

THE WARREN RECORD

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(Tuesday)

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A SEMI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WARRENTON AND WARREN COUNTY

5c A COPY

HOLD YOUR WARSTAMPS

STAMPS NOT TRANSFERABLE AND GLASS URGES

That Public Not Be Fooled By Swindlers; Necessity To Hold Stamps Is Shown; Not Patriot ic To Redeem Them Now.

My attention has been directed to the numerous offers made by unscrupulous persons through advertisements and in other ways to buy War Savings Certificate Stamps and as a result of such offers I am informed that owners of such securities have sugered material losses which could have been avoided by redemption of the War-Savings Certificate Stamps at post offices, as provided by law.

I therefore direct the attention of the public, particularly such persons as have made offers of the character above mentioned, to the following terms and conditions which are printed on the back of the War Savings Certificate of the Series of 1918:

"This certificate is of no value except to the owner named hereon, and is not transferable."

"The law provides that no one person shall at any one time hold War-Savings Certificates to an aggregate amount exceeding One Thousand Dollars."

"CERTIFICATE—This certifies that subject to the terms and conditions printed hereon, the owner named on the back hereof will be entitled to receive on January 1, 1923, in respect of each United States War-Savings Certificate Stamp of the Series of 1918 then affixed hereto, the amount indicated thereon as then payable, or, at his option, will be entitled to receive at an earlier date, in respect of each such stamp then affixed hereto, the lesser amount indicated in the Table printed hereon."

Treasury Department Circular 128, issued December 18, 1918 and referring to War Savings Certificate Stamps, series of 1919, contain amongst others the following provisions:

"Any owner of a War-Savings Certificate, Series of 1919, at his option, will be entitled to receive, at any time after January 10, 1919, and prior to January 1, 1924, at a money-order post office (the office where registered in the case of a registered certificate), upon surrender of his certificate and upon compliance with all other provisions thereof, in respect of each War-Savings Certificates Stamp, Series of 1919, then affixed to such certificate, the amount indicated in the following table, but no post office shall make any such payment until 10 days after receiving written demand therefor, and such certificate must be surrendered for payment within 60 days after such demand, otherwise the demand will be deemed to be waived and a new demand will be required before payment."

"War-Savings Certificates, Series of 1919, are not transferable and will be payable only to the respective owners named thereon, except in the case of death or disability of any such owner."

"It will not be lawful for any one person at any time to hold War-Savings Certificates of any one series to an aggregate amount exceeding \$1,000 (maturity value)."

In order that the interests of owners of War-Savings Certificate Stamps of either series may be safe-guarded, I hereby notify all persons to refrain from offers to buy War-Savings Stamps or accept same in trade.

The Post Office Department, co-operating with the Treasury Department has issued instructions whereby payment will be refused whenever it is apparent that changes have been made in the name of the original owner of any Certificates which may be presented to post offices for redemption.

I earnestly request newspapers and magazines to give the fullest amount of publicity in order that the rights of millions of people-investors in United States Government securities may be fully protected.

(Signed) CARTER GLASS,
Secretary.

Buy War Stamps of the 1919 series. Thrift is an asset of peace.

MALVERN H. HARRIS



Son of Mr. W. E. B. Harris, of Maccon, who is serving with Company M. in France.

Fine Tribute To Sergt. E. E. Frazier

Mizieres, France
January 17, 1919.

Dear Mr. Frazier:

To fulfill a promise with Sgt. E. E. Frazier made Sept. 28th, am sending you a short note tonight. Earnest and I were as brothers, we had been in the same Platoon since getting to Camp Sevier, were together on the Flanders Front, and were side by side going over the top of Sept 29th. I will never forget that day nor him. He was one of the bravest men I ever came in contact with. On that day I saw him face two separate enemy machine guns, capturing them both and capturing eight (8) prisoners. In the morning about eight o'clock he was wounded in the right hip. I tried to get him to return to the rear but he refused to leave his men, we had no officers with the Platoon so it was up to he and I. You can get more from J. B. Coleman when he returns, of the early part of the morning. We lost him about nine and we had gained our final objective and were taking a smoke when a stray shell burst in our midst killing Earnest, Lieut. McCullen and seven others. None ever spoke after the explosion. A piece of shell went through Earnest's heart. He never knew what happened as he did not make a sound.

Will try and see you when I return home and can explain more to you.

