

CONFERENCE ON RURAL EDUCATION

Hundred Thousand Dollars Given For Conservatory For Greensboro College

(Special to the News and Observer.)

Greensboro, April 16.—A conference on rural education, attended by many superintendents, supervisors of rural schools and leading educators of the State, met in the auditorium of the North Carolina College for Women here this evening, and will continue through tomorrow.

The first session was featured with addresses by J. L. McHenry, of the Bureau of Education, Washington, and Miss Mabel Carney, of Columbia University. The conference is the first step of the college in an effort and campaign in the State for better educational methods in rural schools of the State.

Miss Carney spoke on "The Needs of the Rural School" and the subject of Mr. McHenry's address was "The Rural Schools and Citizenship." Prof. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, presided. Prof. Wade R. Brown had charge of the music and discussed briefly "Community Singing."

To Build Conservatory. At a meeting of the trustees of Greensboro College for Women last night it was announced that James A. Odell, of this city, has given the sum of \$100,000 for the construction of an addition and conservatory building. Plans for the building will be prepared at once and work begun at an early date. The building will be in the nature of a memorial to Mrs. Odell, who died a few months ago and who had been a life-long friend of the institution.

To Hold Memorial Service. A memorial service is to be held for Colonel James T. Morehead, veteran member of the Greensboro bar, who died Friday, on Monday, May 12, at 2:30 p. m., this being the first day of the May term of court. A committee composed of G. S. Bradford, R. C. Strudwick and F. P. Hotgood, Jr., has been appointed from the bar to prepare suitable resolutions for the service.

LEAVE THE PEACE CONFEREES ALONE

(Continued from Page One.)

While it was trying to build, in many lands the foundation of society was tumbling into the dust. No body of men worked harder or in better harmony than the peace conferees, he asserted, and doubted whether any body of men ever worked under greater difficulties.

"Stones were clattering on the roof and wild men were screaming through the key-hole while the enormous issues depended upon them, which required calm deliberation," the premier said.

He asked for the opportunity for such deliberation for the rest of the journey, which was not at an end. Early in his address the premier said his first impulse when he returned to England from France was to await the much advertised criticisms of him but inquiries had shown that these were not forthcoming. The reason assigned was, he was told, that he must not expect criticism until the house was informed what the peace delegates were doing.

The premier said he should not have thought that such quarters, facts for criticism, but he was fully aware there was a great deal of impatience in the world and he proposed to address himself to the real sincere, honest impatience which was felt in all lands.

The premier paid tribute to George Nicoll Barnes, the labor leader, and those associated with him in the plan for international arrangements for labor.

Society of Nations. "Then," he said, "there is the great organization, great experiment but an experiment upon which the whole peace of the world hangs—the society of nations."

With almost every nation in the world engaged in considering these problems, the premier said, the delegates were justified in taking some time for their work, as a blunder might precipitate a universal war which might be either near or distant. After his reference at this point to what he characterized as the time-saving process of building up the league of nations, and his appeal for freedom for the conference to finish its labors without hindrance, he continued along this line to point to the dangers of not allowing the conferees the calm deliberation they required.

"Full of Perils." "It is full of perils—perils for this country and for all lands—perils for the people of the world," he declared. He urged that the men who were doing their best should be left in peace or else other men be sent to do the work.

Nothing's ever wrong with my tummy says Bobby I eat Post Toasties

work. The delegates were dealing with many nations, most of them with problems of their own, each with a different point of view, and it required all the tact, patience and skill that could be commanded to prevent the varying interests developing into conflicting interests.

The premier said he believed the conference had surmounted these difficulties but it was not an easy task. There were questions one never heard of which almost imperilled the peace of Europe while the conference was sitting, he added.

Questions that have never been heard of before the war had nearly produced a conflict between two of the allied states, Mr. Lloyd George continued, and here were a number of such questions. But, he added, after all it was quarrels over small states which had made the war. He spoke of the difficulties in the Balkans and added:

Balkanized into Small States. "One of the features of the present situation, owing to the breaking up of the central empires, is that central Europe has been Balkanized into small states. Care must be taken lest causes of future unrest be created by the agreement made."

