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

HON. R. N. PAGE DELIVERS GREAT ADDRESS HERE

Last Saturday Was a Day of Inspiration for Page Followers--Court Room Was Comfortably Filled

Saturday was a day of inspiration and encouragement for the Page followers of Warren County. The day was beautiful and the Speaker and his son Mr. Thad Page motored from Raleigh, arriving in Warrenton about ten o'clock. He was met by Mr. W. B. Boyd and others of the Page Club and made to feel at home.

He was introduced by Judge Thos. O. Rodwell in a few well chosen and appropriate words of commendation, and then proceeded with his address. Space forbids a full account of his speech, as an examination of our columns will show that the latter half of the week and Monday of this week was filled with many things of interest to our citizens.

Mr. Page said:—
Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I do not feel that I have come in the midst of strangers altogether. I come as a candidate for the office of Governor—most prized of all the offices of this great Commonwealth. In seeking this position I do not do so to merely gratify a personal ambition I appreciate the honor, but if it was merely to gratify a personal ambition I should not have entered the race; I should not have undertaken the necessary hardship, nor should I have assumed the great responsibility that I should have the honor. The motive was fundamental, because I believe that at this particular time in the handling of the affairs of Government that there is a place, an opportunity for a man trained in business. We are living under peculiar circumstances in a peculiar period, a condition brought on by the mighty conflict across the seas; a period of economic and social disturbances. In the midst of the greatest prosperity we should be living in peace and contentment. But there is more of unrest, more of dissatisfaction, more of disturbance than ever before.

"We have not stopped to think of the wonderful development in North Carolina in recent years; we have been intensely interested in our own personal affairs, and most of us have been very busy. I am sure that not many of us have taken the time to observe how rapidly we have forged ahead. It is almost marvellous. But a little while ago a statement in our leading papers, taken from National Government figures, showed that this State had made more progress than all the states in the value of its agricultural products. Only three States in America now exceed it. But a little while ago we were 12th in rank; now we are 4th in rank. Iowa, Illinois and Texas only exceeding North Carolina of all the States in the value of agricultural products. We have not stopped in our mad rush to bring things to pass. In all lines we have tremendously exceeded the expectations of a few years ago. In our own life time our manufacturing industries were few. In a few families could be found the Textile industry, here and there. Today we have stepped up to the second place in the Nation, only Massachusetts being ahead of us in cotton manufacturing.

"Placing a compass upon Charlotte and drawing a circle of one hundred miles, embracing within that circle a few of the counties of upper South Carolina—but 'a spot' and one third of the spindles of America would be found turning. Take Gaston county, twenty years ago it had sixty-five Government Distilleries and no cotton mills. Today it has one hundred and five cotton mills and not a distillery. In this wonderful development we have stepped up in per capita wealth. The time has not been long ago when we boasted that we were poor. We can do that no longer. In the space of 18 months the citizens of this State loaned to the Government one hundred and seventy millions of dollars, and yet in spite of this tremendous loan of our funds, the banks show twenty-one per cent increase in deposits than we had at the beginning of that period.

"Government has not been standing still. Economic progress and development abound, and touches our people in a great many places.

"The time was when our citizens looked upon the Government as a sort of 'big Policeman' to protect our citizenship, our property and homes.

"Take for instance the most important, the most vital matter of Education. Time was when the education of the child was thought to be the business of the parent, and not a matter for the public to be interested in. Before the War between the States there was not a public school, because we had not thought in terms of public education. After we had established a system of public schools, it was but a system in name. But two decades ago a term of three months; buildings little better than shacks, and equipment as poor. Then there came upon the stage of North Carolina men of vision. Aycock, that matchless man who gave to the children of the town and country and upward vision toward a brighter goal; Alderman Melver contributed to the great purpose until the boast was that North Carolina was building a new school house every working day in the year.

"Disease that takes away our people by the thousands used to be thought a matter purely personal. Malaria, Typhoid, Tuberculosis, were diseases which concerned not the public but the individual family. But men of vast wealth contributed large sums to investigation of the cause for these diseases and to find a remedy, and with such success that the prevention of such diseases as malaria, hookworm, typhoid and tuberculosis became a matter of deep interest to all the people, and a matter that could no longer be entrusted to private enterprise. And so the State is cooperating with the communities and counties in eradicating these great handicaps to our economic progress.

"When the great War came on it opened the eyes of our people to our true condition, for it proved that 33 out of each 100 men between the ages of 21 and 31 (when we are at our best physically) could not pass inspection—they were defective.

"Great as our accomplishment has been, what could it be with 90 per cent of our citizenship physically perfect in so far as general health is concerned. No money that can be expended is so worth while as that expended in doing away with this great menace, this great handicap to health, happiness and the pursuit of our daily vocations.

