

THE WARREN RECORD

VOL. XXII (TUESDAY) WARRENTON, N. C., TUESDAY DECEMBER 18TH, 1917 (FRIDAY) Number 132
\$1.50 A YEAR A SEMI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WARRENTON AND WARREN COUNTY 3c. A COPY

A Country-Wide Coal and Wood Famine Is Seriously Threatened.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR BIT TO PREVENT IT?

EXTRAVAGANCE SHOULD CEASE.

State Fuel Administration Offers Twelve Ways In Which You May Help Solve This Situation; It Is Important.

The following pamphlet was handed us for publication by Mr. Thomas D. Peck, chairman of Warren Fuel Conservation committee. The text of this pamphlet should be widely read and its contents will be beneficially read by Warren people.

The pamphlet was issued by State Administrator McAllister and contains the following:

"Experience and observation of the State Fuel Administration of North Carolina, bring out several facts of interest: (1) the fuel situation is not being relieved at any points so far, except temporarily, and assumes a more and more serious aspect the nearer we approach cold weather; (2) the State Fuel Administrator, thru the Department at Washington, D. C., has not been able to do more than merely to direct shipment of sufficient coal where most needed so as to obviate up to this time, actual suffering anywhere (3) those places that are short of coal, and that are now living from hand to mouth, are probably going to have to continue to do this throughout the winter, and the conservation of coal therefore, becomes of first importance and imperative; (4) the municipal wood yard is exceeding beyond expectations wherever it is being tried, and the number of cities and towns that are engaging in the wood business as an emergency business, is constantly increasing.

This matter of fuel conservation is regarded as so important that the State Fuel Administrator has prepared a set of twelve questions and answers as a sort of catechism on the subject for distribution to the local committees, and for dissemination thru press and schools of the state.

You can help by passing this on to your newspaper for publication, or by placing it in the hands of some school teacher, or by handing it to your neighbor.

"A shovel full of coal is equivalent in value to a half a loaf of bread."—Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator.

"It will require the fullest co-operation on the part of both producers and consumers to avert a fuel shortage, which may mean not only suffering, but a serious hampering of war preparations."—H. A. Garfield, Federal Fuel Administrator.

Question 1—Is there a coal shortage, and what are the reasons for it?

Answer 1. If coal shipments were to stop, North Carolina would be utterly barren of domestic coal in less than a week. The reasons for the coal shortage are as follows: (1) The government coal requirements are 6,000,000 tons, or 300 percent in excess of normal, and a state of war has resulted in a net increased annual consumption by the country of 50,000,000 tons; (2) many dealers, manufacturers, and even railroads, did not renew their coal contracts in the spring and summer of 1917, with the result that the deliveries at this date, December, 1917, are far behind the normal; (3) the war basis which the country is on is reducing the transportation facilities of the railroads both as to locomotives and cars for the carrying of coal; (4) the increased demands which war preparations are making upon railroad transportation have resulted in a greatly increased consumption of coal and the wholesale confiscation by some railroads of coal shipped to dealers and manufacturers, which they are properly permitted by the government to make when it is needed to keep their trains running. With the public short on coal to begin with, and the railroads taking a large part of that which can be procured to relieve this shortage, the public is in a bad way.

Question 2—How does the conservation of coal concern you, and what good will it do?

Answer 2. Coal is one of the necessities of life just as food is, and for economic reasons the conservation of one is as necessary as the other. Government regulation keeps the price from being prohibitive, but is powerless to supply the shortage. What does it avail you if you can pay the price if you can't get the coal? If there is not enough coal shipped to go around, is there anything that will make it go around except the careful, economical use of it by everybody concerned? You cannot expect your neighbors to conserve coal unless you do it yourself. It is an enterprise in which everybody will have to lend a hand if we get anywhere. If the coal we have, and can get, is not used intelligently and carefully, somebody is going to suffer, and why not you as well as the other fellow? Our country needs coal to win the war. This call on you to use coal with care and thrift is the call of the country. It is your chance to do your bit. If you are patriotic, if you love your country, heed it. If you want to give aid and comfort to the enemy, pay no attention to it. The average saving of one ton of coal to a family for the entire country this winter, would mean a saving of 33,000,000 tons, or 550,000 car loads of 60 tons each—nearly enough to offset the increased consumption of army, navy, munition and manufacturing plants this year. Will you study this catechism and learn how to save coal, and try to do your part?

Question 3—How can you save coal?

