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# THE WARREN RECORD

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## GERMAN OFFENSIVE LOSING STRENGTH

TEUTON LOSS IS ESTIMATED TO BE OVER 400,000.  
At End of Seven Days Greatest Offensive of Time Keeps Up But Loses Punch; War Outlook Better for Allies.

The strength of the great German offensive in France apparently is fast diminishing. On the seventh day of the titanic battle there were strong indications that the enemy was feeling materially the strain he had undergone and that his power had been greatly impaired through hard usage.

While the town of Albert had been captured from the British and west of Roye the French have been compelled to give ground in the face of greatly superior numbers, the British have repulsed heavy attacks, both north and south of the Somme and also driven back across the Aisne river the Germans who forded the stream Wednesday. The fighting still continues of a sanguinary character on all these sectors but everywhere the British and French are holding the enemy. Especially severe has been the fighting west of Albert, where the Germans in an endeavor to debouch westward were repulsed by Field Marshal Haig's men with the heaviest casualties.

The British gains between the Aisne and Somme regions are represented by the recapture of the towns of Morlancon and Chipilly. South of the Somme they have advanced to Proyart, which lies to the south of Bray.

All along the fifty mile front from the region of Arras to the south of the Oise near Noyon, the effects of what was to have been the final stroke to end the war in a victory for the Teutons are only too plainly evident in the re-devastation of the countryside and the wreck and ruin of the towns, villages and hamlets through which the armies have passed.

Westward from where the old battle line reared itself the Germans everywhere have pushed forward for material gains, but with foes before them who fought with the greatest bravery and stubbornness and ceded no ground unless recompensed at usurious rates in men killed, wounded or made prisoners. It is estimated that in the great attacks delivered in mass formation more than 400,000 of the nearly a million men the Germans threw into the fray are dead, wounded or in the hands of the foes.

About 25 miles represents the greatest point of penetration made at any place by the enemy in his advance and on the northern and southern ends of the big salient he has left his flanks dangerously open to counterattacks which if successful possibly might result in a retreat, greater than the 1916 retrograde movement of Von Hindenburg and nullify in its entirety the drive that has been accomplished. It is not improbable that British and French reserves, and possibly American troops, known to be behind the battle front soon will be thrown against the weakened enemy.

Notwithstanding the strength of the German drive, nowhere has the British or French front, along the latter of which American troops have given a good account of their ability as fighters, been even dented. Ground has been given, it is true, but so skillfully and with such precision of movement that from north to south a surveyor scarcely could have worked out a more even line. Still intact in the hands of the Allied forces are portions of the old line from which Hindenburg fell back in his "strategic" retirement in 1916.

Just who is in command of the German forces seems to be somewhat in doubt. Late dispatches report that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has been at Dvinsk, in the Russian theatre, and the German war correspondents assert that General Von Ludendorff not only planned the offensive but was on the ground, last Friday personally to control the attacks.

On the other battle fronts the operations continue of a minor character but daily the situation in Italy

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## SCREENING TIME IS HERE AGAIN

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH SAYS SCREEN HOMES

Advocated As Most Effective Way of Getting and Keeping Free of Flies; Also Urges All Premises Be Kept Clean.

Raleigh, March 28th—"Swat the fly by screening," is the text of a bulletin which the State Board of Health sent out today. "Screening," according to the bulletin, "accomplishes much greater results and at 10 per cent less expense than any of the other various methods of anti-fly warfare. Of course cleaning up and staying so clean that flies will find no place in which to breed is ideal. While we should strive for the ideal we should also remember that some care less neighbor is likely to leave uny-breeded material around to stock the community with a superabundance of flies. It is difficult to get ample protection from such neighbors except by screening and by swatting the few stray flies that dodge in at open doors. Furthermore, screens also protect against mosquitoes and when properly made will last for many years.

"Extension screens," according to the Board, "are scarcely worthy of consideration. They rarely fit, soon get out of shape, and often serve as a trap which tends to retain the flies in a room instead of excluding them. Good wire made-to-measure screens are best, while ordinary mosquito netting makes an excellent cheap screen.

"Traps are useful around stables, markets or where flies are numerous. Swatting is good as far as it goes, but it is a retail proposition, and is best limited to those flies that break through the first lines of defense, the screens. Manure, even if infected with fly eggs or larvae is rendered much less dangerous if it is spread thinly on the surface of the ground and allowed to dry.

"Finally, the fly danger can be greatly mitigated by having all out houses sanitary and by being vaccinated against typhoid."

