

THE WARREN RECORD

VOL. XXIII. (TUESDAY) WARRENTON, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1918 (FRIDAY) Number 13 \$1.50 A YEAR A SEMI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WARRENTON AND WARREN COUNTY 3c. A COPY

IMPERATIVE NEED OF REDUCTION OF CONSUMPTION

The People of This Country Must Make Sacrifice Or The Penalty Will Be Terific

Don't Invest Money In Something You Don't Need and Compete With Your Government Which Must Have It.

Pointing out that never before in history has an understanding of the simple principle of economics been so sorely needed, a committee of eminent economists engaged in the study of the purchasing power of money in war time, issued to-day its first public statement.

After exhaustive investigation this committee has reached its conclusion unanimously. It would impress upon us the imperative need of a reduction of consumption and an increase of production, of the repression of non-essentials, and of promotion of organization and redirection of industry.

"In meeting the great national readjustment to war conditions," the committee says, "we must not let our 'business-as-usual' impulses prevent the needed saving and shifting of industry, lest we pay a terrific penalty in higher cost of living and national inefficiency."

The committee finds the public confused and vacillating between two economic philosophies—the simple, direct, old-fashioned, correct philosophy of saving and working and the fallacious philosophy, best epitomized as "business as usual."

"By giving up nonessentials to buy Government securities," the committee further says, "we allow the Government to buy war essentials and at the same time release productive energy for us to the making of essentials for the Government."

"But," it goes on to say, "if we won't make the needed sacrifice and perhaps delude ourselves into believing that we do not have to do so or even that we ought not to do so, that on principle, we favor 'business as usual' for ourselves while expecting business unusual to be superadded by the Government, we simply go through the motions of giving our billions to the Government without really giving them up. Therefore the Government, in order to buy way from us what we will not otherwise surrender, bids up prices, and the rise in prices which comes about through this sort of lending is cumulative."

"As the prices of war supplies rise the money cost of war grows and the Government has to borrow more. Bigger loans by us to the Government require bigger loans to us from the banks. This further expansion of bank credit favors a further rise in commodity prices, starting the whole process over again in a vicious circle."

This committee is made up of Prof. Irving Fisher (chairman), of Yale University; Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University; Prof. B. M. Anderson, Jr., of Harvard University; Dr. Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Prof. Wesley Clair Mitchell, of Columbia University; and Prof. Warren M. Persons, of Colorado College. The committee in collecting its facts has had the cooperation of several branches of the United States Government, as well as of some large commercial and financial houses. The statement of the committees follows:

"The county has experienced an acute coal situation, a drastic coal order, the breakdown of railroad trans-

portation, the taking over of the railroads by the Government, mounting living costs, and rice fixing.

"These events crowded upon us while we were still congratulating ourselves on the success of the draft, the passage of fuel and food conservation laws, and the unparalleled subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

"Enrollments, laws, and subscriptions, however, do not represent things accomplished; they are only plans laid out. The test of the Nation comes when we try to execute those plans. The breakdowns we are experiencing show the magnitude and difficulties of our task.

"We are undergoing a national readjustment to war conditions—a great shift from a peace to a war footing, the growing pains of which are acute just now; though they have been experienced, less acutely, for the past three years.

"This war, the greatest of all, is greatest especially in its cost. It is estimated that the money cost alone, for all nations, is upward of a hundred billion of dollars. Each week it cost as much as did the entire Boer War: each month as much as the entire Russo-Japanese War; each two months as much as the entire Civil War, which hitherto has held the record.

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DR. HIGHSMITH MAKES ADDRESS

At State High School Building Saturday On "More Money"—Minutes of Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Teachers' Association was held in the Warrenton High School building Saturday, February 9th. After a short prayer and Roll call, Dr. Highsmith—of Wake Forest, a speaker of State wide reputation and a teacher and close student of current literature—was introduced by Prof. Allen.

In a very humorous manner, Dr. Highsmith stated to the teachers that he wished he knew what to talk about and also wished he knew what the teachers wanted, but not knowing the will of the teachers, he was going to talk "Money!"

