Directed by President to Collect Material to Be Used at Peace Conference.

WAR'S END NOT IN SIGHT

United States to Be Equipped With Full Information on All Matters That Are Vital to Its Interests.

New York,-President Wilson, being fully advised of the fact that the European governments have for nearly three years been gathering and collecting data, which would be indispensible at the now unknowable but yet inevitable date, when the warring nations meet to settle peace terms, has asked Col. E. M. House, his intimate friend and unofficial counselor, to assume this complex and gigantic task.

Colonel House has accepted the undertaking, and with characteristic promptitude and thoroughness has already made groundwork plans for assembling all pertinent information, historical, geographical, and ethnological, His initial move was the selection as his chief lieutenant of Dr. John H. Finley. New York state commissioner of education, who has just returned from Europe, where he made an exhaustive study of conditions.

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.

Prejudice to Be Barred.

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 pence 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 Americashould 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 proceedure when nostilities end is a belated one, just as our military preparations lagged for a period. But now it is "full steam ahead and dam the torpedoes" with our army and navy with of the public rights of Europe. not a thought of let-up in mind, so from now on there will be urgent prosecution of search for material, histerical and informative, concerning the keep pace with an energetic prosecution of the contest, but will not half 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 selcom entered before.

Information Must Be Ready.

The questions which will come be fore the peace conference at the end of the war will be multitudinous. The freedom of the seas, the neutralization of seaways, the political homeogeneity of peoples who claim the right of selfgovernment 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. It will be Colonel House's function to gather a corps of experts to get this material in form for use. Others, however, will prepare the brief.

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, reintbug to economic intercourse and po-Riferl development which will affect cirtually 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 Euorpean quarrels, except possibiy 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 af-

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.

State department officials, when reminded of the statement that the United States would be interested in purely European territorial questions, answered that the American army was in France, and that the United States would, of course, have delegates at the peace conference. Colonel House will be expected to gather specific information by which American peace delegates can follow the conference intelligently.

These data will be compiled primarily to assist American representatives at the peace conference after the or, but may also be used in the meantime to help guide the government in formulating policies. It has no bearing on peace negotiations or negotiations of any kind with foreign governments, which, of course, come within the province of the president and the state department.

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 pence 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 inter on to have a socalled "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

Prince Talleyrand maneuvered, and successfully, according to the rules of a secret diplomacy. He really worked in behalf of selfish and naworld war. This quest of data will tiqualistic 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. More over, 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, and the American delegates must be forearmed with a mass of information and statistical data to meet every situation,

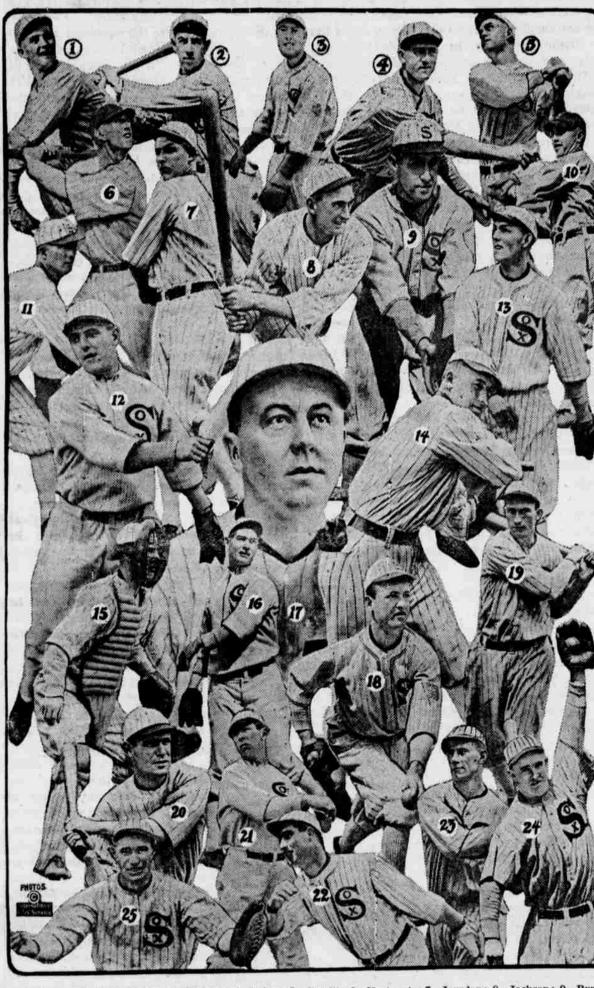
No data concerning present conditions in Germany or Austria will come within the scope of Colonel House's work, as this would come under "raft itary information."