The question of Russia was one of the most complex problems ever dealt with by any body of men. Mr. Lloyd George pointed out. One difficulty was that there was no Russia. "There is an organization controlling central Russia but there is nobody who can say it is even a de facto government for the whole of Russia," he declared. "Even if we could under any circumstances recognize the Bolshevik government, we can not recognize it as the de facto government in Russia. It is just like a volcano which is still in eruption, and the best we can do is to provide security for those dwelling on its remotest and most accessible slopes, and arrest the flow of lava so that it shall not scorch other lands."

No Recognition of Russian Soviet. After saying that there was no question of recognizing the Russian soviet government, that such a proposition had never been discussed or even proposed, the premier said, it was a fundamental principle of British foreign policy never to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. The government of Russia was a matter for the Russian people.

It was at this point that the premier declared that it was not the duty of the British government to commit the country to gigantic enterprises in order to improve Russian conditions, much as the government deplored those conditions, pointing out that Russia was a country very easy of invasion but a very difficult one from which to withdraw.

Recasting Boundaries of 14 Countries. In his view during the earlier portion of his address of the difficulties confronting the peace conference from the many complex problems before it, the premier pointed out that the boundaries of 14 countries had to be recast. This, he said, would give some idea of the purely territorial difficulties. But, he added, there were problems affecting the peace of the world, and the destiny of the human race, and if there were blunders made humanity would have to pay for them.

Indemnities Not Easy of Solution. In giving a list of the problems the premier concluded with the subject of indemnities. His mention of this brought cheers from the members of the house who had sent him the telegram urging that Germany be made to pay in full for the war. The premier took up the challenge, referring to this: "That is not an easy one, not even to be settled by telegram."

Avoid Spread of Bolshevism. "I would rather leave Russia Bolshevik until they see their way out, rather than see Great Britain landed in bankruptcy," explained the premier, who added that this would be the surest road to the spread of Bolshevism to England. "My earnest conviction is that military intervention in Russia would be an act of the greatest stupidity," he declared.

The premier said he might be asked why he supported Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin. He would tell the house frankly, he said, when the treaty of Brest Litovsk was signed, he explained, large parts of Russia had no hand in the shameful act and were in revolt against the government which signed it.

"They raised arms at our instigation and largely at our expense," he added, "but that was absolutely sound military policy, because without those organizations the Germans would have secured all the resources which would have enabled them to break the blockade."

Would Have Been Unworthy Act. "Bolshevism," continued the premier, had threatened to impress by force of arms its domination over those populations which had revolted against it and it would have been an act thoroughly unworthy of any great land to say to those populations, 'we are exceedingly obliged to you; you have served your purpose and we need you no longer,' and have left them to the Bolshevik troops. It is our duty, since we asked them to take this step, to promise them support. We are not sending troops because every Russian thought that if Russia were to be redeemed she must be redeemed by her own sons, and they asked that they be supplied with the necessary arms."

The premier said he did not consider that this was a departure from the fundamental policy of Great Britain of not interfering in the internal affairs of any land. He continued:

Crush It in Allied Lands. "Our policy is to arrest the flood of the present forcible eruption of Bolshevism into allied lands and for that reason we are organizing all the forces in the allied countries bordering a Russian territory from the Black sea to the Baltic. If the Bolsheviks attack any of our allies, it is our business to defend them."

"This is our policy but we want peace in Russia. The world will not be passive as long as Russia is torn and rent by civil war."

"It is our policy to make peace among the warring nations not by recognizing one party but by inducing them to come together with a view of settling their home authority in Russia which would be acceptable to the whole Russian people and that the allies could recognize as their government." He did not despair of a solution being found.

After declaring that reliable information is needed that although the Bolsheviks seemed free was apparently growing, "Bolshevism" itself was gradually waning, and bringing down before the world, the premier said that when Bolshevism

disappeared then would come the time to re-establish peace with Russia. "Patience Necessary. "We must have patience," he warned, "because we are dealing with a people misgoverned for centuries. There are unmistakable signs that Russia is emerging and when she is once more sane and normal, the allies should make peace with her."

