

HEAVY BLOW FOR PRESIDENT TAFT

WILSON-BICKETT COMBINE IS SUSTAINED IN FIGHT FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Things and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh. Delivering a side swipe at William Howard Taft, President of the League to Enforce Peace, who has publicly criticized President Wilson's program for a League of Nations, the Executive Committee of the League has adopted the suggestion of Governor Bickett, member of the committee, and has pledged its support to the President. This was made clear to the Governor in a letter from Allen P. Ames, secretary of the Committee on Information of the League, in response to the Governor's telegram of suggestion. "Your telegram addressed to the Executive Committee," the letter read, "created a profound impression and if you have seen the press reports of the meeting, you already know that the committee acted as you suggested and adopted a ringing resolution pledging support of the President in the establishment of a League of Nations."

Increase in Manufactures.

The records of the census bureau, where the list of manufacturing plants of the nation are kept, show that there has been a very great increase in the variety and number of factories and mills of North Carolina in recent years. This is especially true in the sections covered by the hydro-electric power plants of Charlotte and other industrial centers.

It was predicted, years ago, when the waterpower development first commenced, that there would come with the harnessing of the falls of the Catawba and other rivers many small manufacturing plants that would ultimately make the state rich. The predictions have come true to date. In addition to the factories run by waterpower there are scores of others operated in the old way.

An interesting fact about the development in Catawba county—one of the most progressive counties in the South—is that small factories there have begun to compete with the West for the work-glove trade. Three or four concerns are turning out thousands of canvas gloves for workmen.

Importance of Conservation.

A food conservation and war relief campaign December 1 that is expected to arouse the people of North Carolina and bring to them a full consciousness of the continued importance of food conservation and the activities of the food administration generally was planned and outlined at the conference of county food administrators with the State food administrator, Henry A. Page, and his staff, which ended here this morning.

The fact was emphasized that with the coming of peace the demand for food for export has been increased instead of decreased, the minimum expectations now being twenty million tons instead of the eighteen million tons which would have been required if the war had been continued. The starving peoples of Europe must be fed not only as a humanitarian duty but also as the most effective means of preserving civilization and civil government in those nations.

Scheme of Taxation.

Governor Bickett and his special legislative commission for proposing to the next legislature a scheme of taxation that will be most equitable and bear as nearly equal as possible on all the peoples and interests in the State, especially through suggesting amendments to the constitution, have been in conference here in preparation for something of the finishing touches for the report and recommendations that are to go through the governor to the legislature when it meets.

Cotton Crop for 1918.

According to the last ginning report reaching Major W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, giving production figures up to November 8, North Carolina has produced this year 415,178 bales of the fleecy staple against 278,013 for last year. The increase is about 50 per cent.

Robeson, as usual, leads the list of cotton producing counties in the State with 37,000 bales, thirteen thousand ahead of its closest competitor, Johnston, and 16,000 ahead of its near neighbor, Scotland.

For Memorial Building.

The proposal to erect a memorial building in honor of the North Carolina soldiers who fought and died in the world war met general endorsement and everywhere were indications of the response which an appeal for funds will be met. This week, it is understood, the movement will take form with the appointment of a committee by the Governor to map out plans. No time is to be lost and Tar Heels returning from France will be greeted by the growing memorial of their valor.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the president of the United States of America.

A proclamation:

It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice. God has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations. Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their nation in serving mankind. God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of our national history. A new day shines about us, in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties.

While we render thanks for these duties, and divine mercy and other things, let us not forget to seek the divine guidance in the performance of forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the ruler of nations.

WOODROW WILSON.

Tour for Highway Men.

Supporters of the Bankhead National Highway will go on a tour from Birmingham to Washington and Baltimore in early December. At the former place efforts will be made in behalf of the passage by Congress of the Chamberlain-Dent bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for roads, and at Baltimore the highway promoters will attend the annual meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress.

Aerial Mail Route.

Washington (Special).—The post-office department will establish an aerial mail route across North Carolina to the far south. At least one stop will be made in the state.

This will give North Carolina connection by air with New York and make it possible for important mail and registry letters to be delivered several hours sooner.