Three Notable Physical Features.

The surface of North America presents three great physical featuresthe great Pacific highlands, the central plains and the eastern highlands. The great Pacific highlands extend through the western part of North America, almost from the arctic shores to the sthmus of Panama, and are traversed by the Rocky mountains and other high mountain chains. The central plains, which descend gradually from the crests of the Rocky mountains, include the Mississippi, Missouri and the Great | Carolina.

Lakes regions. The Atlantic highlands in the eastern part, extending from the northern coast of Labrador, nearly to the Gulf of Mexico, include the low plateau of Labrador to the north and the Appalachian or Allegheny mountains on the south, the principal sections of the latter bearing the names of the White mountains in New Hampshire, the Green mountains in Vermont the Adirondacks in the state of New York, the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania. and the Black mountains in North

WINNERS OF AMERICAN LEAGUE 1917 PENNANT



1-Williams; 2-E. Collins; 3-Risberg; 4-Faber; 5-Gandil; 6-Hasbrook; 7-Jourdan; 8-Jackson; 9-Byrne; 10-Leibold; 11-Lynn; 12-Cicotte; 13-Weaver; 14-Felsch; 15-Schalk; 16-Russell; 17-Manager Clarence Rowland; 18-Danforth; 19-McMullen; 20-Murphy; 21-Benz; 22-Scott; 23-J. Collins; 24-Wolfgang; 25-

Umpire Rigler Should Have Fired Pitcher or Himself-How Johnny Evers Got in Wrong

Fans who attended a recent game in Philadelphia wondered what Johnny Evers had done to warrant dismissal from the field. The true tale has been

learned from Pat Moran. Umpire Higler and Pitcher Jacobs were of a different opinion on many of the Pirates' pitches, and the latter were peeved. Evers came to bat in the sixth with the bases filled and two out. Johnny tried to coax a pass and the count was two balls and one strike when Jake offered a doubtful pitch. Johnny insisted it was a ball, but Rigler called it a strike.

"How about that pitch, Jake; wasn't It a ball?" shouted the Quaker second baseman after flying out on the next

"It certainly was," replied Jacobs, who was smarting over other decisions. "There you are now!" yelled Johnny

in glee, as he looked at Rigler. "You're finished for today," was the answer from the umpire.

And then they wonder why a lot of people want the umpire curbed.

PLAYERS PRAISE EACH OTHER

Jack Coombs Says George Burns Is Hardest Batter to Fool-Latter Lauds Pitcher.

Some time ago Jack Coombs, the Brooklyn pitcher, was discussing his work and his methods of pitching to the different batters. He was asked what batter he found it hardest to pitch to. "That's a hard question to answer," he replied. "They're all hard and any batter in the league, no matter how carefully you figure him out, is liable to cut loose at any time and upset all your calculations," When asked to name the batter who gaye him the most trouble, he named George Burns, the Glants' left fielder. "George Burns is a good batter," said Coombs, "and it's a hard matter to fool him, because he rarely strikes at a bad ball. He's a pretty tough proposition for a pitcher." Some time later Burns was asked what pitcher he found hardest to hit. He didn't hestrate a moment. "That's easy," he sald, "Jack Coombs."

BOWLERS GO TO CINCINNATI

Event Will Be Held in February or March-Secretary Langtry Is Very Optimistic.

Cincinnati has accepted the invitation to hold the 1918 tournament of the American Bowling congress. The event will be held in February or March. A. L. Langtry of Milwaukee, secretary of the congress, telegraphed members of the alley owners' association that he is optimistic for a sucesful tourney despite the war.

