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

3c. A COPY

THE LIBERTY LOAN

"There is not a single selfish element in the cause we are fighting for. . . . The supreme test of the Nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together."—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

They also serve their country—
Who buy a Liberty Loan Bond.

THE FRENCH BOND BUYERS

The French people are the greatest investors in Government bonds in the world. At the close of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 Germany demanded and collected from France \$1,000,000,000 indemnity. The French people, who were as loyal then in responding to their country's need as their soldiers are to-day, hastened to loan this tremendous sum to their country.

Their patriotism turned a great misfortune into a great benefit. Their thrift in thus saving their money and investing it in Government bonds not only brought great prosperity to France but the bonds rose in value all over the world and made the French national credit good wherever civilization existed. Ten years after the bonds were issued they commanded a premium of 25 per cent.

What the American Nation is called upon to do in lending the American Government \$5,000,000,000 and taking its bonds therefor is little compared with the loan of \$1,000,000,000 to France after the Franco-Prussian War by the French people. Called upon to do much less than their present allies, the French, the American people will demonstrate that they are second to no people in the world in patriotic support of their Government.

THE TERMS OF THE LIBERTY LOAN.

The act authorizing the Liberty Loan Bonds of 1917 was passed April 24, 1917. It provides for the issuance of \$5,000,000,000 of 3 1-2 per cent bonds, the interest payable semi-annually on December 15 and June 15 of each year. The principal is repayable on or after the 15th day of June, 1932, at the option of the government, and if this option is not exercised the bonds will run full 30 years and become due June 15, 1947.

The bonds are exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation, national, State, county, or municipal, except the inheritance tax, which is really not a tax on the property, but on the transfer by will or inheritance.

The bonds are to be sold at par; that is, dollar for dollar, no premium and no discount. They are to be sold by the Treasurer of the United States and by all Federal Reserve banks. But all banks, National and State, post offices, and express companies have been designated as agents of the Government to receive applications for these bonds. It is almost as easy to purchase one of these bonds as to get a post-office money order.

It is not necessary to pay cash in full for a bond. One can pay down 2 per cent of the purchase price on application—that is, \$1 for a \$50 bond, \$2 for a \$100 bond, etc.—18 per cent on July 25, 1917; 20 per cent July 30, 1917; 30 per cent August 15, 1917; and the balance, 30 per cent, August 30, 1917.

WHAT A GOVERNMENT BOND IS.

The Government of the United States has two methods of raising money. One is by taxation. The other is by the sale of bonds, which is a method of borrowing money.

The Government bond is the printed promise of the Government to pay back the borrowed sum of money at a certain time, and to pay back interest on it at regular intervals until it is repaid.

The Government borrows money in this way only after it has been given the right to do so by act of Congress approved by the President, and the terms of the loan are set out in the act.

Back of the promise of the Government stands the honor of the Government and all its taxing resources. Really the whole wealth of the Nation stands behind this solemn promise of the Government to pay.

This makes a United States Government bond the safest investment in the world. If the bond of the United States Government is not safe, no property in the United States is safe. If the United States can not pay its bonds, it is hardly probable that it will be able to protect the citizens in their other rights.

The Liberty Loan Bonds of 1917 are especially attractive investments. Not only have they this absolute safety characteristic of all United States bonds but they are tax free not only from all existing taxes but from war taxes that may subsequently be levied. No State, city, nor county may tax them. The inheritance tax of the United States and of some States may affect them, or rather, affect their transfer after death of the owner by will or by inheritance.

Another advantage these Liberty Loan Bonds possess is that if the Government issues bonds later on during the war at a higher rate of interest the holders of Liberty Loan Bonds will be allowed to exchange at par their bonds for bonds bearing the higher rate of interest.

WAR LOANS.

Great Britain's estimated wealth is \$85,000,000,000; she has made three great loans since the commencement of the war, aggregating \$10,000,000,000. Her last loan was for \$4,870,000,000 which was the greatest single loan ever floated in the history of the world. It was taken up in 30 days, 5,289,000 individuals subscribing to the loan. One person in every 11 inhabitants of the United Kingdom subscribed to this loan, and the average subscription was \$350, though a great many subscribers took only \$1, or about \$5. The great number of subscribers to this loan is pointed out as evidence of the patriotism of the British people.

Germany's wealth is estimated at \$80,000,000,000. Germany has put out five loans since the commencement of the war, aggregating \$11,750,000,000. In Germany's latest loan 1 person in 13 of the population is reported to have subscribed, and the average amount taken by each subscriber was \$700.