The department plans to establish these routes over the entire country. From New York to Chicago, to San Francisco; from New York to Jacksonville, Fla., and New Orleans, military truck mail service, to make for speedier delivery in remote sections, is to be expanded. This will be especially important to the rural sections and require thousands of army motor trucks and drivers. North Carolina will have truck routes.

Monumental Peace Task.

Chairman Edward M. Hurley, of the United States Stippling Board, has called upon Chairman Benahan Cameron, of the Highway Transport Committee of the State Council of Defense, to aid in carrying on the monumental peace time task involved in the moving of foodstuffs from the farmers' door to shipping points and thence down to the great ports for transportation to Europe. Discussing this urgent request of Chairman Hurley for the stimulation in the most efficient manner of all forms of highway transport, Col. Cameron said he will urge upon the patriotic people of North Carolina to rally to the support of the members and workers of the various highway committees throughout the State in the same spirit which has characterized their efforts during the trying times of war.

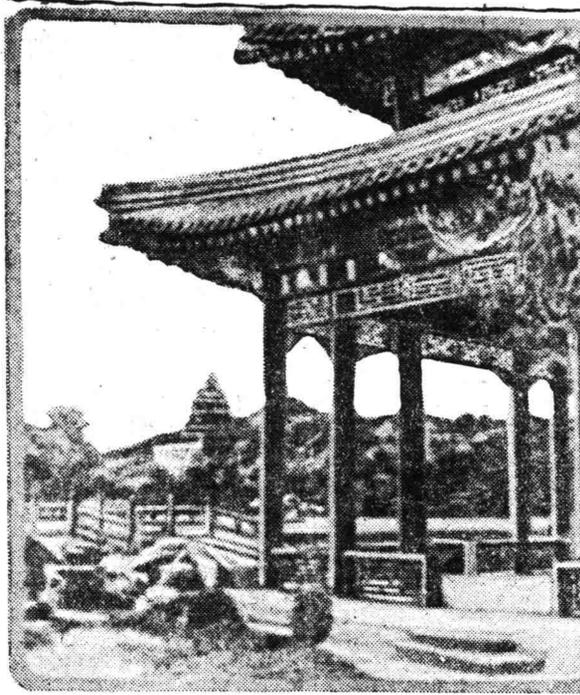
Verdict Against the City.

Among the 16 opinions filed by the Supreme Court, the court found no error in the judgment of damages against the commissioners of Lexington for the death of J. C. Smith, an employe of a Chero-Cola bottling plant. Smith was assisting in installing machinery in the bottling plant and was sitting on a large metal machine waiting for a change to be made in a gas tube. In getting down from the machine, he caught hold of an electric socket and was killed instantly.

Masonic Red Circle.

The Masonic lodges of Raleigh opened the Masonic Red Circle Club for soldiers and sailors on the second floor of the Masonic Temple and the club will be open during the evening as well as during the day. It is equipped with writing desks, easy chairs and a piano and will be operated as a lounging room for all soldiers and sailors who may be in Raleigh irrespective of whether they be Masons or not. In this enterprise we see displayed that true spirit of fraternalism which is the bedrock of this order.

NANKING



Temple Near Nanking.

OF all China's great cities I found Nanking the richest in historical interest, says Dr. A. B. Leavelle in an account in the Los Angeles Times. It is 205 miles inland on the banks of that wonderful waterway, the Yangtze river. Its history dates back under different names, several centuries before Christ, and it has served under a number of dynasties as the capital city. Nanking is very advantageously situated for defense and has the vantage point striven for by many of the leaders of China's numerous rebellions. It was here that Dr. Sun Yat-Sen lived and took his oath of office as president of the Republic of China in 1912. During our stay in this city we were entertained in that great yamen, formerly owned by Li Hung Chang, ex-minister to America.

The present walls of Nanking are among the finest in China, being 90 feet high, 40 feet thick and 22 miles long. In their construction no fewer than 4,000,000 workmen were employed. These walls have now been built more than 1,000 years and, though moss covers most of the brick, are well preserved.

