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

3c. A COPY

"BIASED AND ONE SIDED."

(Editorial)

The Headlight calls Mr. Jones "biased and one-sided and who is and always tries to shape and make things look favorable to his own personal interests". We have never been a "straddler," we are on one side or the other. We believe we are on the RIGHT side, and we appreciate the fact that the voters of this county believe that our position is RIGHT.

If the editor of the Headlight will procure the bill introduced by Mr. Daniel naming the members of the Board of Education of Warren he will find that Mr. John Skinner was named for four years and that Mr. John Newell was named for six years. These gentlemen were named (along with all the Magistrates) within the first ten days of the session, and were incorporated in the "omnibus bill" and ratified on the 7th of March. If this is the "special legislation" to which the Headlight refers; if this is the great "Special Act," the great bugaboo of special legislation; the great "special act" legislating Mr. Davis out of office over which the Headlight has been spilling tears, we can offer him no consolation—for we have given the facts and the tears cannot be dried. If the bill naming Messrs Skinner and Newell passed and ratified in the early days of the session was a "special act" in the sense that the Headlight tries to make its readers believe, then the Act which names the two men and ratified on the 7th of March was special act Number two—so we have two special acts both performing the same duty by naming the same men for the same purpose and for the same term.

We will call our neighbor's attention to *Rowdwell vs Rowland*, a celebrated case of this county in which our Supreme Court uses these words: "There is a clear distinction in appointing to fill a VACANCY and in appointment to a TERM of office." Can't the editor of the Headlight read the plain language of the letter which he quotes for authority for the appointment of Mr. Davis? He prints it, but does not seem to be able to digest it. The law says in section 4119 of the Revisal that a failure of the legislature to appoint creates a VACANCY, and that the State Board should fill that vacancy. That was all that the State Board tried to do, and that was all that it did do. It did not notify Mr. Davis that "you are appointed to fill the TERM caused by the failure of the Legislature of 1915 to appoint a member in place of Mr. W. T. Carter, whose term expires on the first day of July, 1915." It may be ever so true that Mr. Davis subscribed to an oath administered by the Clerk of the Court to discharge the duties of the office for a term of six years; but his opinion that he was appointed for six years did not alter the fact that "his Commission," as you call it, read to fill a vacancy CAUSED BY the failure of the General Assembly to appoint. We admit that a failure of the General Assembly to meet in six years would mean that the term of Mr. Davis' incumbency would be for six years; but you and your advisers can't possibly take the position that the Legislature of 1915 should make no appointments and that the "omnibus" bill for both Legislatures should carry a blank space instead of the name of the appointee for the Board of Education. You seem to lose sight of the fact that Mr. W. T. Carter had no term after "the first Monday in July, 1915." Had no appointment been made he could have held office only until his successor was "elected and qualified," and no power had the right to elect his successor to a TERM except the power creating the term and authorized to fill it, to wit: the General Assembly. Hence it was that the State Board did not try to take from the Legislature its powers, but ONLY appointed to a VACANCY. Suppose that the appointment had been made by the State Board on the 10th of the past November because Mr. Davis had resigned and the office was vacant and the County Board could not agree upon his successor and the State Board under the law had filled the position, do you contend that because the State Board filled the position caused by Mr. Davis' resignation on the 10th of last November that Mr. Davis' successor, so appointed would hold the balance of Mr. Davis' appointment and for FOUR years additional from July 1st, 1917? If so, why should the Legislature act at all? Why not have the State Board appoint each two years?

"ANOTHER THING"

The Headlight says: "Another thing. At one time, not many years ago, two members of the County Board of Education resigned, leaving only one member, and this one member appointed two men to fill the vacancies. The case was carried to the State Board of Education and this Board said that the appointing power, in case of vacancies, was with them and therefore proceeded to make the two appointments for full terms, and NOT until the Legislature met."

Quite true neighbor. "Once upon a time," nobody but landowners could vote for Senators, but that once upon a time has passed, for which we are all thankful and appreciative. BUT, since the time you allude to, the simple little amendment has been made to the law in these words "Until the next General Assembly meets and acts." So we will talk about "some more history, which at this time may hurt and look a little strange; but it is history just the same." We are quoting you neighbor.

"When the appointment of a member of the County Board of Education was heard before the State Board of Education Mr. H. F. Jones was present and made a personal appeal in behalf of himself and in behalf of the appointment of Mr. John S. Davis." Quite true, brother, and if our memory serves us right YOU, J. C. Hardy, were present opposing the appointment of Mr. John S. Davis—and Mr. Davis was appointed." There is nothing personal between Mr. Davis and myself. His view of MY duty was different to MY view of my duty, and all this matter has been threshed out in a campaign which in my opinion largely determined the result. I think Mr. Davis so understands it, and his only contention is now a legal one. The issue in the campaign between Mr. Davis and

AFTON ITEMS.

Mr. H. B. Hunter spent Sunday with friends in Warrenton.

Mrs. J. K. Pinnell and children spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. F. P. Bowden, at Axtell.

Messrs H. P. Reams, H. B. Hunter and Jerman Hunter visited friends in Macon since our last writing.

