

THE WARREN RECORD

STATE LIBRARY

VOL. XXII

(TUESDAY)

WARRENTON, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1917

(FRIDAY)

NO. 65

\$1.50 A YEAR

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

3c. A COPY

TOWN CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the Chairman of the Town Democratic Executive Committee the democratic electors of the town met in the Court House Friday evening at eight o'clock for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor and Town Commissioners.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Tasker Polk as temporary Chairman and Howard F. Jones acted as temporary Secretary. On motion the temporary organization was made permanent. The Chair asked the will of the convention in respect to nominations. On motion of Dr. P. J. Macon the convention went into the election of Mayor as its first business. Dr. Macon moved and it was ordered by the convention, to elect by ballot.

Thereupon the Chair stated that nominations are in order for Mayor. Mr. W. B. Boyd placed in nomination in an eloquent speech Mr. John W. Allen, and Mr. John Graham in a fervid speech placed Mr. John B. Palmer in nomination. The electors filed forward and deposited their ballots in the box. The Chair then appointed Mr. J. E. Rooker to assist the Secretary in tallying. The vote for Mayor was as follows: John W. Allen, 57; John B. Palmer, 73 votes. The Chair then announced that Mr. John B. Palmer having received a majority of the votes cast for Mayor, that he was the nominee of the Democrats of Warrenton for the office of Mayor. Mr. Palmer came forward and thanking the convention for the nomination paid eloquent tribute to Mr. Allen, stating that he endorsed fully all that was said by Mr. Boyd in his beautiful tribute to Mr. Allen, and pledging himself to hold the Scales of Justice evenly balanced for rich and poor, prominent and humble.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a Board of seven Town Commissioners. Mr. J. E. Rooker placed in nomination as Town Commissioners Messrs W. N. Boyd, Frank Serls, V. F. Ward, W. H. Burroughs, W. G. Rogers, H. A. Mosley and Charles R. Rodwell. Dr. P. J. Macon placed in nomination Messrs V. F. Ward, J. G. Ellis, W. H. Burroughs, E. C. Price and without naming them, three nominated by Mr. Rooker. The nominations of both Dr. Macon and Mr. Rooker were seconded and the Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following results: V. F. Ward, 118 votes; W. H. Burroughs, 115 votes; W. G. Rogers, 97 votes; Charles R. Rodwell, 91 votes; John G. Ellis, 80 votes; H. A. Mosley 76 votes; Frank Serls, 75 votes; E. C. Price, 69 votes. W. N. Boyd 67 votes. The Tellers having stated the number of votes cast for each nominee, the Chair declared the following names as having received a majority of the votes cast and were therefore declared the nominees of the Democratic Convention of the Town of Warrenton, to-wit: V. F. Ward, W. H. Burroughs, W. G. Rogers, C. R. Rodwell, H. A. Mosley, Frank Serls, John G. Ellis. Messrs Boyd and Price both having received a majority of the votes cast, but not a plurality.

On motion the present members of the Town Democratic Executive Committee were re-elected for a term of two years, to meet at the call of the Chairman for organization for the new term.

The Convention adjourned.

HOWARD F. JONES, Secretary.

GOOD WORK

The Superintendent of Schools is in receipt of the following communication which explains itself. This is not an unusual case, however, as much work of a similar nature is going on all over the County by the colored patrons. The Board is trying to help them in every way possible with the limited building funds at its disposal. The communication is as follows:

"The Parents and pupils of Liberia School district, colored race, have been very successful in their efforts for the improvement of the school. The teacher, Mrs. Mamie O. Alston, organized the school children in a Club known as the 'Betterment Club,' with Steward Cheek as President, and Thelma Thomas, Secretary. The children manifested much interest in the work and raised \$19.04. The Parents' Club raised \$20.23, a total of \$39.27. This money is for building purposes, and is placed in Bank as fast as we raise it. The School has closed, but the work will go on. We hope to merit the good wishes of our County Superintendent and Board of Education.

A WORKER."

