

The Warren Record

State Library

VOLUME XXV

WARRENTON, WARREN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1920

Number 96

TOWN WHICH OWNS ITSELF

Fred A. Olds, in Orphans Friend:
Warrenton has 927 folks: about as many as it had a hundred years ago, but it hangs up a record for owning itself which many a far greater place may well envy. The assessed value of its property is \$1,800,000. For 35 years it has owned a railway three miles long, connecting it with Warren Plains, on the Seaboard Air Line, and this little road gives a net profit to the town, on an average, of \$5,000 a year which is applied to all purposes.

The town is excellently paved and sidewalked, and owns a water plant and sewerage system, costing \$112,000. It owns an ice plant with a capacity of 40 tons daily, with a refrigerating section. It owns a power and light plant which cost \$40,000 and operates 24 hours a day. It is building a hotel to cost \$120,000, with 35 bedrooms, each with a bath, the hotel having a laundry, bakery and refrigeration plant. By an overwhelming vote the town has just ordered the issue of \$100,000 in bonds for a public school building to replace an old one. The women voters will now take steps to bring about a town-owned laundry and this will be, together with the school, the new feature of the beautiful little place in 1921.

The county of Warren used to be part of the county Bute, which ended its existence with the success of the Revolution. Old Bute court house was seven miles from Warrenton, and at it was a famous race-course in pre-Revolutionary days. The county and town were named for General Joseph Warren of the Revolutionary army, both being created in 1779. When Bute was broken up, the other county being formed out of it was Franklin. Warrenton academy began its life in 1785 and was built and equipped by the aid of a lottery, for in those days all sorts of buildings, including the capitol of the state, was so provided for, the latter at Fayetteville.

For many years the school was conducted by John Graham and won a remarkable reputation in the preparation of students for colleges and universities. Mr. Graham has now retired after 50 years of service. His son, Major William A. Graham, who served in the 120th Infantry, 80th Division, is now superintendent of Wilmington's public schools.

Warrenton has also a very old Masonic lodge, No. 10, in the long list of lodges in the State, its name being Johnston-Caswell, and it was first established at old Bute court house and moved to Warrenton.

The town is extremely picturesque and with beautiful homes, and its manners and hospitality are those of the days "before the war," to use a dear old southern phrase. In the Episcopal church Horace Greely, the famous editor of the New York Tribune, was married to a lady of the county. Nathaniel Macon was one of the famous men of the county and died in August 1833. His will contains this provision, directed to his executor: "You may give the people who may come to the funeral sermon preached on me dinner, dram or grog or not, as you may please, 'this being added as a codicil.'" It is said that 3,000 people, black and white, admirers of Macon, partook of this last hospitality. Governor Bell, a native of the town, won that title as the first governor of the republic of Texas. In his inaugural address he said, alluding to the rise of Texas from Mexican oppression to full liberty, that he would quote from the Bible and then made the following quotation: "Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer," etc.

As the writer was leaving Raleigh to make this pilgrimage to Warrenton he recalled meeting in Texas 15 years ago a North Carolinian, who had been in the "Lone Star State" over 50 years and who said, with tenderness in his voice, "When I die I hope I'll go to Warrenton. The writer met a Raleigh man who said that on a recent visit to Warrenton he found the hotel did not serve meals, so he went to a cafe for breakfast. There the splendid cook who is the proprietor set before him a royal dish of fried chicken and toast, but he could not eat it. "What," said the writer, "You couldn't eat fried chicken?" "I cannot; really I can-

not," he replied. "In the name of goodness, why?" was the further question, to which he answered: "Well, I lived over 4 years at Mt. Airy. There they give you fried chicken at breakfast, dinner and supper and put a plate of it on your bureau so you can eat before you go to bed. That's why I can't eat fried chicken."

The writer said, "North Carolina certainly has three great curiosities—the Flying Parson, the Dancing Parson, who cut such a figure at the Confederate reunion at Fayetteville last June, and you, the only man on earth who can't eat fried chicken."