With best regards
Sgt. C. S. SCOTT,
Ridgeway, N. C.

Halifax County Schools Honored

On the 28th. of January one Mr. E. Eybers, of the Union of South Africa, visited Halifax County for the purpose of studying the consolidated schools in this county.

Mr. Eybers is sent out by his Federal Government. He first went to Germany, studying at Leipsic for two years. He then spent some time in England and Scotland, after which he came to the United States. On arriving in the United States he decided to study the schools of New York, North Carolina and Wisconsin.

He has been at the University of North Carolina since September. He seems to have been disappointed, for it was difficult for him to find counties in North Carolina that were consolidating their numerous one-teacher schools. He said, "Halifax and Edgecombe were the only counties mentioned to me."

Mr. Eybers visited the Roanoke Rapids Graded School and six Rural schools, three white and three colored. We took him to a one-teacher school—No. 2, Roanoke Rapids Township, where, according to his expression, he saw familiar scenes. At the consolidated schools, Bear Swamp and Hollister, he was impressed with the buildings and equipment. He was very kind in his criticism. When we took him to Brinkleyville No. 1 Colored, he again expressed himself as feeling at home. He was impressed favorably with the colored schools at Hollister and Print.

Mr. Eybers is of Dutch descent, an English subject, and a citizen of Transvaal, one of the States of the Union of South Africa.

SAFE FARMING IN SOUTHERN STATES DURING 1919

One-Crop Farming Discouraged By Department; County Agent Bason Urges Pork Production On Farms.

To farmers and business men in Cotton Territory:

The Department is just issuing a bulletin which I have prepared for the purpose of putting the present situation up to the farmers and business men. It is entitled, "SAFE FARMING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES IN 1919." Ask your county agent for a copy.

The present situation is the most dangerous which the cotton states have faced in recent years. You have had four years of comparative prosperity, partly because of four short crops of cotton with resultant good prices, and partly because you produced so much of your own food and feed. During the last four years there have been short crops in Texas mainly due to drought. In 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 the Texas crop averaged 4, 418,250 bales, while during 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 it averaged only 3,164,500 bales, or 1,253,750 bales less per annum. Texas has had good rains this winter. From 1911 to 1914, inclusive, Oklahoma averaged 1,036,250 bales per annum. From 1915 to 1918, inclusive, the average was only 742,250 bales or 294,000 bales less per annum, mainly due to drought. Oklahoma has had splendid rains this winter. A big crop in Texas and Oklahoma has always meant a big crop in the whole country. Think that over before you decide to increase your acreage in cotton.

Will the mills of Northern France and Belgium be restored to full working capacity at once? Certainly not! Will the poor people of Europe seek food or cotton first? Food, of course! People can and will wear patched clothing and sleep without pillow cases and sheets if need be, but the hungry stomach must be fed. Think about that.

The last four years have been a period of gradually increasing prices. Farmers and business men have profited out of this constant increase. Cotton just about kept pace with other things. A pound or an acre of it would buy about the same quantity of other commodities in 1918 at 30 cents a pound as it did in 1914 at 12 cents a pound. But during this time the farmers had the advantage of purchasing supplies in the spring and summer at one level of prices and then selling cotton in the fall at the top price of the year and paying the debts contracted at the lower prices. BE ON YOUR NOW, for when prices begin to settle down the situation becomes more difficult. We may be in the position of making a crop of cotton with high-priced supplies and settling our debts out of cotton at a lower price. Especially will this be true if we produce a very large crop and thereby do all in our power to lower the market price of cotton. Has not a large crop always meant lower prices? Think that over.

What about acreage? Let us look at the acreage figures in the bulletin. The total for 1918 was 35,890,000. Oklahoma had more acres planted in 1918 than in either 1911, 1913 or 1914. Texas had more acres in 1918 than in 1911 and only about 700,000 acres less than in 1914. The years 1911, 1913 and 1914 were good years with big crops and generally low prices. With only 150,000 acres more in the whole country in 1911 than we had in the whole country in 1918, we produced 15,693,000 bales, and the farm price December 1, 1911 averaged 8.8 cents per pound. In 1913 we had 37,089,000 acres and produced 14,156,000 bales and the farm price averaged 12.2 cents per pound December 1, 1913. In 1914 we had 36,833,000 acres, or only 942,000 acres more than in 1913, and yet the production was 16,135,000 bales and the farm price December 1, 1914 was 6.8 cent per pound on the average due in part, no doubt, to the war in Europe. Think this over.

