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

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NEWS ITEMS STATE PRESS

HARRY HAWKER AND NAVIGATOR GRIEVE SAVED

To Build Bridge Over Roanoke; Cotton On Jump; Peace Delegates Non-Committal; Centenary Drive Big Success.

Harry Hawker, intrepid airman, and his Navigator Makenzie Grieve, who attempted a flight across the Atlantic in a Sopwith plane Sunday, the 18th, and who were given up for lost, were heard from yesterday. The plane made about eleven hundred miles of the journey when it was forced to descend by over-heating of the engine due to poor water circulation. Landing near a steamer they were picked up after an hour and a half in the water, but the outside world was not informed of their good fortune for the boat did not carry wireless. The good news Monday electrified the entire world who could but help admire the daring of the birdsmen. A tremendous celebration was accorded them upon reaching Scotland yesterday and a purse of \$25,000, half of the prize offered by the Daily Mail for a non-stop flight across, was awarded them.

Lieut. Commander Read, almost across the Atlantic, with Navy Curtiss plane No. 4, is awaiting favorable weather conditions in the Azores before making the final hop off on the last leg of the journey undertaken as a scientific venture by the American navy. Daily reports are expected showing that he has completed the last eight hundred miles leap to Lisbon, Portugal.

With practically every church over in Warren, and all charge exceeding their quota, the big Methodist centenary drive in Warren has been a success. In the southern church, driving for thirty-five million, forty eight have been pledged, is the information coming from Nashville.

Washington, May 26.—Reconnaissance in cotton prices were attributed to the raising of restrictions upon cotton exports to German-Austria and Jugo-Slavia by Senator Smith, of Georgia, in a statement issued late today.

"While cotton is still on the embargo list," Senator Smith said, "the War Trade Board under powers vested in it by the president, has practically relieved cotton from being on the embargo list. The principal cotton mills of Austria were in German-Austria and Jugo-Slavia and all of this territory is now open to cotton shipments without restrictions. The quantity restrictions of shipments to Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden have also been removed. These broadening markets justify the recent rise in cotton prices and with the raising of the blockade into Germany all of our markets will again be opened."

As the day for signing the Peace treaty approaches, there is no indication that the delegates are moving favorably inclined than last week, but it seems to be the only course left. Von Hindenburg has notified the Reichstag that resistance is out of the question. There will be no moderation of the terms as submitted, is the general belief. The Austrian and Bulgarian delegates are anxious to effect a peace and have appealed to Chairman Clemenceau for action by the Peace Conference, claiming that the delay is causing a regrettable financial strain on the countries.

The South Hill-Henderson Bridge Corporation is the name of a firm which is to bridge the Roanoke at Goode's Ferry with Mr. J. E. Boyd, of this city formerly, but now of South Hill, as President. Directors include R. S. McCain and C. S. Brewer, of Henderson. The plans state that the bridge will be built right away and that a toll of fifty cents will be charged for cars and all vehicles, 10c. for horses, and five cents for pedestrians. This will greatly shorten the distance to Richmond.

"Give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you."

For Whole Time Nurse in Warren

Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughan met with the Executive committee of the Warren county Red Cross chapter here Friday morning in reference to employing a whole time nurse for Warren.

The need for such worker was emphasized by the facts given out by Mrs. Vaughan that in 1917 56 babies died in Warren from preventable diseases, twelve of them during the first week and that fifty people died of tuberculosis in this county during the same period. She was confident that many lives could be saved this summer by a nurse and that the further duty would be hers to make preparations to guard against the ravages of Flu which the medical profession states will make its appearance this fall.

The idea of Home Service and Nursing are so linked up in spirit, it was thought that the worker could, with a small amount of volunteer help, perform distinct service in both lines of progressive endeavor.

The Executive committee were favorably inclined by Mrs. Vaughan's statement of facts and were willing to devote \$2000 of the Red Cross funds for the employment of a whole time public health nurse. The question of a car in which the public worker could travel was partially solved by Mr. Walter B. Boyd who offered to give half the cost of a car if the county commissioners would make a like appropriation. Final action was held up awaiting a session of the Board here next Monday.

General opinion is to the effect that the nurse will be employed and that the Red Cross funds, over and above the war-time requirements, will be spent in the county from which derived to improve the health and happiness of its citizenship.

GROVE HILL ITEMS.

Miss Hope Powell visited friends here a short while Friday.

Miss Hattie and Katy Warren and brother Mr. Claude Warren, of Littleton, visited at the home of Mrs. R. W. Pittman last week.

Miss Bettie Egerton visited friends here several days last week.