The past glories of this city are indicated by arched bridges of carved stone; by the ruins of the world-famous porcelain pagoda; the examination halls containing cells for 30,000 students; the near-by ancient Confucian temples; the drum tower, and the precious stone tea houses. The celebrated mausoleum of Hung Wu, the humble founder of the Ming dynasty, we saw just outside the city walls. For miles it is surrounded by huge carved granite figures of animals and solid stone images, known as the Ming tombs. This is one of the most picturesque places known to history.

Purple Mountain That Was Chained. All is overshadowed by Purple mountain, where the greatest battle of Chinese history was fought. The wife of one of the emperors declared she could see this mountain move, and to relieve his people of their terror he set forth with 1,000,000 coolies and constructed a huge iron chain about its base. Since that day it has not moved.

Taking a stern-wheeler we proceeded up the world-famous West river right through China's present theater of war.

Our good captain, having a big consignment of silver aboard, was sure the pirates would take us, and at nightfall placed "Big Doc" (my brother) and me in a private cabin adjoining his on the bridge, all of which was enclosed in iron grating with locked doors. We had 300 Chinese herded below on the deck which had no beds, as they preferred the floor. I was glad of the chance to see them at their evening meal of rice, bamboo sprouts and chopped duck, served before them as they reclined, a half-dozen or more eating with chopsticks out of the same large bowl. It certainly was a great sight. Then they passed around the community water pipe, which after a few puffs would lay them out to sleep.

Oh, say, did you ever see a duck boat? Well, all along here you see these peculiar boats with overhanging sides equipped to accommodate something like 4,000 ducks. They land at a new grazing place each day, throw down a bamboo gangplank and herd them like sheep—a call will bring back any straying drake. In the afternoon when the call is given "all aboard," you never saw such a scrambling and falling into the water to get up that gangway, for the last half-dozen get a sound thrashing for being late. It looked like a crush at a theater fire.

A Flood at Vuchow.

We finally reached Vuchow, the "Big Doc" and his charming wife, formerly of the blue grass, showed me the most interesting ten days of my life. I could forget three-fourths of it all and still have enough left to write a book. I arrived in time to see what their city

is most famous for, a flood. It rose 45 feet, inundating a great part of the city, driving the natives to the hills, on to house tops, and a few who were able to pay 40 cents a day, to house boats.

Of course, we lost no time in seeing that great missionary hospital of which my brother is chief surgeon and superintendent. He had three Chinese men and ten Chinese women nurses, trained also as Bible students, and can accommodate about 150 patients. They have every heinous disease and affliction conceivable—leprosy, typhus, Asiatic cholera, smallpox, tuberculosis, dengue fever, opium smokers' poison, and plague. The first sight that struck my eyes was a woman who had just come in with her throat cut wide open and bleeding to death. The bleeding was quickly stopped, and the Bible women going to work at once, found that she had suffered from guilty conscience and cut her throat to let the evil spirits out of her body.

BRITISH WOMEN IN WAR-WORK

Gentle Sex Is Certainly Doing Its Share in the Great Contest Being Waged for Liberty.

With a gay laugh, the pit-brow girls bend to their task over the picking belt.

Their duty consists of picking out and casting aside all the "dirt" and rubbish from among the coal which moves slowly along in front of them on the belt on its way to the shoots into the waiting wagons below.

Splendidly strong, hefty lasses they are, too, in their dark-blue overalls and caps.

"Quite equal to the men at this job," says the foreman of the screening house, where all the coal is carefully screened into different sizes, from huge lumps to tiny pieces no larger than a very small bean.

We wander from here into the lamp-room, where the miners' lamps are cleaned, trimmed and filled. Here, again, the girls do the work, with the aid of machines in which rapidly revolving brushes play a large part.

As the miners come out of the pit they hand their lamps to the girls through a little window in the lamp-room, receiving them again next day, cleaned and filled, on their return to work.

Sawing the timber into lengths for pit-props to support the roof in the mine is another branch of labor undertaken by women and girls.

