

# INSTITUTES WILL BOOST ECONOMY

FARMERS' MEETINGS BEGIN AND END IN AUGUST—MRS. McKIMMON BUSY.

## DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

The production and conservation of food, and household economy of every kind is getting a mighty boost in North Carolina since the staff of Farmers' Institute Conductors have begun their pilgrimage over the state. Seventy institutes will be held ending with the State Convention of Farmers here during the last week in August.

Mr. T. B. Parker, director of the Farmers' Institute Division will have several different parties in the field, most of them having itineraries through the Piedmont section of this State. Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon will look after the women's meetings and will supply speakers from her staff of workers.

The places and dates of the meetings for the various counties are:

Alamance County—Eaton College, Monday, August 13; Snow Camp, Tuesday, August 14.

Alexander County—Taylorsville, Wednesday, August 8.

Anson County—Bethel Schoolhouse, Saturday, July 28.

Burke County—Quaker Meadow Schoolhouse, Monday, August 6; Hildebrand Schoolhouse, Tuesday, August 7.

Cabarrus County—Winecoff and Rocky River, Friday, August 10; Rimer and Cabarrus, Saturday, August 11.

Caldwell County—Collettsville, Monday, August 13; Gamewell Schoolhouse, Tuesday, August 14.

Caswell County—Yanceyville, Saturday, July 28.

Catawba County—Terrell, Friday, August 10; Dr. Foard's Store, Saturday, August 11.

Chatham County—Pittsboro, Friday, July 27; Bonlee, Saturday, July 28.

Cleveland County—Boiling Springs, Thursday, August 2; Grover, Friday, August 3; Shelby, Saturday, August 4.

Davidson County—Sandy Grove, Monday, August 13; Clarksburg, Tuesday, August 14.

Davie County—Cherry Hill, Friday, August 3; Cana, Saturday, August 4.

Durham County—Bahama Farm-Life School, Wednesday, August 15; Patrick Henry School House, Thursday, August 16.

Forsyth County—Burke's Grove, Wednesday, August 1; Tobaccoville, Wednesday, August 8.

Gaston County—Dallas, Wednesday, August 1.

Guilford County—Battleground, Friday, August 10; McLeansville, Saturday, August 11.

Hoke County—Radford, Friday, August 3.

Iredell County—Linwood Schoolhouse and Shawnee, Wednesday, August 1; Harmony Farm-Life School, Tuesday, August 7; Test Farm (Statsville), Thursday, August 9.

Lee County—Courthouse, Tuesday, July 31.

Lincoln County—Bess Chapel, Monday, July 30; Daniels' Schoolhouse, Tuesday, July 31.

McDowell County—Dysortville, Wednesday, August 8; Greenlee, Thursday, August 9.

Mecklenburg County—Bethel Schoolhouse, Friday, July 27; Observer Schoolhouse, Saturday, July 28.

Montgomery County—Troy, Saturday, August 4; Mount Gilead, August 6.

Moore County—Glendon, Wednesday, August 1; Eureka Farm-Life School, Thursday, August 2.

Person County—Roxboro, Friday, July 27.

Randolph County—Liberty, Monday, July 30; Farmer, Wednesday, August 15.

Richmond County—Rockingham, Friday, July 27.

Rockingham County—Carmel Schoolhouse, Monday, July 30; Matrimony, Tuesday, July 31.

Rowan County—China Grove and Oak Grove, Thursday, August 9; Mt. Ulla and Miranda Schoolhouse, Thursday, August 2.

Rutherford County—Shiloh Schoolhouse; Friday, August 10; Mt. Pleasant Schoolhouse, Saturday, August 11.

Stanly County—Porter, Tuesday, August 7; Millingport, Wednesday, August 8.

Stokes County—Lawsonville Schoolhouse, Thursday, August 9.

Surry County—Rusk Schoolhouse, Monday, August 6; Woodville, Tuesday, August 7.

Union County—Marshville, Monday, July 30; Waxhaw, Tuesday, July 31.

Wake County—Farmers' State Convention, A. and E. College, August 28, 29, 30.

Wilkes County—Mountain View Schoolhouse, Thursday, August 2; Bell View Academy, Friday, August 3; Edgewood Schoolhouse, Saturday, August 4.

Yadkin County—Yadkinville, Monday, August 6.