Mrs. P. R. Davis, of Buffalo, was here for a short while last Thursday.

The cream supper at this place last Friday night was enjoyed fine, especially by the young people.

Mr. Fred Devis went to Petersburg today on business.

School closed here last Wednesday.

Miss Jessie Dickens, the school teacher, went back to her home at Norlina Thursday. She has made many friends since being here and will be missed very much.

Mr. Conrad King, of Inez, visited at this place Sunday.

Mr. Robert Pittman went to Warrenton last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Hardy visited at the home of Mr. H. T. Egerton one day last week.

Mr. Raymond Riggan, of Vaughan, was at this place a short while Sunday.

Miss Laura Clayton, of Plymouth, visited at the home of Mrs. W. T. Hardy one day last week.

Mr. Clinton Egerton was here for a short while last Tuesday.

MICKIE SAYS

YOU MUSTNT THINK WERE CARELESS JEST BECUZ YOU FIND A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR IN THE PAPER ONCE IN A WHILE. MY GOSH, WITH THE BILLIONS OF CHANCES THEY IS T' GIT THINGS WRONG, ITS A WONDER WE DONT MAKE MORE ERRORS THAN WE DO!



"DER TAG" SEES NO SOFT PEACE FOR GERMAN PEOPLE

Terms of Treaty Give 29,000 Square Miles of Territory As Well As Coal Fields of Silesia and Saar Bason.

(Commerce and Finance)

"Der Tag" for Germany arrived on May 7, the fourth anniversary of the torpedoing of the Lusitania, an act of which no "civilized" power was deemed capable until it was actually committed. On that day the representatives of Germany, who had grown great, while she was content to be of service to mankind, only to "fall like Lucifer" when she essayed mastership, met the representatives of the Allied and Associated nations at Versailles and received from their spokesman, Premier Clemenceau, the terms of the peace to which they are to subscribe.

The words of M. Clemenceau were few and stern. The reply by Count von Brockhoff-Rantzau was a plea in confession and avoidance and was characterized by a spirit which will not help him in any attempt to soften the terms. It is passing strange that he should have adopted this tone in view of his keen appreciation and open acknowledgement of the magnitude of Germany's defeat. His claim that the war grew out of the "imperialism of all the European states" (which has chronically poisoned the international situation) may be admitted without in any way affecting the stubborn fact that France, Great Britain, Italy and even the arch-imperialist Russia did all that was humanly possible, almost abasing themselves, to avert the war, only to be blocked at every turn by Germany and Austria. Though the record of the Entente nations may be as scarlet, that of Germany is black, for it lay in her power to prevent the war and she would not.

The disintegration of Germany is two-fold—physical and moral. She loses the coal fields of Upper Silesia to Poland and those of the Saar basin to France, about one-third of her total coal resources. The latter may be returned to her in fifteen years, the inhabitants of that section willing. Its output is about 17,000,000 tons annually, about one-twelfth of Germany's whole production. Her loss of iron in Lorraine is far more serious. Some 21 million tons of pig iron came from there in 1913. The nearness of these mines to the Saar coal fields accentuates the seriousness of their loss, her other iron mines being far from coal. She is transformed from an iron and steel exporting nation to an importing one.

The voice of the press is disintegrated. Vorwarts, Socialist, is exceedingly wrathful, condemning President Wilson in unmeasured terms, using the same arguments used by his opponents here, and says the war is still on at Versailles, urges resistance even to forcing the Allies to occupy the whole of Germany, citing Belgium as an example of what may be done by a resolute nation under foreign occupation. Max Harden in Die Zukunft says the terms are about what he expected, as Germany has given no guarantee that the revolution has changed her system.

Whatever may have been President Wilson's one-time opinion as to "peace without victory," none who read the peace terms need be in any doubt as to who won and who lost the war. Those who have proclaimed and complained that a "soft peace" was to be imposed on Germany find themselves covered with confusion.

Yet one will look in vain for evidence of vae victis in the terms submitted. Comparison with those proposed by German leaders at various times during the war reveals extreme moderation on the part of the Allies. Though Germany may consider the terms harsh, the way is smoothed as far as possible for her to meet them. She is not to be subjected to the "economic boycott" that was so much talked of. She is to operate under a tariff of her own making, the pre-war tariff, with its "most favored nation" clauses open to all nations without discrimination. She remains in a favorable position as compared with other European nations in the production of metals generally, leading in:

copper production, turning out far more zinc than the rest of the continent put together, as well as quantities of lead, nickel, silver, manganese and iron pyrites, and she retains the greater part of her potash deposits, with which she once thought to gain a strangle hold on the world. Despite her losses in territory, in population, in colonies and in resources, she still has "a place in the sun," and by again becoming the Germany of ideals that her truest friends are even yet hoping to behold, she may rise to a position of honor among the nations she has so grievously offended and injured.

