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## MUST NOT LOSE PEACE

THE HARD JOB BEFORE U. S. REQUIRES SAME PUNCH

Which Helped Upon the Fields of Battle; Every Effort Needed To Secure League of Nations; Outlook Bright.

An Irish soldier wrote home to his wife telling her to quit her nagging letters. He wrote "It will do you no good to keep on with your talk, can't you understand that I am three thousand miles away? Will you not let me enjoy the war in peace?"

Thousands of Americans fell as the Irishman did. They had been enjoying the war, the American victories, high wages, bands, flag waving, and the general excitement. They want to go on enjoying the war in peace. They don't want to talk about peace problems. Peace is three thousand miles away.

These Americans have got to hurry up. It isn't like Americans not to be in at the beginning of big things. The war is over, something bigger than the war is happening, something more American.

Europe is no happier than she was in 1914 before the war began. All that has been done of the great work is the blasting. Blasting is not a pleasant process. It doesn't leave a pretty site, but blasting has to be done before building can be begun. A fine job of blasting has been done. The United States was a little slow about helping with it. We couldn't help feeling when the war stopped that America hadn't had a chance to show what she could do, but the blasting she did do, she did well.

It had to be done, but there is a bigger job on now, a bigger chance for America to show what America can do. It is harder to build than to blast. America has built one League of Nations already, the United States of America, and it is best fitted to help draw the plans and start the building of a United States of the World.

America did not have to spend as much for blasting, and many many fewer of her men were killed in the work of blasting. It isn't our custom to do less than the other fellow. The things we are proud of in American history are the times when we have given a little more, been a little more generous than the next fellow. We are proud that we got out of Cuba as no other country in the world would have done. We are proud that we returned the Boxer Indemnity, and were the only one of the five Great Powers to do so.

Our chance to show how seriously we were at war comes now. To build a righteous League of Nations, to back that League through its early struggles is as hard a job as to hold Verdun or win the battle of the Marne. The big fight for democracy and permanent peace is not won yet. The forces of evil are still fighting to keep the world safe for themselves—to keep the old lawless world going so that munitions may be profitable, so that concessions in Africa and South America may mean big profits to them, whatever they mean to the world in low wages and in costly wars.

Don't wait to be drafted in this big fight. Volunteer! Get behind the men who are pushing the League of Nations.

### Objections to a League of Nations.

There are objections to the League of Nations. There are two kinds of objection. The first is the difficulty of doing something which has never been done before, or in other words, the difficulty always caused by the fact that human beings are human. Such difficulties are real, but they constitute not the obstacles to the League of Nations, but instead a challenge to the best thinkers of our times to overcome them.

There is another group of objections to the League of Nations, and those are objections we hear about. They are dangerous objections because they are unreal. It is easy to meet a real obstacle and overcome it. It is impossible to overcome a difficulty which does not exist. The newspapers are filled with these difficulties which do not exist about a League of Nations.

HERBERT E. DAVIS



Son of Mrs. M. E. Davis, of Grove Hill, who volunteered September 20th, 1917. Now with A. Co. 318th Engineers serving in France.

They are intentionally so filled through the instrumentality of the people who oppose a League of Nations for selfish reasons. These know that the League of Nations will benefit the great mass of men at the cost of their special advantage, and for the sake of holding on to their own power these interested parties use the press and every other possible means to convince the mass of men that it is to their disadvantage to create a League of Nations.

During the war we were warned against German propaganda. We were told to ask regarding every statement which discredited our military preparation, "Where did you get your facts?" Now our enemies, not Germans now, are trying to discredit our preparation for peace. America will be safer if the mass of men continue to ask, "Where did you get your facts?" of any organization or individual which belittles or attempts to discredit the idea of the details of the League of Nations. Every American citizen who believes this war was fought for a better world owes it to his country and to the world to study the real vicious meaning of this opposition.

## Boys' and Girls' Club Work Here To Stay

The Boys' and Girls' club work has proved its importance as a factor in food production the past year. According to reports from the county agents of the state the pigs owned by pig club members the past year are valued at about \$100,000.00. This includes the final value of the pigs grown for meat, those grown for breeding purposes and the sows and litters.

According to reports 709 members grew meat pigs. Their final weights averaging 134 pounds, 1193 breeding pigs averaging 143 pounds and 286 sows farrowing 2,400 pigs, 2,100 of which were raised.

