

Attend Warren County Fair, October 7 and 8th

The Warren Record

VOLUME XXV

WARRENTON, WARREN COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920
A SEMI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WARRENTON AND WARREN COUNTY

Num. 1
State Library

JUST FOR FUN

It's a topsy-turvy world. Sugar peddlers in Brooklyn have been mobbed, not for overcharging, but because they were selling at less than prevailing prices.—Boston Transcript.

"What will your present crop yield?" said the tractor salesman.
"Oh, about sixty gallons an acre," said the farmer.—American Legion Weekly.

"Did you hear that Mr. Hiboy was killed while traveling in Kentucky?"
"No. How did it happen?"
"In a feud."
"Good Lord! And I've cautioned him a dozen times againt riding in one."—Selected.

What is a good sport in the English sense? A man who wins honestly, who loses cheerfully, who hopes increasingly, who bestows quietly, who receives naturally, who differs fairly, who agrees warmly, who lives liberally, who dies modestly, whose play-fellows are mankind.—New York World.

Boyhood Ambitions

A messenger boy in the Broadway office of the Postal Telegraph Company is always reading lurid novels. The manager said to him the other day:

"Charlie, what's your ambition in life?"

The boy put down his Indian story and said gravely:

"To have people tremble like leaves at the mere mention of my name."—New York Evening Post.

Totally Insufficient

The prisoner was up for bootlegging, but only one bottle of whiskey was found upon him. The jury retired with "Exhibit A" but filed gloomily back at the expiration of ten minutes.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you reached a verdict?" asked the clerk.
"We have not," stated the foreman aggrievedly. "We must have more evidence. Them last two jurymen that sat down to the end of the table swear there ain't an atom of proof against this feller."—American Legion Weekly.

The following notice has been sent out to all magistrates by the Clerk of the Superior Court, Mr. John D. Newell:

"The Grand Jury, September Term Superior Court, 1920, directed in their Report that all Justices of the Peace failing to make returns before the Clerk of the Court in writing within the next 20 days, should be reported by said Clerk to the Solicitor. Failing to report is a misdemeanor, and you will be prosecuted for same. This September 27, 1920.

"P. S. Report whether you have tried cases or not."

For your information: only the following magistrates have reported: T. C. Alston, A. S. Webb, J. E. T. Aycue, J. O. Hardy, F. B. Newell, R. E. Aycoc, W. J. Cole, J. B. Harris and W. T. Carter.

TOBACCO PRICE AVERAGES FOR PAST TWENTY YEARS

For the information and interest of our readers we take great pleasure in publishing the average price of tobacco for the past several years.

The table below gives the year, and the average per hundred pounds each year for past twenty years. The figures are furnished by Proprietors of Boyd's warehouse, who have kept an accurate record of their sales for past quarter of a century.

Year	Average
1899	5.37
1900	6.33
1901	10.89
1902	9.77
1903	6.95
1904	7.76
1905	8.57
1906	8.46
1907	9.70
1908	9.58
1909	9.78
1910	9.76
1911	12.60
1912	17.22
1913	17.94
1914	10.73
1915	11.67
War Period	
1916	11.67
1917	30.19
1918	34.93
1919	56.34

TIME PLANT COVERCROPS

THE TOBACCO GROWERS HIGH FEED IS HARD ON

Plant Winter Cover Crops For Feed Next Year, Advises County Agent. Cover Crops Prevent Erosion

Warrenton, Sept. 28th—Tobacco growers everywhere have begun to feel the effects of an overproduction of tobacco, in the low prices they are receiving for the crop. The specialized tobacco growers feels the effect much more than the farmers who have habitually grown plenty of hay and corn. The farmer who refuses to grow his corn and hay is more dependent on his merchant and his banker than is the farmer who grows these crops. The specialized tobacco farmer, not only owes for his fertilizer, but he also owes for his feed, for which he was compelled to pay an enormous price this year. Will the tobacco growers profit by their experience?

Tobacco is selling for a very unsatisfactory price now. I, therefore, urge that all farmers who can possibly hold their creditors off for a while, to leave their tobacco alone and devote the next six weeks to picking cotton and sowing winter cover crops and constructing terraces on all fields that are subject to erosion. Now while tobacco is going so cheap is an opportune time to sow your winter cover crops, for the purpose of soil protection during the winter, for the improvement of soils by green manuring, and for the production of hay and pasture for next spring and summer. I wish to urge all farmers to sow as much crimson clover as possible in the next few days. After the clover is sowed the fall oat crop should be put in as soon as the land can be prepared, and I urge that the farmer sow plenty of oats to avoid buyig any next year. Oats and vetch sown together on good land will make a splendid hay that should take the place of thousands of bales of western hay sold in the county every year. Hairy vetch and Apple oats sown together will make a hay far superior to any that comes here from their states if properly cured. Rye is another good winter cover crop that is popular among tobacco growers. Plant these other crops but don't neglect the rye. Wheat can be sown some what later in the season. The proper time to sow wheat in this county to avoid the Hessian Fly is during the latter half of October, and then sow a few acres of wheat on a thoroughly prepared seed bed in order to make enough flour for home use.