The worst feature of Germany's disintegration, however, lies precisely here—she appears to see only the material aspects of what she aspired to and what she has lost, and her most serious loss she seems not to be aware of. Nations have been shattered in their political and economic structures before without losing hope, and have "come back," but this one does not to be the case with Germany. With the smashing of her ambitions her strength seems broken, and her faith in herself as a nation of supermen is gone. It is a disintegration of morale.

So strong is the impression made on Austria by the terms imposed on Germany that she relinquishes all hope of joining that country, and Chancellor Renner, addressing the Austrian Parliament, sorrowfully says: "The people of Austria must suffer for the misdeeds of their rulers. We never wanted the war and we were not guilty of bringing it about. I will do the best I can to secure better terms for ourselves." And if he and Austria continue in that temper such easier terms may quite possibly be secured. Austria's economic resources are not great, however, and in the low state of economic knowledge in Central Europe her future is not over bright at best. "The great reckoning" of which Count Berchtold warned the Czar in 1914 has recoiled on Austria-Hungary with crushing effect.

Integrated Europe is a more pleasing picture. Though differences have arisen among the Allies, the consciousness of a community of interest among them has survived the war. Though still entertaining hostile feelings toward the common enemy (and human if they did not), their feelings toward one another is one of friendly co-operation in rebuilding their respective countries. As the work of rehabilitation goes on the advantage of this co-operative spirit over the spirit of conflict in which the world's commerce has been conducted will become more and more obvious, and is likely to become permanent. As a new generation arises in Europe which had no part in the Great War, the hostility engendered by the conflict will weaken and the spirit of co-operation will extend until it embraces the continent. As in this country the civil war now excites only an academic interest, so in time—a longer time because of the magnitude and savagery of the conflict—will the Great War recede in the shadow of history and the United States of Europe become a possibility, with national boundaries become as unimportant as are our State boundaries.

The birth of the League of Nations is an assurance that all this is to follow in the fulness of time. The adoption of the covenant of the League is an undertaking to promote justice and preserve the peace of the world by international obligations not to resort to war, but to deal openly, justly and honorably with one another, to maintain the sanctity of treaties and to establish international law as the rule of conduct between governments, and co-operation in matters of common concern.

Neither the League nor its constitution is perfect. There are many questions on which the nations are

(Continued On Fourth Page)

Free Tuition To Returned Soldiers

At the request of the United States Bureau of Education, the State College Summer School at Raleigh is arranging courses in Farm Practice for returned soldiers. This instruction will be given these soldiers without any tuition charges. More than 40,000 returned soldiers have applied to date to the Secretary of the Interior concerning the possibility of becoming farm owners, according to a statement by Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton. In order to reach all classes of these men, this agricultural instruction is to be given in two divisions. One, for those soldiers who have had no Farm experience, and who constitute 25 per cent of those mentioned above, which will be very elementary; and one for those who have had some Farm experience. These ex-soldiers students in Agriculture will be allowed to take, free of tuition charges, any additional courses offered in the Summer School which they may desire to take. In addition to this work the Summer School will offer courses in Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for Rehabilitation Soldiers under the general direction of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The Summer School further offers exceptionally strong courses in Education for the benefit of the Teachers of the State who desire to obtain or renew Teacher's Certificates. The catalogue contains very full information as to the procedure necessary to do these things and may be had upon application to W. A. Withers, Director.

In addition to courses in Agriculture and Education, courses in Home Economics, History, Literature, Manual Training, French and Spanish are offered and opportunity is given for pupils now in High School to obtain additional units for College Entrance, and for College men to obtain College Credit in their Freshman work. Reservations have been coming in rapidly and a large and successful school is anticipated by the authorities.

C. F. MILLER.

To Have Colored Summer School.

I was called to Oxford last Wednesday for a conference with Superintendents Rollins, of Vance, Webb, of Granville, and Dr. J. H. Highsmith of State Board of Examiners in reference to holding a joint Summer School at the "Mary Potter" school for colored teachers. Upon the plea that the majority of the colored teachers of Warren county would not be able to attend for four consecutive weeks a Summer School that distance from home, I prevailed upon the authorities to allow our Summer School to be held here. Therefore, take notice:

1st—That you must make arrangements to attend continuously the Summer School to be held here, and

2nd—That the State and County expect continuous and diligent work.