Many of Stars Who Played With Middle Western Teams Now in Army

or Navy Service.

For the past five or six years professional football has been growing by leaps and bounds in the Middle West. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the professional elevens representing many cities and towns became so popular that it was planned to form a professional football league, and the promoters of the scheme had reason to believe their venture would prove a success. Crowds numbering into crooked elbows, torn or misplaced ligthe thousands attended the big games; football stars from colleges and universities throughout the country ices, and the game was all to the merry.

But the war has put a terrible crimp in professional football. Many of the stars who played with Middle Western teams are now in the army or navy. Many more will be drafted into service, and such teams as the one Jim Thorpe assembled in Ohio have been completely wrecked.

BATTERS CAUSE MUCH DELAY

One Reason Given for Unnecessary Time Consumed in Ball Games-No Good Reason for It.

The attention of umpires is called to the fact that a growing practice on the part of batters is one reason why baseball games sometimes are longer than they need be.

The habit of batters stepping out of the box for little or no cause is spreading and there is no good reason why it should be allowed. What is meant is batters, in a moment of petulance at real or fancied deliberateness on the part of the pitcher, stepping out of the box and thus wasting more time.

At the least sign of slowness or hesitancy by the pitcher, out of the box steps the batter, much as a peevish child might be expected to do. It's a childish thing to do, anyway.

FREAKIEST PLAY OF SEASON

With Three on Bases in St. Louis Game Rousch, Caught Off First, Lands Safely on Second.

One of the freak plays of the season happened in a game of the recent Cardinals-Reds series in St. Louis, In one inning the Reds had three men on bases and Rousch, on first, was caught off that bag. Instead of trying to get back to first, Rousch ran for second, and Paulette ran after him with tho ball. As Rousch came in to second, Kopf, who held that base, lit out for third, so Paulette took after him. Kopf landed on third, where Fred Tony was anchored and refusing to budge. Paulette tagged Kopf and he was out, while Rousch was safe on second. How did they score the play? Rousch advanced to second or Kopf's

WRONG PLAYER IS BANISHED WAR HURTS "PRO" FOOTBALL FIND PHYSICAL WEAK SPOTS Many Baseball Players Have Athletic

Hearts and Flat Feet-Others

Have Broken Toes.

The physical examination for the army reveals the fact that a very large number of ball players are affected with athletic heart, which is a bar to enlistment. It is claimed that every man over twenty-five is troubled in that way. Then there are broken toes without number among the average players on the average team. There is also usually a broken leg or arm,

aments and various other nilments. In one respect alone players will stand the test and that is eyesight. were paid big money for their serv- It is certain that hardly a player under thirty-one will fall in this. If he does he has succeeded in fooling his manager, since the slightest impairment of the vision ruins him as a ball

It probably would not be suspected, but many players will be rejected on account of flat feet. For some reason probably half of the ball players lack normal insteps. Bunions also are particularly common. Both the flat feet and bunions are caused by wearing baseball shoes, which have always shown a tendency to "remake" the feet in a few years.

BALL DIDN'T TOUCH GROUND

Fielder Chases Up Ladder, Gets Pill Out of Water Tank and Nails Batter at Plate.

Tex Jones, who used to play with the White Sox and now is out in the Western league somewhere, says this play actually happened in a game he took part in. It's a real "tank town" story, at any rate.

The playing field was along a railroad track, and there was a water tank without a roof on it just back of the center fielder. The batter hit a high fly, and it landed plunk into this open water tank. The batter thought he had a home run, so he jogged around at his leisure, but the center fielder chased up the ladder at the side of the water tank, reached in, got the ball that had come to the surface of the water, and from his perch threw home, getting the runner by a step.

The umpire studied the rules, held the play was fair because the ball hadn't touched "ground" after being hit, and allowed the putout.

Record Horse Went Cheap.