"The Department of Good Roads, the Agricultural Department, the Demonstration work have each had a place in the great development that is ours. The Agricultural Department and the Demonstration work have forged us forward to the fourth place in the value of our agricultural products.

"I recite all of this to bring to you the controlling purpose of my candidacy. I ask you have we exercised in laying the foundation of this great material progress that business judgment necessary for so vast an enterprise. Is your Government run upon business principles? Is it run as a large Corporate enterprise would be run? I am not going to criticize our Administration; it has been the custom because our citizens have not realized the importance of this necessary change in our methods. We have not organized to prevent overlappings and waste of energies. Time has come when we ought to so organize our state Government activities that for each one hundred cents of tax money expended we should get one hundred per cent of efficiency. I should employ the best business experts to find out where the overlappings and inefficiency lay and then eliminate them, in order that the tax payer may know that he was getting one hundred per cent efficiency.

REVALUATION

"The most sensitive nerve in our make up lies not in our spinal column, but in our pocketbook. It is not so much the amount of taxes, but what do we get for the taxes we pay? Turn on the light so all men may know what they get. I know there is great fear and dissatisfaction in this County, because I learned as much at Littleton a few night ago, but I want to give a few facts to allay the fears of those who are now restless and resentful of the revaluation act. This is no new thing. It is as old as the Constitution. Section five, article three of our Constitution: 'Laws shall be enacted taxing at a uniform rate all money, bonds, credits, etc., at its true value in money.' This has been the law for fifty years. This is merely an effort to live up to our own Constitution. 'I shall be frank about this matter. Any man who is not, does not deserve your confidence. I am not going to trim. I never learned how. I am not going to be silent now. We must be honest with one another.

"The time has been when men tried to see who could get his property on the tax books at the lowest value. The man who paid little taxes had to be penalized because the man who had property would put it on the books at a low value if at all. So the burden was unequal.

"The revaluation act is an effort to right this wrong. The man who has been half-way doing the right thing in the valuation of his property is now going to go the whole way. The rate has not yet been fixed and will not be until the Legislature meets in July.

In a conversation with the Chairman of the State Tax Commission he assures me that enough property has come to light to divide the tax rate by Five and probably Seven. He stated that already enough real estate has been found that never before paid any taxes to make two counties, and of course this relieves the burden on all other real estate. Already in one county of the State one man has placed more personal property on the tax books than all of the personal property of the county heretofore. I have not the slightest doubt that the taxes will be much less. Personal property has been escaping—that rate was so high that they did not dare list it. So high was the rate that men resorted to all means to evade it."

Mr. Page told of the widow with insurance money loaned and listed, and of the business man with property listed at one third of its value, both paying same rate, and asked if this inequality was to be allowed to remain?

Mr. Page again reverted to our school system and spoke of the empty school houses and of the poorly paid teachers—women teaching for less than is paid ordinary day laborer, and asked were we to allow this condition to remain? Must the women teachers do all the sacrificing?

He again took up the subject of Public Health work and said the time would come when it would be looked upon as a disgrace for a human being to die of a preventable disease. That we needed in each county a whole-time Health Officer who could devote his time to the prevention of disease, and that the value in dollars and cents to a community in having healthy, strong boys and men, could not be counted.

He touched again on the Road problem, and said that there were never any idle farms or empty farm homes on a good highway. That the turning away from the farms of the young folks was because of a lack of good roads. That the labor of the farm did not drive them away, but that ease of communication and social intercourse being debarred by bad roads, the boys and girls became disheartened and left for the towns and for social recreation. "I don't blame them," said Mr. Page. A system of roads leading to your schools and churches and County seats and towns is the great need of the hour.

In speaking of the great unrest, the activities of the Reds, the Bolsheviks, I. W. W's., he said he favored sending every one out of this country who was not an American citizen, and he would put those behind the bars. This brought forth applause.

In speaking of the relation of capital and labor, he said, "The time has been when labor was looked upon by capital as just so many wheels and belts, but these conditions have changed. Capital has not the right to say to Labor thou shalt work nor, on the other hand, has Labor the right to say to capital I shall work, when I please, and if we disagree no other labor shall work for you. Capital is worthless without labor, and labor could not live without capital. This great question should be approached with a sincere desire to make a fair and just and satisfactory agreement. I may be classed as a Socialist by the thoughtless, but if so I take my stand with Jesus Christ and with St. Paul."

Mr. Page then referred to the history of the Club.

Womans Club Gives Banquet

DR. J. H. COOK DELIVERS TALK TO THOSE PRESENT

Several Other Gentlemen Made Short Talks In Interest of Education. All Present Pledged Their Support.