LOCAL BOY FINISHES MILITARY ACADEMY

Francis A. Macon, Jr. Graduates in Class Turned Out For The War.

HAS FINE RECORD

He is One of Youngest Men in His Class, Being Only 21 Years Old—Only Boy From All North Carolina.

Francis Atherton Macon, Jr., son of Dr. F. A. Macon, of this city, Friday was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, in a class of 189 young students who received their diplomas and were pressed into active service to meet the emergency of a shortage of officers due to the outbreak of war with Germany.

He is the only graduate this year from North Carolina, and is one of the youngest men in his class.

Francis Macon entered the Military Academy at West Point in June 1913. He then was seventeen years and two months of age. At the time of his appointment to West Point in January, he had not finished the ninth grade in the Henderson high school and, with a year and a half to attend, had already at that time won the valedictory of his class. Of the 184 members of his class at West Point, he was the youngest and the only one without at least a high school certificate, many of his class mates were college graduates. The 139 members of the class were to be handed their diplomas by President Wilson on Friday.

He is the only boy from North Carolina to graduate in this class. Messrs Shipp and Busbee, from Raleigh, finished last year.

He had not found much time for athletics, but is said to be one of the best wrestlers in the school, and is a member of the wrestling squad of eight.

THE MARINES' HYMN

From the Halls of Montezuma,
To the shores of Tripoli,
We fight our country's battles
On the land as on the sea,
First to fight for right and freedom
And to keep our honor clean
We are proud to claim the title
Of United States Marine.

From the Pest Hole of Cavite
To the Ditch at Panama,
You will find them very nee-
dy
Of Marines—That's what we are;
We're the watch dogs of a pile of coal
Or we dig a magazine,
Though he lends a hand at every job
Who would not be a MARINE?

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze
From dawn to setting sun,
We have fought in every clime or place
Where we could take a gun;
In the snow of far off Northern lands
And in sunny tropic scenes,
You will find us always on the job—
THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

Here's health to you and to our Corps
Which we are proud to serve,
In many a strife we have fought for life
And never lost our nerve;
If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes,
They will find the streets are guarded by
THE UNITED STATES MARINES.

Fellow started to tell us how he could run this government better than Wilson is doing, but he didn't get to finish. A bill collector approached, just at the crisis, and the knowing one faded around the corner.

An exchange rises to suggest that a regiment be recruited from the ranks of the jingo press. That editor's bump of humor makes a dent in his skull.

The fly peril is greater than the submarine. Swat him first.

REPORTER'S MESSAGE.

The pastor of the Methodist church here Sunday morning last, substituted the annual reading of the General Rules for the usual sermon. He explained that the church is the one divine institution, and that the M. E. church, South, is but one of its branches. He made interesting reference to the origin of Methodism, showing that its first adherents were persons deeply convicted by the Holy Spirit, and earnestly desiring to be saved from sin. Though a young church, not yet two hundred years old, the membership is now more than 8,000,000. The three General Rules, doing no harm, doing good of every possible sort, and attending upon all of God's ordinances, were discussed as an essential part of the church's constitutional law. In joining the church men pledge allegiance to this constitution, and owe it to God, their neighbors and themselves to be diligent and faithful in keeping their part of the solemn covenant. These General Rules were shown to be based on the holy Scriptures; to be in perfect harmony with God's word; to be the members' opportunity to demonstrate practical Christianity.

Emphasis was placed on the proper observance of God's day, the regular attendance of public worship, the sacred use of God's name, loyalty to Civil government, honesty in business, the avoidance of corrupt literature, "Golden Rule" life.

The specification, "the taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus," was especially applied to modern dancing and home card-playing. These were made to stand upon their own record of ruined virtue and wrecked Christian influence. The pastor declared, quoting from literature before him, that not only the Methodist church but also all the churches are opposed to these forms of dangerous and degrading amusements. To prove this position extracts were given from the Roman Catholic Plenary Council in Baltimore; Bishops Hopkins, Meade, McIlwaine and others of the Episcopal church; Baptist church associations; the Presbyterian General Assembly, and the Christian, or disciples church. This harmony of condemning sentiment was considered sufficient to convince all reasonable persons that God's real church has not sold her birthrights.