"Yes, more money for teachers" He continued, "There must be a raise in teachers salaries; one of the greatest professions in the world today is the poorest paid. Teachers salaries won't compare favorably with the wages of carpenters, plumbers, blacksmiths or even the hired laborer."

Dr. Highsmith proved the impossibility of a teacher on present salaries being able to attend Summer schools after paying board and clothing bills. What's happenings to the profession: today hundreds of the best teachers of the State are leaving or thinking of leaving their profession to accept Government positions where more money was to be had. The approving smile of a teacher here and there and between evidenced the fact that Doctor Highsmith was talking interestingly.

Turning from this phase of his subject, Dr. Highsmith spoke of the War of its costing twenty-five million a day for our Government to shoulder the gun, but the world was richer today than ever previous—that eggs at 50c per dozen, ham 40c per pound, but 50c a pound showed that the farmer, and through him, his country was prosperous. The War Savings Plan was emphasized as an excellent manner in which to instill thrift into the children of America, and the teachers of the country serve abundantly in presenting this matter to their schools, and urging school and community to invest for the good of the future.

Dr. Highsmith stated that the State Board had adopted one Elementary (Continued On Second Page)

WHAT WAR SAVING STAMPS ARE

Secretary of Treasury McAdoo Explains In Detail This New Source of War Revenue.

In offering "War-Saving Stamps" to the public the United States Government has made immediately available for every man, woman, and child in the Country a profitable, simple, and secure investment.

What They Are. War-Saving Stamps are the answer of a great democracy to the demand for a democratic form of government security. They are "little baby bonds." Like Liberty Bonds, they have behind them the entire resources of the Government and people of the United States. They have the additional advantage that they steadily increase in value from the date of purchase until the date of maturity, and this increase is guaranteed by the Government. These stamps are issued in two denominations, the 25-cent stamp and the \$5 stamp.

For the convenience of investors a "Thrift Card" is furnished to all purchasers of 25-cent stamps. This card has space for 16 stamps. When all the spaces have been filled the Thrift Card may be exchanged for a \$5 stamp at post offices, banks, or other authorized agencies by adding 12 cents in cash prior to February 1, 1918, and 1 cent additional each month thereafter.

Those who prefer may buy a \$5 stamp outright. These will be on sale from December 3, 1917, until January 31, 1918, for \$4.12. They automatically increase in value a cent a month every month thereafter until January 1, 1923, when the United States will pay \$5 at any post office or at the Treasury in Washington for each stamp affixed to a War-Saving Certificate.

When you purchase a \$5 stamp, you must attach it to an engraved folder known as a "War-Saving Certificate," which bears the name of the purchaser and can be cashed only by the person whose name appears upon the certificate, except in case of death or disability. This certificate contains 20 spaces. If these are filled with War-Savings Stamps between December 3, 1917, and January 31, 1918, the cost (Continued On Second Page)

THE MARKET TO CLOSE FEB. 28TH

Banner Season With Average Of 30c Pound and Over Two and Half Million Sold.

The Warrenton Tobacco Market will close February 28th for the 1917-18 season.

In chronicling such an event, let us look back over the season. Since the market opened here in the fall to the present 2,500,000 pounds of the weed has been placed upon the three Warrenton warehouse floors. The average for the year to date was 30c a pound, and the tobacco produced and sold here has turned into the channels of trade, where all have profited, approximately \$750,000.00. This is the banner year in sales and prices to this date.

By comparison with other markets Warrenton stand out favorably. All of the leading companies were represented during the season, and the farmers who sold here "went home satisfied."

From information learned from our warehousemen, farmers who still have some of the golden weed are told of the advisability of immediately selling.

KNIT SWEATERS ONLY IS REQUEST OF RED CROSS

All of the Auxiliaries knitting for the Red Cross are requested to knit sweaters only, and this work must be done strictly according to directions.

All sock and wristlet needles must be returned at once, or the money for same refunded.

Mrs. ADELE JONES, Chairman E. C. Knitting Com.