Answer 3. There are many ways: (1) You can, as far as possible, use wood in the place of coal; (2) you can let your furnace go unfired in mild weather, using your grates and stoves instead; (3) you can place thermometers in your homes or offices and avoid waste of heat by holding the temperature down to 70 degrees at most, and 68 degrees is better still; (4) you can have your chimneys, flues and furnaces cleaned of soot and kept clean; and thereby obtain an increase of heat with a decreased consumption of coal; (5) you can exercise care in the use of lights, turning them out when they are no longer needed, and bearing in mind always that every unnecessary light means a much coal wasted; (6) you can pass on to your neighbors and associates these hints for the saving of coal and you can talk coal conservation wherever it is needed, and wherever you see coal wasted and the rules infringed, you can tactfully call attention to the fact and to the teachings of the Fuel Administration, and you can do it in such a way that it will be appreciated and acted upon.

Question 4—What are some of the causes of losses of heat in the consumption of coal?

Answer 4. The principal losses are (a) the loss through the grate to the ash pit, (b) the loss on account of radiation from the firing room or the other parts of the building not intended to be heated, (c) losses up the chimney, (d) loss through lack of regulation, (e) loss on account of atmosphere being too dry.

Question 5—How can loss through the grate be prevented?

Answer 5. By care in building the fire. The fuel next to grate should be of a coarser kind, lump coal or wood, and after the fire is started, the finer coal can be put on top with little, if any, loss. A very satisfactory method for the use of fine coal, or even coal dust in an ordinary coal grate, is to make first in the bottom of the grate a wood fire, and after the wood has been thoroughly charred and about half burned, then put on the coal dust. The heat from the wood will cause it to coke or run together and will make a very satisfactory fire, furnishing satisfactory heat and burning slowly. Coal should never be unloaded on the ground, as the coal dust sifting thru to the bottom is thereby lost to a large extent. Coal dust can be burned and has enough heat to make it worth saving.

Question 6—How may a loss on account of radiation be avoided?

Answer 6. By seeing to it that the heater and the piping have sufficient covering and that there are no exposed parts. Excessive radiation from the

smoke pipe connecting the heater with the chimney may be corrected by changing the damper, such as to effect a better regulation of the draft.

Question 7—How may losses up the chimney be corrected?

Answer 7. These losses, which are more important than others, can be corrected by "more frequent firing of the furnace with smaller charges of coal, firing before the fire becomes too low, covering only a portion of the fire bed with fresh coal, and giving attention to proper regulation of ash and fire door dampers," these losses up the chimney being largely due to too much air, with very thin fires, holes through the fire bed, and open fire doors.

Question 8—How can loss thru lack of regulations be prevented?

Answer 8. By maintaining a constant temperature as possible. An automatic thermostat serves this purpose best, but where you do not have that, careful attention to the fire so as to prevent wide fluctuations in the house temperature will prevent an unnecessary consumption of fuel.

Question 9—How can loss on account of atmosphere being too dry be avoided?

Answer 9. These losses can be avoided by humidifying the atmosphere, resulting in a state of atmosphere that is essential to healthfulness, a protection of woodwork, and an economy in the use of fuel. The room temperature, in order to make the occupants comfortable, has to be higher in a dry atmosphere than in a humidified atmosphere. A dry atmosphere, therefore, means a waste of heat.

Question 10—If you are a manufacturer, how can you help conserve the coal supply?

Answer 10. You can see to it that your boiler plants are kept up so that "greater efficiency may be obtained therefrom," that soot and scale are not allowed to accumulate on boiler tubes, that there are no leaky baffles, no leaky brickwork of boiler settings, that economical methods of firing are employed, that no more boilers than necessary are kept in operation for a given load, it being "economy to run fewer boilers at their full capacity than to keep in operation a large number of boilers running unloaded," that accurate daily records be kept of the amount of coal burned and that your engineers are impressed with the "absolute necessity of the most economical use of coal as a patriotic service."

Question 11—What about the municipal wood yard?

Answer 11. If the local wood dealers cannot adequately supply at a reasonable price as much wood as can be used, advocate the establishment of a municipal wood yard by your city or town, and if anybody wants to raise the issue of socialism, tell him that you will not have time for academic discussion until the war is over. If any city or town of North Carolina that has wood in reach fails to lay it in, if that city or town should find itself unable to get coal this winter, that situation of providence is going to be anything but comfortable for whoever is responsible for it. If Asheville can furnish its citizens with wood cut, split and delivered at a reasonable price, why cannot other cities and towns do the same thing, if they will take the trouble and exercise the resourcefulness to do it?

Question 12—Is there any other way by which you can help the fuel situation?

Answer 12. You can help by your co-operation, by co-operating with the State Fuel Administration and your local fuel committee who are endeavoring to render a difficult public service without reward or hope of reward. You can put yourself in their place—you can be patient and forbearing—you can refrain from knocking—you can no more afford to be a knocker than you can afford to be a slacker—you can be an enlisted man in the conservation of coal.