Thank goodness, the writer can eat it, so he went to that very restaurant of which this unfortunate man spoke and got a royal dish of it. Only the bones were left when the meal was finished.

HERBERT HOOVER SAYS:
* No one shrinks from asking for charitable support more than I do, *
* yet my chief occupation for five *
* awful years has been begging at *
* the feet of the civilized world. *
* I cannot promise never to beg *
* again, but I can pray with the *
* rest of you for such rapid im- *
* provement in world conditions *
* that I shall never again find it *
* necessary. There are thousands *
* of American families, both native *
* and foreign-born, who out of their *
* prosperity can afford to help the *
* helpless children of Europe to *
* live through this winter of their *
* distress. The head office of the *
* American Relief Administration *
* is 42 Broadway, New York. *
* * * * *

Perfect Peace
"Anything doing around here election day?" asked the tourist.
"Not a dern thing," answered the native of Howling Gulch disgustedly. "They called out the militia before the fight hardly got started."—American Legion Weekly.

Clairvoyance
"Do you ever trust to your wife's intuitions?" asked Mr. Jiggs.
"Indeed I do," replied Mr. Meekly.
"Whenever Maria says she feels it won't be safe for me to be out after ten, I always manage to get home about nine-thirty."—Selected.

Unsurmountable Objection
"Mamma," cried little Willie. "Do you think I'll ever grow any bigger?"
"Yes, duckie, of course."
"Well, I'm hanged if I see how," retorted the bright infant. "My head's in the way."—Selected.

A CARD OF THANKS
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Powell wish to thank all who contributed to the abundant and excellent dinner brought to the County Home for the unfortunate inmates and I do assure them it was a pleasure to us to see how each one enjoyed it.
"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."
Thanks again, Ladies, in the name of each one of the inmates at the County Home.

MR. AND MRS. W. T. POWELL.
Give Second Lyceum Number
The second number of the Lyceum entertainments, secured here by the Woman's Club, was presented last Wednesday night to a very good crowd, especially good when the bad weather is considered. Miss Buckley, Reader, in a manner both charming and interesting gave the play "Mr. Antonio," in four acts, which were much enjoyed by all present.

The next lyceum number will be during Christmas week.
Sound the Tocsin
"What's your name, my good woman?" haughtily inquired Mrs. Nuvo-Reesh of the applicant for the maid's position.
"Miss Murphy."
"Surely you don't expect to be called Miss Murphy."
"I don't believe it will be necessary, ma'am, if you have an alarm clock in my room."—American Legion Weekly.

The Irreducible Minimum
"What is a skeleton?" asked Teacher of the pupils of the fourth grade. There was a period of painful concentration, following which a little girl replied triumphantly:
"A skeleton is what you have left of a man after you've taken his outside off and his inside out."—Selected.

RULES FOR T. ASSOCIATION

General Principles Agreed on by North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia Growers.
Progressive Farmer.

At the recent meeting of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia tobacco growers held in Raleigh, general principles for the conduct of our tobacco organizations were agreed on. Interested persons can get full information, state by-laws and suggested county by-laws by writing Secretary, Interstate Tobacco Growers' Association, Raleigh, N. C.

Meanwhile, we believe our tobacco growing readers everywhere will be glad to get the following official statement of policies:

Concerning eligibility to membership, it was decided that membership in the association shall be limited to persons interested in the growing of tobacco either (1) as landowning growers, (2) tenant or lessee grower, or (3) landlord receiving a share of the tobacco crop, provided (4) persons having official connection with the state or national departments of agriculture, but not growing tobacco may become members by paying annual membership fees of \$1.

Following are the additional rules suggested:

Annual Dues
Section 1. Each member of this association shall pay to the county organization 25 cents an acre for each acre of tobacco planted in the year 1920 as membership dues.

The annual dues shall then be on the same basis from year to year so long as this association exists unless otherwise specified and changed by the association.

Division of Dues
Section 2. Sixty per cent of the annual and membership dues shall be retained by the county and township organization to defray any and all expenses incurred and passed on by the respective executive committees. Forty per cent of these annual and membership dues shall be forwarded to the treasurer of the state executive committee. These funds to be sent in at the end of each month.

