

COL. HOUSE WILSON AID IN PREPARING FOR INEVITABLE PEACE CONFERENCE

President's Unofficial Counselor Undertakes Unusual Task at Request of Chief Executive—Not Sign That Government Expects Early End of War.

New York.—Col. E. M. House, intimate friend and counselor of President Wilson, has assumed an unusual and complex task in accepting the commission of the president to gather information which will be greatly needed by the United States government when it enters the peace conference which will end the present great war. President Wilson, in making this move, was cognizant of the fact that for nearly three years the European governments have been making similar preparations for the inevitable peace conference.

Colonel House already has begun to carry out the wishes of the president. As his chief assistant in the work he has selected Dr. John H. Finley, New York state commissioner of education, who recently returned to this country from Europe after making an extensive investigation of conditions in several countries.

The selection of Doctor Finley is indicative of the sort of experts with whom Colonel House will confer. No man or woman with a preconceived opinion which might tempt one to color circumstances so as to prove the correctness of a personal point of view will be permitted to participate in a work where open-mindedness is a prerequisite to the arrival at conclusions that will enable the government to determine upon a correct policy.

Emphasis is put upon the unalterable determination that neither professional pacifists nor confirmed militarists can be in the slightest degree useful in preparing statistics for governmental guidance, which must be without taint of bias.

In an interview Colonel House made it plain that his appointment does not indicate any thought of immediate peace is now being entertained by the United States government. He agrees with Lord Northcliffe in his message delivered before the American Bankers' association in Atlantic City that peace seems far off and America should beware the trickery and treachery of such propaganda. The truth is that this effort on the part of the United States to analyze war conditions and evolve a plan of procedure when hostilities end is a belated one, just as our military preparations lagged for a period. But now it is "full steam ahead and damn the torpedoes" with our army and navy with not a thought of let-up in mind, so from now on there will be urgent prosecution of search for material, historical and informative, concerning the world war. This quest of data will keep pace with an energetic prosecution of the contest, but will not halt it in any way. To pause now in any phase of belligerent endeavor might make the prospect of peace even more remote than it seems at present.

No Sign of Early Peace

The government sees nothing whatever to indicate the early approach of peace, nor will Colonel House have anything to do with ascertaining the point of view of either the Entente belligerents or the central powers, or possible terms upon the basis of which they might be willing to enter into negotiations. He will remain in the United States. It is possible that the state department will be able to afford him aid in the work he has undertaken, but he will not work with the department nor in a diplomatic capacity, formal or informal. He will have no title and will receive no salary.

The appointment of Colonel House affords another illustration of the expanding position of the United States in world affairs. Heretofore the state department has been equipped with virtually all the information that was necessary to the solution of international problems in which the United States has taken a direct interest. The war has brought new problems and projected this country into a field of international activity which it has seldom entered before.

The questions which will come before the peace conference at the end of the war will be multitudinous. The freedom of the seas, the neutralization of seaways, the political homogeneity of peoples who claim the right of self-government and the disposition of territorial possessions involving economic, historical and political questions, will be some of the many subjects to be considered, and the information upon which conclusions may be based and policies decided must be at hand.

With exclusive European problems, it is not expected that the representatives of the United States at the peace council will be concerned. But in the disposition of general questions, relating to economic intercourse and political development which will affect virtually all the nations of the world, the United States will have a potent

voice. In accordance with the policy that has been consistently followed since the outbreak of the war of holding aloof from European combinations except in the prosecution of the war, this government probably will not attempt to aid in the settlement of traditional European quarrels, except possibly as a matter of friendly interest if opportunity arises.

House Likely to Be Delegate.

It was said unofficially that when the time comes to organize a peace conference, Colonel House, by virtue of his present assignment, would in all probability be selected as one of the delegates from the United States.

It will be a part of Colonel House's task to gather intelligence relating to commercial, economic and political situations abroad. He will keep abreast of developments in all non-military affairs.

Colonel House will have associated with him, as has been stated, several experts, probably college professors, economists and specialists in commercial and financial affairs. The work he is to perform will not be connected with similar undertakings in any of the countries with which the United States is associated in the war.

The United States government isn't getting ready to enter into peace negotiations with Germany, isn't going to meddle in strictly European questions relating to the war, and isn't negotiating just yet on the problems of peace with the Entente, as has frequently been surmised.

Must Have Data in Advance.