Crimson clover like other legumes will give better results if a ton or more lime be applied to each acre. Better results will be obtained from any of the winter cover crops if acid phosphate be used at the rate of about two hundred pounds to the acre. For wheat and oats one hundred to two hundred pounds of nitrate of soda should be applied next spring as a top dressing to each acre.

If you have any land that washes badly, the washing can be largely prevented by the use of properly con-

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN PEACE TIME Aiding Poland



But for the work of American Red Cross agents in all regions of Poland during the last twelve months, hundreds of thousands of people in that tragic country today would be under the sad victims of hunger, disease and exposure. The job in Poland is one of tremendous proportions and cannot be abandoned for many months to come. Here is a typical scene. A Red Cross worker in the throes of a soap kitchen where hundreds of undernourished women and children are fed daily.

structed terraces. If you need any assistance in running the terraces, or need advice as how they should be built, call on the county agent for information and assistance.

The county agent will remain in the county another month. Why not make his last month his busiest?

J. E. TREVATHAN,
County Agent Warren Co.

Chairman Rodwell Issues Warning

To the women of Warren county: It is a well known fact that a majority of the women of Warren county and I may add, of North Carolina, were opposed to woman suffrage; but now that they have been given that right and privilege, I believe it to be their solemn duty to exercise that right.

For the general election in November, the registration books will open on the 30th day of September and close on the 23rd day of October 1920, for the purpose of registration of all qualified to register.

As Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Warren county, I wish to impress upon all women the importance of their participating in the coming November election. In order for you to do this, it will be necessary for you to go to the Registrar of your township in person and have your name entered upon the registration book.

The Democratic party which always stood for high ideals and good government, is now appealing to you to aid it in upholding these ideals and pressing forward to better things.

Very truly yours,
T. O. RODWELL, Chm.
Democratic Executive Committee of Warren county.
H. F. JONES, Secty.
Warrenton, N. C., Sept. 29, 1920.

Is it Economical to Build State Highway

Chapel Hill, N. C., Sept. 30.—The Secretary of the North Carolina Good Roads Association, Miss H. M. Berry, in order to make the Association's program for securing a State System of hard surfaced roads connecting county seats and other principal towns of the State as concrete as possible, has compiled the following figures relating to the cost of and the possible benefits to be derived from such a transportation system: It is realized that it is well nigh impossible to enumerate the benefits that would accrue from such a public improvement as this, but the figures given below are at least suggestive.

The Cost
It will cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000,000 to build a State System of 5,500 miles, the mileage necessary to connect all county seats and principal towns of the State. North Carolina with her large territory and comparatively small population, cannot afford to finance this tremendous undertaking entirely through current revenue, but, by taking care of what

we can own and spreading the balance over a number of years, it will work no hardship on this or the coming generation. To maintain the entire State System will cost approximately a million to a million and a half a year. With the construction of more mileage of hard surfaced roads, the maintenance cost will undoubtedly be reduced.

The proposed State System of 5,500 miles, connecting county seats and principal towns, will carry approximately 80 per cent of all highway traffic and 90 per cent of the motor traffic, as most motor vehicles are users of inter-county or State highways. Estimating the average value of all motor vehicles at \$1,000 each, we have now approximately \$130,000,000 invested in motor vehicles. Assuming that hard surfaced roads will prolong the life of a motor car from three to five times, which motorists will agree is a conservative estimate, the annual saving in capital invested in motor vehicles will rise into the millions.

A series of experiments have shown that it takes twice as much gasoline for a 2-ton truck to go over a good earth road as it does over a good brick road and three times as much as it does to go over a concrete or other smooth hard surfaced road. The same proportion would hold for other motor vehicles. According to these tests a State system of hard surfaced roads would reduce our gasoline bill by at least one-third. Last year North Carolina used 49,919,155 gallons of gasoline, which, at 36c. per gallon would amount to \$17,708,815. One-third of this amount is \$5,902,938 or the amount hard surfaced roads would save in gasoline each year.

In other words, the saving in gasoline alone would pay for the construction of the entire State system in 20 years.

No tests have been made showing the possible saving a State system of hard surfaced roads would effect in repairs, tires, and other accessories but from common observation all agree that it would total several million dollars.

Tractive resistance tests conducted by the Ohio State College have shown that a 2-ton truck will maintain an average speed four times as great on hard surfaced roads as on dirt roads. According to these tests, we now spend four times as much time in making a trip by truck as we would if we had hard roads. In other words the present system of roads impairs the efficiency of trucks by about 400 per cent—no mean consideration when we think of the increasing use of the truck for commercial purposes.

Our farms are being depopulated and the products of the farm curtailed through inadequate transportation facilities. With well built and well maintained highways, farm life would be more attractive, the farmer could more readily market his farm products, thus saving much material which would otherwise go to waste.

The increase in property values; increase in population; due to the trail of settlers which always follow good roads; the increased inducement to industry to come to our State; the consolidation of school districts; and the money which tourist would spend

WEEK'S READING BRINGS FORTH GOOD THOUGHT

This week's reading has brought to mind two thoughts which should be pondered over by America. Both have to do with the greatness of the Anglo-Saxon Blood—its leadership of the World; its love for law, for order, for liberty.