Further evidence of modern society's evils was furnished by placing on the stand, as it were, several converted ex-gamblers and others, who gave in no uncertain testimonies, some examples: "The card-playing home is the kindergarten for the gambling saloon." "Nearly 3000 professional gamblers claimed that they learned to play cards in the home. A man who had kept for four years a combination saloon and gambling room said that he believed that the gambling room with its tightly closed windows and closely drawn curtains was doing less harm than the parlor card-playing before children and young people. The Chairman of a large convention of gamblers said: "Gentlemen, whatever else you do, encourage card-playing in the home."

The address closed with the earnest assurance that the pastor had prayed in the preparation of the message, and that he had spoken out of a loving, sympathetic heart, with a pure purpose to point the membership of his church to the higher, richer life.

REPORTER.

TO THE LAW ABIDING PEOPLE OF WARRENTON, N. C.

Last Friday night at the close of the Primary I had my remarks of thanks ready to offer to you for your strong and kind support, which was quite an honor to any man, but the crowd dispersed so suddenly I did not have an opportunity.

I thank God first for the many friends I have, and you next my friends every one of you for the kind and strong support you gave me in this matter. I assure you it will long be remembered and appreciated by myself, wife, and children. God bless every one of you and your homes.

As far as I know I shall be here for the next two years with the same jurisdiction, both civil and criminal as a Justice of the Peace, as I have had heretofore ready to serve the Public.

JOHN W. ALLEN, Mayor.

So far we haven't heard a proposal that our government loan spuds to the hills.

GIVE THE CHILDREN SOME PATCHES OF THEIR VERY OWN THIS YEAR

While you are setting apart your good acres for such and such crops this year, please don't forget to reserve a small space for the boys (and girls also, if they wish it) on which to plant just what they please, for pleasure or profit or both. To the interested boy or girl this means more than you may have imagined. The spirit of ownership is a mighty factor in the building of characters that subdue the earth.

If your children are two young to need a patch of their own, or if you have no children, do plant a patch of something for pleasure yourself—melons, peanuts, popcorn or flowers; have something to use as treats for your neighbors, old and young. Have a crop on one bit of ground that you will not sell, and see if it does not bring you larger returns in good fellowship and hearty growth than twice the space in a money crop would bring.

Having cause to ravel about the country sometimes, I am careful to note how farmer folk live. On the whole they are on the up-grade, but so often and in so many places like the children's rights are lost sight of.

One more item: I hate to say it, but it is so. In many farm homes the wife is not a partner. It is seldom she falls to do her share in the work, and often more; but in many ways she is made to know that the income from the crops is "his'n, not her'n." What is her position? If she is a servant she should be paid for her labor, but as she does not receive labor she must be a slave. Try makin wives and children partners of yours this year, and don't forget a big garden and melon patch.—Geo. H. Barnes, in The Progressive Farmer.

PASTOR'S TRIBUTE

Mrs. Willie Throver Scoggin, who died in Clio, S. C., April 11, 1917 aged 63 years, 11 months and 13 days, was a native of Warren county, N. C., where the greater portion of her life was spent. She was the last of her immediate family, her two brothers having died in childhood, and her only sister, Mrs. Annie Sterling Fitts, having died Dec. 12, 1899. Her husband, Mr. Geo. B. Scoggin, entered into rest more than six years ago, after having been and invalid for six years. Her beautiful devotion expressed in constant ministrations to him so sapped her strength that she was never her complete normal self again. However, her self-sacrifice was fully rewarded during her last four years which were spent with her nephew, Cpt. O. D. Fitts, in whose hospitable home she had every affectionate attention.