### Campaigns Against Fires.

Special agents and inspectors of virtually all fire insurance companies doing business in North Carolina met here today in the office of Insurance Commissioner Young to discuss plans to aid in the nation-wide campaign to assist the national government in doing away with things that cause fires and destroy foodstuffs and wearing apparel after costly labor has been consumed in their production. S. Y. Tupper, Southern Manager of the Queen Insurance Company and A. M. Schoon, engineer for the National Board of Fire Underwriters, composed a committee sent here to explain the plans of the campaign and enlist the support of the field insurance men.

Present at the conference were Governor Bickett, Commissioner Young, J. Broughton, Jr., president and A. T. Bowler, secretary of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; Prof. W. A. Withers, president of the Raleigh Rotary Club, and about forty insurance field men, members of inspection boards and other insurance field workers.

Cordial support of the state administrative departments were pledged to the campaign by Governor Bickett and Commissioner Young.

The visiting committee expressed itself as highly pleased with the familiarity with the national campaign shown by the North Carolina workers and declared this the best meeting of the kind it had held. The committee has recently held similar conferences in Richmond and Columbia.

At a second conference held in the afternoon the field men arranged details of the work to be done. North Carolina is to be divided into districts which will be under the supervision of these men, trained in inspection of buildings and the detection and correction of fire hazards, and regular inspections will be made by them throughout the state and every effort will be made to prevent fires and especially fires which may destroy foodstuffs in storage during the war emergency.

The work undertaken by the insurance men is general in its scope and without bearing on the business of the companies they represent. The work is a voluntary and patriotic work undertaken by the men and their companies as a part in the National Defense Campaign. Inspections will be made of all classes of buildings and crops without regard to insurance carried or anticipated.

### Valuable Historical Collection.

The collections of the North Carolina Historical Commission are becoming widely recognized as among the best collections of historical material in the United States. The use of this material by mail has been extensive for some time, but now historical students are finding it worth their while to come to Raleigh in order to pursue their investigations in person. The latest visitor is Prof. Chas. W. Ramsdell, of the department of history of the University of Texas, who is at work on a history of the civil administration of the Confederate States government. Another recent visitor who made extensive researches in the collections of the Historical Commission was Dr. Charles M. Andrews of Yale University who is writing a history of the American colonies. Miss Mary Shannon Smith of Meredith College is spending her vacation in the rooms of the commission at work on a history of Union sentiment in North Carolina during the Civil War; and Dr. D. H. Hill has now permanent quarters with the Historical Commission where he is engaged in his history of North Carolina in the Civil War. Last week Mr. Reeves of the Interior Department at Washington spent several days among the commission's collections investigating the claims of the Tuscarora Indians to lands formerly belonging to their tribe in North Carolina. Another historical student now at work in Raleigh is Miss Hattie E. Burch of Columbia University. Every historical student who comes to Raleigh is greatly impressed with the extent and value of the Historical Commission's collections and expresses Commission's collections and expresses delight with the excellent quarters provided by the state for the Historical Commission.

### Movies for Guardsmen.

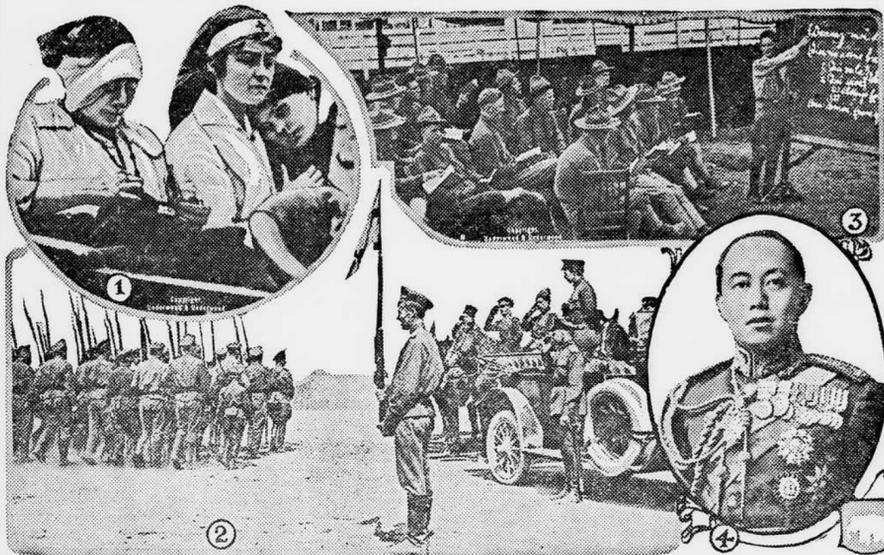
Special from Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.—National guardsmen of North Carolina and Tennessee need have no fear that they will be deprived of the joy of seeing the "movies" while encamped here. "The pictures will be selected for the entertainment of the soldiers as well as for instructive purposes," stated a Y. M. C. A. representative. Only a small admission fee will be charged the guardsmen to defray actual expenses. The price will be much smaller than that charged by modern theatres. It is stated that a soldier may be admitted for a two-cent postage stamp or the equivalent thereof.