The banks of the State loaned money to the boys and girls for the purpose of buying pigs to the amount of \$14,000.00.

The club work has proved its value and it has come to stay. It constitutes a part of the boys' and girls' education. Parents should encourage their boys and girls to enlist in some branch of the club work and assist them in carrying out their projects.

School teachers who wish to make their schools better and wish to promote progress in their respective communities should encourage the work among their pupils.

It is now time for boys and girls who wish to join a club to make applications for membership. The County Farm Demonstration Agent, Mr. J. W. Bason, accompanied by the State Pig Club Agent, Mr. J. E. Moses visited a number of schools last week in the interest of club work. It will be impossible to visit every school in the county, but teachers who are especially interested in the club work and wish to have it presented to their schools should write Mr. Bason at Warrenton. He will gladly make special effort to visit them.

### School Will Not Open Here Monday

The Warrenton Public School will not open for another week—that is they will open on Monday February 10th.

J. E. ALLEN, Supt.

## HOW TO WIN THE REST OF THE WAR--THRIFT NEEDED

Must Keep Control Over Ourselves For Heavy Tasks Ahead; Necessity Still Demands Unrelented Support.

(By Herbert Quick)

We think we have won a great victory over Germany—and we have. Germany is so weak that an army of 30,000 Poles, as I write, are threatening Berlin.

It looks now as if any one might kick Germany around—the once all-powerful Germany!

Why is Germany weak? Because the Germans have lost control of themselves.

Unless we retain control of ourselves—of our own souls—we have not won a complete victory over Germany. If we retain our acquire complete control over ourselves we can win the rest of the war. Unless we do win the rest of the war we have not only defeated Germany, but we have defeated and disgraced ourselves!

The saddest nation, the nation most completely crushed is the nation defeated by itself; and the deepest disgrace is that which is self-inflicted. Germany can emerge from her defeat and humiliation and disgrace, after awhile, by getting a new grip on her own soul. The only hope for victory for her is the hope of victory over herself.

### Responsive Task Ahead

I mean that the heaviest, if not the bloodiest, part of the task is still before us. We have that great army of which we are so proud—it seems to us the bravest, finest, most splendid army the world ever saw—still under arms, and encamped on the soil of Europe. They said in Germany that we could never get that army across the ocean—but we did. They are across the ocean now, our soldiers, 2,000,000 of them. They must be supported, clothed, fed and made as comfortable and happy as boys so far from home can be made, until they can be brought back.

And they must be brought back. When they are through with their wonderful, their epic task, they must be brought back.

And it will cost as much to bring them back as it did to take them over. It will be in some ways a harder task; for all the world on our side wanted them to go over and was willing to help, while nobody but the little old United States is especially interested in getting them back.

Therefore, we must go on with the war so far as expense is concerned. We must go on with nearly every expensive phase of the war except the fighting phase.

### They're Depending on Us

Suppose that the people of the United States should quit furnishing the government with money now, and our wonderful boys in khaki were deserted, left to suffer, left to feel themselves deserted, left to shift for themselves and become vagrants and beggars—would it not be the deepest disgrace possible to this nation? And yet, it is to prevent that most impossible thing that the government asks the people to give in taxes and to provide for in the purchase of War-Savings Stamps and other securities.

Uncle Sam, in order that the rest of the war may be won, asks every man, every woman, every boy and every girl to get himself or herself under control, to stifle appetite for the unnecessary thing, to save and conserve, and to work and earn and produce and to buy, buy, buy, the promises-to-pay of the government, so that the government may win the rest of the war—may bring our boys home, their tasks done.

And this brings me to Benjamin Franklin—you will see how, in a moment—to Franklin, one of the greatest Americans that ever lived—one of the greatest men who ever lived, the man who likeness is on the 1919 War-Savings Stamps.

I want to ask you to win the rest of the war as Benjamin Franklin would have you win it. But first, what sort of man was he whose advice I am asking you to take?