When young she joined the M. E. church, South, at Hebron, Warrenton Circuit, after having been soundly converted. No church ever had a more loyal member; consecrated, intelligent, diligent, faithful to the end. The influence of her consistent Christian life is as a fragrant ointment poured forth in the old church community today; is as "a more excellent sacrifice" by which, she being dead, will speak to the generations to come. Just as the sun went down here her pure soul entered in to the dawn of the eternal morning, and the next day her mortal remains were brought back to her native community and were interred in the Fitts cemetery, where many relatives and friends gathered to offer the last respect. We left her sleeping beneath a profusion of floral emblems of love.

R. H. BROOM.

PEACE AND WAR

The sleek sea, gorged and stated, lies;
The cruel creature fawns and binks
and purrs;
Almost we do forget what fangs are hers,
An't trust for once her emerald-gilded eyes,
Though haply on the morrow she shall rise
And summon her infernal ministers,
And charge her everlasting barr-
With wild, white fingers, snatching at
the skies.

So, betwixt peace and war, man's life is cast;
Yet hath he dreamed of perfect peace at last;
Shepherding all nations, e'en as sheep;
The discontent, moody ocean shall as soon,
At the cold dictates of the bloodless moon,
Swear and eternity of halcyon sleep.

William Watson.

SEASONABLE NOTES.

The rapid advance in all grains, together with the heavy demand and scarcity of seed of all kinds, has necessitated price changes in a number of articles, and we are issuing this extra edition of the Crop Special so as to advise our customers in regard to present prices on seeds. We would urge upon our customers to put all available land in food products, as it looks now as though we would have a continuance of high prices throughout the year.

Food crops like corn, Blackeye Peas, Navy Beans, Peas and Buckwheat all promise to be in high demand at high prices and we would particularly urge upon our farmers to get in all the summer food crops it is possible to grow.

The desirability, too, of sowing Cow Peas as soil-improvers, so as to increase the yield of grain and other crops, will be manifest to all of our agriculturists. Our farmers should make preparation to sow all the Cow Peas possible, particularly after harvesting their grain crops this year, so as to increase the fertility and productivity of their lands for putting in grain crops again this fall.

It is, of course, also desirable to sow good, liberal quantities of Millet,orghums, Cow Peas, etc., in order to produce feed crops for the farm.

Ensilage Corn is one of the crops that will make the largest possible yield of feed for winter use, and farmers everywhere should realize the value of sowing plenty of Ensilage Corn, so as to fill their silos and furnish them with one of the cheapest and most nutritious cattle foods during the winter.

The Ensilage Corn which we offer are, we believe, the best and most productive kinds in cultivation, and we are today the largest dealers in this class of corn in this country, not only selling very large quantities throughout this section, but also having very large trade throughout the North and West, also selling considerable for export to foreign countries.

One of the crops that promises to maintain good prices, and that is really one of the best and most profitable crops for our southern farmers to grow, is Soja Beans. These beans used to be used altogether for cattle food and as a forage and soil-improving crop but in the last two years it has been found that they make an admirable food product, to use in the place of navy beans, and the Mammoth Yellow variety is being canned as "pork and beans" in enormous quantities at the present time. This is almost certain to insure higher prices prevailing for these beans than have prevailed in the years past. Certainly so long as navy beans keep high in price, soja beans are also likely to sell at good prices.

Soja Beans are planted in drills at the rate of 1 1/2 pecks to the acre, when it is desired to plant for crop beans, or sown broadcast one bushel to the acre for forage or soil improving crop.

For a forage and soil-improving crop, the Brown Sojas and Tarheel Blacks will give fully as good results as the Mammoth Yellow. These can be purchased at a considerable lower price than the Mammoth Yellow, and it is desirable to plant the Mammoth Yellow, where it is desired to grow them for the bean crop, the other varieties named will give most excellent results where it is desired to grow for forage and soil-improving purposes.