According to a statement of Major General Leonard Wood in a recent address the men will be encouraged to spend their "leaves" away from camp.

### Charters Issued for Railroad.

A charter was issued for the Chimney Rock Railroad Company, of Cannon, Rowan county, the special purpose being the construction and operation of fifteen miles of steam railway from Rutherfordton to Chimney Rock. The capital is \$300,000 authorized and \$15,000 subscribed by M. Carland, T. C. Cole, J. H. Cole, G. L. Fortune, J. T. Horney and J. C. Cole.

There is an amendment for the charter of the Warlong Glove Manufacturing Company, of Newton, authorizing a change of office to Conover.



1—Two women victims of a German air raid on London being taken to their homes from a hospital. 2—Premier Kerensky, now dictator of Russia, reviewing some of his troops. 3—Soldiers in the Gettysburg training camp being taught the most necessary French words and phrases. 4—King Vajirvudh of Siam, who has declared that a state of war exists between his country and Germany and Austria-Hungary.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### Secretary McAdoo Startles Congress by Asking \$5,000,000,000 More for War.

### TRANSPORT PROBLEM IS BIG

Shipping Board Quarrel Ended by Change of Personnel—Russia's Military Collapse in Galicia Complete—French Repulse Tremendous German Attacks.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States is having impressed upon it the magnitude of the war in which it has embarked, and is beginning to realize that it must be fought through to a victorious finish at tremendous cost in money, energy and, doubtless, life. The money end of it was brought sharply to the attention of congress last Tuesday, when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo informed the lawmakers that \$5,000,000,000 more than had been estimated was needed, and needed at once. Much of this will be expended for ordnance. Senator Smoot informed the senate that by the end of the fiscal year the war expenditures by the United States are likely to amount to \$20,000,000,000. The figures staggered the members of both houses, and there was a hasty calling together of the senate finance committee to revise its report on the war-tax bill.

Transportation is now one of the administration's biggest problems—transportation by both land and sea, but especially the latter. An immense number of vessels must be provided to carry to Europe our troops and the vast supplies they and the allied armies, must have, and efforts are being made to gather together all the available ships, even Japan being asked to release many of her merchantmen. Meanwhile the plan of building a monster merchant marine of our own was given added impetus last week. As had been predicted, President Wilson was compelled to take a hand in the dispute between General Goethals and Chairman Denman of the shipping board, and he settled the matter by accepting the resignations of both, and of Capt. J. B. White as well. He then named E. N. Hurley of Chicago as chairman and Bainbridge Colby as member of the board, and Rear Admiral Capps, long chief constructor of the navy, as head of the emergency fleet corporation in place of Goethals. Of these appointments, only that of Colby was adversely criticised. Hurley is an energetic business man and has been on the federal trade board. Though the elimination of Goethals is regretted by the innumerable admirers of the great builder of the Panama canal, it is felt that no one better than Admiral Capps could be picked to manage the construction of the emergency fleet. It is understood that as many steel ships as possible will be built, which was Goethals' plan.

Later in the week the president accepted the resignation of Vice Chairman Theodore Brent of the shipping board.

**Steps in Making the Army.**  
The need for many vessels is emphasized by the semi-official announcement that the United States plans to send to Europe not only 500,000 men, but more than a million as soon as they can be trained and equipped and as fast as transports can be obtained to carry them across. Two more steps in the making of this great army were taken last week. The men drafted for the national army began to receive their calls before the exemption boards, the city of Washington leading the way, and the National Guard of 19 states and the District of Columbia was mobilized to be taken into the federal service. After a few weeks of intensive training in camps, the best of the guardsmen will be sent to France to prepare for the spring offensive.

The shortage of railway transportation at home also is troubling the ad-

ministration, though it doubtless will be remedied with the willing assistance of the American railway executives. The demand for cars already is tremendous, for the moving of materials and supplies for the army training camps and for a dozen other purposes, and it will be increased immediately as the men of the National Guard and of the national army begin moving to their allotted places.

### Russia's Collapse in Galicia.

The collapse of Russia's offensive in Galicia, due to insubordination instigated by German agents, developed into a general retreat, and the retreat into a virtual rout. Abandoning vast military stores and burning villages, the mutinous Slavs flew everywhere before the easy advance of the Teutons, except on the Roumanian front, where for the time at least, they stood firm. Farther north, indeed all the way to the Baltic, the Russians gave ground.