—W.S.S.—

## TEN WHITE MEN TO CAMP JACKSON

REPORT HERE AT TEN THIS MORNING FOR SERVICE

Leave on Early Afternoon Train for Camp Jackson; First Ten Men of Second Quota to Entrain.

The following ten white men leave today for Camp Jackson. They compose the first ten of the County's second quota. The men are to report here at ten o'clock: Roscoe DeWitt Hux, Chrome, N. J. Joe Radford, Wood. Davis L. Peck, Warrenton. John McRobert Booth, Warrenton. Thomas Leete, Wise. Joe Smith, R F D 3, Littleton. George Van Brown, Vaughan. Tunis Pitchford, Littleton. William Randolph Parsons, Littleton. Emmett Clements Reid, Littleton.

—W.S.S.—

## Request to All Red Cross Knitters

Mrs. Adele Jones, chairman of the Red Cross Knitting committee, requests all those knitting for the Red Cross to please send in completed work by next Thursday, April 4th.

Those who cannot complete work by that date will please notify Mrs. Jones at once.

All those having Red Cross needles will please return them also.

## WAR SAVINGS, WAR TAX WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

One An Investment; The Other a Loss; Comparative Sacrifices the Interest of Property Holder.

(By IREDELL MEARES)

(Mr. Meares is campaigning for War Savings Certificates under the auspices of the State War Savings Director).

This war will cost billion. It will be financed, whatever the cost. The government can draft men. It can confiscate property.

The business and professional man laborer and farmer or person with an income, might as well bear the cold facts in mind.

If the government raises the money by taxation, the burden falls upon its present taxpayers; indirectly upon all citizens.

If it borrows the money upon War Savings Stamps and Certificates and its other obligations, the present taxpayer is so far relieved.

The burden will be distributed then over periods of years to successive generations who will be inheritors of this republic, unimpaired and undiminished in its freedom and traditions.

It is to the interest aside from patriotic duty, of the income and property man to invest in War Savings Stamps and Certificates, whatever the inconvenience. It is no sacrifice.

Else, if the full quota be not sold, he may find what might have been a sum invested in good securities become a sum paid in unrequited taxes. Which do you prefer? What does common sense suggest? One of two things will happen. You will invest or pay taxes to support this war.

Don't be a slacker. The times are critical. Men are called to service. Slackers will be known, marked and scorned, now and hereafter.

You can slack in evading the draft to military service. You can slack in evading the call to investment service. There is no difference in moral turpitude. The financial slacker, if any, is lower in the scale of evasion.

Don't whimper or whine about it. Stand to the rack. There is fodder there for the investor; none for the sailor or soldier.

You are called upon so often to give! Yes. You are called to subscribe to the Red Cross! Yes. You are called to subscribe to the Young Men's Christian Association welfare work! Yes. You are called to give or subscribe to other warlike purposes! Yes. And you may be called, and recalled, and called again; perhaps, to your uttermost farthing.

Must it take the roar of cannon—the flare of explosive shells to awaken you to action?

Suppose you do subscribe often! What then? You have not been called from protected home to battlefield, chucked into mud trenches, driven in bayonet charge, 'mid hell's inferno of shot, shell and poisonous gas, returned with mutilated body or dead on soldier's bier! The soldier and sailor is called to that fate and, with cheerful courage and intrepid daring, will meet the ordeal. If he falters, he is called a coward.

You are pre-occupied in your daily avocation; thinking in the usual term of personal interest; practicing the preparedness of looking out for number one; perhaps, making surplus money; at least, having an income; living, three meals a day, comfortably dressed, well housed, enjoying social environment and business opportunity, secure and protected, with the battle front, across the seas, three thousand miles away.

Your country calls you to service and to sacrifice. Heed you the call? Turn away from your self-centered, habitual exclusiveness and look to the dawn of brotherhood service. Conserve, in business, in home and economic personal expense. Give what you make, over your absolute needs to warlike charities, freely, and to the purchase of your country's securities, liberally.

Open the portals of your soul, visualize this world wide calamity, behold your country's peril, and respond to your country's call!

Can you not be as courageous, as dutiful, as heroic, in manhood and patriotism, as the sailor, in blue and the soldier in khaki?

If you falter, in your duty, are you not deserving of the condemnation which attaches to sailor or soldier who falters? There is no difference.

Does your country demand as much of you as of those who are called to the front?

