

A RICH SOIL FOR ALFALFA

COUNTY AGENT TELLS THE VALE OF COVER CROP

Indications Point To Numbers of Acres Being Seeded This Fall; Miss Rankin Gives Receipts For Preserving.

There will be quite a few acres of alfalfa seeded in the county this fall. It is very important that certain rules governing successful growing of alfalfa be followed. One of the chief reasons why so many fail in the attempt to grow alfalfa is because these rules are not followed.

To succeed with alfalfa a fairly rich soil is necessary. Unlike sweet clover which is very closely related to alfalfa, it will not grow on a poor soil. Sweet clover will make a fair growth on very poor soil and because it carries the same inoculation as does alfalfa it is a good crop to precede it. It might be well for a person who wants to sell alfalfa and does not have his land as rich as it should be, to first grow a crop of sweet clover and then seed to alfalfa. We might say that this crop serves a double purpose in preparing for alfalfa, it not only improves the land by raising nitrogen from the air but it also furnishes the proper inoculation.

It is not advisable to seed alfalfa without first making an application of lime, ground lime stone is probably the cheapest form to apply. It is best to apply from four to five tons per acre. It should be applied after the land is broken and then harrowed into the soil. Never plow it in.

Like all legumes alfalfa will not grow without the proper inoculation, and for this reason it is folly to seed without inoculation. The seed may be inoculated with a pure commercial culture or the land itself may be inoculated by carrying soil from a field where alfalfa has grown and spreading the soil lightly over the field. If the latter method is used it should be done on a cloudy day so that the hot sun will not kill the organisms in the soil.

Quite a few failures in growing alfalfa have been made by attempting to manure the land just prior to seeding. If stable manure is applied to the land just before seeding time the result is almost certain failure. The manure carries a great many grass and wild seeds with it and these are enemies to alfalfa, the weeds and grass spring up and choke the young plants. No manure should be applied within at least a year before seeding time. Land to be seeded to alfalfa should be kept as free as possible from all grass and weed seeds.

Experiments have shown that from 15 to 20 pounds of seed is the proper amount to apply per acre. Generally speaking about the middle of September is the proper time to seed. However the season and weather conditions will have some effect upon the time of seeding.

***Preserved Watermelon Rind.**—Cut 1 pound rind into 1-inch squares. Remove peel and all pink part. Soak overnight in lime water (1 ounce lime to 2 quarts water). The following morning let stand for 2 hours in clear water. Drain well, then drop into boiling water and boil rapidly for 10 minutes. Drain again and add gradually to the syrup (made by boiling together 2 cups of sugar and 1 quart of water.) Add to this the juice of 1-2 lemons and 3 extra slices of lemon. Cook until the marmalade is tender and transparent. Allow to stand until cold; arrange the pieces attractively in the jars, garnishing with slices of lemon. Cover with the syrup testing to 50 to 55 degrees. Pack in jar No. 5042. Process 15 minutes.

Orange Marmalade.—Use 6 oranges and 1-2 lemons. Peel off the yellow skin of the oranges as thin as possible. Use the white part of the skin for orange pectin. Remove the tough membrane from the pulp. Add lemon juice and measure. To every cup of pulp add 3-4 cup of sugar. Do not add sugar until the fruit has reached the boiling point; then add very slowly that the temperature may not be reduced. Six tablespoonfuls of orange pectin cooked with the marmalade gives a clearer appearance. Some of the yellow skin of the orange may be

WILBUR HAYES



Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hayes, of Norlina, member of the Park Artillery, who reached home straight from the Rhine Sunday. Mr. Hayes was a student at the Graham High School and at A. & E. College. He volunteered early in the war and saw several months hard service before the armistice. He has been stationed with the American Army of Occupation near Coblenz since November. His friends are pleased to welcome his return. It has been our good fortune to publish several letters from Mr. Hayes which the readers of the Warren Record remember with pleasure.

cut in very thin slices and added as soon as all sugar is in. Cook to a jelly-like consistency or a temperature of 105 1-2 C. Pack in 4-H jam pot or jar No. 5042.

Gingered Pears.—10 pounds of pears, peeled and quartered; 7 1-2 pounds of sugar; 4 ounces of ginger root or 2 level tablespoonfuls of powdered ginger; juice and the grated yellow part of the rind of 3 lemons.