Premier Kerensky, armed with dictatorial powers, declared he would apply a policy of blood and iron to stop the mutiny and treason, and General Korniloff ordered his loyal troops to shoot down any who deserted or refused to obey orders, but this was ineffectual to retrieve the disaster. Stanislaw, Hallez and other important cities were evacuated, and from the wooded Carpathians to the region of Tarnopol the country was full of long columns of fleeing Russians on which the Teuton field guns played with merciless slaughter.

One story from Petrograd told how loyal troops in Korniloff's army blew to pieces an entire mutinous division with its own guns.

On the demand of the military commanders at the front, the provisional government has again put in force capital punishment for treason, which was abolished at the time of the revolution.

However, this second great Russian slump, serious though it be, is not fatal. Kerensky and his colleagues are determined to rid their country of the German agents and their traitorous Russian aids. Lenine, the chief of the latter, is already under arrest, and it is believed he will be either executed as an agent of the German general staff or at least isolated as insane. Russians and their friends still believe their new republic will emerge triumphant from the chaotic conditions that now hold it almost helpless.

### No Military Success for Germany.

Germany has scored no real military success of moment for a long time. The Galician affair is not a success of arms, and though the kaiser decorated some of his commanders there, they gained no glory by the pursuit of mutinous and disorganized troops. Rather should Wilhelm have bestowed his decorations upon the spies who stirred up the insubordination.

In the Champagne region the crown prince hurled his troops against the French lines with the utmost recklessness all week long, but the only result was tremendous losses for the Germans, for the poilus were indomitable and if now and then their line was bent, they counter-attacked so furiously that the Teuton could not hold his small gains more than an hour or so. In some places, especially on the Californian plateau, the French advanced their lines considerably and repulsed all attempts to drive them from the new positions.

Germany's hullabaloo over peace terms and internal reforms has simmered down to a discontented discussion of Chancellor Michaelis' intentions and policies, based on his speech to the reichstag, which is universally admitted to have been ambiguous and even secretive. As has been said before, the political upheaval there doesn't bring appreciably nearer the end of the war. Many of the opposition leaders and newspapers more than hint that the U-boat campaign is really a failure in that it is not starving England, and they realize that its continuance is reducing daily the number of friends Germany will have after peace is concluded. But the militarists of Prussia can't let go of that weapon, and the masses of the Ger-

man people, who have an astonishing capacity for self-deception, evince no desire to throw these militarists out and save their empire from ultimate disaster.

### Siam Joins Kaiser's Foes.

One by one the smaller nations of the world are lining up with the enemies of the kaiser and despotic militarism. Far-away Siam is the latest addition to the list. German vessels in Siamese ports were seized and German citizens were interned. The influence of every country that comes in on the side of freedom and justice will be felt, if not strongly now, at least after the war is ended. The Teutonic economists well know this, and even now are holding a conference on post-war conditions, seemingly still hopeful that their armies can bring about the realization of that dream of a "Mittel Europa" that would be self-sustaining and self-contained and that would always threaten the peace of the rest of the world. The frustration of that hope is the great ultimate aim of the allies.

Representatives of the entente allies met in Paris on Wednesday for the purpose of determining the course of their future policy in the Balkans, which Premier Ribot, who presided, said must be modified because Greece is now ranged with the allies. The United States was not represented, the administration holding that this nation is not yet directly interested in Balkan matters.

### Food Control Bill Delayed.

President Wilson's strenuous objection to the senate amendment to the food control bill creating a congressional committee on expenditures for the war, and the determination of the house to defeat the senate amendments, caused a delay in the final passage of the measure. The prohibitionists were bound to have restored the "bone-dry" plan for which the house voted.

The entente allies held a conference in Paris and adopted unanimously this declaration:

"The allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defense of the people's rights, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which in their eyes dominates all others—to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that whereof the central empires bear the responsibility."

In accordance with the recommendation of General Pershing, the American army is to be reorganized on the French plan of conformation. This will change a company from 150 to 250 men, a regiment from 1,800 to 3,000 men, and a division from 28,500 to approximately 170,000 men.

The government is planning a system of war insurance that will preclude the establishing of pension rolls as a result of this war. It is proposed that every man in the army, navy and marine corps shall be entitled to insurance ranging from \$1,000 to \$10,000, paying a premium of \$8 a thousand, the insurance being assumed by the government in lieu of pensions; in addition, the families and other dependents will be provided for by allotments.