In answering a question propounded by John W. Clynes, labor leader, whether approaches for peace had come from Russia, the premier said:

"We have no approaches of any sort or kind. None have been put before the conference. I have only heard reports that others have proposals which they assume come from authentic quarters."

Worst of Crimes. The premier made a vigorous attack upon those who had attempted to sow dissension, distrust and suspicion between the nations whose "cordiality and good will toward each other was essential." He could not conceive of a worse crime, he declared, at a time when nothing could save the world but keeping the nations together.

"It is not true that the United States and Europe have been at variance," Mr. Lloyd George declared, adding that no one could have treated more sympathetically the peculiar problems and special susceptibilities of Europe than President Wilson. The premier deprecated attempts to create discussions among the delegates.

The delegates, said Mr. Lloyd George, had never forgotten what France had gone through and they did not forget to what she was entitled—not merely security against a repetition of the German attack, but to feel a sense of security against it. The conference had come to a unanimous conclusion on all the questions before it, including a decision that to publish the peace terms before they were discussed with the enemy would be a first class blunder. Their premature publication, he contended, could only serve to encourage the resistance of the enemy.

Mr. Lloyd George denied that he was trying to escape the declarations he made during the general election campaign. The declaration regarding making Germany pay, he declared, had been concurred in by all the party leaders.

Stands By His Policy. The premier said he had not come to the House of Commons to ask release of any pledge he had given. "I am here to say that every pledge we have given is incorporated in the demands put forward by the allies," he asserted. "We stand by them because we believe that they are just. We want a peace that is just, not vindictive. We want a stern peace, because the occasion demanded it, but it must be designed not to gratify vengeance but to vindicate justice. Every clause and every term in the conditions must be justified. Above all, we want to protect the future against a repetition of the horrors of this war."

The premier said he was going back to Paris to his house wanted him to go. Whoever sent, he declared, must have the full confidence of the parliament and carry out his pledges to the utmost of his power and conviction.

Denounces Newspaper Attacks. The premier sharply criticized certain newspaper attacks that had been made in connection with the peace conference, saying:

"When this kind of a disease is carried to the point of sowing dissension between great allies whose unity is essential for the peace of the world, when an attempt is made to make France distrust Great Britain, France to hate America and America to dislike France and Italy, not even that kind of a disease is justification for so black a crime against humanity."

The Times Lost Prestige. "They still believe in France that the Times is a serious organ. They do not know that it is only a three penny edition of the Daily Mail. On the contrary they still think that the Times is a semi-official organ of the government. This shows how long it takes these traditions to die."

The premier said that the forces of the country which had kept Europe in arms for forty years would be required to an army which would be only adequate enough to police her cities and protect her commerce. There were suggestions that there might be a withdrawal of troops in Germany. That was not a danger, Mr. Lloyd George asserted, because only with difficulty could Germany raise 50,000 men to preserve order. The danger, he said, was of the world going to pieces, adding:

Spectre of Hunger. "A real danger—the great spectre of hunger—is stalking through the land." Premier Lloyd George concluded by pleading to all "not to soil this triumph of right by indulging in the angry passions of mankind but to consecrate the sacrifices of millions to a redemption of the human race from the scourge and agony of war."

Hayes' Healing Honey Stops the Tickle, Heals the Throat and Cures the Cough. Price 25c. A free box of O-PEN-TRATE SALVE for Chest Colds, Head Colds and Croup is enclosed with every bottle.—Ad.

TO SELECT ROUTE OF HANKHEAD HIGHWAY FLIDAY. (By the Associated Press.)

Mineral Wells, Texas, April 16.—Advantages of improved highways and their economical benefits were discussed at today's session of the United States Good Roads Association in annual convention here. The speakers including Morris Sheppard, of Texas; Governor Pleasant, of Louisiana, and Gov. Governor Donaghy, of Arkansas.

The day also was marked by committee meetings and parades by rival factions in the contest for the route of the Hankhead national highway from Memphis, Tenn., to El Paso, Texas. The convention expects to select the route Friday after receiving reports of pathfinders.