The Womans Club gave a delightful banquet to its members and invited guests in honor of Dr. J. H. Cook, Head of the Department of Education of the North Carolina College for Women, on Thursday evening, eight o'clock. Dr. Cook arrived in town Thursday afternoon and was the guest of Miss Julia Dameron, President of the Club.

Covers were laid for eighty guests. Committees were appointed to decorate the banquet Hall and arrange the table artistically. Place cards of unique design indicated the seats of those present. The banquet was deliciously prepared and much enjoyed.

Miss Dameron presided with ease and dignity. Mayor John B. Palmer, and Messrs. J. E. Rooker, Norwood Boyd, B. B. Williams and J. Edward Allen were asked to give their views of the needs of this community of an adequate school building and the importance of our getting together with determination to make this town a center of educational activity for the whole County. These gentlemen heartily endorsed the idea, and Superintendent Allen threw deserved bouquets at our present faculty.

Miss Dameron stated conditions now existing in the State in respect to the lack of properly trained teachers and their compensation. She stated that there were 700 empty school houses this school year in North Carolina, because the teachers were literally starved out of the profession. That 7,000, or nearly one half of the teachers this year in North Carolina were sub-standard teachers—taken under temporary certificates because no other kind were available. That we only pay 68 cents per inhabitant for education in our public schools; that Texas spends \$2.50 and New Jersey \$3.50 per inhabitant. She then introduced Dr. Cook as head of the Department of Education of North Carolina College for Women, located at Greensboro.

Doctor Cook is a pleasant speaker and knows his subject. He contrasted the economic value of the trained and the untrained mind, and his audience gave close attention.

The impressive thought in his address was: "Can we afford to penalize our boys and girls because they live in North Carolina; can we afford to handicap them by withholding an education that other States gladly give? He told of the visit to Greensboro of a prominent educator who is gathering statistics for the Government to show the natural ability of the youth of the land—the native talent; and he was proud to say that the boys and girls of Greensboro showed more ability, more strength of mind than any other group in the United States. The purpose of this was to show that we had the raw material that could be cultivated into shining examples for the Nation. That it was only a question of the proper expenditure of our wealth in the education of our children. That it was not a case of poverty; that North Carolina ranked fourth in the Nation; that it was only a question of realizing our shortcoming in this great and important duty for us to go forward to first place—for we have the material; we have the bright minds; we have the making of men and women who would be leaders of the Nation if we cease to penalize them for living in North Carolina.

Dr. Cook's address made a deep impression upon the minds of those who heard him and at the conclusion, upon motion of Rev. T. J. Taylor a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the support of all present to give the boys and girls of Warren county every facility to take rank with the men and women of the Nation who are leaders in the uplift of the State and Nation.

At the close of Dr. Cook's address President Dameron expressed the thanks of the Club for the use of the Hall, and thanked the gentlemen and ladies for their presence, and Mr. J. Edward Allen, on behalf of the guests of the Club, offered a resolution of thanks to the Club for the delightful evening, which resolution was adopted with enthusiasm. Thus ended one of the most delightful occasions of the history of the Club.

CITIZENS MEET AND PUT UP BRAND NEW TICKET

Last Saturday a Meeting Was Held in Court House and a "Clean Sweep" Ticket Put in the Field

In accordance with the plans of those advocating a new ticket for County officers several citizens from different sections of the County met Saturday afternoon in the Court House and took the following action:—
The following citizens were present either as spectators or as participants:

John S. Davis, member House Representatives, W. A. Connell, D. L. Ryder, Grant Beardsley, Tom Williams, A. F. Brame, John B. Palmer, Dr. G. H. Macon, Louis Mustian, J. H. Fleming, Matthew Duke, L. O. Robertson, Jim Frazier, Jim Burroughs, W. E. Hall, Frank Newell, H. P. Reams, H. S. Ryder, Marvin Drake, E. L. Green, J. F. Hunter, and the representative of the Record.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Davis, Mr. Connell was nominated as Chairman, and Mr. John Palmer as Secretary.

Mr. Davis drew from his pocket a list of names and stated that he had seen many of the citizens from different parts of the County and that they had suggested the following as suitable candidates for office, and read the list, as follows:—

For Member House Representatives, John M. Coleman;

For Sheriff, E. L. Green;

For Register of Deeds—several names had been suggested, to wit: J. B. Palmer, J. J. Macon, E. P. Allen, and J. L. Coleman.

For Auditor, J. J. Macon, J. B. Palmer, Simon Gardner.

For Commissioners

W. H. Dameron, C. W. Perkinson, J. W. King, Sam King, W. B. Myrick, Walter Wiggins, W. T. Davis, S. E. Allen, J. B. Ellington, H. Clyde Fleming, R. S. Register, W. A. Connell, R. D. Fleming.