The mare, Miss Isabel McGregor, by Jay McGregor, that recently took a record of 2:081/4, was sold by P. W Harvey of Cleveland as recently as June for \$300 to Charley Moorhend, the Butler (Pa.) trainer, who gave her new record to her.

Why include Soldiers? Swimming is one of Hawaii's greatest sports, but track sports are all gaining in popularity among school boys and soldiers there,

FARMING IN 1840 GAVE UP HOPE

Amazing Changes in Living Conditions Are Shown.

In Early Days the Farm Produced Practically Everything Family Consumed, Food and Clothing.

In view of the modern-day high cost of living and of the many wonderful advances made in the last centurythe railroad, the telegraph, the ocean cable, the telephone, the automobile and farm and labor-saving machinery of all kinds and the amazing changes these inventions have necessarily wrought in all directions in almost every walk of life-it may be of interest to recall living on a farm in the year The farm I have in mind, writes

Warner Miller in the New York Times, consisted of 200 acres. The stock was 15 cows, a yoke of oxen, 20 sheep, an old white horse, a dozen pigs, 50 hens, 10 geese, a few ducks and a flock of turkeys. The farm produced practically ev-

erything the family consumed, both clothing and food. The sheep furnished the wool, which was carded at a "fulling" mill and made into rolls for spinning.

At home it was spun into yarn and woven on a hand loom.

There were no ready-made clothes; all clothes were made in the home. Several cows were killed each year. There was a tannery near by, where the skins were tanned. A shoemaker made our boots. They were usually too small and gave much trouble and pain.

The flax, cut and laid down until the fiber loosened from the woody part, was put through a heckle worked by hand and then spun and woven. This strong linen cloth was used for summer clothing, towels, etc. The seed was saved to make flaxseed tea (a medicine), or poultice for bruises.

For food we had everything needed -fresh meat, potatoes, beets, cabbages, parsnips, pumpkins for ples, apples, which lasted from fall to spring; cider, which gave us vinegar or produced a cider-champagne.

Half a dozen pigs killed in the fall gave us plenty of ham and bacon, lard, sausages and salt pork.

There were plenty of chickens for roasting and potples and eggs, turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas, occasionally a roast goose with apple

From the cows' milk we made both butter and cheese. What butter and cheese the family did not consume was sold in a near-by village. Butter usually brought 121/2 cents a pound. Cheese was also made at home, as there were neither creameries nor cheese factories. Cheese was sold at 5 to 6 cents a pound. All eggs not used went to the village store and brought 10 cents to 12 cents a dozen.

Every farmer made his own soap. It was called "soft soap." It was soft, but very strong, and took the dirt off your hands and face very thoroughly, and some skin, also, unless you were careful in your ablutions.

Little was heard of the world at large. Twenty miles from the railroad the great four-horse stagecoach came every day, bringing the mails. There were few newspapers or magazines. The telegraph was unknown. The Atlantic cable did not succeed until 1866. There were only 23 miles of railroad in

Admiral Beatty's Hero.

Go into Admiral Beatty's parlor and glance at the line of books which lie on the table, says the London Daily Telegraph. It is "Nelson's Dispatches." Look on his desk and you will find a bust of the great admiral. The prints and pictures on the walls here commemorating great deeds of the navy also are lit with the light of the navy's greatest inspiration. Here is the dinner table of the captain of a famous ship of the first battle squadron. Note centerpiece-a silver statuette. Need you ask whose it is? Nelson stands shining before him as sitting he drinks the king's health in the way of the navy, and the statuette is his mascot. Only once did he leave it behind, and the ships had trouble. That was on maneuvers and never since has Nelson been forgotten. His servant, who knew the value the captain attached to it, asked before the battle of Jutland if he would stow the statuette safely away. "No," replied the captain, "he must go through it." And go through it the little statuette did, and the ship that carried him went through it, too, and earned fresh laurels.

A "Dickens Spot" Going.