With less acres than last year and a good season we can easily make a very large crop, especially with good production in Texas and Oklahoma. In 1912 with only 34,283,000 acres we made 13,703,000 bales of cotton. With a good season ahead of us, would you increase the acreage?

Which would you rather do, produce more cotton and take a less price for it after working a larger number of acres at greater expense, or limit your production to a smaller number of acres, better tended, permitting the full production of your food and feed and a better chance for a good price?

It is absolutely folly to upset the present prosperity of the cotton states by planting a large acreage which can only mean a larger crop and a lower price. I hear rumors of farmers selling their livestock to put their land all in cotton. Such action is inviting disaster. If farmers, landlords, merchants and bankers combine to pull the house down upon their own heads by producing a large crop of cotton, they should have the courage to make no appeal to the rest of the world for help if their own action leads them into distress.

But remember there is a good way. Look in the bulletin **FOOD PLUS COTTON EQUALS PROSPERITY**. Full production of the FOOD for our people and the FEED for our growing livestock industry in the South should be the first and most important consideration. **SAFE FARMING** demands caution this time. Supply your own needs first as a sound measure of protection, then hold your cotton acreage down to a moderate figure, less than in 1918, in order that we may safeguard the production and not destroy our prosperity by deliberately over-producing. **IT IS UP TO THE SOUTH TO PLAY A SAFE GAME. SAFETY FIRST DEMANDS THAT EVERY COTTON FARMER, BIG AND LITTLE, SHALL COOPERATE IN HOLDING DOWN THE COTTON ACREAGE.**

Yours very truly,
BRADFORD KNAPP,
Chief.

"Safe Farming in The Southern States in 1919" is the title of a bulletin recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture. This bulletin advocates a system of "Balanced Farming" in which the production of some sort of live stock to offset a one crop system which threatens the entire South.

"Safe Farming" when applied to Warren County resolves itself into a greater production of hogs. I say hogs because swine is the one animal naturally adopted to this country—not that we cannot grow other kinds of livestock, but if we are to change we must change quickly. It requires a number of years and an out lay of capital to establish a dairy herd or a herd of beef cattle. But in the case of hogs we have a different situation. It requires only a short while and a small investment to get started in the hog business. We only have to refer to records made by some of the Pig Club members in order to be convinced that the pig is really a "mortgage lifter."

Feeds for hogs can be grown here as cheaply as any place in the country. Soy-beans, which is one of the very best hog feeds, thrives in practically all the soils of the county. The clover, rape and rye can be grown successfully, and this simply means that by the proper rotation the hogs can be grazed practically the entire year.

The diseases of swine are few; if the proper precautions are taken there should be practically no losses due to disease. We have an outbreak of hog cholera or swine plague occasionally but even this disease can be controlled.

Now, if we are to heed the warning sent out by the Dept. of Agriculture, we will raise more food stuffs in 1919, and to my mind, hog raising deserves the consideration of farmers of Warren county.

J. W. BASON,
County Agent.

Keep the body strong and clean. This will increase resistance to disease. Avoid eating too much, especially of meat and eggs.

Eat a variety of food and chew it thoroughly.

WALTER H. HARRIS



Son of W. E. B. Harris, who was a member of the S. A. T. C. organization at Elon college.

Program Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce meeting of Friday night, with vice-chm. B. B. Williams, presiding, was postponed in order to give the appointed committees further time to attend to the specified business. The meeting of Friday night, the 14th, at 8 o'clock is expected to reveal progress along the lines of community progress.

The hotel is the big proposition and is commanding town wide attention. The need for a modern structure is apparent and the venture, the best opinion is, will meet with success from the start. The site is the only thing which seems to be in doubt.

The street improvement is promised; its extent, however, is not determined, and further discussion upon this subject will be in order at the Friday night session.

The prospects for a picture show looms bright. A number of interested men are willing to form a stock company and guarantee good pictures upon securing a location upon main street. Work is under way to procure this.

The temporary postponement of Friday night, it is held, will in no manner cause an abatement of interest in the improvements contemplated for the urgency of the need affords no cause for a slackened pace until a modern school building, a good hotel and better streets are here.