Grind pears through meat chopper. Place all ingredients in enameled kettle. Cook for about 2 hours, or until amber colored, and of the consistency of jam. Pack while boiling hot in jar No. 5042 or in 4-H jam pot.

*Powell. Home Demonstration Work. U. S. Depart. of Agriculture.

TO MEMBERS OF WOMAN'S CLUB

Since the county picnic will be Thursday and Mrs. Henley will give demonstration in cottage cheese, jelly and bread making—just the lines along which we were going to have our meeting for Tuesday. So all of you come to the court room at 10 o'clock. Be sure and be there for the beginning.

Bring your dinner and stay for the afternoon session when Mrs. Henley will lecture to the men and women.

MRS. W. A. CONNELL, Chmn. Home Economics Dept.

GIVES DELIGHTFUL BARBECUE

On July 16 at their home near Arcola, Mr. and Mrs. John Gupton gave a delightful barbecue and dinner in honor of their son Garland, who has recently returned from France. All of their children (8 in number), twenty-seven grand children and one great grand child be sides a large number of friends and relatives were there to enjoy the occasion.

The table was spread out under the great oaks and everything to tempt one's appetite was there on. After dinner, the young folks and older people chatted while the children rolled on the grass.

About four o'clock the happy party reluctantly left for their different homes after having spent such a pleasant day, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Gupton a long and happy life.

VETERANS OF SIXTY-ONE

The following Warren County Confederate attended the re-union at Rocky Mount last week, and report to have been one of the best ever held: Philip Alston, Austin Allen, John W. Allen, Henry B. Hunter, William D. Daniel, Robert McCroden, Isaac Weldon, N. M. Wilson, James Mustian, M. T. Duke, A. S. Webb and S. W. Hamlet. All Honor to these boys of sixty-one! They have the love of countless thousands and the esteem and respect of their once enemies—as General Lee would say—"Our friends the Enemy."

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LABORS ATTITUDE MUST UNDERGO A BIG CHANGE

Need For Less Murmuring and More Devotion To Duty Apparent Which Policy Alone Will Perpetuate Better Understanding.

(By J. E. Jones)

The identical railroad labor bodies which three summers ago refused arbitration of their wage demands, issued a strike order, and then held the wrath on the Congress of the United States until, this for most duress and just in time to avert the strike, that Congress passed a bill hoisting railroad wages, have returned to Washington. The total advance of all railway labor charges since that day has been \$1,200,000,000, an annual expenditure in excess of interest charges on our total war debt.

This time again the Railway Brotherhoods demand legislation, but a further wage advance of a billion is actually the least of their demands. The Brotherhoods' leaders now state that Congress is to legislate the railroads, now under government operation and losing \$500,000,000 this year from the U. S. Treasury, actually into government ownership. If this is not done, labor leaders publicly threaten a nationwide strike, far more serious than that threatened in 1916.

They also make it clear in public statements that this itself is merely a step toward nationalization of all industry, whether factory or mine or farm. In other words, the control and ultimate ownership not only of railroads but of all little industries it is proposed to vest in "the working classes." This was proposed in Russia, and has been tested there during the past two years, with results which are sufficiently familiar to anyone able to read.

The start is the "Plum plan." This railway measure seeks to refinance \$18,000,000,000 railway securities by government bonds (this total is about three-fourths of the total bonds of our war loan) thus eliminating all private capital. It would combine all railroads and administer them by a board equally selected from labor, government, but a deficit would be borne by the taxpayer. The board would determine wages and working hours.

Lenine and Trotsky in their statement to Russians proposed "handing over the large estates to the peasants." The Brotherhood program proposes to start by handing the railroads over to the wage-earners. The Russian scheme provided for the "transfer of all authority to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates." The Brotherhoods' Council will be controlled by the Brotherhoods. Lenine's policy enunciated time and again "looked toward an exclusively proletariat republic." The Brotherhoods are moving in the same direction. One of these revolutions was devised for ignorant Russia; the other has been proclaimed for the United States, which we hold to be a highly intelligent nation. There is no attempt to conceal the true state of affairs, and it should be recognized that our own country is face to face with the reality: Do we want a Bolshevik America? If we do, then the Railroad Brotherhoods offer a program that is intended to speedily pave the way toward so-called "nationalization" of all industry.