It is, of course, impossible to preserve all such places, but one hears with regret that "development" is to claim another Dickens landmark in London. It is an old house, overhanging the river in the neighborhood of Limehouse Hole, and was formerly occupled by the Waters family, who, for generations, there carried on the business of lightermen. The house is reached from the shore at low water by means of a flight of wooden stairs, and a recent writer relates how Richard Waters used to recount, with great interest, the visits which Charles Dickens paid to his house when engaged in writing "Our Mutual Friend." In order to secure the true local color for his riverside scenes, the novelist spent many days in the little bow windowed room overlooking the Thames, "writing away as if for dear life," as Mr. Walters would say.-Christian Science Monitor.

Saving Food. "Drink to me only with thine eyes" so said the poet."

"Well?" "What did the poet mean by that?" "An early example of food conseration."

The Practical Girl. He-You are the prettiest girl I ever

She-That sounds all right, but I don't know how much the compliment is worth until you tell me how many pretty girls you have seen.

Often Wished For Death to End Her Misery. Doan's Effected a Complete and Lasting Recovery. "I was helpless with kidney trop says Mrs. Ellen Janis, 1404

Third St., St. Charles, Mo., "and be gan to think my case was beyon the reach of medicine. The paint my back laid me up in bed and seemed as if my back had been crushed. I couldn't sleep and was so nervous I was almost frantic. "Flashes of fire came before my eyes and the pains in my

My sight was affected Mrs. Jania. and there were large, puffy spot beneath my eyes. "How I suffered when passing th kidney secretions! I screamed is agony and I often wished I migh die and be out of misery. I ha night sweats and mornings on ge ting up I was so weak and num I could hardly stand up. I greated to so pale and emaciated I looks like death. Doan's Kidney Pig. cured me completely and I have been as well and healthy since a any woman of my age."

head were terrible.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S HIDNEY
PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y

Damaged Goods The little boy of the suburb who re errands for the neighbors when he g a penny for it stepped timidly up to counter of the hardware store.

"I want a-uh, a lock washer! Y know, one that goes on a bolt to ke the nut from slipping, and is start The hardware dealer pulled out a tle drawer and tossed out a few me

disks on the glass showense. The examined them. He found that t were not only perforated in the cen but that they were split, and the ends bent apart, much like the cline rim on an automobile tire. He handed the washers back at

gravely examining them. "I don't want 'em," he deck "Those things are broken,"

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

Bleep, Mothers Rest After Treatm With Cuticura-Trial Free.

Send today for free samples of C cura Soap and Ointment and learn quickly they relieve itching, burn skin troubles, and point to speedy h ment of baby rashes, eczema and ! ings. Having cleared baby's skin is it clear by using Cuticum exclusive Free sample each by small with Bo Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

SERUM FOR RAT-BITE FEV

Japanese Physicians Declare Cur Obtained From Veins of Person Who Have Recovered.

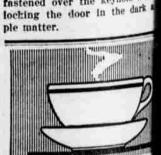
A group of eminent Japanese tors has been busy studying mi-fever ever since Futnki, Ishiwara their associates reported two ye the discovery of the microbe causes it. This is a spirochete called because its form is spin zig-zag. Several types of this s chete were found in men who had bitten by rats, and in gainea pigs had been experimentally inscal These were identified by Futakla

all probability identical. Doctors Renjiro, Kaneko and Ki Okuda of the Imperial Universit Kyushu, Fukuoka, Japan, cont to the Journal of Experimental cine a confirmation of Futaki's be Doctor Ryokichi Inada contribut description of the discuse; Doctor taka Ido, Rokuto Holt, Hireshi li Hidetsune Wani describe expent that prove the rat to be the est carrier of the Spirocheta leterohie rhagien, as the microbe of the di is called; and Doctors Yutska lds roshi Ito, Hidetsune Wani and K Okuda discuss the possibility of

ducing immunity. The latter go into details of experiments and come to the 8 sion that the "serum of persons have recovered from rat-bite feve tains an humane body which de the spirochetes of that disease." The importance of these article

in the final proof that this spire

is the cause of the fever, that ra the carriers, and that the disease be cured. Don't Need Matches. A cone-shaped plate who fastened over the keyhole make



POSTUM has been adopted as the table beverage in many a home because of its pleasing flavor and healthful nature