.

It is rumored that Premier Keransky is returning from the new force. All the reports lack confirmation. There evidently is internal dissension in Petrograd between the Maximalists and the extreme Socialists who have protested against the bolshevik regime. A report from London says there has been a split in the bolshevik ranks and some of the ministers have resigned.

In Moscow the bolsheviks and the other force has reached a truce and discontinued fighting in which several thousand persons were killed and some religious shrines in the Kremlin were damaged or destroyed by the artillery of the revolutionists.

The American embassy in Petrograd has asked for a special train to take 200 Americans to Harbin, Manchuria, whence they can reach either Dalny or Vladivostok to take steamers home.

Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, and the seaport of the Mediterranean for Jerusalem, has been occupied by the British. The Turks gave up this important point without resistance and are retiring northward under pressure.

Premier Lloyd George's recent utterances on the necessity of an allied war council will be debated in the house of commons today.

Heavy masses of Austro-Germans are being thrown against the Italian line between the Piave and the Brenta in an effort to drive a wedge between the Italian armies defending the Piave line and those to the west in the Arsiago region. Comparatively rapid progress is being made in this operation within the last day or two and it is becoming clear that the main Austro-German effort is centered upon what is probably the most vulnerable spot in the Italian lines.

Quero on the upper Piave about 50 miles from the coast was taken by the invaders who subsequently pushed the left flank of their line west of the river a considerable distance.

GENERAL MAUDE IS DEAD IN MESOPOTAMIA

By the Associated Press.
London, Nov. 19.—General Maude, British commander in Mesopotamia, died yesterday.