It is important for the United States government now and will be even more important later on to have a so-called "who's who and what's what" in the war in order that all phases involved may be properly understood by reference to data compiled in advance.

In time of war the government that fails to prepare for peace will ultimately be at a disadvantage, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger in an editorial. The representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia, found this out after the fall of Napoleon when they met Prince Talleyrand at Vienna. Talleyrand, sent by France, had learned enough of the situation as it concerned all of the smaller European powers and as it concerned much of the opinion of Europe to turn the tables upon the four great powers and to stand as the champion of the public rights of Europe.

Prince Talleyrand maneuvered, and successfully, according to the rules of a secret diplomacy. He really worked in behalf of selfish and nationalistic interests. The partitioning of Europe by the congress of Vienna was the outcome of arbitrary compromise; it was prolific of future wars. The knowledge which the great diplomatic exponent of France displayed was more comprehensive than that of his foes, that is all. Excepting that he recognizes the need of precise information, President Wilson acts upon a principle different from that which guided Talleyrand. He will urge this nation into no alliance, even with the nations with whom it is associated in the common war against the Teutonic powers. He proposes simply to equip himself with knowledge pertinent to the rights of all nations in common with America as they may be concerned by the proceedings of the peace conference.

To Show War Aims.

In this spirit the president has asked Colonel House to survey the field of military, naval and political conditions in the countries of our enemies and our friends; to get at the economic, political and emotional state of things in every country, and to tell frankly to Great Britain, Russia, France, Italy and the neutral powers the things that we are doing and that we intend to do in the war. Moreover, an attempt will be made to lift the heavy curtain of censorship in Germany and Austria-Hungary, in order to spread among their peoples a comprehension of American war aims and potentialities.

Officials are anxious that no impression should be created, as a result of Colonel House's appointment, of any intention to start peace negotiations in the near future. So far as the attitude of the United States is concerned, the president's reply to the pope still remains the unaltered view of the government here.

The appointment of Colonel House is recognition by the government of the fact that the adjustment of peace terms will be a very complicated proceeding. Many points of dispute must be settled. Questions of all sorts, economic, political, and historical, will come up for discussion.

stars in the navy do not always signify the same thing. The young lady says that every theater program ought to print a key to the rank of officers of the army and navy.—Exchange.

Sorry He Asked.

Anxious Father.—Now, that you've heard my daughter sing, what would you advise me to do?

Music Master.—Well, I hardly know. Don't suppose you could get her interested in settlement work or horse-back riding, or something like that?

OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings in This State That Are of Interest to All the People.

Governor Bickett has granted a pardon to Carl Thompson of Scotland county.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, visited Charlotte and Camp Greene Saturday.

Will White, a farmer of the Pittsboro section, Chatham county, is in Watts hospital suffering from a broken collarbone and shattered leg sustained when he collided with an automobile.

Walter Bradsher, a Durham tobaccoist, fished seven hours at Smith Lake, near Norfolk, last week and hauled 79 pounds of fish to Durham as a one-man catch. They were fine specimens, too; consisting of chub and pike.

Governor Bickett and Adjutant General Young are to utilize the county councils of defense in the formation of the selected military organizations that are to be made up from the 5000 men who are to be called into service for home guard purposes. These county councils are to make up the list of men to be asked to serve the county organizations and report them back to the governor through the adjutant general.

Answering a call for music for the Asheville boys at Camp Jackson and Camp Sevier, citizens of Asheville in the past two days have contributed three photographs and a countless number of records to be sent the boys at the two camps. The idea was started by a letter from Captain Adams, commanding the Asheville boys at Camp Jackson, in which he suggests that the boys would like to have a "music box" to while away the long hours.

A telegram received by the president of the Durham Business School announced the membership of the school in the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools. The Durham Business School is the only commercial school in North Carolina that is a member of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools, it is said, and there are only five others so recognized south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers.

In rounding out its work the conference of the state and county councils of defense adopted resolutions attesting thorough loyalty of the vast majority of North Carolinians and calling for the expulsion from the United States senate of Robert M. La Follette for utterances detrimental to the success of the war and encouraging treason in effect. "We believe his conduct merits expulsion from the senate," the resolution read, "and we recommend that this course be adopted."

Food Administrator Henry A. Page enthusiastically welcomed the announcement of the organization of the "War Mothers" for service at home in carrying out the program of the food administration. "I desire to suggest through the press that every war mother of this state attach herself as a volunteer to the school district committee which will have charge in her district of the food pledge campaign, October 20-28th. No one will be able to resist their appeal, and the work that will be done during that campaign will mean the bringing back of thousands of their boys who might otherwise find their last resting place under the green sod of France."