The first is taken from an article by Lady Nancy Astor, a member of the House of Commons, England. In an article in the *Womans Home Companion* writing of the duty of women in regard to the ballot, as her duty bears upon the great question of the League of Nations she says:

"It is very easy for those in European countries next door to the districts where children are dying daily of starvation, neglect and brutality to feel some disappointment with America's withdrawal from the common responsibility of humanity and civilization."

Do you get the thought—"America's withdrawal from the common responsibility of humanity and civilization?"

Lady Astor was one of the Langhorne beauties of Virginia and the wife of Viscount Astor and the mother of a large and interesting family of young children.

The other thought comes from Kipling, we presume, though the author of the lines is not given. But you can picture a hot fight against overwhelming odds—and the Regiment blind with dust and smoke,—But the Anglo-Saxon blood fights on though "The River of Death has brimmed his banks"—on to Victory.

"The sand of the desert is sodden red;

Red with the wreck of a square that broke;

The gatling's jammed and the Colonel dead,

And the Regiment blind with dust and smoke;

The River of Death has brimmed his banks;

And England's far and Honor's a name.

But the voice of a school boy rallies the ranks—

Play up!—Play up!—and Play the Game!"

A voice of a school boy rallies the ranks—Play up! Play up!—and play the Game! It's in the blood.

Where Did He Learn?

"Murphy," snapped the desk lieutenant to the new patrolman. "I hear there's a big crap game going on down the block. Go out and break it up."

The new cop vanished, reappearing in half an hour.

"Well," asked his superior, "did you put a stop to it?"

"I sure did," returned Murphy, patting a bulging pocket. "I only had two bucks on me but I broke up that game inside of twenty minutes."—*American Legion weekly.*

Postponed Until 12th

Business meeting of Woman's club which was to be held Tuesday October 6th, has been postponed until Friday October 12th when it will meet in the high school building at four o'clock.

JULIA DAMERON, Pres.

who would be attracted to our mountain and coast resorts would many times meet the amount required to

PEOPLE OF OUR TOWN



The Tramp isn't So Common a Sight in the Small Towns as he Used to be, What with Food so High and village cops Hardboiledler than Ever. Time was when he could Panhandle a Feed and a Shot of Hootch in an Hour and Spend the Day Pleasantly Snoozing down by the Water Tank, but not No More.

PRESIDENT ON LEAGUE

FIRES HIS FIRST GUN IN AID TO CANDIDATE

President Wilson Answers Questions Concerning League of Nations. Refers To His Reply last Year

Washington, Sept. 28.—President Wilson took his first active part today in the presidential campaign. He had Secretary write the first of a series of documents regarding the League of Nations and other public questions which it is proposed to issue from the White House to further the candidacy of Governor Cox.

The document was in the form of a letter to E. M. Swartz, of Los Angeles, discussing the League of Nations covenant in relation to the Irish question. Mr. Swartz has written the President that some Republicans contended that if the League covenant was ratified with Article Ten in it, this country "would be bound to support England in holding Ireland under subjection."

In his letter of reply Mr. Tumulty called attention to certain questions and answers with reference to Article Ten and the question of self-determination which were made public by the President while he was on his Western tour in the interest of the League a year ago.

The letter to Mr. Swartz follows: "In reply to your letter of the 20th of September, I beg to say that the identical question contained in your letter, with reference to Article Ten and the right of self-determination, found in the covenant of the League of Nations, were placed before the President while he was on his western trip last year and fully answered by him. The President directs me to call your attention to the following questions and answers given by him to the press at that time which I think satisfactorily answers our inquiries. The questions and answers are as follows:

"Q.—Under the covenant does the nation obligate itself to assist any member of the League in putting down a rebellion of its subjects or conquered peoples.

"A.—It does not.

"Q.—Under the covenant can this nation independently recognize a government whose peoples seek to achieve or have achieved their independence from a member of the League?

"A.—The independent action of the government of the United States in a matter of this kind is in no ways limited or affected by the covenant of the League of Nations.

"Q.—Under the covenant are those subject nations or peoples only that are mentioned in the peace treaty entitled to the right of self-determination or does the League possess the right to accord a similar privilege to other subject nations or people.

"A.—It is not possible for the peace conference to act with regard to the self-determination of any territories except those which had belonged to the defeated empires, but in the covenant of the League of Nations it has set up for the first time in Article Eleven a forum to which all claims of self-determination which are likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends, can be brought.

"Q.—Why was the case of Ireland not heard at the peace conference? And what is your opinion on the subject of self-determination of Ireland?

"A.—The case of Ireland was not heard at the peace conference because the peace conference had no jurisdiction over any question of that sort which did not affect territories which belonged to the defeated empires. My position on the subject of self-determination for Ireland is expressed in Article Eleven of the covenant in which I may say I was particularly interested, because it seemed to me necessary for the peace and freedom of the world that a forum should be created to which all peoples could bring any matter which was likely to affect the peace and freedom of the world."

—News and Observer.

Attend Fair

Let all who possible can do so attend the Warren County Fair here next Thursday and Friday.