PENSION MONEY IS AT CLERK'S OFFICE.

The pension money for the veterans and widows of Warren county is now ready for distribution from the office of Clerk of Court J. R. Rodwell.

THE THRIFT AND WAR STAMPS

A Letter to the Boys and Girls of Warren County From the Warrenton Post Mistress.

The time has come when our country needs the help of all the children. You have heard grown up people talking of buying Liberty Bonds. Many have seen the necessity of letting the Government use as much of their money as they could spare and have taken the Bonds as a guarantee that what had been borrowed, would be returned after a period of years. But there are many who could not buy these bonds, and for them another plan has been devised. In every postoffice War stamps are to be sold, to give all who will the opportunity to invest a smaller sum.

During December and January a \$5 War stamp may be bought for \$4.12, one cent being added to its price in every month of the year 1918. It cannot cost more than \$4.23. The Government will use this money and after five years (1923) will return \$5.00 for every War stamp purchased. But there are some who cannot buy a \$5.00 stamp and for them pretty green stamps called Thrift Stamps, which cost 25c each, are provided. A heavy envelope and a card to which the stamp is attached are given with the first stamp bought. When the card has sixteen stamps, it represents \$4.00 and by paying 12, 13 or 14 cts., never more than 23 cents extra, the owner may exchange it for another card bearing one big \$5 stamp—a War Saving Certificate, and begin to buy Thrift stamps for another certificate.

Even the children may help in providing the things our soldiers must have and every penny will be returned and others added when the five years shall have passed. Try to understand that it is no sense a gift, but just a loan to the Government. To save pennies, dimes and quarters is not the chief thing in life, but to save them for the use of our country in its need is to show patriotism and obedience and these qualities are among the things worth while.

Let the young people of Warrenton learn the lessons of self denial and thrift and be examples of what can be done for the help of the cause. The War certificates and Thrift stamps are for sale at the postoffice and the banks.

The sooner we set ourselves to the work of saving and buying, the more help we shall be to our country and to ourselves.

MRS. W. H. DAMERON ON ENTERTAINS

Friday Afternoon From 3 to 5 at Floating Reception in Mrs. J. A. Dameron's Honor.

Mrs. W. H. Dameron was hostess at a floating reception last Friday afternoon from 3 to 5 p. m., in honor of Mrs. J. A. Dameron, Jr., and her home guest Mrs. Barker Dameron, of Nashville.

The home was tastefully decorated in ferns and potted flowers and was convincingly invited to the guests as the front doors were thrown open and each guest was made welcome by Mrs. A. E. Jones and Miss Josie Dameron.

In the receiving line were: Mrs. W. H. Dameron, Mrs. Barker Dameron and Mrs. John A. Dameron, Jr. From the receiving line the guests were ushered into the dining room by Mrs. V. F. Ward, and here were received and entertained by Miss Sue Williams and Mrs. W. W. Taylor. In the dining room the guests were served block Neopolitan cream and fruit cake, the enjoyment of which was accentuated by the smiles, pleasant repartee, and graciousness of Misses Crichton Thorne and Agnes Henderson who served each guest.

The afternoon was a pleasant one for social Warrenton, and Warrenton society was delighted at this opportunity of meeting and welcoming Mrs. J. A. Dameron to its midst, and of becoming acquainted with Mrs. Barker Dameron, who was the pleasant home guest of Mrs. W. H. Dameron.

THE RED CROSS AND CHRISTMAS

The Purpose of the Membership Drive; Warren Homes Asked to Exhibit Red Cross.

The following excerpts from a Red Cross bulletin are produced for they speak in eloquent terms of Red Cross work and the purpose in securing a larger number of members.

"I write as a brother. 'We are a large family. 'This world war made in Germany against which we are fighting has sent our incomes down and our expenses up.

"The pinch hurts, but it is not going to kill us. 'We still have enough and something to spare.

"Though we feel poor, don't let us be impoverished by selfish fear.

"Let us save in food, in service, in clothes, in luxuries, but not in money.

"Let us use it by giving it to save the wounded, the suffering, our friends our country.

"Let us keep Christmas this year by keeping up the Red Cross.

"Then it will be not a poor Christmas, but a rich Christmas in our hearts," this is a message to those who feel poor from Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

The War Council of the American Red Cross has conceived that a great National purpose will be served by having membership in the Red Cross almost as universal as citizenship.

Although pledged as a Nation to the National purpose during this great crisis, it will not be granted to a large percentage of us to play a part in the fighting branches of our country's service.

All of us, however, can be identified with the Red Cross, which in these times, when whole Nations are organized for warfare, is big enough and strong enough to carry some of the burden for our soldiers, our sailors and our Allies.

