Save the Waste---Can, Dry and Preserve

THE WARREN RECORD

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THE DELIVERERS.

A common, if not prevalent, opinion has been that the only justifiable war is a war of defense. This has been expressed in many forms and explains many governmental acts. Our own entrance into the war has been repeatedly justified on the ground that it was necessary as the only effective means of defending our rights on the seas. One reason why France is free from the aspersions which have been cast on the other nations on both sides of this war is that she is manifestly fighting in defence of her own land.

Even Germany, invader of Belgium, invader of France, has pleaded that she is fighting a war of self-defense. Such is the justification for the war that was offered a few days ago in the resolutions adopted by the Center, Radicals, and Socialists of the German Reichstag. In those resolutions it is declared that "Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of territories." This, however, is not a new plea on behalf of Germany. It was the plea put forth at the very beginning of the war by German propagandists. It was to persuade America that Germany was fighting in self-defense that a pamphlet (entitled "Truth About Germany: Facts About the War") was issued soon after the outbreak of the war by a committee which were such eminent Germans as Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Line, Prince von Bulow, Dr. Sarnder, Dr. von Harnack, and Dr. Lamprecht. This plea of self-defense is used to justify Germany's great system of militarism, for in that pamphlet it was declared that, "Since the German army, when it is summoned to war, represents the whole German people, and since the whole German people is peaceably disposed, it follows that the army can only be a defensive organization." This plea of self-defense was used to justify the invasion of Belgium, for in that paper this invasion was described as "one breach of neutrality, committed in self-defense;" and it was used in explanation of this violation of a solemn treaty that "the imperious right of self-defense gives to the individual, whose very existence is at stake, the moral liberty to resort to weapons which would be forbidden except in times of peril." And this plea of self-defense was used even in justification of atrocities, for in this pamphlet, with utmost solemnity, it was declared that "the German troops are accustomed to preserve discipline and to wage war only against the armed forces of the hostile state, not be blamed if, in just self-defense, they give no quarter."

Thus self-defense is offered as a plea for crimes unparalleled in history. This is the tribute that wrong pays to right; and in this case the wrong that wrong appears to know is the right of self-defense.

There is, however, a higher right than that. It is the right of succor, of deliverance, of rescue.

The war which the United States is waging against Germany is only in part a war of self-defense. It is largely a war for the succor of oppressed peoples, for the deliverance of civilization from the hands of the barbarian, for the rescue of the public law of nations, and of the right of mankind to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

As our soldiers land in France and take their places in the line beside the French and the English, as our sailors watch the seas for hostile submarines, and our aviators give battle in the air, they are asserting the right of the American people to defend themselves, their ships, and their territory; but they are doing something more than that.

They are coming to the rescue of the Belgian people, whose brave King refused to barter the honor of his country for cash, and chose rather to share with his people unspeakable miseries.

They are coming to the rescue of France, whose treasury of art and whose liberty have alike been put into the maw of destruction by a Power that is as ruthless in its denial of liberty as it is in its destruction of the monuments of art.

They are coming to the rescue of the free institutions of the English people which we have inherited from them and on which our own freedom is built.

They are coming to the rescue of the Russian people, beside whom it is an honor to fight for liberty because they have already done so much to rescue themselves.

They are coming to the rescue of that nation, the latest of the great countries of Europe to achieve its own liberation, that nation that has been called the crowned republic—Italy.

They are coming to the rescue of backward, impoverished, oppressed people of Europe and Asia—to the rescue of the Serbians and Montenegrins, who chose to fight rather than to become vassals of an arrogant Austria; to the rescue of the Poles, whose continued subjection is essential to the remnants of the old unholy Holy Alliance; to the rescue of the Armenians, who have suffered at the hands of the brutal Turk and Kurd and from the designs of the more cruel because more resourceful, mind of the ruthless Prussian; to the rescue of the Greeks from the consequences of their trust in their own faithless ruler.

They are coming to the rescue of the fabric of the public law of nations— the sacred observance of treaties and of the principles of morality in the conduct of nations—which is the only fabric from which there can ever be erected permanent peace.

And, not least of all, they are coming to the rescue of the peoples of the Central Empires themselves, who have been denied by their rulers even the knowledge of what civil liberty means.

Those who with unconscious perversity or with deliberate intent restrain or delay the men who are going to fight our battles in Europe, those who argue for peace with compromise, those who try to discourage and disheorten the men who are forging our weapons or the men who will wield them, are acting from various motives; but, whatever the motive, in any case the effect is the same. The stupid person who gets in the way of the fireman and prevents him from carrying a child from a burning building may have pity, but he is an ally of the pitiless flames. There is no act performed or word said in obstruction of prompt, effective, and victorious warfare on the part of America that does not prolong the enslavement of the Belgians, increase the peril to civilization and liberty in France, weaken the resisting powers of the free institutions of the English-speaking peoples, impede the progress of the Italians and Russians toward liberation, add to the miseries of the most miserable of European and Asian peoples, give aid and comfort to the transgressors of international law and morality, and delay even to the enemies of the Entente the coming of the day of freedom.—The Outlook.