A few days before the Brotherhoods broke loose the President asked Congress to provide a Federal Commission along the lines of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with power to fix salaries of railroad wage-earners. When a similar policy was entered into for the handling of labor problems along these lines during the war organized labor was immensely pleased, and most awards were satisfactory to the wage-earners. Even before the war, the Brotherhoods made frequent demands upon Washington—and they always got everything they asked for. Matters were made so easy for them that it is clear that the Brotherhoods have come to regard Congress as "easy," and instead of respecting it for its helpfulness, the leaders of these organizations have become arrogant by reason of their successes. This is evidenced by the comments of one of the labor spokesmen concerning the suggestion of President Wil-

son for a study of the railway problem. He says: "The Railroads will be tied up so tight that they will never run again if that legislation is passed."

There is nothing in that statement, or in the proclamation of the Brotherhoods that pretends to deal with labor settlements in the way recognized by law and free civilized governments. Instead a demand is made upon the country for an entire change in its manner in conducting its affairs. Congressmen are already beginning to hear from constituents who do not propose that the interests of 100,000,000 people are to be held of less importance than the wishes of about one and one-half per cent of the population.

Wages And The Brotherhoods

The Railroad Brotherhoods, representing 1,500,000 men on all railways in the United States, have delivered an ultimatum to the Government that they will tie up all transportation from coast to coast, to force another billion dollar wage advance, and at the same time compel the Government to buy the railways and turn them over the employees for their management.

Members of Congress who are astounded by this latest Brotherhood ultimatum regard this plan as Bolshevism of the purest Russian type. The Government has been very liberal in its treatment of railway employees, having increased their payroll from \$1,750,000,000 in 1917 to \$2,900,000,000 this year. This in an increase in the payroll of \$1,150,000,000. The Government has raised the average wages of railroad workers from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year, and has raised the average of 400,000 of the better paid men to more than \$2,000 a year. Thousands of the employees are now earning much more than the under officials of the roads.

But, in spite of this enormous increase in the payroll, without a parallel in the history of industry, the leaders of the organized forces are now asking for a billion dollars more. This would bring the average wages of all employees, including unskilled as well as skilled labor, up to \$2,000 a year. The workers in the railway shops who received a wage increase of \$360,000,000 last year, are now asking for \$210,000,000 more. The four train brotherhoods who have received \$200,000,000 of increased wages in addition to the \$60,000,000 awarded by the Adamson Law, are asking for \$250,000,000 more.

Spokesmen for the employees officially notified the Railroad Administration that the billion dollar increase of the past year is most unsatisfactory to the men, and does not enable them

(Continued On Fourth Page)

Office Hours Of Supt. of Schools

A County Superintendent of Schools is commonly understood to be entitled to take, during some part of the summer months, two weeks or more of vacation for complete rest. If he does his work fully and well, he needs it. I shall not take such a vacation this year. On the contrary, I regret that it will not be possible for me to devote every moment of my time during the summer to the work of the schools. But several months ago I agreed to undertake, as a labor of love for helpless orphans, a few weeks' work at the Oxford Orphan Asylum. When I was elected as your Superintendent, I tried to have other provision made for this work, but such was not entirely possible. The treasurer is sick and taking hospital treatment, and the needs of the children must be attended to. Therefore I have been, as I shall continue to do for two weeks more, spending a few hours each week in the Orphanage because I should have felt like a deserter if I had not. A great number of people in the county understood this, but I explain it in these columns that it may not by others be misunderstood, if at any time my office should be found to be closed.

I intend to devote my whole store of energy, ability, force and power to the cause of the schools. But I shall not be always in the office in the court house. I have to superintend building work, consult with committees, visit schools and know every situation at first hand. A superintendent must not sit in his swivel chair in his office to earn his salary. His best work is in the schools themselves.

Yours for the best schools possible,
J. EDWARD ALLEN,
County Superintendent.

FUNNY?

(The Garden Spot News)

Do you know that an editor or reporter for a newspaper can in his rounds stop and ask a hundred persons "What is the news?" and ninety out of the hundred will reply "Nothing special," and yet fifty out of that number know something that if not found in the next paper will astonish them greatly and disappoint them more, and perhaps makes them madder than horns. Don't be afraid to let the newspaper man know it.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES—SCHOOL CENSUS

All school committees are asked to make provision at once for taking the census in their respective districts. Under the law of 1919, this duty is in the hands of the local committee, and this committee should at once appoint some capable person to take the census. I am mailing out the blanks, which reached me this morning, by today's mail.