Pershing Forgets Us Says H. Co.

The reports that the 30th Division is coming home is interesting, but the two letters received Monday from Over There gives an insight into how the boys feel about it. The letters are from 1st Lieut. J. W. Hamilton and Sergt. H. C. Montgomery. Sergt. Montgomery's letter follows; Lieut. Hamilton's was practically the same. We all hope Pershing will soon bring the boys home, and that this burlesque communication will stay in this class. The letter was composed by the boys around the fire, writes Montgomery:

Headquarters H. Co. 120th Infantry American Expeditionary Forces France
January, 26th, 1919.

To The Editor of The Warren Record From the 1st Sergt. H. Co. 120 Inf.
Subject: The Lost 30th Division.

1. One winter's evening in 1935 General Pershing was sitting by his fireside in his beautiful home in New York City, dreaming of his youthful days, those eventful days of the great war which has now long since faded into the almost forgotten past. He turned to his little grandson and said, "Little Jack when you grow up to be a man I want you to be a brave soldier like the boys who smashed the Hindenburg Line on the 29th day of September, 1918." Little Jack climbed upon his grandpa's knee and said, "Who were the boys who smashed the Hindenburg Line, Grandpa?" "They were the boys of the 30th Division, Little Jack," said the General, "and Braver boys never shouldered a gun in the defense of their country." "Where are they now?" said little Jack. "Oh Hell!" said the General, "I forgot that Damned Division. They are still in France."

2. The next day the General said (Continued on Second page)

Y. W. C. A. NEEDS HELP

ENDING OF WAR PRESENTS NEW FIELD OF SERVICE

Must Protect American Womanhood Just Out of Employment—Big Sphere of Service in all Large Cities.

In reconstruction days after the Civil War four hundred girls, it is said, were lost in the city of Washington and never heard from again. Already in the very beginning of this reconstruction period after the war today two secretaries of the Young Woman's Christian Association with an emergency Fund of \$10,000 have been rushed to Washington to aid the hundreds of girls who with the end of the war are finding themselves caught in the swirl of the unemployed. From North Carolina alone 537 girls have gone to Washington to engage in War Work. Some of these girls are finding themselves at the end of their jobs or with salaries greatly reduced. What is true of Washington is true of virtually every other city in the country to a lesser extent.

The unemployed girl is just one of the girl problems of reconstruction times that is calling for the increased work of the Young Woman's Christian Association, making necessary the Blue Triangle Investment Campaign for one million dollars in America. North Carolina is asked for \$14,751 as a part of the million dollar fund which will be used to put the association back on a normal, peace time basis. The United War Work fund is still being used for war emergency work and can none of it be expended for the normal work of the association. While the cry comes for help from the unemployed girls in the country, from the girls in Honolulu, from the girls of the Mexican border, from Hollywood and other film centers and from the girls of the Salt Lake City, where the Mormons by an extensive recreational program are already trying to entice them into Mormonism, the Young Woman's Christian Association cannot afford to demobilize.

The Red Cross made its appeal for gifts; the Liberty Loan for loans—the Y. W. C. A. asks North Carolina for an investment of \$14,751 in the girlhood and womanhood of the Nation, the first line of defense of the morality of the Nation. The Blue Triangle Investment campaign, February 6 to 17, will give very one in the state an opportunity to invest a large or a small amount through district, county or city campaign organizations.

SUSAN IDEN,
Publicity Chairman.

DO YOU KNOW THE VALUE OF MILK?

West Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10—There are many delicious products from the dairy, and there are many ways in which these products may be handled so as to give the family nutritious, palatable food that aids in building up the health and combating disease. In a little booklet recently prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, different methods of handling milk, butter and foods obtainable from these are given. The value of milk as a cheap and complete food is also shown by figures. The little booklet is well illustrated and presents an attractive appearance for those who might wish to add it to their library. Mr. A. J. Reed of the Dairy Field Office at West Raleigh has 500 copies on hand that they sent him for distribution, and these will be sent out on application as long as the supply lasts.

TIME LIMIT EXTENDED

The time limit for taking orders for nitrate of soda has been extended until February 15. Farmers desiring nitrate and have not already made application should file their application with the county agent on Saturday, February 15th.

Here's hoping the Ground Hog missed his guest once anyhow.

Live as much as possible out of doors.

Maintain an erect posture in sitting and walking.