THINGS OF INTEREST.

Argentina has sent a categorical note to Germany after breaking off with the German minister. A reply is expected within eight days.

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King Alexander of Greece takes oath of office. Venezolas, the statesman of Greece, will doubtless hold the balance of power.

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Cargo of Soy beans received from the Orient for Oil mills. Soy beans, peanuts, and velvet beans, the coming crop for oil. Fats are needed to support the world. The beans make oil, and the meat fattens the stock. There is no danger of overproduction for years to come. As staple as cotton; as useful for food as corn.

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Cotton Market has fluctuated up and down. With only an eleven and a half million bale crop in prospect, prospects are for a good price. Cotton seed, on account of the great demand for oil, will bring record breaking prices. Save every seed—they are valuable.

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Elihu Root, Commissioner to Russia, has returned. He is reported to have said when he landed on the Pacific Coast, "As sure as the sun shall rise tomorrow if this war ends with the triumph of Germany, this country will become a subjected nation." but he, however, had no fears of such an end. We bring back from Russia the sympathy and greatest admiration for that young democracy. We bring back an abiding faith that this great, free, self-governing democracy shall be maintained. We see now why all the world is at war. We must realize that the time has come when American liberty and justice and the independence and freedom of every one of us is tht stake for which we must fight.

FARMERS' BIG RALLY DAY.

DR. RIDDICK DELIVERS ADDRESS. R. H. MASON, OF RALEIGH, B. B. WILLIAMS AND JUDGE KERR ALSO SPEAK.

Saturday dawned bright and clear, with a slight breeze and with the air pleasant after rain—an ideal picnic day.

The automobiles, buggies and wagons began to arrive early in the morning from all sections of the county, and by 10:30 a representative crowd, estimated at seven hundred, of Warren county men, women and children had gathered in Farm Demonstrator Newell's large grove.

The grove furnished an ideal picnic ground. It is a spacious grove, with large oaks, and upon a hill where a breeze is continuously in evidence. Beneath several large oaks on the east side of the grove, the benches were arranged and a speaker's table placed. On the western edge of the grove the Newell's boys sold ice cream and lemonade; at the foot of the grove stood the picnic tables, plain in their neatness, awaiting the repast which later was to be spread thereon; further, at the very foot of the hill a spring gave forth its refreshing water. Over this three acre plot, Warren county farmers and citizens strolled, jostled each other, rubbed elbows in a general get-together, have a good time picnic. "Hello, Tom, how's your crop?"; "Fine day, ain't it?" these and other such salutations were heard on every hand, and and the day was a better-acquaintance one.

Mr. F. B. Newell presided and introduced the speakers of the day. Mr. Newell introduced Dr. Riddick, of the A. & E. College, Raleigh, as the principal speaker of the day—a man in touch with the scientific means of farming, and a man interested in the agricultural, educational and material progress of North Carolina.

Dr. Riddick's talk was highly instructive. He spoke of the advancement in farming in the State in the past forty years; of the value of public schools and the co-operation of the citizens with the educational system; of the good road movement—its place in a good community. He asked for diversification in farming; for good, modern machinery, and for the farmers to plant, fertilize, harvest and market scientifically. Dr. Riddick outlined the farmer of the future as a man of thought, a man of business, a man of affairs. This deeper significance which was coming to farm life is the outgrowth of higher education and evolution in farming. He showed the places of the playground, the church, of the public health service in a community. Dr. Riddick mentioned with justifiable pride, the work of farm extension at the A. & E. College.

President Riddick pointed out the fact that with cotton at twenty-five cents a pound, and tobacco selling at almost any price, farmers may begin to think about other things than making a living. Dr. Ridick stated the uselessness of expecting to keep the boys and girls on the farms unless better farm life was developed: "If you want them to stay talk about something besides making money"; we should make life worth living by spending money and reducing farm drudgery; we should provide books and magazines for their enjoyment, and running water, bath rooms, electric lights and telephones should be provided in our country homes. He showed how these things were attainable by community life being developed and a co-operative spirit existing. When this is done, no longer will it be necessary to persuade people to live in the country. This picture of an ideal country life, Dr. Riddick continued, is not over painted for in the light of past events—the telephone and telegraph, the automobile wirless telegraphy, and the improvement in our State educational system—this ideal country life can be and will be realized in the not far distant future.

"But ladies and gentlemen, today their stands between us and the realization of our hopes, a mighty giant, who must be put down, before the World can go forward in its development.

"This giant is the monster of imperialism and autocracy as personified in the Kaiser of Germany.