Reduction of Acreage
Section 3. The acreage shall be determined from year to year by the representatives from the counties and the executive committee of this association; assembled at a state meeting to be called by the president of the executive committee.

Acreage for 1921
Section 4. The first step toward individual independence is the production of food and feed for home consumption. We therefore recommend most earnestly, as the thing of first importance, that each member of our tobacco organization so lay out his plan of farming for next year as to secure an adequate supply of the necessities. We further believe that there is no more effective method of curtailing the 1921 crop.

As a specific program for curtailing acreage and also producing adequate food and feed on the acreage released from tobacco, we declare for the following definite plan:

Each grower joining the association shall report what was the acreage per year planted by him in 1919 and 1920, and reduce his acreage 33 1-3 per cent below his yearly average for these two years; Provided, that no man cultivating less than three and a half acres shall be required to reduce his acreage.

Section 5. The tobacco farmer who plants less than three and one-half acres as stated in Section 4 is expected to join the association, pay the same pro-rata dues, be entitled to all the privileges and benefits derived from this association, and abide by all the rules and regulations of this association.

Duty of Landlord
Section 6. The landlord should sign the pledges covering the tobacco acreage of his respective farms, and in turn have the tenants on his land sign such pledges, and the 25 cents per acre fee will be divided between landlord and tenant in proportion to the part of the crop that each receives.

It shall be the duty of the said landlord to see that his tenants abide by and put into effect all the rules and regulations of this association, and should he be unable to do this, then he shall report same to his township committee.

The Spirit and Purpose of the Association

Section 7. It is not the intention of this association to work any hardship on any individual member or members, but on the other hand to bring about a general curtailment of production of tobacco during the year 1921, and to produce as nearly as possible each year hereafter only such surplus tobacco as the trade demands and is willing to pay for at cost plus a reasonable profit. Therefore it is necessary that a certain amount of individualism of the tobacco grower must be subject to the rules and regulations of the association, each and every member working for the ultimate good of the association, and the accomplishment of the best results.

Unfaithful Members to be Reported and Dealt With

Section 8. If any member of this association fails to obey its rules and regulations or in any way takes advantage of his neighbors by violating or evading said rules and regulations, it shall become the duty of every member of this association who has knowledge of the facts to report him at once to the township executive committee. It shall be the duty of this committee to investigate and adjust these complaints.

If for any reason the committee should fail to adjust this matter or deem it proper, appeal may be had to the county executive committee, who shall have full authority to determine such complaints after giving said farmer sufficient notice both in writing and in person.

To Publish List of Tobacco Farmers Joining or Refusing to Join

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the county tobacco growers' association to compile a list of all growers of tobacco in the county, and he shall also post at the court house door and publish in the county papers a list of all members of the association, and also a list of those tobacco growers who have not joined the association.

News Items From Marmaduke Section

Right many people from this neighborhood attended the Box party at Embro Thanksgiving and had a very nice time.

Mrs. J. D. Riggan, of Hollister, spent last week with her sister Mrs. W. J. James.

Miss Fannie Fern Davis spent Sunday night with Miss Ruby Clark.

Mrs. Tom White and children were pleasant visitors in this neighborhood one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pridgen, of Norlina, spent Sunday with Mrs. Pridgen's parents of this place.

Miss Ruby Clark spent one night recently with Miss Fannie Fern Davis. Miss Carrie Halthcock spent Saturday night with Miss Bessie Powell.

Mrs. M. C. Duke visited in the home of her parents one day last week.