When creek meets creek look out for spring freshets.

Good Health The joy of feeling fit and fresh rewards those who heed the laws of health, and keep the bowels regular with MUNYON'S Paw Paw Pills

Spring Medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood

CROWD OF 40 THOUSAND VISITORS HELP QUEEN CITY WELCOME TROOPS

(Continued from Page One.)

hands of the soldiers and for the rest of the afternoon and night there were receptions, dinners, dances, shows and the other things soldiers delight in doing.

Came in Three Trains. The boys arrived from Camp Jackson in three trains this morning. Brigadier General Faison, who was brigade commander of the 60th until he relieved Major General Lewis, the divisional commander, arrived here last night, as also did Col. Sidney W. Minor, of Durham, who has been commanding the brigade since General Faison relieved General Lewis. Col. Don E. Scott, of Graham, and his staff arrived on the first train which brought Companies A, B, C and D, Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company and Supply Company One. The second train, under command of Maj. John E. Walker, came with the Second Battalion, composed of Companies E, F, G and H, the 48th Infantry band from Camp Greene and the Sanitary detachment under command of Capt. Paul C. Carter, of Holly Springs. The third train was in command of Maj. C. A. McClintock, of Pittsburg, Pa., and brought Companies C, I, K, L and M, comprising the Third Battalion.

Upon arrival they were served breakfast at the station, during which time the Shrine band of Oasis Temple played "Dixie" and other strains calculated to crystallize into noise the emotion of several thousand waiting at the station. As Colonel Scott stepped from the train, he declared he was "the happiest man in North Carolina." He was met by Mrs. Scott and three-month-old Jane Grace Scott, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Scott, of Graham, and a host of admirers.

The Parade Begins. The train arrived later than scheduled and the parade did not begin to move until 12:30. It began passing the reviewing stand at 12:45, and it was 45 minutes before the police lines closed behind the last unit in the parade.

Colonel Sidney Minor of Durham and his staff—all mounted—led the line of march. The staff officers were beside Colonel Minor, Major Gordon Smith of Raleigh, Capt. A. O. Dickens of Louisville and Lieut. Alf Gosney of Raleigh. In order then came the regimental band, which stopped just beyond the reviewing stand, erected in front of the Y. M. C. A. Chief of Police Elliott and military police, regimental headquarters, Colonel Scott and staff, first battalion headquarters, commanded by Major James A. Leonard, of companies A, B, C and D, second, Mayor McIninch. After the band had played the "Star Spangled Banner" Colonel Minor went to the ranks and brought back in military fashion the three privates, who were to be honored. Major Scott read the citation from the War Department and as he called each name, Private Williams, Private Wallace and Private McCoy, there was a round of shouts.

It was a general tribute, as it were, until he began to recount the bravery of Private McCoy, who was cited "for extraordinary heroism in action near Bellecourt, France, September 29, 1918. [Cheers.] Unexpectedly encountering seven of the enemy," Colonel Scott read, "Private McCoy, single-handed, killed them all with his bayonet and a hand grenade," and the thousands dropped umbrellas, sent up their hats and hollered like only Tar Heels can.

"As a result of this feat," the officer continued, "he captured four hostile machine gun emplacements and took 17 prisoners out of a nearby dugout" and this sent the throng literally wild. Governor Bickett and Senator Overman joining in throwing their hats in the air. General Faison remained like a sphynx. "Upon advancing," the citation continued, "he found a wounded officer, whom he sent to the rear in charge of another soldier and continued on his objective, Home address, Harrison McCoy, father Thomas K." When the outburst had subsided, General Faison moved forward and pinned the medals on the breasts of three soldiers, afterwards shaking each man by the hand. This process was repeated by the two colonels, Governor Bickett and Senator Overman. Of the other two cited, Wallace is the Tar Heel and lives at Othello. He is a son of Mrs. Mary Wallace and a member of Company E. Williams is also a member of Company E. The Governor paid a tribute to the soldiers of the 30th division in the fighting of which the 120th had a most conspicuous part.