### Franklin As An Ideal

He was a wonderful man! He was a favorite with the courtiers of the court of France, with the philosophers, the savants, the jeweled ladies, the ruffled and sworded gentlemen—of the

most luxurious and the jolliest court in the world. He won their admiration by his wit, his courtesy and his manners, and he commanded their respect for his great ability. He was their equal on their own ground, and their superiors on every other ground, so he was the first link in the chain of friendship which binds the United States to France—the last link of which was welded in the awful fires of Chateau Thierry, of Belleau Wood, of St. Mihiel, of the Argonne Forest last summer and autumn—by those boys in khaki who must be fed and clothed, and made happy—brought back.

And yet this man Franklin was the same person who as a raw youth walked up the streets of Philadelphia gnawing a loaf of bread because he could not afford to sit down to a better meal.

He gave to the French Revolution its million-times-sung refrain, its "Ca ira!"—and (note the contrast!) he practiced saving and thrift so successfully that, beginning as a journeyman printer in a strange city, even as early as the French and Indian War, he was rich enough that the Pennsylvania farmers were willing to sell to Benjamin Franklin the horses and wagons for Braddock's expedition, even though they would not trust the British Government! He had that grip on himself which every American must have now. He knew a century and a half before the medical profession knew it, that cold is an infectious disease; and he not only said, "Liberty is still the birthright of all men"; but also, "The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market." And again he said, "The nobles question in the world is, 'What good may I do in it?'"—the very question the answer to which was sought by our soldier boys on the battlefields of France! And then, said Franklin, "A penny saved is two-pence clear. A pin a day is a great year; save and have."

And the last bit of philosophy to-day must be the common, ordinary American answer to Franklin's great question, "What good may I do in the world?" "A penny saved is two pence clear; save and have."

### An Exponent of Thrift

He proved the identity of electricity and lighting—before he drew the lighting out of the cloud by means of a kite. People thought they were different things. He spoke, and philosophers listened—and he invented the Franklin stove so as to economize fuel. He is the great apostle of War-Savings Stamps. "He that spends a groat a day idly," says Franklin, "spends idly above six pounds a year, which is the price of using a hundred pounds."

Franklin is in a large degree the founder of the American army. The troops of which George Washington took command in 1775 had no supplies, were almost naked, and were starving. Franklin was a leader in devising plans for feeding, sheltering and clothing the army—just as, if he were with us now, he would lead in the great national thrift movement which will not only win the rest of the war, but will pay our war debt. The times for the easy-going spending of money should be over in this country. The world needs everything we can save. Everywhere is nakedness, hunger, and lack of shelter. "Silks and satins," said Franklin, "put out the kitchen fire." They stand for the things which make it hard to win the rest of the war. "A fat kitchen, a lean will," said Franklin, and we may say "A fat kitchen a lean treasury."

I wish we had Franklin for a leader now—but why can't we make him our leader? He is as real to us as if he lived in Washington to-day. Follow his teaching. Save and have. The government must have your savings. If you save and buy interest-bearing securities of the government, you will still have the government, you will be prouder of your government, you will feel more interest in your government—and your government will pay you interest every year.

"Save and have"—and win the rest of the war!

ROSCOE D. HUX



Halifax County boy of near Brinkleyville who is serving his country in a medical detachment across the Big Pond.

## In Memory Charles A. Cook McLaurine

The following account of the death of Mr. McLaurine, grandson of Judge Charles A. Cook, and son of his daughter Mrs. Lenoir Cook McLaurine, is taken from the Muskegee papers. The sympathy of the community is with Mrs. McLaurine, whose girlhood days were spent here. "Charles Alston Cook McLaurine, who would have celebrated his eighteenth birthday anniversary January 27, died at 2:55 Friday morning at the Physicians' and Surgeons' hospital, death being due to pneumonia which developed from influenza. The young man took ill on Friday afternoon and on Sunday his condition became so critical that he was taken to the hospital for treatment. For several days he was given oxygen in an effort to sustain life.

"Although born in Pulaski, Tenn., he came to Muskegee with his parents while still in infancy and had resided in this city since that time. He was probably one of the best known and most popular young boys in Central High school, from which he would have graduated this spring. He was out for football for three years and last fall was a member of the regular team which played throughout the season. He was also prominent in the high school military organization, having been a member from the very first. In addition he was connected with several literary clubs of the schools, always being an active worker in whatever he undertook. He was a member of the track team last spring.

Last October when an Emergency hospital was established in Jefferson school, young McLaurine was one of the first high school boys to volunteer his services and throughout the epidemic he worked at the hospital caring for patients and doing whatever there was to be done.