David A. Kanipe, of Marion, said to be the only living survivor of Custer Massacre, has cheerfully given up all three of his sons for Uncle Sam's army to fight Germany. The oldest, James Lafayette, is in the 321st regiment, infantry, Camp Jackson, S. C. The next oldest, Joseph Ed, is second lieutenant in the 316th regiment of heavy artillery, Camp Jackson, S. C. The youngest, Lee Roy, is in the navy on the U. S. S. North Carolina. All three of the sons are strong and athletic.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, member of Congress from Montana, the first woman to ever occupy a seat in this great law-making body, will visit Winston-Salem Tuesday, October 16.

Morganton now has city mail delivery.

With the arrival of a liberal supply of picks and shovels, the military companies of the university, under Captain Allen's direction, will soon begin the construction of military trenches and begin trench warfare.

Willie Hoxit, the young son of H. J. Hoxit, of Jackson county, is in a local hospital with the whole left side of his face shot away as the result of an accident while out hunting. The boy, hunting rabbits, crawled through a wire fence and as he drew the shotgun after him, the trigger caught in a wire and the entire load was discharged into his face.

Miss Lizzie Roddick, who for the past two years has been demonstrator in home economics in Forsyth county, has resigned.

URGES PARENTS TO WARN CHILDREN

STREETS ARE NOW FILLED WITH SCHOOL CHILDREN AND ACCIDENTS ARE NUMEROUS.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

James R. Young, commissioner of insurance, has just given out a very timely statement in which he urges the citizens of North Carolina to warn the school children of the dangers of crossing and playing in the streets. The statement follows:

During the vacation months while the streets have been more or less free from children en masse there has been a notable and gratifying decrease in the number of accidents to children. But now that the schools are open again, and the streets at certain hours are thronged with children of an age at which they are least cautious of danger, drivers of vehicles and parents of children should take every precaution to prevent the numerous and needless accidents that usually follow the opening of the school term. Do not expect the child to take care of himself. Responsibility is all right, but the child, by nature unmindful of danger, is especially oblivious of surroundings while renewing companionships interrupted by vacation and recounting his experiences of the summer.

History abounds in evidence that automobilists are capable of inflicting abundant damage and injury among their kind without attacking the unsuspecting child, who may always be counted on to do the unexpected thing at the wrong time. If you drive a car, take no chances on the child's seeing you in time to avoid your car; give him plenty of time to cross your path. His antics may at times be provoking, but if struck by an automobile the chances are against his living to outgrow them.

Parents, do not trust too implicitly the judgment of your child on congested streets, especially the child who is starting to school for the first time. Better accompany him to and from school for the first week or more, and endeavor to teach him by lecture and example the primary lessons of "Safety First" and self-preservation.

Teachers, do not presume too much on the child's knowledge and training; do not hesitate to instruct him in the simple but important art of looking out for himself. His idea of danger may be changed altogether by a word of caution from you, which coming from parents might soon be forgotten.

Ascertain if your school building from basement up has been cleared of inflammable rubbish. If not, insist upon its being done; it may prevent a disaster.

Cordial co-operation on the part of property owners has been given to date to the inspectors and special agents of the fire insurance companies operating in the State as a part of the plan of assistance of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to the National Council of Defense in a campaign to prevent fire waste and the destruction of foodstuffs especially during the war. Throughout North Carolina these agents have been inspecting stores, warehouses, barns, cotton gins and compresses and every form of property where foodstuffs and the supplies are stored that enter into the feeding or clothing of the nation and her allies in the war. Not a single case has been reported to the Insurance Commissioner wherein a property owner has failed to make the corrections pointed out by the inspectors.

The inspectors are experts in the line of work in which they are engaged and they are making the inspections without regard to the question of insurance and without regard to the business of the companies they represent. It is gratifying to see that the citizenship of the State stands loyally by in the effort to promote this work of conservation. When the war has ended and the special vigilance now being observed has been relaxed, the chances are that the people will have learned how beneficial these precautions have been and North Carolina will find itself greatly benefited by the lessons of carefulness and conservation which will not speedily be forgotten.

Public Schools Will Give Aid.