Another crop which also promises profits, both as a forage and soil-improving crop and for the use of the beans for oil purposes and cattle feeding, is the Velvet Bean. At the present time the seed of these is cheaper than of any other forage and soil-improving crop, and on account of the less quantity required per acre, cost very much less per acre to sow or plant, than either soja beans or cow peas. We have received during the past season the most satisfactory reports from our customers, even as far north as Pennsylvania, from the growing of the new 100-Day Velvet Bean, and we believe that it is destined to come into as general use as cow peas, as forage and soil-improving crop. It is also very productive of beans; the beans make excellent oil, and the products from the same, even after extracting the oil, also makes a good cattle food. At the present time it promises to furnish the cheapest food for cattle that can be grown.

In the South the beans are very generally grown in with the corn. The corn is planted in rows five feet apart, and the corn about three feet apart in the row, and the beans planted in drill

between the corn. At the last working of the corn, beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry, it is pulled from the stalk and the cattle afterwards turned in to graze in the velvet bean and corn fields. It furnishes most nutritious and fattening food for cattle, and is considered the cheapest method of fattening cattle known, and at the same time, the roots and what is left of the vines after the cattle are taken off, when turned under, make a good soil-improver.

The crop grown in this way not only gives a grain crop, but a splendid fattening cattle crop, and also makes a decided improvement to the land. We strongly recommend to our cattle farmers all throughout the South to practice this method, feeling sure that they will get the most satisfactory results.

Velvet Beans planted by themselves are usually planted in rows four to five feet apart at the rate of about half a bushel per acre.

Cow Peas still continue to be considered the standard summer forage and soil-improving crop everywhere, except in the extreme northern portions of our country. Their use in increasing to a wonderful extent in the Middle Atlantic States, as well as throughout the South. They furnish to the soil much needed nitrogen and other fertilizing qualities needed by the soil.

The value of cow peas is even also extended to tropical countries, and they are being very largely used in the sugar plantations of Cuba, Porto Rico and other countries, in order to keep up the fertility of the sugar-producing plantations. Their use in California also, in the fruit and vegetable districts, is increasing to a considerable extent.

This fully sustains what has long been appreciated by our southern farmer; that the cow peas are one of the most valuable soil-improving crops for our farmers everywhere.

If corn is planted early, cow-peas are an excellent crop to sow at the last working, and the farmers who have had experience state the sowing of cow peas in the corn increases the yield of corn, at the same time making a most excellent crop for forage and feed and improving the productivity of the land for crops to follow.

Cow Peas are sown at the rate of one and-a-half bushels per acre broadcast or in drills three feet apart at the rate of three-fourths to one bushels per acre.

The sowing of Cow Peas and German Millet for a hay crop has proved very satisfactory with some of our farmers, who have been enabled to sell the product very readily at good prices. Wherever this feed is used, it is very much liked, one of our farmers reporting that after starting it sale in this city, he received constant repeat orders from his customers until his stock was entirely exhausted, selling his entire crop at good, profitable prices.

The New Era and Whippoorwill are the best kinds for sowing with German Millet, and are recommended usually at the rate of one bushel or peas to half a bushel of German Millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time, and make an excellent combination of large yielding and most nutritious feed.

We do not recommend the sowing or planting of cow peas or velvet beans in this section before the first of May. Further south, however, they can be sown earlier than this.

Buckwheat is the quickest-growing of grain crops, and can be put in to excellent advantage as a summer crop. It is usually sown in June or early in July, and makes a large yield of grain, and is considered quite a profitable crop, particularly for our Piedmont and mountainous districts. It also makes very satisfactory crops in the eastern portion of the Atlantic Seaboard.

Buckwheat is also considered one of the best crops to clean land weeds, and put it in good condition for other crops to follow. It is an excellent crop to sow to precede alfalfa.

It is usually sown at the rate of one to one and a quarter bushels per acre.

White Navy Beans are one of the crops that should be liberally planted everywhere. At the high prices at which these are selling, they would prove very profitable, and at the same time, they make one of the best crops to plant for use during the winter. Navy Beans are best planted in June or early in July.

Plant in rows three feet apart, droop-

(Continued on fourth page)