"The great American people must count all else of secondary importance and devote themselves to this task until it is accomplished for there has been placed upon us the responsibility of preserving to mankind its liberty. I have no doubt of the result, but I fear the undertaking is a serious one. I shall not attempt to discuss the events leading up to our entrance into the world war, or even to justify our position. This has been done by wiser men than I, and I believe to the complete satisfaction of every one of us.

"Some have said that the farmers must win this war; others that the manufacturers of steel and munitions, and still others that the shipbuilders must win it. I do not believe the privilege and responsibility rest on any one class, but rather that the whole American people must do their part in this struggle or else to their everlasting disgrace, they may see human liberty perish from the face of the earth.

"The farmer must do his part under the dictates not only of patriotism but of sound judgment as well. His boast that he feeds and clothes the world will be strained to the utmost limit.

"Let us make up our minds to put patriotism above profit. Let us mobolize our farms for the fight, and use such labor as we have in the production of those crops which will best serve our country in this, its time of trial.

"Mr. Hoover has congratulated the farmers of our Nation, but the end is not even in sight. Let us continue our efforts in food production with increased energy, and for God and your country's sake, don't nullify your efforts by allowing a large part of what is produced to go to waste, and using extravagantly what is left.

"I shall not attempt to go into details as to food conservation, others will talk to you upon this important subject.

"We cannot, however, overestimate the importance of food production and conservation as a war measure, but do not understand me to mean that the country people should take no other part in this war. The young men of military age on the farms should consider it their duty as well as their privilege to go to the front when called. The fighting strength of a nation lies in the great mass of its country people, and woe to the nation that tries to carry on a war without them."

Dr. Riddick's talk was straight from the heart of one of the State's big men—a man in touch and acquainted with his subject, and his talk was well listened to and thoroughly enjoyed.

Mr. Mason Speaks

Mr. R. H. Mason, representing the Dairy department of farm activities of the A. & E. College, made a short talk. Mr. Mason was an interesting speaker. The following facts and figures disclosed by him shows us the enormity of the cattle and dairy industry:

There are 21,000,000 dairy cows in the United States, constituting one third of all the cattle in our country, and one-eighth of all live stock excepting poultry. The value of these cows is one billion dollars or the value of all the railroads in the Carolinas. Five million people milk these cows night and morning, or labor equal to five hundred thousand men working eight hours. These cows consume 200,000 tons of feed daily. They consume their own value in feed yearly, or one-eighth of the total output of our soil.

Allowing three feet for each cow, these cows would extend half way around the world. Seventy-five per cent of first value of feed consumed is returned to soil in form of manure, or reported to be worth $30.00 each. Manure not only valuable as a fertilizer, but adds humus and its decay makes insoluble plant food available. Every 100 units of dry-stable feed consumed by a cow returns 29 units of digestible food. These cows produce 30,000,000 tons of milk yearly which would make a wagon train that would extent around the world seven times.

It is estimated that our consumption of dairy products in the United States is 1-2 glass milk per day, 1-2 lb. butter and 1-100 pound cheese, and two teaspoonsful of ice cream each day.

Mrs. W. A. Connell, Warren County Canning demonstrator, made a short talk. She asked for co-operation among the men and women of the county and for their aid in every way in the conservation of all foodstuffs at this crisis in our national life.

Mr. John Skinner, member County Board of Education, and a farmer of experience and ability made a very interesting talk.

Dinner was served about one thirty, and a good dinner it was. Fried chicken, ham, barbecued lamb, cake, sandwiches and many other good edibles from the homes of the farmers of the county.

After dinner, Hon. B. B. Williams, of Warrenton, made a stirring address upon the Government Farm Loan, and the opportunity for farm ownership offered by co-operating with Uncle Sam. Mr. Williams disclosed the fact that there are more white than colored farm tenants in Warren county. He stated that under the Farm Loan, every farmer is able and should exert himself to own some land—that a farmer could best improve land of his own, and farming would become a pleasure rather than a means of keeping off starvation. Mr. Williams also pled for co-operation between the land owner and tenant—a plea to the land owner not to see the eagle on the dollar before he sees to his tenants welfare and his county and his State's prosperity. His talk was splendid, and many farmers went to their homes with their vision enlarged by hearing such an address.

Mr. Newell then called upon Judge John H. Kerr. Judge Kerr reviewed, complimented, and sanctioned the speeches of Dr. Riddick and Mr. Williams. He paid high tribute to both of those gentlemen. Then Mr. Kerr made an address upon efficiency and inefficiency in life. He showed how education was an all powerful influence, the right hand of efficiency; that it controlled the balance of power at all times, and especially was in evidence in the war of today. He told of the inefficiency in the United States, useless inefficiency, due to lack of knowledge, but inefficiency which was on the decline as education ascended. He disclosed the fact that six hundred million dollars—the price of a wheat or of a yearly cotton crop in the United States— was expended annually for crime suppression and punishment of offenders in this country; that ten million people were non-supporters, not making their own meat and bread, in our country; that around seven per cent were ignorant. Judge Kerr, however, told of the growth of efficiency in our country, and the good which was coming from this growing love for efficiency.