The public school system of the state is lining up solidly behind Food Administrator Henry A. Page in the conduct of the campaign for food conservation. Dr. J. Y. Joyner, superintendent of education, is suggesting to all the county superintendents of the state a meeting of the teachers of the various counties October 12th or 13th for a conference with the county food administrator and the executive committee for full explanation and discussion of the plans for the campaign October 20-28.

Aid in Food Conservation.

The greatest food show ever held in North Carolina is what the State Fair promises to be. Under the urge of nation and state more crops were planted in the spring than ever before, and the harvests are proving exceedingly bounteous. Not only have crops usually raised been greater and better, but there has been a much greater diversification. The result will make itself felt in the agricultural exhibits at the fair.

Applications for space are almost double what they were at the same time last year. The number of exhibits from counties as units will be increased, and all will be given an equal show for the good premiums which are offered. From the excellence of these exhibits in former years, the people of the state have been trained to expect an agricultural show of an unusual nature, and the show this year will exceed any that have gone before.

The conservation feature of the State Fair is being especially stressed by the management. This will be particularly exemplified in the new Woman's building where Mrs. James McKimmon and her corps of assistants from over sixty of the counties of the state will show what can be done in the way of preserving food by canning, preserving and drying. Mrs. McKimmon has made much more than a state-wide reputation on account of the results that she has been able to obtain with her canning clubs in the state, and the girls and their work will be here to show both how and what has been accomplished.

Delegates to Farmers' Conference.

Governor Bickett has appointed the following delegates to the Farmers' National Congress, which meets in Springfield, Mo., October 23-26, 1917:

J. A. Wilkinson, Belhaven; F. P. Latham, Belhaven; T. T. Speight, Windsor; C. W. Mitchell, Aulander; T. W. Mason, Garysburg; B. B. Winbourne, Murfreesboro; Lycurgus Hoffer, Gatesville; J. J. Laughinghouse, Grimesland; J. D. Grimes, Washington; W. F. Harper, Grifton; J. M. Mitchell, Goldsboro; John Woodard, Wilson; J. E. Coffield, Everetts; G. A. Holderness, Tarboro; C. M. Parks, Tarboro; W. P. Batchelor, Raleigh; A. C. Greene, Raleigh; Dr. J. M. Templeton, Cary; Maj. H. A. London, Pittsboro; J. H. Currie, Fayetteville; S. W. Cooper, Fayetteville; Benahan Cameron, Stagville; R. W. Scott, Haw River; H. B. Varner, Lexington; Dr. H. Q. Alexander, Matthews; J. E. Erwin, Morganton; B. B. Price, Marion; R. P. Hayes, Asheville; R. R. Cotten, Cottendale; A. W. Pate, Rowland; W. M. McLellan, Rowland; S. J. Smith, Elrod; Geo. Bond, Raynham.

New Short Course at College.

The North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering opens with the usual number of new students. The loss of many of the older students by draft, by connection with the state guard, by commission in the army, and by opportunity for high pay in civil positions has reduced the whole number by about one hundred. The dormitories, therefore, are not all filled. For this reason an effort will be made to secure a big enrollment in the four-months' course for farmers and farm boys, which will begin on October 30th.

This course is now offered for the first time. It is designed to give such instruction as best meets the needs of practical farmers. As described in the current catalogue, it is divided so that students also can be received in January.

Cheese Makers Prepare Exhibit.

North Carolina cheese-makers are preparing for a strenuous drive for national recognition. Already, the product manufacturers in the mountain coves of western North Carolina once famous for their moonshine, has been sampled by competent judges who have declared it good, surpassing even in quality the Wisconsin cheese which comes South. As the state's infant industry, cheese-making stands with soy-bean production as among the very hopeful signs of spreading progress.

Completes Study of Cost.

Returning to his regular work at the Agricultural Experiment Station at West Raleigh last week from Greensboro and Winston-Salem, Mr. Stanley Combs, of the Dairy Field Office, completes his two years' study of the cost of producing milk on 18 farms near these places. It will be remembered that two years ago North Carolina was selected as representative of the Southeastern group of States in which a study of the cost of producing milk could be made. Other stations in the division were also selected at the same time, such as Indiana in the Western and others in the different remaining groups. The work is co-operative between the United States Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina Experiment Station.

Mr. Combs has collected some interesting and exceptionally good data which will be written up in the form of a report during the next three months. When it is published it is expected that the findings will be of much value to dairymen, especially so as the work has been done during the time of the war since all feedstuffs have been high in price and hard to obtain. Authorities of the station hope to have the material in the hands of the printer in the near future in order that it might be available soon.