Mr. Charlie Pinnell, of Richmond, Va., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. J. Pinnell.

Mr. Thorne and family, of Henderson visited in the home of Mr. L. L. Fuller Sunday.

Mr. J. L. Rideout and family of Axtell spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. S. J. Williams and family spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. D. C. Williams.

Mr. A. H. Frazier went to Warrenton Saturday.

Master Oliver Reams and brother Graham spent last week with their grandmother, Mrs. E. L. Overby, near Macon.

Mr. James Montgomery visited his daughter at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., recently.

Mr. Sam Pinnell, of Henderson, visited home people here Sunday.

Mr. M. S. Dryden went to Warrenton Saturday.

Mr. W. G. Wilson attended the Union meeting at Warren Plains last week.

Mr. J. W. Burroughs went to town Saturday.

Misses Lula Bell and Mattie Fuller visited Mrs. Emma Daniel Saturday.

DAILY PRAYER IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Rev. Henry N. Conden, D. D. Chaplain)

Our Father in Heaven, from whom cometh all good, enrich our minds and hearts with heavenly gifts that we may abhor that which is evil and cleave to that which is good; that we judge not our brother, but do unto him as we would have him do unto us, keeping a conscience void of offense toward Thee and toward our fellow men; that Thy ways may be our ways; that we go about our Father's business this day and all days in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

myself was that "Mr. Jones would have to go." That assertion was repeatedly made by Mr. Davis. Only two constructions could be placed upon that assertion of purpose. One was that Mr. Davis believed that he would have the right to appoint in place of Mr. Newell some one opposed to me and appoint some one to fill the unexpired four years from July 1st, 1917 who was also opposed to me; thereby doing as Mr. Daniel has done, make two appointments, or he expected Mr. Rooker to join with his ONE appointee and "Mr. Jones would have to go." He would have TWO appointments to make, and "out go" Mr. Jones. Mr. Daniel makes two appointments and Mr. Jones remains as Superintendent. The only difference in purpose between the two Candidates was, one would use his power as member of the Legislature to appoint men on the board opposed to me, and the other to appoint men who were my friends. Both KNEW that two men had to be appointed—and I knew it. The electors settled it, and I thought until the last few weeks that we were all going to abide by the will of the people.

"IS OPPOSING MR. DAVIS"

The Headlight says: "The past year and today Mr. Jones is opposing Mr. Davis and has done and is doing all he can through Mr. S. G. Daniel, while member of the Legislature, and also through the influence of State Supt. J. Y. Joyner to make it appear the term of Mr. J. S. Davis as member of the county board of education expires on the first Monday in July. Mr. Jones has gone so far as to procure an opinion from the State Attorney General to this effect. This is history. 'Keep it straight.'"

Mr. Davis and Mr. Jones are not falling out about a campaign; we let the folks settle that disagreement. It is the Law in controversy now.

State Superintendent Joyner has had nothing to do with this matter, except to go at the request and with a gentleman of this town and ask the opinion of the Attorney-General in respect to the right of the Legislature to make two appointments on the Board. This bit of information was imparted to me on the streets of Warrenton without my solicitation, and the gentleman who sought the opinion of the Attorney-General did it without my knowledge or request; because I was satisfied about the legality of the appointment without asking any authority. So I have not procured the opinion of the attorney general; but I have a copy of that opinion—just as the editor of the Headlight has copies of the public statutes; but he did not procure their passage. And to make it clear exactly what that opinion of the Attorney General is, we quote the conclusion: "So, I am of the opinion that the appointees of the Legislature of 1917 are TWO of the members of the Board of Education of Warren county and that Mr. Davis' appointment ceased when the General Assembly met and acted."

The trouble about the Headlight is that its wishes as to the law in this case, and the Law, are directly opposed to each other.

THE FIVE C'S OF RURAL EDUCATION.

The biggest pedagogical problem in the world is the problem of Rural Education. It can only be solved adequately by redirecting and reattitudinizing the whole field of endeavor, as it exists at present.

The most progressive leaders in rural education recognize that this change can only be brought about in a most practical fashion. The factors around which this change hinges, and upon which it depends, may be graphically termed the Five C's of Rural Education. They ought to be the weapons of every County Superintendent, every Rural School Supervisor, every County Agent, every Home Demonstration Agent, every Teacher, every School Committeeman. They are as follows: (1) Course of Study; (2) County Commencement; (3) Consolidation; (4) Community Fair; (5) Club Work.

If every rural school in North Carolina could have a practical workable course of study, taught in the right way; if every rural school in the State could be represented in a County Commencement, not only in attendance, but in work and effort; if Consolidation could represent every rural Tar Heel school by a modern building, by decent equipment and with a sufficient number of well prepared teachers; if there could be a Community Fair at every large school, where the products of the boys and girls could be shown in a way that would represent the development of the neighborhood; if every teacher in North Carolina realizes the practical importance of Club Work as the only way in which rural school Agriculture can be taught at the present time, and responded to that realization by assisting the County and Home demonstration Agents to secure a large, active and interested enrollment—then the State would stand for the very highest and best in modern fields of Rural Education. It is something worth while thinking about.