Taking into consideration these figures, the \$5,000,000,000 loan of the United States with an estimated wealth of \$220,000,000,000 and a population of over \$100,000,000 seems almost small. With a wealth nearly three times as great as that of Great Britain is trying to borrow less than one-half of what Great Britain has borrowed. With a population one and one-half times as large as that of Germany our loan is much less than half of the amount that Germany has borrowed.

America's Liberty Loan is less than one-sixth of the bank deposits in our country. An ordinary borrower does not think he is ruining himself when he borrows 40 per cent of the value of his property. The United States is borrowing less than 3 per cent of its wealth.

THRIFT AND LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

There is a great campaign for thrift being conducted all over the United States—thrift in production by the farmer and other producers, thrift in economy in use and consumption by all persons, and thrift in saving. This thrift campaign is nation-wide. Not only have business, manufacturing, agricultural, and other associations and individuals taken up this campaign, but it has been carried into universities, colleges, and schools.

In connection with the last aspect of this thrift campaign, that of saving, the Liberty Loan Bonds of 1917 offer an ideal investment of saving for small investors. No other small investment, or large one either for that matter, has quite the advantages that the Liberty Loan Bond has. Savings invested in a Liberty Loan Bond are just as safe as it is possible to make them and will constantly draw interest. While the interest is only 3 1-2 per cent, the bonds being nontaxable makes the investment the equivalent of a 5 or 6 per cent interest drawing investment in ordinary securities.

Not only is the investment absolutely safe but it is practically as readily converted into money as a United States Treasury note. To dispose of one of these Liberty Loan Bonds may require the owner to go to a bank instead of passing it over any counter. Yet this is all advantage. The trouble and time required to convert the bond in cash will give the owner time for thought and reconsideration, and it is not improbable that in many instances the result will be that the savings invested in a Liberty Loan Bond will be preserved intact where savings in money would be spent, in part if not in whole.

There is one other incident to be considered in regard to the purchase of a Liberty Loan Bond. The investment has a nature which should appeal to every American citizen. It is

IN MEMORIAM

After eighteen weary months of suffering, Miss Mary Augusta McCraw passed into the great beyond.

A good many years ago she was attacked with a serious heart trouble from which she never wholly recovered, but which did not prevent her from devoting herself to every effort in various lines of work.

She was a successful teacher as many young men and women in the Axtell neighborhood and in and around Warrenton gladly bear witness. She was also devoted to domestic life, and delighted in giving her personal attention to the duties of her household.

The death of her father and mother came as a prostrating blow to her from which she never recovered, and when she was attacked with her death sickness she had no strength to successfully resist the inroads of disease. She made a heroic fight for life; for she did not want to die (who does?) but not withstanding she had the care of skillful physicians, and the most faithful and loving nursing death got the victory, and at one o'clock, Saturday the twenty-sixth of May, 1917, she fell on sleep. A few minutes before the end came an attendant said: "You'll soon be better Mollie." To which she replied: "There is no rest for me, but Heaven."

She was the second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCraw, who preceded her into the spiritual world. She leaves to mourn their loss two brothers and two sisters, several nephews and nieces, and a goodly number of friends who were devotedly attached to her.

T. J. TAYLOR.

Minds are improved by contact with wiser minds; and the wiser you are the more people you will find that in some points know more than you do.—Amos R. Wells.

backing our Government, helping the winning of a victory for America in war. This has no money value, but it has a value not to be measured in dollars and cents.

LIBERTY LOAN BONDS—PATRIOTIC AND SAFE.

The patriotic nature of an investment in the Liberty Loan Bonds of 1917 is something that all Americans will consider. The fact that in purchasing such a bond the investor is lending his money to his Government—to his country—to prosecute a great war, gives the investment a dignity that the ordinary investment does not possess. The uses to which the money is to be put, the noble purposes to which it is to be devoted, all are things which appeal more or less to the American heart.

But let no one be led by these considerations to look on buying a Liberty Loan Bond as a peice of benevolence or merely a contribution to a worthy cause. The Liberty Loan Bond is as good an investment as an American citizen can well make. The rate of interest it bears may seem small, but when its absolute safety is considered and the fact that it is nontaxable, and the further fact that it is to be immune from any taxes which later on may be levied by reason of this war, still another fact that in case the United States Government should later during this war have to borrow more money and pay a higher rate of interest, that the holders of the bonds can secure bonds bearing that higher rate—when all these things are considered, an investment in Liberty Loan Bonds possesses advantages that no other investment in the world possesses.

There is another point which wise and thoughtful people will give due consideration to and that is an investment in Liberty Loan Bonds is an investment in the defense and preservation of all their other property and all they hold dear—the preservation of their liberties. We would be in danger, if all our citizens refused to lend their money to the Government, of losing all that we have—property, our liberties, and our national honor. It has come to this, that we must fight for these things, and to wage war in this day and time requires not only men and arms but great sums of money.