DAIRY

GOOD BUTTER-MAKING RULES

Best Churning Temperature is 58 Degrees on Ordinary Thermometer—Care for Cream.

(Clemson College Bulletin.) Cream is made up of little fat globules floating in milk. In making butter the fat globules are brought together into a mass and the milk is removed as buttermilk. These fat globules will stick better when they are just the right temperature than they will if either too warm or too cold. A good temperature for churning is 58 degrees on an ordinary thermometer. When the cream is the right sourness it churns better than when sweet or too sour. The cream should be kept at 50 degrees or lower till the day before churning. Then warm it up to 70 degrees, or room heat, which will bring about the souring by the next day.

When the barrel churn is used, allow gas to escape every few minutes at first. When the butter begins to come keep a close watch and stop churning when the butter granules are the size of wheat kernels. Draw off the buttermilk and wash in the churn repeatedly with cold water till the buttermilk is all removed. Then remove the butter from churn and work it with a paddle. Add an ounce of salt per pound of butter.

MANNER OF HANDLING SILAGE

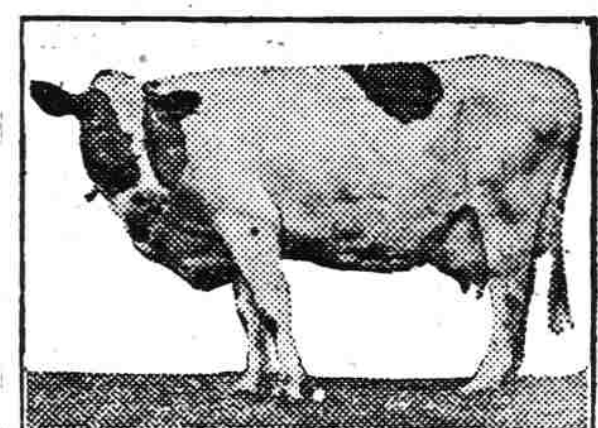
When Time for Feeding Top Layer, Which Has Molded, Should Be Removed—Heap Top Level.

(Clemson College Bulletin.) When the time comes for feeding silage the top layer, which will be found to be molded, should be removed. The molded part usually extends for several inches below the surface. At least two inches of silage should be fed each day, in order to prevent the formation of the mold. The top of the silage should be kept level so as to expose the smallest surface possible to the air. Only enough silage for one feeding should be put out, as it soon dries out if not fed at once.

ROUGHAGE OF HIGH QUALITY

Average New York Cow Credited With \$66.09 Yearly Income—Scrub Cows Responsible.

Success in dairying is based on the production of high quality roughage. The truth of this basic principle of dairy farm management finds support in estimates recently made by the New York State college of the average dairy cow's product in that state. The average New York cow is credited with only \$66.09 total income yearly. The cost of maintaining her is estimated at \$61.85, not including the cost of labor. The difference amounting to only \$4.25 a cow, would give to the man who



Splendid Type for Milk.

cared for 20 cows a yearly wage of \$85 which is less than the lowest wage paid to ordinary farm labor. Scrub cows are largely responsible, it is said, for this poor showing in New York and the college advises that they be weeded out if dairy herds are to be profitable to the farmer. These herds may be improved greatly by better breeding methods and by eliminating the culls. Behind the cows lies the farm on which they are kept. If the farm is not properly managed, the cows are laboring under a severe handicap.

FIRST FEED FOR YOUNG CALF

Skim Milk is Given Soon as Practicable and Continued Until Animal is Six Months Old.

At first the calf is fed whole milk, the quantity being gradually increased. Skim milk is substituted as soon as practicable and, if cheap, is continued until the calf is six months old. Ordinarily the maximum quantity of skim milk that can be fed economically is 20 pounds a day. When the calf is two weeks old, grain and bright, clean hay should be offered; the quantity fed should be increased as the calf's appetite demands.

COMMON CAUSES OF SCOURS

Overfeeding, Milk That is Cold or Sour, Dirty Pails, Troughs or Stalls Are Blamed.

Indigestion is the cause of common scours. This generally occurs when the calf is from two weeks to a month old. Prevention is the best remedy. The common causes of indigestion are overfeeding, feeding milk that is cold or sour, feeding sweet milk one meal and sour the next, dirty pails, troughs or stalls.