3rd—That increase of salaries will be based upon fitness, or at least an earnest effort on your part to prepare yourself to do better work.

Have confidence that you will make every effort in your power to meet the expectations of the State Department and the School Authorities of this County.

4th—The exact date of your Summer School will be announced later it depending upon the ability of the Department to procure competent teachers to instruct you who are not engaged in similar work elsewhere.

HOWARD F. JONES, Supt.

SPECIAL MEETING OF BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION AT WISE

There will be a special meeting of the Betterment Association on Thursday, May 29, at 3 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Charlotte S. Perkinson in Wise. Miss Rankin, Home Demonstration, Agent will make and demonstrate the use of a fireless cooker. All who are interested are invited whether members of the Betterment or not. Come and get acquainted with Miss Rankin.

The Boys and Girls' Agricultural Clubs will also meet at Mrs. Perkinson's on the same afternoon, at 3:00 and go on a picnic.

OUR COUNTY AGT. COLUMN

HOME AGENT URGES THAT WARREN HAVE EXHIBIT

List of Awards At State Fair Submitted Below; To Hold Meetings This Week At Arcola, Oine and Wise.

I am very anxious that this county make a good showing at the State Fair this fall. The jars that will be used for exhibit purposes can be obtained from Allen & Fleming Company, Warrenton, or E. G. Davis' Store, Henderson.

The list of jars to enter in this exhibit follows:

- Commercial Pack String Beans or Baby Beets in quart qt. 1st \$3.00
- Commercial Pack English Peas, Lima Beans, or Corn, in No 5042 jar 1st 2.00
- Commercial Pack Okra or Asparagus in square quart jar. 1st 3.00
- Commercial Pack Sweet Potatoes in square quart jar 1st 2.00
- Commercial Pack Canned Cherries, Peaches, or Berries, in square qt. jar 1st 3.00
- Commercial Pack Pimientos in No. 5042 jar 1st 2.00
- Commercial Pack Cucumber Pickle, not to be over 2 1-2 inches in length in square quart jars. 2d 1.00
- Commercial Pack Onion Pickle, not to be over 1-2 inch in diameter, in square quart jar 1st \$3.00 2d 1.00
- Commercial Pack Watermelon Rind Sweet Pickle, in No. 5042 jar 1st \$3.00 2d 1.00
- Commercial Pack Cherry or Strawberry Preserves in square quart jar 1st \$3.00 2d 1.00
- Commercial Pack Fig or Watermelon Rind Preserves in square quart jar 1st \$3.00 2d 1.00
- Commercial Pack Peach, Fig, or Pear Preserves, in square quart jar 1st \$3.00 2d 1.00
- Display of Pickles in No. 5042 jars, to include 4 jars selected from the following: Cucumber, sliced tomato, or onion pickle, peach or watermelon rind sweet pickle, sliced cucumber or watermelon rind sweet pickle. 1st \$5.00 2d 3.00
- Display of Preserves in No. 5042 jars, to include 4 jars selected from the following: Fig, peach, pear, strawberry, cherry, orange marmalade ginger pears. 1st \$5.00 2d 3.00
- Display of Jams in No. 5042 jars, to include 4 jars selected from the following: Blackberry, strawberry, fig, dewberry, raspberry, peach, damson plum, apple 1st \$3.00 2d 2.00
- County Exhibit of 19 square jars and No. 5042 jars, selected from products listed in classes No. 413 and No. 423 1st \$10.00 2d 5.00

There will be a community meeting at Oine School house Wednesday night at 8:30 to discuss local conditions.

Thursday afternoon the Boys and Girls of Wise will meet at Mrs. Charlotte Perkinson home at two o'clock: put their chicken in the fireless cooker, and go fishing. When supper time comes they will open the cooker and have hot chicken for supper.

The ladies of Wise will meet at the same home and have a demonstration in building a fireless cooker.

Friday, May 30th, at 3:30 p. m., a meeting will be held at Arcola school house. The object of this meeting is to discuss and organize a credit union. Mr. William Garnett, from the Division of markets will be on hand to outline the organization and answer any questions that may come up. All persons interested in short time credit at reasonable interest rates should be present at this meeting.

A similar meeting will be held at Warrenton Plains school house at 7:30 p. m.

The initial meeting was held at the above mentioned places Saturday May 17th, with fair attendance at both places. At the meeting next Friday it is proposed to go into the details of organization and operation of credit unions. It is the least you can do to come out and hear the matter discussed.

"When one smiles at our criticism of another it is not always at the one criticized."