—Extension Farm News.

ness this day and all days in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

A LETTER FROM ALASKA.

(By Miss B. B. Blacknall)

What would you think of a picnic out of doors on the 27th of March when the thermometer was exactly at zero?

Well that is what happened to day. When the boys went out to cut wood they fixed the coziest place with spruce boughs on the snow, piled up boughs and wood for a fire in front, then at four o'clock in the afternoon we went out taking with us our supper, a frying pan, teapot, etc., and while the children played in the snow and climbed trees we got the supper ready, it was great fun, the air was so clear and sweet. The fire was so hot that soon we had our coats off, though I never felt exactly like taking my gloves off until time for supper, but we were entirely comfortable and the supper which consisted of bacon, eggs, fried potatoes, baked beans, sardines, bread, butter, cake and tea surely tasted good.

The cold of Alaska is quite different from that of "Outside" (anywhere out side of the Interior of Alaska is spoken of as "Out-side") here, Zero and even 20 below is very pleasant, the air is so clear and sweet, and while one's body is warm and comfortable the air is delightful on one's face. But don't think for one moment that there isn't COLD weather here in Alaska, for there surely is, though I must confess that I haven't felt it as much as I did at home. I have taken a two mile walk, also a dog sled ride when it was 30 below and I haven't been real cold a single time.

During the past winter we had four cold spells which lasted about two weeks each when the thermometer stayed from 40 to 60 degrees below zero, once it went to 68 degrees below. Can you imagine such weather? I am sure that I never could until I came here, I didn't think it possible for one to exist in such weather, but they do exist and quite comfortably too. During one of the severest spells our minister and two of the boys were out in the hills hunting caribou (and they killel four too). Think of sleeping out of doors in such weather.

When the weather is so extremely cold the air is thick with a frozen mist or frost which envelopes every thing, it is so dense that it is impossible for one to see for more than a distance of fifty or seventy feet ahead, every tree and spring is covered and it really is beautiful.

When going out in this weather one must be carefully to have every part of the body covered except the eyes and then ones eye-lashes freeze together.

I have come often with my eye-lashes, brows and the few strands of hair that were peeping out, white and stiff with frost.

The first snow fell on the first day of last October, which snow with much added to it is still on the ground. October and March are the months of snow up here, it being too cold to snow during the winter.

We have passed through the dark season and the now coming to the long days. For about four months we had only about four hours of daylight, the sun (a pale white ball) would rise on one side of the barn and when it got to the top of the barn would go down on the other side. Now it shines for twelve hours then there is a long twilight, soon there will be no real darknes.

The skies, sunset and aurora are beyond discription, such wonderful colors, sometimes the Aurora plays and dances across the sky for hours at the time, its always prettiest on cold nights.

Now do not think that Alaska is always a cold frozen place, far from it. When I reached Nenana on the 26th of last August I found the most delightful weather, and at the Mission a tremendous potato patch in full bloom, which looked like a flower garden, also a garden full of the most delicious vegetable; I never saw such cabbage and peas, the cabbage have lasted us nearly all the winter, and there were two and a half tons of potatoes raised which lasted our family a year.

I never saw such large and beautiful flowers as grow up here, the pansies and sweet peas are wonderful. I am anxiously awaiting the wild flowers, which I am told grow on every available spot, and are noted for their variety and color, even orchids grow wild in Alaska. BUT,—with the balmy spring time, the beautiful flowers, the abundance of raspberries, cranberries, blueberries, etc., comes the awful mosquitoes making life almost unbearable, also there are gnats and two or three kinds of flies. No one ventures out to the woods without a heavy viel of netting which covers the entire face and neck, also gloves.

Our Mission is one mile from the town of Nenana which town has come into existence since last June, the Government is building a railroad from here to the Coast, thus most of the people here are employed by the Government. The town has about one thousand and inhabitants now. They have electric lights, telephones, steam heat, water works, and of course, a picture show.

Between the town and the Mission is the Indian Village. In the summer time they live up and down the river while they catch salmon which are dried for winter use and dog feed. In the Autumn the men go out in the hills hunting, then soon after Christmas the entire families go out and there they stay and hunt and trap until the first of April.

I am very fond of the game and fish of Alaska. The salmon, white fish and graylings are delicious, the moose, caribou, mountain sheep, rabbits and ducks are also fine.

We have in our Mission twenty-four children from eight to nine years of age, most of them are half breeds. They are a bright attractive lot of youngsters, quite like all other children "Outside" Our Staff consists of six workers at the present, and we are quite a congenial happy family. We have in the house a piano and a Victrola, and all together, though we are far away from home, yet we are very comfortable and happy.

If you do as I say, and I do, too
You'll go to heaven and I will go too;
But if you do as I do, and I do, too,
You'll go to hell, and I'll go, too.
Bringing it down to date, it would read:

If you do as I say, and I do, too,
You'll go and volunteer, and I'll go, too;
But if you do as I did, and I do too,
You'll stay at home, and I'll stay, too.