Judge Kerr expressed his thanks to Warren people for their past support, and also expressed the thanks of the people and of himself to Mr. F. B. Newell who made the gathering possible. Judge Kerr was heard with pleasure.

The Third Regiment band furnished music during the day, and with its lively selections kept the spirits of the crowd at the highest.

The picnic crowd left for their homes about three p. m., and the big Farmers Rally Day closed—a thorough success. A broader, deeper and better understanding of our fellow man always comes from such association with him, and a deper, better life will result when we understand each other better.

EXEMPTION BOARD AT WORK

The Warren County Exemption Board began physical examination of the first two hundred and sixty four men called, this morning in the Court Room.

Dr. C. H. Peete examining physician authorizes us to say that of the men examined, "that most of them are remarkably good specimen of physical manhood.

Dr. N. D. Morton, of Norlina, passes upon all men of whom there is any doubt in Dr. Peete's mind as to their physical qualifications. It is believed here that exemption from physical disability will be remarkably light.

The Board is examining eighty men a day.

Rev. R. W. Baxter, Messrs. R. T. Watson, George Scoggin and Edmund White are assisting the Board today.

The men are standing the same examination practically as is stood by men entering the National Guard.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Monday, August 6th, 1917.

Board met at 10:30 a. m., all members present, and was called to order by the chairman and lead in prayer by Superintendent Jones.

The minutes of July meeting read and approved. The chairman stated that the directions authorizing the Supt. of Schools to pay routine expenses be amended to authorize such expenditures "not to exceed the amt. set aside by the Board for such purpose."

Messrs. N. H. Paschall and J. B. Ellington, of Ellington District, made formal application for a loan of Five Hundred dollars by the State for the purpose of paying the District's share of expense of a school building for white race under Plan One of the Department of Education. The Board authorized the loan; the Supt. having arranged the matter with the State authorities.

A delegation from Arcola, with Mr. J. F. Hunter, as spokesman, was present asking for a consolidation of the Essex and Arcola schools. The Board approved the suggestion, provided it can be done with the approval of the Essex patrons. The Board also suggested the formation of a Special Tax District as the best plan for a first-class three teacher school.

Messrs. Bell and Nicholson, two of the Committee of Churchill District were present asking aid for Jordan Hill colored school. The Board apportioned $125.00 for that purpose, the district and patrons to furnish remainder needed.

It was ordered that Buffalo Colored school, Fishing Creek township, be moved to Swift's Hill, and that the timber and old house and site of "Buffalo" be sold. Mr. W. T. Hardy, Committeeman, was instructed to get bids for the property and report to Board at September meeting.

It was ordered that a teacher be employed for "Cleveland" colored school in Fork township—the building to be furnished free of cost to the School fund.

Board ordered T. H. Check paid $10 for fuel for Inez School, 1916-17.

W. T. Turner, colored, appeared before the Board, representing the Betterment Association of that school, and stated that the Association had on hand and in Bank $60.00 for the purchase of desks, and desired aid from the Board. The Board directed him to turn over that amount to the General School fund and that the Superintendent would then purchase one hundred dollars worth of desks for the school.

Dr. John H. Harrison, chm. board of Trustees of Littleton School district, appeared before the Board asking that the sinking Fund belonging to the district be placed in the Bank of Littleton at 4 per cent compounded quarterly. The Board directed this to be done whenever the Bank gave bond to cover the amount deposited from time to time, it being in accordance with the State-wide Bond Act for School buildings. All members voting aye.

The Board took recess to 2.30 p. m.

The Board convened at 2:45 p. m.

Mr. A. B. Wilson, of River No. 2, was instructed to have certain necessary repairs made at a cost not to exceed $15.00.

Bill for $25.00 salary Mrs. May Connel, for June 1917, for Canning Club work was ordered paid.

Mr. C. N. Hardy was directed to expend not to exceed in repairs and seats for Baker colored school, Judkins township.

It was ordered that $100.00 be apportioned to Liberia colored school Warrenton township to supplement labor and money furnished by the patrons of that school for the purpose of erecting a new school building.

The Supt. was instructed to pay bill for desks due Virginia School Supply Co., and A. G. Cox Mfg. Co. for desks purchased in 1916-17.

The Board adjourned.

—HOWARD F. JONES,
Secretary.

Fort Oglethorpe men in camp will get Commissions. Two hundred of men who took the course were eliminated.

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Kerenski again takes the leadership—which means a stronger revolution government in Russia.

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Congress hopes to get the Food Control Bill to the President in final form by end of the week.