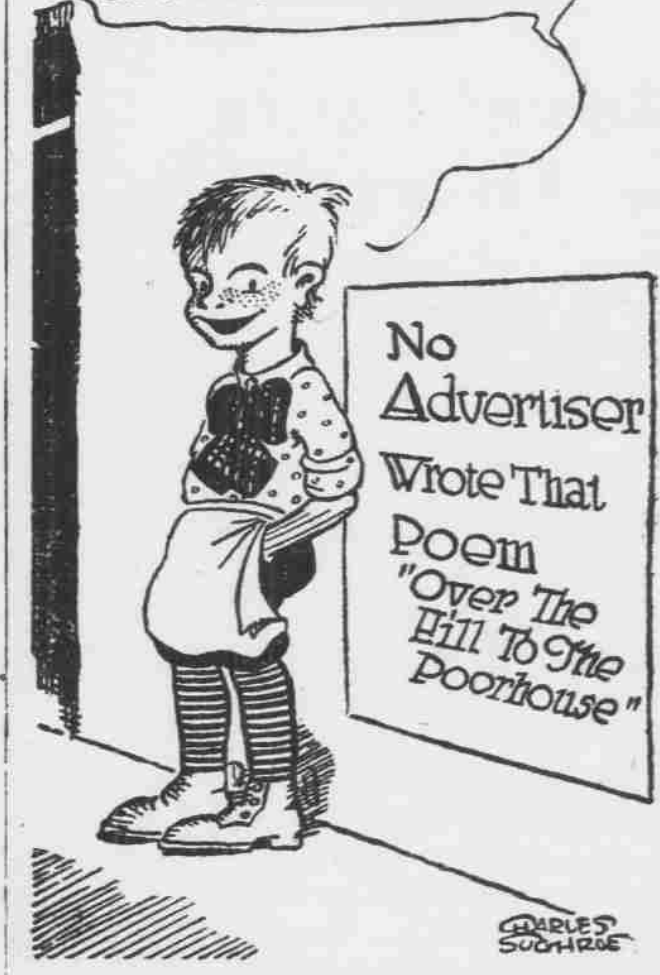
Best wishes to the Warren Record and its many readers.

A crippled workman is a belt off the industrial machine.

"The pay envelope is shrunk by every careless fire."

MICKIE SAYS:

IF YER FIGGERIN' ON TRVIN' OUT ADVERTISING, GIVE IT A CHANST! EXPECTIN' TO SELL \$1,000 WORTH OF GOODS WITH A FIFTY CENT AD IS LIKE TRVIN' TO KILL ELEPHANTS WITH A BRICK, OR WORDS TO THEM EFFECT



MICKIE SAYS:

OLE BILL SCRUBBS COME IN PEEVED TH' OTHER DAY AND WOLFS OUT, "WHY DONT YA PUT MY AD WHERE EVERYBODY KIN SEE IT?" AND TH' BOSS, HE UP AN' HOLLERS, "IF YA WANT YOUR ADS TO BE MORE CONSPICUOUS, WHY DONT YOU LOOSEN UP AND BUY BIGGER ONES? YOU CANT EXPECT A LITTLE TWO-BIT AD TO LOOM UP LIKE THE ROCK OF GIBALTAR!"



Looking Back On Thanksgiving

America has observed less than half as many Fourths of July as she has Thanksgiving Days. The man from Mars, given no other information than this, might wrongly deduce that we care twice as much for our spiritual welfare as we do for our political independence—which was not even true of the originators of Thanksgiving. But if the man from Mars should pause here long enough to view the observance of both holidays, he might reasonably report back that the Fourth of July was consecrated to double headers and Thanksgiving to a prehabitation dinner of enormous and usually debilitating proportions.

One Thanksgiving Eve a newspaper sent out a reporter to inquire offhand of a dozen chance persons what they had to be thankful for. A part from the fact that one young woman to whom he put the question threatened to have him arrested as a masher, his expedition was without incident. Nor was it especially fruitful in information. Most of his subjects replied in stereotype generalities, much as though they were taking leave of a hostess whose dinner they had not enjoyed, but which formal courtesy compelled them to proclaim they had.

So it probably is with most of the hundred and five million of us. Having a day to ourselves, in itself no mean boon if we take a job for the other five, we may devote part of it to taking stock of he things for which we ought to be grateful. Finding, as with most spiritual inventories, that we are not getting much of anywhere, we are glad to have our ruminations interrupted by the sound of the dinner bell. For the bird on the board is not only worth two in the coop. Sizzling in his own fragrant juice, he possesses the customary advantage of a condition over a theory.—American Legion Weekly.