Thus do the girls assist the miner to fulfill his great task of supplying the allied nations with the coal which Marshal Foch assures us is "the key to victory." Thus do they help to light his way and to keep him safe. Cupid, too, is busy at the pits today. Many a knight of the Silver Badge returns to find a bride among the bonnie lassies on the pit-brow.—London Mail.

Hot and Cold Water.

A sanitary drinking fountain from which gushes both hot and cold water is the decidedly novel feature to be found on a street in Ouray, a mining town in western Colorado. The fountain consists of an ornamental cast-iron post from which extend two curved arms, each supporting a basin, in the center of which is an overflowing cup. From the one flows cold water piped from snow-fed mountain streams, while from the other runs hot water drawn from near-by hot springs, of which there are many in the vicinity.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Light Reading.

"Wall, I'll declare," exclaimed old Missus Prude. "The stories in some of these current magazines are enough to shock a body." And so saying she threw off her switch for the sake of comfort and wired her eyes to the page.

SHIPS IN CONSTANT PERIL

Sailing Without Lights, Navigators Can Only Rely on Quickness of Perception and Professional 'Nerve.'

Even if the Huns are escaped, the life of a merchant ship man in these days is far removed from beer and skittles. An example of what they have to go through is furnished by the narrow squeak the Empress of Britain and the Cardiganshire had one night in the Aegean sea, Ralph E. Cropley writes in the Atlantic. Both are big ships, and they were loaded with troops and going at full speed—zigzagging—not a light showing. It was one of those nights when you can hardly see your hand before you. There were no stars, no phosphorous—nothing—nothing but to trust to luck and the ears of the man on the bridge.

The captain of one of the ships has told me that, before he knew it, there was a ship, bow on him, dead ahead. Of course the first impulse was to shift his helm; but if he did so, the danger would be of one ship giving the other a glancing blow. Fortunately, the other skipper appreciated this also. Their nerve, in spite of several years of war-zone work, was still equal to the occasion. It all happened in the twinkling of an eye, and they passed so close that there had been less than 50 feet separating the ships, and their outswung lifeboats nearly scraped. The captain of the Cardiganshire, though he could not see him, heard the captain of the Empress of Britain above the noises of the sea—heard him yell: "For God's sake, old man, don't shift your helm!" so close were they on their respective bridges high above the sea.

Instances of this kind, which try men's souls, nightly occur, and quite frequently there are collisions and tragedies in the pitch dark. The only way that the two ships identified themselves was ten days later, at Saloniki, when the captain of the Cardiganshire heard the skipper of the Empress of Britain asking a friend if he knew what ship he nearly bumped on a certain night. I am sorry to report that the captain of the Empress of Britain lost his life in the Halifax explosion while doing hospital work.

Night Photographs From Airplane.

An Italian invention which permits photographs being taken at night has been submitted to the signal corps of the United States army. According to the men who control the new device it will soon be possible to take excellent pictures of enemy positions from airplanes flying at a low height on moonlight nights. It is also claimed that the invention can be fitted to motion-picture cameras, which would permit the photographing for the screen of much of the fighting in the air, the greater part of which takes place in the early morning hours. Up to the present time the chief obstacles met by the daylight aerial photographers is that the anti-aircraft guns force the flyers to take pictures from a great height, and much of the detail of the enemy lines is therefore lost. It is held, continues Aviation, that flyers are in little danger from artillery when flying at night.—Scientific American.

Mental Attitude.

The mental attitude rules the war. It means success or failure, whether on the field of battle, where courage counts for more than physical strength, or in the home, or the store, or the factory. Courage in facing life, courage in taking troubles and rising to a higher level, because refusing to acknowledge defeat, faith and trust that life is hopeful and good and beautiful will help to really make it so for us at least, and more than anything else in the universe will our state of mind determine what manner of fortune shall be ours.

Always Source of Strength.

Look well to thyself; there is a source which will always spring up if thou wilt always search there.—Marcus Antonius.

Bobolink Restored to Favor.

By reason of its depredations on the rice fields, the bobolink was formerly rated the most destructive feathered creature on this continent. But the rice has moved away from the path of its migration, and on this account it has become almost harmless. Henceforward we may admire the protean bobolink without qualification, and, protected against its only important enemy, mfg. it will doubtless become a much more numerous species.