LECTURE AT THE METHODIST CHURCH

Night By Dr. Madison Swadener Well Attended; His Lecture Heartily Enjoyed By All.

Dr. Madison Swadener, strong in personality, convincing in evidence, last night told a representative gathering of Warren citizens in the Methodist church here, what a task lay before the people of the country in order to drive whiskey out once for all.

Dr. Horton, as he is known out in Seattle, placed the following data before his audience in showing the immensity of the liquor traffic in the United States: 19.4 gallons of booze is the yearly per capita consumption in this country, which represents an expenditure daily of 62 cents for every American or in the aggregate \$2,290,000,000. The Breweries of the country consume 64,400,000 bushels of grain—three and a half times as much as the total loss from the submarine menace; they gobble up 6,000,000 loaves of bread per day, and in the course of a year use over 750,000,000 tons of coal. The traffic has 289,000 people in its employ. Since the advent of State prohibition nine years ago, North Carolina has increased its bank deposits \$87,978,538. He tells that in 1893 only four states of the Union were dry; now we have twenty-seven, eight of which have become dry in the past fourteen months. In 1917 a church was being completed every three hours and every thirty-two minutes saw a temple of John Barleycorn fade into nothingness.

"But it is not wise to be foolishly optimistic," said Dr. Horton. "Our task is one calling for united effort among the people of the dry states—who must decide the question of National Prohibition within the next five years—to force the Liquor traffic out of existence; to keep money, which the traffic is entrenched to use abundantly from influencing the Legislatures of the country." "Only through such effort will that dream of long years be given shape in National prohibition," he continued.

Dr. Swadener touched upon the war with the remarks that its successful prosecution was our only business; that every citizen should observe the (Continued On Second Page)

CITY AFTER AUTO NUMBER DODGERS

Man Running On Dealer's License Must End The Error Of His Way, Says Law.

The attention of the public is hereby called to Section 11, Chapter 140, Public laws of 1917, An Act Regulating the Use of Automobiles in North Carolina:

Section 11—Every person, firm, association or corporation manufacturing or dealing in motor vehicles handled for purposes of sale only may, instead of registering such motor vehicle so manufactured or dealt in, make a verified application upon a blank to be furnished by the Secretary of State for a general distinctive number for all motor vehicles owned or controlled by such manufacturers or dealer, such application to contain such information as to name, style, and class of cars manufactured or dealt in by such person, firm, association or corporation as the Secretary of State may require, and upon the payment of an annual registration fee of ten dollars, such person, firm, association, or corporation shall be assigned a distinctive number, to be used by them in the operation of all motor vehicles used for demonstration purposes on the public highways, and the Secretary of State shall furnish to such dealer as many duplicate pairs of such display numbers as they may desire, upon application to him and the payment of one dollar for each pair: Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to a motor vehicle operated by any manufacturer or dealer for hire.

J. B. PALMER, Mayor.

TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS OF THE COUNTY

State Supt. Joyner Appeals For War Savings Plan in Schools On February 22.

County Superintendent Howard F. Jones Urges Warren's Teacher To Make Day Success; Instill Thrift By War Saving.

The following letter addressed to all Superintendents of County and City schools explains itself. The Programs have not arrived, but you can advertise the time in your respective communities and prevail upon the patrons and friends of the public schools and other loyal citizens to be present. The War Saving Committee of your County will endeavour to provide a speaker for each school—if possible. We must and we will win this War, but it will mean thrift, economy, loyalty and team-work. The boys we have sent from our homes expect us to stand unitedly behind them. Let the Government have very penny you can spare—not as a gift (for that is not necessary); but the use of your money with interest. Buy War Savings Stamps; economize in the use of food; plant food stuffs. Do you know that an average of only twenty-five cents each day from each man, woman and child in the United States will pay our tremendous war expenses as we go along. Don't get weak. We have the money, we have the men, we have the courage, we have the skill and we have the determination to win this war and we are going to win it. We are loyal, we are patriotic. We do not believe in Militarism. We do not want our sons as they become eighteen years of age to be turned over to the Government to become a part of a great military machine whose creed is Conquest based upon Might and the shedding of innocent blood. We desire Peace and Democracy. But unless we win this war the United States will become the greatest Armed Camp in the world and the burdens of Peace will far outweigh those of this war, because they will go on and on and on, and your son and my son will be but a cog in this mighty machine of Plunder and Conquest. It therefore becomes our patriotic duty to loyally obey the requests as well as the demands of the Government and let our Army and Navy know, as well as those in Authority, that we are with one mind and one heart in this way to win. "There were no Tories in Bute," and there are "No Slackers in Warren."