The government lays its hand upon the shoulder of the young man, strong virile, buoyant with youths ambition, and says: "Come I draft you; I take you from home, from mother, from wife, from children; I drill you in the art of war, send you across the seas, there to battle, to suffer and to die, if need be." We, at home, approve and rightly call the drafted man a hero! The government has the right to demand of him the sacrifice.

The government has the right, too, to demand and to confiscate your property. If it were to enter your office, your store, or upon your farm and say: "How much have you in the bank? What merchandise have you in stock? What cattle or products on your farms? Come, I confiscate them all without recompense; you can continue your occupation; I will give you food and raiment and thirty dollars per month, with a small stipend to dependent parents, wife or child."

Pray, if your government demand this toll, would it demand as great a sacrifice as it demands of drafted soldier or sailor, when it requires his service and his life? "Greater love hath no man than this; that he give his life for the brethren."

Reflect upon these facts. The Congress appropriated at its last session twenty-one billion, three hundred and ninety million dollars. To be exact \$21,390,730,940.46. This sum is said to represent nearly half of the annual income from all sources, including labor and investments, of the people of the United States.

The total expenditure of the government, including the cost of past war and every other expense, from 1791 to 1917, was a little over twenty six billions, or only about five billion less than Congress appropriated at its last session. The necessity was recognized and the responsibility assumed by all parties in making these huge appropriations, because of this colossal war.

The per capita savings in the United States is estimated at \$50.00, in Denmark and Norway at \$70.00, in Switzerland at \$86.00, in Australia at \$91.00 and in New Zealand at \$98.

We, in this country are extravagant; get the highest wages, have the best opportunities, but don't save as do the people of other nations.

We cannot divert our past savings which are invested in stocks, bonds, factories, machinery, farms and homes; but we can cut down our expenses, buy no unnecessary article, release labor and material to fill demands for goods actually needed, so that the labor and material may be employed in producing necessary goods, and invest our savings in war certificates.

Enough may be saved this way to finance the great expenditures of this war. If every man, woman and child were to save, each day, five cents, for a year, it would put over the sale by the government of the two billion war certificates to be issued.

The War Savings Stamps and Certificates are the most convenient, safest and most profitable method of investment ever offered to any people, non-taxable and secured by the United States. We must thoroughly organize the nation by the lesson of

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## NO CONFLICT TO BE EXPECTED

BETWEEN LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR STAMPS.

Secretary of Treasury McAdoo Explains That the Campaigns Are To Run At Same Time Without Conflict.

Winston Salem, March 28th—That there is no conflict between the War Savings Campaign and the Third Liberty Loan Campaign is the text of a letter that Colonel F. H. Fries, State Director of War Savings, is sending his one hundred or more county chairmen and other War Savings workers. He says to them:

"Only the best of feeling should prevail between the workers of all organizations, but there should be no abatement of activity on the part of the Thrift and War Savings Campaign. On the contrary we should seek to capitalize the enthusiasm started by the intensive campaign of the Liberty Loan workers."

Colonel Fries says that the War Savings and the Liberty Loan campaigns are not rivals; to make them rivals will be to hinder the war plan of the nation. On the other hand, he says that they are two forms of the same financial operation of the Government and are intended to supplement each other. "The Liberty Loan Campaign is necessarily of short duration and primarily designed to reach those who have ample funds to buy bonds, while the War Savings Campaign is addressed to every citizen in the State. The War Savings plan naturally appeals to those who can invest in small amounts and those whose receipts are irregular in time, because they can purchase the stamps at any time in amounts up to \$1,000, and they can save regularly, thus encouraging the cultivating the saving and thrift habit."

Secretary McAdoo favors the two campaigns being run separately and contemporaneously, according to a letter from Assistant Federal Director Tarron to Colonel Fries which he quotes as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has expressed himself verbally very strongly along the line that the War Savings Campaign should continue undisturbed during the Liberty Loan Campaign, as the two were in the main sufficiently separate and distinct to justify their running contemporaneously. It is the Secretary's desire that no friction or conflict develop between the two organizations and that every type of assistance and cooperation consistent with the fundamental purpose of each respective campaign should be practiced by both organizations."

—W.S.S.—

## Baptist Literary Club Met Tuesday Night

The Literary Club of the Warrenton Baptist Philathea Class met with Misses Mary Russell and Sue Burroughs Tuesday night.

There was the usual large number of enthusiastic members. The program was very interesting and beneficial.

A delegate was appointed to the Convention which meets in Rocky Mount in April.

The class expects to give a social in the near future.