We want a Red Cross of fifteen million members. We want the strength and support that will grow from this army of members.

We have set Christmas time to attain this goal, because we believe that the Red Cross and Christmas spring from the same spirit, and we wish to bring together these two great symbols of mercy, sacrifice and cheer. To this, our first Christmas in the war, we want the Red Cross symbol to add not a spirit of dejection, but the thought of serious purpose and sacrifice which through accomplishment it represents.

We hope that from this Christmas campaign of 1917 will grow a permanent custom which will increase the significance of both Christmas and the Red Cross.

The American Red Cross has provided a transparent paper bearing a Red cross for each home which is represented by a member of this order. Every home and place of business is urged to exhibit these crosses from their windows—for each member of the family who is also a Red Cross member little red flags are to be placed around the Cross. It is hoped that many people will fall in line with this national idea.

As one of the most striking features of the campaign, closing here with the Community Christmas tree on the twenty-fourth, is that every home in Warrenton and every place of business is to be marked with this emblem behind which at 7:30 a lighted candle will be placed in each window, and in this manner giving expression to the universal aspect of the Red Cross. The church bells of Warrenton are to be rung at 7:30, and the Red Cross workers of the county will gather 'round the tree later and sing carols of Christmas time.

The work is of great moment and every effort is being made by the local chapter for a thoroughly successful gathering here on Christmas Eve.

A PLAY AND CHRISTMAS TREE AT EMBRO.

A play at Embro High School on Tuesday, December 25th at 7:30 p. m., "Jumbo Jum" and other dialogues and monologues will be given. Proceeds for benefit of school.

On Friday December 28th a Christmas tree will be given in the behalf of Sunday School of Prospect M. E. Church, Embro.

Others invited to come and bring presents for friends.

NOT OVER ELEVEN CENTS FOR SUGAR

Food Administration Asks For Report On All Who Charge Over 11c. For Sugar.

The following letter was handed us by Mr. W. G. Rogers for publication. It contains information straight from headquarters, and shows that at this crisis in the Nation life that the Food Administration is looking toward the comforts of the people, and is ready to punish the middleman who is making and unwarranted profit:

Raleigh, Dec. 1917
To all County Food Administrators; Gentlemen:

We have had complaints from several points in the state of exorbitant charges for sugar and other food products. We feel that 10 or 10 1/2c. a pound for sugar affords the dealer a fair profit, but until present conditions are relieved Mr. Page has fixed 11c as the maximum that might be charged in North Carolina. If any merchants in your county are charging more than that price for sugar please warn them that they must put their prices within that figure and if they persist in profiteering after having received warning from you please report their name and the circumstances to this office promptly.

We desire to call your attention to another condition. We have had information from one county that a number of consumers have purchased sufficient flour to last them until next harvest. The Food Control Law is designed to prevent, and does forbid hoarding by consumers and individuals as much as by dealers, and this office desires any definite information it can secure regarding this practice. Of course, the producer of wheat or any other food product is privileged to have it ground and keep it in his hands as long as he desires but after it passes from the hands of the producer it is under the control of the Food Administration and it is imperative that no hoarding be allowed. Food commodities, where held by consumers or dealers in amounts greater than their requirements for a reasonable period, are subject to confiscation and we do not hesitate to say to you, and you need not hesitate to pass the word along, that those who attempt to hoard foodstuffs and to disarrange the whole food situation in the country will be dealt with promptly and vigorously.

In any expression regarding this matter be careful to make it clear that the actual producer is excepted insofar as those products raised by himself are concerned.

Trusting that you will keep yourself informed and to keep this office informed of conditions in your county with regard to food prices and supplies, we are Yours very truly,
U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
Per John Paul Lucas, Ex. Sec'y.

CITY TO HAVE A WOOD YARD

For Emergency Cases Only; People Are Urged To Procure Wood As Far As Needed.

"Warrenton is to have a Municipal woodyard for emergency cases only," said Mr. A. G. Elliott, who is to have this matter in charge, Monday morning.

"Only a half cord of wood will be sold to each individual, and that will only be done after investigation has been made to determine whether he has tried any other source," he continued.

The town establishes this wood yard after the apparent necessity for such action had been brought to their attention by Warren's Fuel Conservation Committee, consisting of Mr. T. D. Peck, chm., R. B. Boyd and V. F. Ward. However, the wood yard is only for emergencies—the town is not entering it as a business, but as a means of service to its citizens.

The wood is to be stored in the building next to the Episcopal church, where Strickland's Garage used to be. Mr. Elliott is making every effort to provide wood immediately, but the outlook doesn't seem favorable for a delivery until after Christmas.