County Highway Commissioners
W. T. Paschall, D. L. Ryder, Walter Wiggins, Dr. G. H. Macon, Edmund White, W. B. Boyd.

It was suggested that no nomination had been made for Judge of the Recorder's Court, and the name of Mr. Frank H. Gibbs was presented.

Someone suggested that no Coroner had been named, and Mr. Davis suggested Mr. W. C. Burroughs, but he was not present and the position was offered to Mr. Jim Burroughs, but he being present declined.

Mr. Davis then moved that the Chair appoint a Committee to retire and select from these names or any others that any one might suggest Candidates for the various offices named.

Mr. Matthew Duke suggested that the "time-honored" custom was to give an office holder two terms and as Mr. Peter M. Stallings had not had but one term as Auditor that no opposing candidate be named.

Mr. Weldon Hall stated that he was satisfied from information he had gathered that Mr. Frank Gibbs would not accept the nomination, and therefore suggested that no opposing candidate be named against Mr. T. O. Rodwell. Mr. Davis said Rodwell would be a candidate on "other ticket" and voters could vote for him if they desired. Several demurred about breaking into the plan of a "clean sweep" and Mr. Rodwell and Mr. Stallings had opposing candidates named. Mr. Matthew Duke wanted to know how the new Candidates for Commissioners stood upon "retrenchment and economy in public expenditures," but it could bring forth no satisfactory response from any body who knew.

The Chair then appointed the following to select the candidates: J. H. Fleming, Grant Beardsley, J. S. Davis, Jim Frazier, D. L. Ryder, who presented the following candidates for their respective offices:—

House of Representatives, J. M. Coleman

Sheriff, E. L. Green

Register of Deeds: Simon Gardner

Auditor, John B. Palmer

Commissioners—W. H. Dameron, John W. King, Weldon T. Davis, S. E. Allen, R. D. Fleming

County Highway Commissioners—D. L. Ryder, Walter Wiggins, Dr. G. H. Macon

Judge of Recorder's Court—Frank H. Gibbs

Surveyor—Frank Ryder

On motion of J. S. Davis a Committee was appointed by the Chair to wait upon the candidates named and ascertain if they will accept the nominations tendered, and in case there should be a vacancy in the nominees that the Committee be empowered to fill the vacancies on the ticket. Upon this motion of delegating this centralized power there were a few almost inaudible "ayes," but no "noes."

The Chair appointed J. S. Davis, Jim Frazier and H. P. Reams. Mr. Reams suggested some other man, but he was put through all right.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

No nomination was made for member of the Board of Education. Captain B. P. Terrell's term expires and he or his successor is to be elected at the Primary. This is one of the most important positions to be filled, and it is rather strange that nobody suggested to Mr. Davis Captain Terrell's name. If he had named the citizens from memory he might have overlooked his name, but he drew a list of names from his pocket for the various offices—and Captain Terrell was forgotten.

After the meeting it being brought to Mr. Davis' attention, he approached the writer and asked him to insert Captain Terrell's name as one of the candidates nominated. This I could not do, but stated that the Record would take pleasure in saying that he overlooked the matter and desired Captain Terrell nominated, and that the Record would nominate Captain Terrell.

On a vote being taken as to whether or no a candidate would be nominated for Judge of Recorder's Court the vote stood 7 for and 7 against as announced, but the representative of the Record had nine for and seven against. This vote showed the strength of the meeting, though there were a few more citizens present.

Mr. Frank Gibbs Declines

Mr. Frank Gibbs requests this paper to announce that he cannot accept the nomination of Judge of the Recorder's Court tendered him by the "new" ticket.

Mr. Sam E. Allen Declines

The "new ticket promoters placed Mr. S. E. Allen in nomination as a candidate for member of the Board of County Commissioners. Mr. Allen was a representative of the Record Monday and asked that this paper announce that he could not accept; that while he appreciated the compliment of a nomination, under conditions existing he would have to decline.

Mr. W. H. Dameron Declines

Mr. W. H. Dameron authorized this paper to state that he could not accept the position of County Commissioner. His business and other personal reasons makes it necessary for him to decline the nomination tendered by the "new" ticket.

HAS SUPPLY OF PERMITS

The Superintendent of Public Welfare asks us to announce to the public that he has a supply of permits in hand, and that as children under 14 years of age are leaving the school room, it will be necessary for them to have a permit to work "in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office hotel, restaurant, barber shop, bakery, boot-black stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick-yard, lumber yard, or in any messenger or delivery service." This does not apply to agricultural workers.

Permits must be secured by parents for their children if they desire them to work, and these permits are only granted under the strictest scrutiny.

The U. D. C. will meet Friday 14th instead of Friday next on account of the absence from town of the President, Mrs. Sallie D. Twitty.