Private Wallace, received his distinguished service medal for "extraordinary heroism in action near Marlinghein, France, October 19, 1918. With

another soldier, Private Wallace volunteered and rescued a wounded comrade from an exposed position in front of the line after two other men had lost their lives in attempting to do so."

Tribute to Those Left Behind. The citation that bore mute testimony to the supreme sacrifice of 475 of the 120th was mounted on a truck, covered with white plush and dotted with gold stars. Hiding on the body, holding the wreath that signified tribute to those who did not return was Miss Helen Parker, of Charlotte. The truck was drawn by two white and two black horses and when it passed a reviewing stand, where sat veterans of sixty one, to a man they doffed their hats and dropped a tear for those who made the supreme sacrifice. They had been through the same solemn moments nearly 60 years ago but five seconds later when the regiment band sounded "Dixie," their hats took a skyward direction and they gave a real genuine rebel yell.

In the reviewing stand sat Brigadier General Faison, Governor Thomas W. Bickett, Senator Lee S. Overman, Mayor Frank R. McIninch, whose indefatigable energy was in much measure responsible for the success of the day; Col. Albert L. Cox, Col. A. C. Macomb, commander of Camp Greene; Maj. George R. W. Rens, Maj. A. R. Turnbull, late of the Canadian field artillery, Major L. B. Crayton, late of the 114th, Mrs. A. A. Hicks and Miss Julia Minor, of Oxford, sisters of Colonel Minor, Mrs. Don E. Scott and Mr. and Mrs. John L. Scott, parents of Col. Scott and Miss Blanche Scott, a sister.

Tonight General Faison delivered his farewell address to the 120th, bidding them God speed in their return to civil life and in his own code of praise lavishly lauding the men for their part in breaking the powerful Hindenburg line. His words addressed to the division commander, when he was told that the 60th could not penetrate the line but was expected to dent it, were recalled here tonight:

"Give us five hours and we'll knock hell out of it." They did. They started at 5 o'clock in the morning and a Governor Bickett has said, five hours later "the Hindenburg line was not."

At 1 o'clock tonight the regiment returned to Camp Jackson, where on tomorrow and Friday the whole outfit expects to be demobilized. The majority of the officers will be extended a 15 day leave, after which they will be returned to civil life also.

Charlotte did nobly by the boys and 666 has more imitations than any other Chill and Fever Tonic on the market, but no one wants imitations. They are dangerous things in the medicine line.—Ad.

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If you would like to lose weight, from one to five pounds, the little white bottle containing the new dieting food will give you the best results at present. Just follow the simple directions.

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PHONE Powell 41 - 41

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Science says that old age begins with weakened kidneys and digestive organs. This being true, it is easy to believe that by keeping the kidneys and digestive organs cleaned and in proper working order old age can be deferred and life prolonged far beyond that enjoyed by the average person.

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action and enables the organs to throw off the poisons which cause premature old age. New life and strength increase as you continue the treatment. When completely restored continue taking a capsule or two each day. GOLD MEDAL Hairline Oil Capsules will keep you in health and vigor and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not wait until old age or disease have settled down for good. At the first sign that your kidneys are not working properly, go to your drugist and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Hairline Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. But remember to ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand. In sealed packages.

while here and there among the men in the regiment there was dissatisfaction over parading today, on the whole the men thoroughly enjoyed the day. A few entertained the feeling that it was delaying them in getting home but as a general proposition they became pacified as they became surfeited with the Mecklenburg hospitality.

Chaplain J. B. Turner, of Louisburg, came in on the second train, rode in the parade with the second battalion headquarters. Captain "Bob" Young, whose company went in the fight on October 10 and came out 15 days later with 200 dead and wounded, was here to meet his comrades in the regiment. Captain Young had been wounded twice himself and was returned from a hospital some time ago. His company, I, of Burlington, was commanded today by Lieutenant W. V. Copeland.

J. M. Griffin Dead. Fredericksburg, Va., April 16.—John M. Griffin, aged 62, died here last night. He had served as postmaster of this city.

A stitch in time is worth two needles in a haystack.

BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION



The buttonholes in Ide Collars are cut true, come exactly in the right place, are pleasurable and easy to button and unbutton.

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