

# The Warren Record

WARRENTON, WARREN COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1920  
A SEMI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WARRENTON AND WARREN COUNTY

## REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE

### LATER RETURNS COMING IN LARGELY REPUBLICAN

#### Republicans Have President, Control of the House and a Majority in Senate Returns Determine

New York, Nov. 3.—The crest of the Republican election wave, both Presidential and Congressional, continued rising tonight as belated returns filtered in.

Among new Democratic casualties were: defeat of Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, former speaker and present Democratic leader in the House; election of a Republican Congressman from Texas; re-election of a Republican Senator from Missouri and a sudden jump of Senator Harding into the lead in Oklahoma. Another border State, Tennessee, hung by a narrow margin, but with the Democrats leading.

#### Majority in Congress.

A Republican Senate majority of about ten, as compared with but two at present, and a House majority of about 100, as against forty odd, were other forecasts of the overwhelming majorities.

With about eight States still in the doubtful list in Presidential and Senatorial contests, the huge majorities assured Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge of at least 346 electoral votes with Governor Cox certain only of 12 and all from the "Solid South," including Kentucky. The Republicans today added Idaho, Maryland and South Dakota to their string, on the face of large majorities, and of the remaining States the Republicans were reported leading in Oklahoma, Arizona, Missouri, Montana, Nevada and North Dakota. Democratic margins in New Mexico and Tennessee were reported.

#### Senatorial Races

Among Republicans Senators elected in hard contests were Lenroot of Wisconsin, who was opposed vigorously by Senator LaFollette; Spencer of Missouri, who defeated Breckinridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State, and Jones of Washington, Senate commerce committee chairman Senator Phelan, Democrat, California, was defeated by Samuel M. Shortridge Republican, and Senator Smith, Democrat, Maryland, a veteran, lost to O. E. Weller, Republican. Senator Nugent, Democrat, Idaho, was defeated by former Governor Gooding.

#### Exchange Congratulations.

Senator Harding, at Marion, exchanged telegrams of congratulation and planned his Southern vacation. Among his messages was a brief one of congratulation from Governor Cox. Another presidential candidate, Parley P. Christensen, of the Farmer-Labor party, issued a statement declaring that the election spelled elimination of the Democratic party.

Christensen predicted a rout of the Republicans by his organization in 1924.

With majorities piling up in what Democratic leaders said was a "solemn referendum" upon the League of Nations, President Wilson withheld any comment. Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state, expressed disappointment. Senator Johnson, of California, leading "irreconcilable," stated that the election meant the end of the league and another, Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, declared that the fight upon the league issue was a "tragic mistake" and had split the Democratic party.

#### BREAKDOWN

On account of a breakdown on our Linotype we are issuing our paper a day late. The gasoline burner gave out and it took us a day to locate trouble and get parts. Therefore our tardiness in going to press was unavoidable.

We were pleased to have the genial Col. Fred Olds of Raleigh in town this week. Colonel Olds is not antiquated, but is an antiquarian. He was here collecting the old marriage bonds and will store them in the fire-proof State building at Raleigh, and will have the information therein contained accessible to all our citizens. A letter written to Raleigh will bring the information, rather than searching here. The order from Secty of State was the authority to turn them over to State.

## WHAT WILL YOUR RED CROSS DOLLAR DO? HERE ARE FACTS TO SHOW YOU EXACTLY

### Red Cross Work In South, Including Health, Nursing, Military Relief And Other Activities, Illustrated By One Typical Month.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct.—The man or woman who gives a dollar, for membership in the American Red Cross when the Fourth Roll Call is held from November 11 to November 25, will want to know, among other things, what that dollar will help to do in the southern division, of which his chapter is a part.

Fifty cents of the dollar is retained by the chapter, for chapter work. The other fifty cents goes to the national headquarters in Washington, to keep up the national work of the Red Cross. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Red Cross last year spent more in the south than it received from the south in money for memberships. The budget for next year contemplates a similar program in the south.

The southern division of the Red Cross consists of the states of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. Headquarters of the division at Atlanta, in order to show just how the money given the Red Cross is spent in the south, has prepared a detailed statement, showing one month's activities in the division.

This month is typical of Red Cross work in the southern division. From the summary of its activities, Red Cross members may gain a concrete illustration of the work their membership fees will help to keep going through the coming year.