Distance Lends Enchantment

Rif: "What is it, do you suppose, that will make a man go so far for a drink of liquor?"

Raf: "Because he can't get it any nearer, of course."—Selected.

Kill Red Fox

George, Claude and John Fleming, sons of Mr. John H. Fleming, of Norlina, went rabbit hunting Thanksgiving. The dogs jumped a red fox and ran it forty minutes, at the end of which time George Fleming succeeded in shooting it. Red foxes are very uncommon in this section. A few nights before this they caught a ten pound opossum.

NOTICE OMITTED

Last week we received from Mr. John H. Fleming, Secretary of the Tobacco Growers Association, calling a meeting for last Saturday. On account of the rush and late issues of last week this was omitted through error. We publish this that none of our readers may hold Mr. Fleming responsible for the omission.

Mrs. J. S. Jones, of Louisburg, is visiting her people here.

WHAT CROP TO INCREASE

Progressive Farmer.
With the price of cotton much below the present cost of production, the growing of other crops and livestock is certain to receive much more attention. In the Southeastern states the boll weevil is giving an additional reason for attention to other crops than cotton.

In practically all cotton growing sections there is likely to be much casting about for other crops and other lines of farming to occupy a part of the acreage recently planted to cotton. The general inclination and attitude of mind will be to seek a substitute for cotton instead of a supplement to that crop. No greater mistake could be made than an attempt to make a radical change in our farming in one year. Such radical changes or revolutions, nearly always spell disaster. Surely we should have learned by this time that we cannot jump from one crop into another, or from one system or line of farming to another, from one season to the next, to meet fluctuations in prices. The man who attempts this sort of thing is nearly always one or two years behind the game and finds that instead of meeting the best prices with the largest production he hits the lowest prices when he has most to market.

The cotton acreage must be reduced. Even if disastrously low prices for cotton had not come this year, they were sure to come before long if the tendency to put every possible acre into cotton had been continued. We have been putting too large a proportion of our cultivated lands into cotton on too many farms. Decreasing soil fertility and a lack of feed and food crops were bound to cause decreased returns from cotton even if the price had not fallen below present cost of production.

A reduction in the cotton acreage would, therefore, be advisable, even if prices were now satisfactory. But with the double reason for reducing the cotton acreage for 1921, thousands will be asking the question, "What crops should be grown on these released cotton lands?"

First, let us answer that if these lands are devoted to crops, or to lines of farming with which the farmer is not entirely familiar it should be done only on a small scale for the first year or two. In other words, if a radical change in crops is to be made, or if a large acreage formerly planted to cotton is to be put into other crops, which should probably be done on some farms, these crops should only be those with which we are entirely familiar.

Corn is a crop with which we are more or less familiar and the acreage now planted is large. Shall we plant the released cotton lands to corn? There can be no reason for not planting enough land to corn to supply all the possible feed and food needs of the farm for corn. It is perhaps safe to plant even more than this, if there is likely to be a fairly good local demand or an extra lot of hogs to feed, under conditions which give a fair chance for profit. But poor lands should not be planted to corn, for there is no disguising the fact that corn is not a good money crop in the South. Our lands are too poor and the Negro tenant, even if closely supervised, cannot make a living for himself and the landlord growing corn, so long as our average yields are twenty bushels to the acre or less. But we can safely put enough of the cotton lands into corn to supply the needs of the farm, which we have not done in the past on the farms where the proportion of the land planted to cotton has been largest.

In every section there is some hay crop which does reasonably well, but there are few sections in the South where hay is produced in sufficient quantities to supply local demands, and still less where hay is produced as a money crop.

Certainly hay can be safely produced to supply the needs of the farm and such other local demands as generally exist; but the man who has not produced hay as a sales crop should go slowly into the business, until he has canvassed carefully the cost of the machinery equipment, his transportation facilities, his markets and
(Continued On Fourth Page)