The first words on the blank are these: "This Report of the Census Must be filled out Accurately and in full before the County Superintendent can approve voucher in payment for taking census." The census is worthless unless it is full and accurate; if full and accurate, it is indispensable. Under the new compulsory attendance law every teacher must have it and use it.

Every citizen of the county is earnestly urged to assist the census-taker, so that the census may be accurate and complete.

J. EDWARD ALLEN,
County Superintendent.

Mr. Walter Burroughs was in town Saturday.

Mrs. Beaufort Scull, of Arcola, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Ed Stegall was a pleasant visitor here this week.

Mr. Weldon T. Davis was in the city Tuesday on business.

Mr. Edward Plummer, of Newport News and Mr. Wallace Cawthorne, of Warren Plains, were in town today.

And there are those so easily discouraged that they quit before they begin—Merchant's Journal and Commerce.

WISE BETTERMENT MEETS 14TH

The Wise Betterment Society will be held Thursday, August 14, with its President Miss Carrie Dunn. Thrift will be the subject of the meeting. Everybody is invited to attend.

BIG CROWD EXPECTED 14

AGRICULTURAL PICNIC IS TO BRING CROWD THURSDAY

Program of Many Features To Be Carried Out; Tractor Demonstration At Graham's; Basket Picnic To Be Served.

Reports from various sources to County Agent J. W. Bason bear evidence that Thursday, August 14th, is to be a great picnic day for the farmers of Warren county. From every source information has it that the farmers, their wives and children will be in attendance.

The County Board of Agriculture, under whose direction this picnic is held, is a new institution in Warren, but its field of useful service is large and the meeting here this week will develop a part of its service to the agricultural interests of the county, authorities state.

Within each township representatives of the Board are busily engaged arousing interest in the gathering. The county agent has perfected the program and the day will include features of interest to all present.

The court house will be the center of the day's program with the exception of the tractor demonstration which will be held near Mr. John Graham's residence. A display of Delco and Lalley lighting systems will be features of general interest as well as a talk and demonstration on tire care by special representative Richardson at the Boyd-Gillam Motor Co.

The following program will be carried out:

- 10 a. m. Tractor Plowing in field near Warrenton.
- Cottage Cheese Demonstration—Court Room.
- 11 a. m. Lalley Lighting System in Country Home—Court House Square.
- Jelly Making Dem.—Court Room.
- 12 m. Demonstration on Selecting a Family Cow—Court House Square
- 1 p. m. Dinner.
- 2 p. m. Address Mr. Tasker Polk.
- 2:30 p. m. Address Mr. T. D. McLeon, District Demonstration Agent
- 3 p. m. Address Mr. T. E. Brown, Director Vocational Education
- 3:30 p. m. Talk Mrs. Henley, District Home Demonstration Agent
- 4 p. m. Talk, Mr. Garne, Assistant District Home Demonstration Agent in Markets.

The farmers of the county will bring baskets and the day is to prove an occasion of worth and good fellowship.

ARCOLA IETMS

We are glad indeed to welcome the sunshine again. So many bridges have been washed away, some of them entirely, so that we feel pretty well hedged in.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hunter and sons have returned from Rocky Mt., where they were visiting during the incessant rain. While there, their brother-in-law, Mr. G. D. Modlin, who they were visiting, had the misfortune to have his car—a seven passenger Chandler—completely burned up in a garage. The mechanic was cleaning the motor with gasoline while the lights were on, thus causing a spark.

Miss Lucy Burt, of Louisburg, is visiting her grandmother.

Misses Emma May Daniel, Eula Clark and Lizzie Warren, of Macon, Sallie V. and Hazel Tharrington, of Rocky Mount, visited Miss Ethel King last week.

The meeting at this place closed Sunday with eight accessions to the church. Rev. Wilkinson, of the West Texas Conference, did some able speaking and many people renewed their faith. Regardless of rain and bad roads we had a wonderful meeting.

The Young People's Missionary Society met with Miss Lula Hunter on Wednesday night, July 30.

Little Miss Morris Reid, who has been suffering with erysiphalis, has recovered enough to be out again.

There will be an ice cream supper here Thursday night August 7th. Proceeds for benefit of Young People's Missionary Society.

The fellow that carries the burden is the one who grows strong.—Merchant's Journal and Commerce.