His Great Task.

"I want to get some information," said the fired man with three suitscases. "Why don't you apply to the bureau of information?" "I'm working up to that. Fir, I've got to get information, as to how I can find the bureau of information."—Washington Star.

Feeds Are Too High Priced to Waste Them on Animals That Do Not Earn Their Living.

Kick out the star boarder. This is not the time to feed animals that will not work. Feeds are too high priced and too much needed for the winning of the war to waste them on slackers. Nearly every farm has one or more animals that are not paying for their feed and care. They may be in the beef herd, in the cow stable or the hog lot. Try to spot them and then get rid of them before they "eat their heads off." It is the patriotic duty of every breeder of live stock to send to the butcher any animal that fails to give satisfactory returns on the feed consumed.

Apple Tree Worth Saving.

As long as an apple tree is worth saving, save it, but when its period of usefulness is past, make it do duty in the cook stove.

LIVE STOCK



SHEEP ON SMALL SCALE PAY

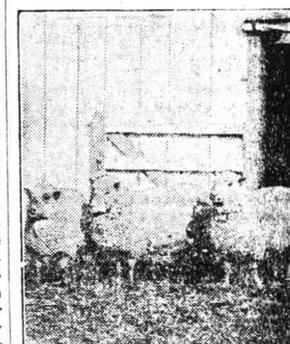
European War Has Developed Very Important Enterprise for the New England Farmer.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Conditions created by the European war have made sheep raising on a small scale a very important enterprise for the New England farmer, so situated as to take advantage of the economic conditions. Prior to the recent remarkable advance in prices of wool and mutton, sheep raising in New England was comparatively unprofitable, but now, under certain conditions, a revival of the industry seems desirable.

In a study made of sheep raising in the New England states by specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture it was found that this industry when conducted on a small scale was more profitable than dairying. They therefore recommend that sheep replace the unprofitable cows and that the industry be given more attention in sections unfavorable for dairying. Kept in small numbers, sheep do not replace other kinds of live stock but are kept in addition to the regular quota of other stock on such farms as have available pasture.

It was found that regardless of whether sheep were kept in conjunction with dairy or with beef cattle, farms with sheep have practically the



Good Type for Any Farm.

same kinds and numbers of other live stock as did farms without sheep. Moreover, farms with the sheep had an average of 15 more acres of pasture than did farms without the sheep, warranting the conclusion made by the specialists that sheep in New England have not been kept to the exclusion of other live stock but have been kept on farms with large pasture areas to utilize the extra pasture available.

Though sheep raising as now conducted on the farms studied is a profitable business at present prices, there is much room and great need for the improvement of the industry, and the specialists say that the average grower could, with better care, make the business a much more profitable one even under normal conditions and without the artificial stimulus to prices given by the war. By proper care in breeding and feeding, the lambing rate should be increased one-third and the wool clip 15 per cent, which at present prices would mean an increase in receipts of nearly \$3 per sheep.

SMALL OR BIG SHEEP FLOCK

Many More Animals Can Be Kept With Little Added Labor—Overhead Charges Are Less.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The economical disadvantage of a very small flock lies in the fact that the hours of labor are practically the same for a dozen or 20 ewes as for the larger flock. The fencing to allow desirable change of pastures or to give protection against dogs is about the same in either case, so that the overhead charges per ewe are much smaller in the case of the larger flock. Furthermore, the small flock on a farm having large numbers of other animals is unlikely to receive the study and attention really needed or that would be given to one of the chief sources of the farm income.

NO PROFIT IN STAR BOARDER

Feeds Are Too High Priced to Waste Them on Animals That Do Not Earn Their Living.

Kick out the star boarder. This is not the time to feed animals that will not work. Feeds are too high priced and too much needed for the winning of the war to waste them on slackers. Nearly every farm has one or more animals that are not paying for their feed and care. They may be in the beef herd, in the cow stable or the hog lot. Try to spot them and then get rid of them before they "eat their heads off." It is the patriotic duty of every breeder of live stock to send to the butcher any animal that fails to give satisfactory returns on the feed consumed.