Subscribers to the Liberty Loan Bonds are charter members of a society to maintain American honor and to maintain democracy here and in other parts of the world. Honor and interest, patriotism and business judgment all argue the wisdom of an investment in Liberty Loan Bonds.

CHAUTAQUA

The White Plains, New York, Community Chautauqua begins today at the Academy a five day entertainment.

These entertainments are to be held afternoon and evening, beginning Tuesday.

Governor Shallenberger, ex-governor of Nebraska, an orator of note, will deliver the opening address this afternoon. His theme will be "Patriotism."

Another orator of ability and wide reputation is to appear later in the week in the personage of Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, who in his lecture on "Salubrities" will cause trouble to be forgotten and will cause worry to give away to smiles.

Music, light opera, slight of hand, amusement for young and old, boys and girls are promised by the management.

THE CALL TO THE COLORS.

BY ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

"Are you ready, O Virginia,
Alabama, Tennessee?
People of the Southland, answer!
For the land hath need of ye."
"Here!" from sandy Rio Grande
Where the Texan horsemen ride.
"Here!" the hunters of Kentucky
Hail from Chatterwha's side.
Every toiler in the cotton,
Every rugged mountaineer,
Velvet-voiced and iron-handed,
Lifts his head to answer: "Here!"
Some remain who charged with Pick-
ett,
Some survive who follow Lee;
They shall lead their sons to battle
For the Flag if need there be.

"Are you ready, California,
Arizona, Idaho?
'Come, oh come unto the colors!
Heard ye not the bugle blow?"
Falls a hush in San Francisco
In the humming hives of trade;
In the vineyards of Sonoma
Fall the pruning knife and spade;
In the mines of Colorado
Pick and drill the fung aside;
Idly in Seattle Harbor
Swing the merchants to the tide,
And a million mighty voices
Throb responsive like a drum
Rolling from the rough Sierras:
"You have called us, and we come."

O'er Missouri sounds the challenge,
O'er the Great Lakes and the plain:
"Are you ready, Minnesota?
Are you ready, men of Maine
From the woods of Ontonagon,
From the farms of Illinois,
From the looms of Massachusetts:
"We are ready man, and boy."
Axmen free of Androscoggin,
Clerks who trudge the cities paves,
Gloucester men who drag their plunder
From the gray and hungry waves,
Big-boned Swede and large-limbed
Northman,
Celt and Saxon swell the cry,
And the Adirondacks echo:
"We are ready. Do or die!"

Truce to feud and peace to faction!
Stilled in every party brawl
When the warships clear for action,
When the battle bugles call.
Kings may boast of standing armies—
Serfs who blindly fight by trade;
We have twenty million soldiers
And a soul gives every blade.
Laborers with arm and mattock,
Laborers with brain and pen,
Railroad prince and railroad brake-
man
Build our line of fighting men.
Flag of righteous wars! close muster-
ed
Gleam the bayonets, row on row,
Where thy stars are sternly clustered
With their daggers toward the foe!

WHAT CAN I DO?

At this time when so many people are being called upon to give service to the country in arms and in the affairs at home, the uppermost question in the minds of a majority of people is, "What can I do?" There isn't a citizen of North Carolina who isn't ready and willing today to "do his bit" for his country. All cannot shoulder a gun and go into the army service. Many a man can be of greater service to his country by attending to his work at home than by shouldering a rifle and going to the front.

The greatest need at the present moment is the conservation of food supplies. Insurance commissioners in the great grain States of the Middle West are calling vigorously for every fire prevention resource to be used in protecting the large grain elevators

and warehouses. There are none of these in North Carolina. Yet the protection of grocery stores is just as important to this State as the protection of grain warehouses in Minnesota. A great many people in the State depend upon grocers almost entirely for their food. The average grocery store containing as it does stocks of kerosine and other inflammable merchandise is a special instance of fire hazard. This is shown by the large number of such places annually destroyed by fire. Each grocery fire subtracts just that much from the food supply of your neighbor and yourself.

Meat supplies are directly affected by the large number of livestock burned in barns, stables, and slaughter houses. The great duty of the citizens, the women and the children who must remain at home when the soldiers are sent away is to use every precaution and set in motion every available piece of machinery for the prevention of fire, especially where foodstuffs might be consumed.

HERBERT QUICK'S WARNING.

A recent article in the Saturday Evening Post by Herbert Quick, a member of the Federal Land Bank Board, sounds a solemn warning in the ears of city dwellers in this country. It ought to catch the eye of robust thinkers in our city business centers, and stir them to activity along constructive lines.