When the Young Men's Christian association was organized in Muskegee several years ago, Charles McLaurine was among the first Muskegee boys to take out membership and he had worked steadily since that time to keep interest in the association alive and to help build it up. Whenever there was anything to be done around the "Y" it was always Charles McLaurine who was called upon, as he had the reputation of doing a thing when asked to do it. When a certain day each week last summer was set aside as "Ladies' Day" at the "Y" and a call was made for instructors for the women, young McLaurine was among those selected, and his splendid work in teaching the women how to swim won him much popularity among the attendants. He was one of the sturdiest and most robust of all the young men who frequented the "Y," building.

He was the only son of George Egbert McLaurine, owner of the Muskegee drug store, and a grandson of the late Judge Charles Alston Cook, after whom he was named. Besides his mother and father, he is survived by a sister Margaret; five uncles, three aunts, and his grandmother, Mrs. C. A. Cook, who resides at 1030 Denison. The McLaurine home is located at 1017 Denison.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed but they will probably be held Sunday afternoon at St. Paul's church, with burial in Green Hill cemetery.

(Continued On Fourth Page)

## THOS. LEETE IS AT HOME

WOUNDED SOLDIER WEL-COMED HOME AT WISE

Was Severely Wounded By Shell Which Killed Comrade; Lay In Shell Hole For Sometime Until Rescued.

Thomas Leete, the second or third young soldier from this vicinity to return from the front is at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Leete, of Wise, having been honorably discharged from the army on January 22nd. Young Leete was drafted and went to Camp Jackson on March 29th, 1918, where he remained only a little over three weeks. He was then sent to Hoboken and made ready to sail for France with the Fourth division which consisted of the 47th, 39th, 58th and 59 regiments. Landing at Brast on May 25, he was travelled for several days in a box car, going slowly through Paris, but not stopping until he arrived at Calais. He fought on the British front a few days and then was transferred to the American and was with the Americans at Chateau-Thierry. From the 8th of July up to the time he was wounded in August he was almost continuously in battle and helped to turn the tide toward victory pursuing the Germans for many miles in their retreat to and across the Vesle river.

On the 7th of August hearing that water could be had a few yards away Leete and a companion started to quench their thirst. He says that a fighting man does not get hungry and can go for hours without food, but that he sometimes went almost crazy for water and was willing to risk much danger to obtain it. At this particular time, they heard a shell coming and knew that they had been sighted by the enemy and before they could protect themselves in any way, the shell had done its terrible work, completely severing the head of Leete's fellow soldier, and Leete, severely wounded in leg and back and ear, saw it rolling at his feet as he fell to the ground. Crawling into the nearest shell hole, he lay all night hoping that the Allies would not have to retreat and leave him to the mercy of German bayonets. In the same shell hole that night were several other severely wounded men, some of whom prayed to die and to be out of their pain. On the morning of the 8th Leete was found and carried to a hospital where his wounds were dressed. He was first in one hospital and another until shortly before sailing for home.

He is exhibiting as a souvenir a gas mask worn by himself in battle and his heavy fighting shoes which weigh several pounds and which have large nails in them, one could hardly call them tacks.

The relatives and friends of the young soldier were much surprised to hear of his safe arrival at Norfolk, because sometime in November a Red Cross nurse sent home his watch and other jewelry without any explanation, leading some to suppose that Leete had died of his wounds in the hospital. It is needless to add that everybody is glad to see him.

### PRVT. RIVERS OF "H" COM.

PANY AGAIN AT HIS HOME

We were pleased to welcome to Warrenton yesterday Pvt. Fred Rivers, formerly of Wise, and a member of H. Company. Mr. Rivers joined the Company here in the spring of 1917, went across in May, was with the boys in Belgium and at the breaking of the Hindenburg line. He wears a gold chevron on either arm; one for six months service over seas; the other for a wound received in the hip in the battle of September 23rd. A gold star on the left sleeve tells that he was with the first five hundred thousand across. He reached our shores on December 18th, and has just been honorably discharged from the service at Camp Greene.

Insanitary and neglected conditions of rural schoolhouses is credited with the failure of 75 per cent of the men who have been rejected from the army upon medical examination, according to Dr. J. A. Nydegger, of Baltimore.