During this month the Red Cross had sixty-one nursing services operating in various parts of the division, employing a total of seventy-four nurses. Four new services were established by chapters during the month, one service was reopened, five were withdrawn, and, in addition, the Red Cross placed one nurse, paying her salary, with another organization that had started health work in that particular community. That is the policy of the Red Cross—to do health work where it is most needed, and where others are doing the same work, not to compete with them, but to help them as far as possible.

The nursing department of the Red Cross has a bureau called the bureau of instruction, engaged in promoting health work. This bureau organized fourteen classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick during the month. Altogether, thirty-five classes in this subject were in operation in the division during the month; two hundred and fifty-two new students were enrolled and one hundred and seventy women and girls completed the in-

struction.

The bureau of dietetics, through which classes are organized to teach women and girls the right sort of food to cook and serve to make good health, carried on instruction work, during the month at such places as Converse College at Spartanburg, S. C., the West Tennessee State Normal School and Winthrop College in North Carolina. The bureau reported the appointment of a city dietitian at Nashville, Tenn., where the Red Cross Chapter set aside \$2,000 for her salary and \$500 for incidental expenses in connection with nutrition work. The bureau, in co-operation with other divisions, put on an exhibit in health at the Tri-State fair at Memphis, Tenn.

While such work as this was being done in the field of health by the Red Cross, it was equally active in its work for returned soldiers and their families and similar work for civilian families in like need of help. The Red Cross had 2,081 new cases of this sort during the month, and reopened 1,580 old cases, a total of 3,661 cases. An idea of the number of soldiers and civilians helped in the different states may be gained from the following report for the month:

Georgia, 1,006 soldiers' families aided, 65 civilian families aided; Florida, 1,941 soldiers' families aided and 570 civilian families aided; North Carolina, 1,062 soldiers' families aided and 68 civilian families aided; South Carolina, 1,431 soldiers' families aided, 241 civilian families aided; Tennessee, 1,093 soldiers' families aided and 44 civilian families aided. A total of \$3,691 in financial aid was extended to soldiers' families, and \$1,230 to civilian families.

First aid was taught by the Red Cross during the month in classes at the Middle Tennessee Normal and Industrial school at Murfreesboro, Tenn., the Asheville Summer school at Asheville, N. C., the University of Florida at Gainesville, Fla., the Tennessee A. and I. State Normal school at Nashville, and the A. and E. college at West Raleigh, N. C. New students to the number of 144 were enrolled in these classes, and first aid certificates, showing the holder was proficient in first aid principles, were given to 135 students.

Life saving corps were organized by the Red Cross during the month at a number of places, and other corps, previously organized, did fine work at some of the beaches. Several

rescues by members of the corps were reported, while others assisted in rescues.

The Red Cross did no disaster relief work during the month in question, as no disasters occurred, but, at any time the Red Cross is ready to respond to cities stricken by fire, flood, tornado or pestilence. Because the schools were closed during this month there were no activities of the Junior Red Cross to report, but with the opening of the schools in September thousands of children throughout the southeast joined in various helpful plans of the Junior Red Cross.

With all of this work, the Red Cross continued to carry on its first duty and its responsibility to the man in uniform.

During the month the Red Cross maintained adequate forces of workers at twelve different army posts, camps and hospitals in the division, serving a total of 13,752 men, of whom 700 or more were patients in two general army hospitals. In addition, Home Service, as it is called, was given to 1,148 new cases, 642 closed cases and 4,071 other cases where in formation of all sorts in regard to pay, Liberty bonds, insurance and the like was furnished.

One of the most potent influences of these posts was the "home influence" of the Red Cross. The men were encouraged to write letters home, stationery was provided, and, where a man was illiterate, the Red Cross wrote his letters for him. The boys were made to feel that the Red Cross workers were their friends, that they had some one to go to, some one who felt a sympathetic interest in their welfare.

The Red Cross also did work at six United States public health hospitals in the southern division, and served United States public health service patients at eight other hospitals of which they were inmates. Besides "home service," the Red Cross gave them recreation, distributed necessary supplies and developed the local interest of the respective communities in the patients and the hospitals.

This is the sort of work—in health, social service, among the posts and camps, for disaster relief, first aid, home dietetics, home hygiene and care of the sick, and the Junior Red Cross—that will be carried on during the coming year through the dollars of those who join the Red Cross in the Fourth Roll Call.