HOWARD F. JONES.

"I am sending you by parcel post programs of Washington's Birthday to be celebrated on February 22nd, as War Savings Day in the public schools. Please distribute these programs to the teachers of your schools for both races at once. We are sending about three copies for each teacher. Write each teacher immediately directing the observance of the program in every public school as suggested and explained in my "Foreword." Urge the teachers' enthusiastic activity and co-operation in making the occasion a successful rally for all the people of the community and the children for information about the War Savings movement, for the organization of War Saving Societies among the children of the school and among the adults of the community, and for the sale of the Thrift and War Savings Stamps as a patriotic duty and as a means of education to all in self-denial, economy and thrift, and in practical service to our country in time of war.

"The program is short and the children can quickly prepare their parts. Urge the teachers also to get in touch with the committeemen and the women of the community at once and organize and enlist them in this movement. Let us have a whirlwind campaign for War Savings in every public school district in the county for the next two weeks, reaching its climax at every schoolhouse on Friday, February 22nd. The success of this move-

ment will largely depend upon the immediate activity and hearty co-operation of superintendents and teachers. Advertise the program and the celebration thoroughly in your county papers and through the children of your schools from now until the 22nd of February. Let the slogan be War Saving Societies in every community;

Buy War Savings Stamps to help yourselves and to help your country win the War.

Confer with the War Savings Committee of your county; organize your speaking force and see that a speaker is provided at every public schoolhouse on the 22nd. Your country calls you and needs you in making this campaign a success. I am confidently relying upon the superintendents and teachers to throw themselves heart and soul into this campaign for the next two weeks.

"Don't fail to attend the War Savings Institute called by the Governor of your State at Raleigh, February 12-13. It promises to be a great and profitable meeting. Come!"

Very truly yours, (Signed) J. Y. JOYNER, State Supt. Public Instruction.

TO CLOSE EXCEPT AT MEAL TIME

Colored Y. M. C. A. Petition Restaurants To Close Sunday's; Except At Meal Time.

We your committee on Resolutions report the following:

Whereas, Christian and Moral development are the things most needed in this generation, and the Warrenton Y. M. C. A. having been organized for the sole purpose of bettering our community by raising the moral standard of the young Colored men of this Town; and—

Whereas, we pledge our earnest cooperation to the Colored Churches of Warrenton in helping to develop and enlarge the religious status among our young men by our efforts, prayers and influence; and—

Whereas, we feel it to be our bounden duty to take any important step which may bring forth important results in carrying forward the religious cause in which we are engaged. And—

Whereas, our attention has been forcibly brought to the evil that is being wrought among our young men by the Proprietors of the Colored Restaurants allowing their business to remain open all day Sundays; And—

Whereas, we believe it our indispensable duty to call your attention to the evil that is being manifested by the opening of your business on the Lord's Day; Therefore, be it—

Resolved, that we the members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Warrenton assembled ask that the Proprietors of the Said Restaurants join in this Campaign by closing their doors to the Public on Sundays at Church hours, and allow them to be opened only at meal hours;

Resolve further, that a committee be appointed to bear copy of these resolutions to the Parties concerned and to speak to them regarding the closing of their respective businesses on the occasions mentioned above.

Respectfully submitted, Rev. C. H. WILLIAMSON, Rev. JOSEPH H. HUDSON, Chm Committee.

EMMANUEL CHURCH

Ash Wednesday, February 13: Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Friday: Litany at 11 a. m. Sunday, February 17: Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.