As Mr. Quick says, it is moral strangle that cities spend millions to control their water supply and give neither time nor money to the control of their food supply. Every city must now be the center of a well developed food producing region. In sheer self-defense, it must organize to solve the problems of markets for locally produced food and feed supplies.

The Critical Problem

Our cities will be foolish to sidestep the problem of local markets for home-raised food supplies. There is no better way of cutting out useless middlemen than by lessening the distance between producers and consumers. Bringing consumers and producers together for mutual advantage is, in a word, the problem of local markets.

This subject has been treated in detail in the booklets issued by the Winston-Salem Board of Trade, and the Union National Bank, Charlotte.

In our opinion, keeping open the channels of trade in local territories is more effective than fixing minimum and maximum prices by law.

Of course, conspiracies in restraint of trade, particularly in food and fuel, is a matter that ought to be covered by very definite law and very effective legal machinery. Meanwhile in this important matter Congress treats us to a spectacle of double-shuffling and delay.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

The second Quarterly Conference for the Warrenton Circuit will be held at Warren Plains next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. L. E. Thompson, Presiding Elder, presiding. He will preach in Warren Plains Methodist church next Sunday evening at 8:15. It is hoped that all the churches will be well represented officially.

KING-HARRIS

In the Methodist parsonage on Ridgeway street last Sunday evening Mr. Arthur King and Miss Pauline Harris, of Warren county, were happily married, their pastor, Rev. R. H. Broom, officiating. Their many friends wish for them a long life of usefulness and happiness.

The onion differs
From the peach;
Few people of
The onion screech
In rime or song.

But fortune always
Makes amends,
And those who are
The onion's friends
Are for it strong.

—Kansas City Journal.

RECORDER'S COURT

A case of unusual interest was before the Court Monday morning in State vs. Peter Hendrick.

The defendant was charged with severely whipping an adopted child of five years, and of punishing in an inhuman manner the other adopted child of four years. The greater part of the morning was taken up in the trial of this case. It developed by evidence that these children had been beaten and ill-treated by Hendrick, his wife and even by their own children; that the skin was broken upon the little boy's back; that he was now in bed as a result of cruel treatment. The little girl, a victim of Palagra, bore marks other than those caused by the disease. Dr. G. H. Macon testified as to the severity of the wounds of both the children, but was unable to say at present time whether any permanent injury would result.

Recorder's Court Solicitor Daniel gave way to Mr. Tasker Polk who voluntarily prosecuted the case. Mr. B. B. Williams was the defendants lawyer.

Judge Rodwell not only imposed a sentence of six months upon the public roads of Warren county but severely rebuked the defendant and expressed the wish that the statutes allowed more punishment for such treatment as was revealed by the evidence submitted. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court, defendant being placed under a \$300.00 bond to guarantee his presence at the September term.

MISS MARGARET ODOM.

This venerable saint finished her earthly career last Saturday night, June the second, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. Alexander Walker, where she has made her home for the past seventeen years.

She was the oldest daughter of the late Hudson Odom and his first wife. She was born at Ridgeway in 1829, and at the time of her death was about eighty-eight years of age.

In early life she made a profession of religion and united with the Baptist church, presumably at Rock Spring in Franklin county. For the past seventeen years she has been a member of the Baptist church at Warren Plains.

During her long life she was eminently useful and delighted to be of service wherever help was needed. In the sick room, in the house of mourning and wherever kind and sympathetic ministrations were needed, she moved as a ministering angel. She loved young people and little children, and was loved by them in turn.

She was a good woman and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and relatives; and having lived long and well she is doubtless reaping the reward of the faithful.

T. J. TAYLOR.

THE ORIGINAL JACK HORNER.

"Little Jack Horner," the familiar our midst. nursery rhyme, has its origin, it is said, in a real tragedy.

During the Reformation the head of Glastonbury Abbey in the west of England, resolved to make his peace with Henry VIII, and in token thereof, sent certain title-deeds of abbey property to the king at Whitehall. For security's sake the abbot placed the documents in a pie dish, and covered them with crust. The dish he gave to a rustic named Jack Horner, and he told him to carry it by the highroad to the king, in London.

On the road Jack Horner became hungry, and came to the conclusion that it would be foolish to starve while he had a pie in his hands. So he broketh e crust, put his in thumb, and pulled out a roll of parchment. The disgusted and disappointed fellow threw both pie and parchment into a nearby brook.

When the deeds did not appear, the king charged the abbot with contumacy, and commanded that the unfortunate cleric should be hanged.—Sunday-school Advocate.

M. E. CHURCH

The days for preaching at the Methodist church here are the 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8:30. Gospel preaching. Good music. Seats free. All welcome. "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."—Psalm 122:1.