## SENATOR HARDING'S ELECTION

New York World: The American people wanted a change, and they have voted for a change.

They did not know what kind of a change they wanted, and they do not know to-day what kind of a change they have voted for. All the restlessness and discontent bred of the war has finally found expression in the ballot box, and the result is Warren G. Harding.

Mr. Harding is a well-meaning, amiable man who has shown during the campaign no understanding whatever of any of the real problems of peace and reconstruction. His political career has been without distinction of any kind whatsoever. He has been simply a Republican politician of unswerving regularity who has taken up any policy agreed to by the party leaders and supported it with fidelity and such ability as he could command. Whenever there has been a division in the party councils he has followed the line of least resistance, with a marked preference to conservatism.

The day he was nominated for President he was the choice of the Republicans of no State in the Union. Even in Ohio the Republican voters had waded at the primaries and he was unable to obtain a delegation from his own State. Had the question of his nomination been submitted to the rank and file of the party throughout the country it may be doubted if he would have received 300,000 votes out of 13,000,000. Yet in spite of this pitiful lack of popular support he was named for President by the Republican bosses and he has been elected President because he was the Republican candidate.

Nominally, therefore, Mr. Harding is to be President of the United States. Who the actual President is to be and what the policies of the new Administration are to be nobody knows. Mr. Harding himself does not know, nor does he pretend to know. He will do what the strongest faction of the Republican Party tells him to do. If Mr. Root and Mr. Taft and their friends gain the ascendancy, they will control the foreign policy of the Administration. If Senator Johnson and Senator Borah gain control they will dominate the foreign policy. A similar game of chance will determine the domestic policies as well.

What is certain is that the country has returned for a time to reaction, in the naive belief that Republican politics can cure all the economic evils that were produced by a war in which 10,000,000 lives have been lost and \$300,000,000,000 in property destroyed.

No President of the United States at the time of his election ever showed fewer qualifications for the task that confronted him than Mr. Harding has displayed in this campaign. Apparently his mind has solidified and retained no political impressions that were made since the days of McKinley and Hanna. He has shown no capacity for leadership since his nomination. Whether he will show any capacity for leadership after his inauguration remains to be seen.

The American people has displayed the same kind of political intelligence that the people of New York displayed in 1917 when they threw out the Mitchel Administration and made John F. Hylan Mayor. Those exploits in political prejudice are always expensive, and four years from now the country will be in a better position to estimate the cost of this latest manifestation of its worst qualities.

As to Mr. Harding himself. The World can only wish him well. He

is confronted at best with a task that is impossible in its entirety; since no President that ever lived could redeem the campaign pledges that have been made in his behalf, some of them by himself. It is easy to abuse Woodrow Wilson, but to succeed Woodrow Wilson in the White House is a man's job, and Mr. Harding will not have the aid either of a united party or of those dominant qualities that can batter down opposition. He will have to go with a tide that runs erratically and treacherously, and the very voters that have put him into the Presidency to do the impossible will be ready to destroy him at the first sign of failure.

The World, quite apart from any issue or political principle, cannot regard Mr. Harding as the type of man who ought to be President at this time. But recognizing the seriousness of his task, we shall try to help him rather than hinder him, and in no case shall we ever subject him to the kind of malicious obstruction that Republican newspapers and Republican Senators have thrown in the pathway of President Wilson.

The World would much rather have Mr. Harding succeed than fail. It is willing to do what it can to aid him if the policies of his Administration permit such assistance, and the first advice it would give him is to forget all the nonsense he has uttered in the campaign—to wipe off the slate—to start clean—to realize that the very safety of civilization may depend upon the prudence and intelligence of his Administration, and to trample all petty partisan considerations under foot while he faces the inexorable facts of the most serious situation. To begin otherwise is to invite disaster.

As to the League of Nations, none of its true supporters will falter on account of Mr. Harding's majorities. Appealing from Philip drunk to Philip

(Continued On Fourth Page)

## PLANS ABOUT COMPLETE FOR LIVESTOCK MEETING

Plans for the annual meeting of the State Livestock Associations at Salisbury, December 8, 9, 10, are about complete according to word from Raleigh to county farm agent J. E. Trevathan. Last year the meeting was held in the eastern part of the state and the officers chose Salisbury this year because it is centrally located for the majority of the hog, cattle, poultry and sheep breeders.

The first day of the meeting will be given over to talk and demonstration about hogs; the second day to dairy and poultry interests; and the third and last day will be in charge of the beef cattle and sheep men.