While refreshments were served, music was rendered on the Victrola and it was nearing a late hour when the crowd disbursed to meet again April 9th with Misses Chandler and Beasley at Mrs. Macon's.—Contributed.

—W.S.S.—

He—Shall I come to see you on Ash Wednesday or Good Friday? She—Better come on nut Sunday.—The Tarheel.

—W.S.S.—

Every man is a consumer and ought to be a producer. He fails to make his place good in the world unless he not only pays his debts, but also adds something to the common wealth—Emerson.

## COLORED QUOTA TO LEAVE APRIL 1

DATE MOVED UP A DAY; MEN TO REPORT AT 10

County's First Colored Contingent To Leave Here Monday April 1st For Rockfish, Camp Grant, Illinois.

The colored men of the County's first quota are to entrain here on Monday, April 1, for Camp Grant, Rockfish, Illinois. The following colored people of the first quota have been ordered to appear here at 10 o'clock by the Local Board. It is urged by the Board that all men remember that the clocks are to be turned up an hour Saturday night, and that they are to report here at ten o'clock by the watch; at nine by the sun.

George Burchett, R1, Warren Plains  
Boyd Hunt, Merry Mount.  
Warren Powell, Littleton.  
Stanley Williams, Elberon.  
Sam Holloway, Manson.  
Willie Gregory, Littleton.  
Herbert Fogg, Vaughan.  
Dennie Randolph, Henrico, N. C.  
Robert Arrington, Littleton.  
Ernest Milam, Macon.  
Green Thomas Reynolds, Inez.  
Isaac Thomas Alston, Alston.  
Manly Durham, Route 2, Manson.  
Will Newburn, Ridgeway.  
William Russell, Mo. St Co, Pittsburg  
William T. Davis, Elberon.  
Daniel Hargrove, Ridgeway.  
Jerre Gardner, Route 3, Littleton.  
Sol Lindsay Alston, Inez.  
Sam Moss, Warren Plains, Route 1.  
Robert Williams, Creek.  
Walter Giggetts, Route 1, Norlina.  
Edward Drumgold, Vaughan.  
Collin Allen, Afton.  
Ben Shearin, Warrenton.  
John Jones, Warren Plains.  
Raymond Camill, Manson.  
Thomas Walter Coppedge, Littleton.  
Anthony Robert Perry, Inez.  
Arthur Williams, RFD, Henderson.  
William Davis, Shocco.  
Lemuel Johnson, Norlina.  
James Battle, Elams.  
Douglas Williams, Route 1, Warrenton  
John Hunter, Route 1, Warrenton.  
Taff Alston, Inez.  
Leonard Percy Ramsey, Warrenton.  
Thomas Williams, Alston.  
Anthony Alston, Inez.  
Clinton Jordan, Capron, va.  
William Henry Green, Warrenton.  
William Sylvester Shearin, Norlina.  
Bennie Lee Kearney, Newport News.  
Lemon Cobb, Route 1, Norlina.  
Robert Alston, Marmaduke.  
Leonard Whitted Williams, Raleigh.  
William Lindsay Alston, Inez.  
Austin Alston, Jr., Warrenton.  
Rann Boyd, Macon.  
Henry Davis, Vaughan.  
Moses P. Stewart, Macon.  
Mack Jeffrey Davis, Littleton.  
Alfred Alston, Norlina.  
King Hawkins, Baltimore, Maryland  
William Love Perry, Warrenton.  
Robert Nathaniel Kearny, Warrenton  
George Hargrove, Ridgeway.  
Sandy Powell, Jr., Alston.  
Ned Williams, Inez.  
Aaron Evans, Roue 1, Manson.  
Edgar Alston, Arcola.  
Jesse Pender Brown, Embro.  
Joe Williams, Creek.  
Marcellus E. Brown, Elberon.  
Edward Walker, Berkeley, Virginia.  
Willie Arthur Ross, Elams.  
Cornelius Williams, Inez.  
Eugene Davis, Elberon.  
Herman Somerville, Macon.

—W.S.S.—

## Local News From The Arcola Section

Mr. O. C. Davis is visiting his family for a few days. He expects to soon move his family to Edenton, N. C., which will be their future home.

Miss Sallie Powell visited her mother and grandmother from Friday 'till Monday, returning to her school near the County Home on Monday a.m.

Mr. Ernest Gill spent part of Saturday and Sunday with his wife, who is spending some time in her father's home.

Mr. M. C. Duke and family, Misses

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