Recruiting was given a big boost last week, partly by the announcement that drafted men would not be accepted as volunteers after they were called before the exemption boards, and partly by the concerted campaign of the American and British recruiting officers. The British mission is obtaining large numbers of enlistments in Chicago, New York and other large cities. Despite the tremendous financial drain on the country due to war expenditures and in the face of fervid protests from Senators Borah, Kenyon, King and a few others, the senate passed the annual rivers and harbors bill, carrying an appropriation of \$27,954,000. Only eleven members of the upper house dared to vote against this "pork" measure which, iniquitous at any time, is especially so when the nation is engaged in a war that will demand all its resources.

Ireland's great opportunity is at hand. The convention to draft a home rule constitution is in session in London, with Sir Horace Plunkett in the chair, and if the delegates can reach an amicable and satisfactory agreement, the government of Great Britain is pledged to put it through. The result is in the hands of the Irish themselves.

# DAIRY

## DIFFERENCE IN MILK PRICES

Until Recently Product Has Been Paid for Without Regard to Quality—Farmers Organizing.

Discussing the cost of producing milk by dairymen and the cost of distribution by dealers, Prof. Fred Rasmussen, head of the dairy husbandry department at the Pennsylvania state college, recently asserted that milk has until very recently been paid for without regard to quality, the cheapest and poorest milk determining the price. The farmer, he said, has not made use of collective bargaining in the sale of milk, and as an individual has accepted whatever price was offered.

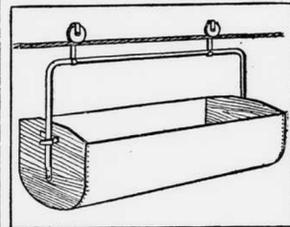
"The fact that milk has always been obtainable farther away from the market at less price than the difference in the cost of transportation," said Professor Rasmussen, "has made it difficult to get a rise in price of milk for the farmer. The farmer as a class is slow to change and slow to organize. It has been the history throughout the world that co-operation among farmers develops only under economic pressure."

"The fact that milk producers in the eastern part of the United States are today organizing to save their industry from financial ruin is the best evidence of the economic pressure the industry is suffering. In the solving of the crisis in the milk business today many adjustments must be made."

## HOMEMADE CARRIER IN BARN

Labor-Saving Device Easily Put Together Greatly Assists With Chores Around Stables.

The dally toll about the barn in doing chores can be lessened if a few labor-saving devices are installed. One of these devices is a manure carrier. I made one as follows: The body of the carrier is made of pine boards for the ends, shaped as in the sketch, and onto these ends I nailed sheet-iron sides and bottoms, as shown, says a South Dakota writer in The Farmer. Then I bent an ordinary one-inch gas pipe into U shape, forming the frame, and bolted it to the body of the carrier, as shown. Then to the top of the gas pipe frame I fastened two pivoted sheave wheels, diameter six



Homemade Litter Carrier.

inches. A little retaining or trip lever was also fastened to the frame and engages in a suitable slot in the end of the carrier body. This lever is shown in the sketch, and it is to keep the carrier body in place when loading, and to release the body so that it will swing on the pivots in unloading.

The next thing was to put up the track. I used round steel cable purchased from the local dealer and fastened this to a post in the barnyard suitably guyed and anchored. The other end of the cable I ran through the barn door to the opposite side. There I fastened it to the wall securely and stretched it tight. Then I hung the carrier in place and the job was completed. It works fine and is about as good as a more expensive one.

## GOOD SANITATION IN DAIRY

Five Practical Suggestions Made by Clemson College for Best Management of Herd.

(Clemson College Bulletin.)

1. Have the herd examined at least once a year by a competent veterinarian. Promptly remove animals suspected of being in bad health. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, particularly tuberculosis.
2. Never allow a cow to be excited by fast driving, abuse or unnecessary disturbance.
3. Clean the entire body of the cow daily. Hair in the region of the udder should be kept short by clipping.
4. Do not allow strong-flavored food, like cabbage or turnips, to be eaten except immediately after milking. Changes in feed should be made gradually.
5. Provide fresh, pure drinking water in abundance.

## INCREASED DEMAND FOR COW

In Single Year She Produced Enough Protein for Three Steers and Fat for Two.

Dairy products, like everything else, are increasing in price and we find now as never before an increasing demand for the dairy cow. If we stop to consider a few of her performances we will find that in a single year she will produce enough protein for three steers, enough fat for two, ash enough to build the skeletons for three, over \$40 worth of milk sugar, and manure valued at \$30.