The program, although not yet completed, contains several notable speakers. Starting with Wednesday December 8—"Swine Day"—the program includes a talk by Dr. Tait Butler of the Progressive Farmer on "Feeding Hogs." In the afternoon, there will be public sales of poultry and hogs and demonstrations in slaughtering hogs, inoculation against hog cholera, and making sausage. The night program, in addition to moving pictures pertaining to swine interests, features an address by Dr. Clarence Poe of the Progressive Farmer.

## YOUR BABY, ALL BABIES

If the average mother was told that she did not know how to raise her baby, that her acts of omission and commission daily endangered the life of her loved ones five times as great as those unflinchingly faced by our brave soldiers in the Argonne, she not only would be highly indignant but likely would mentally class you with the ancient Ananias. It probably will be a distinct shock to all mothers to know that statistics show that only one in forty American fighters were killed in the Argonne, whereas out of every eight babies born in this country every year one dies. Which is but another way of saying that it is more dangerous, five times more dangerous, to be a baby nowadays than to be a fighting man.

However, the fault does not actually rest with the mother. The big majority of infant deaths, statistics show, occurring during the first week or month, are attributed to improper care of mothers and babies at birth and immediately following birth.

But here comes the real rub: Most of this vast infant mortality is directly due to unhealthful and unsanitary condition of the communities in which they live.

There are various ways of remedying such community evils, but just now operating plans and plans in course of construction by Red Cross afford a very practical and certain avenue of relief. Home and community service figure large in the peace program of the society, and as we gave to Red Cross to assist her in saving the lives of our soldiers, so should we now give to assist her in saving the future citizens of the nation.

Red Cross fourth membership roll call, if for no other reason than the abolition or reduction of infant mortality, should make instant appeal to all.

## MICKIE SAYS:



## WHERE ARE THE SOLDIERS

### RED CROSS TRAINING OVER HALF OF BLIND SOLDIERS

#### You Would Not Refuse a Soldier Who was Blinded in Defence of Country A Dollar. Red Cross is Helping Them

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4.—Where are the soldiers of America who gave their eyes for their country in the world war?

That question was answered today in a statement given out at a southern division headquarters of the Red Cross on the work of the Red Cross for service men and ex-service men since the war. This statement says in part:

"More than two hundred men gave their eyes as their contribution to America's war effort—two hundred men who in all honor are entitled to receive, if not recompense, at least reparation in preparation for the future, from the country for which they made their sacrifice. And America was not slow to recognize her obligation, and that obligation found expression in an American Red Cross Institute for the Blind at Evergreen, Md. More than one-half of all the American blinded in the world war have come to Evergreen.

Blindness, of course, is a unique condition—unique in the helplessness it produces; unique in the possibilities it affords.

In many ways the blinded man has to learn how to live all over again. He has to learn to walk, to stand, to eat, to shave himself, to dress himself, to perform the thousand things that the seeing man takes for granted. He must do all these things before he can take up any vocational preparation.

Contrary to wide-spread opinion, blindness does not bring to a man the compensating abilities that he otherwise lacks. What it does do is to cause him to develop senses and abilities that would otherwise have been latent, just as a man who has lost his right hand learns to write with his left.

Out of that fact has come the development of lines of instruction and possibilities of activity that are wonderful, not only in their results, but in the production of well-rounded men who, despite their blindness, are in every way equipped to meet the social, civic economic requirements of the communities in which they live."

## ANNUAL RED CROSS ROLL CALL

Warren county is not making a "drive" for the Red Cross. We are simply asking the membership to renew and continue the great work the Red Cross is doing. This is the only method we can pursue to keep alive the humane work of the Red Cross. This work should appeal to each of us.

We hope to give in our next issue a summary of the good work done locally by our Red Cross Nurse.

The following citizens have been selected to place this appeal before our citizens, and they confidently expect your heartfelt support:

- Chairman: Mr. Raymond Rodwell
- Director of Publicity and Supplies—Bignall Jones.
- Director Speakers' Bureau—Hon. Tasker Polk.
- Treasurer Roll Call—John G. Ellis.
- Director Men's Division—R. B. Boyd.
- Director Industrial Division—T. D. Peck.
- Director Women's Work—Mrs. Katherine P. Arrington.
- Director Colored Work—Mary M. Garnes.

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