

Many Are Answering With Blood-- Won't You Answer With Your Money?

THE WARREN RECORD

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Our First Year In The Great World War

WE HAVE RAISED AN ARMY OF NEAR TWO MILLION MEN

The following excerpts are from the Literary Digest's interesting article of April 6th "Our First Year In The War." We direct the reader's attention to the fact that America has accomplished a mammoth year's work: "One year ago today a naval ensign in the White House wigwagged a message to an ensign in the State, War, and Navy Building. Instantly the message was transferred to telegraph wires and carried round the world. It was on the tongue of the man in the street in every part of the country, where it was realized with a strange thrill that at last we were in the World War.

"Practically our whole Army was in the Mexican border in 1914. Such a complement as was not there was in Hawaii and the Philippines. Any effort to increase its size was frowned upon as war-madness by observers of the realist leaning. But despite all objections, the will of the majority put through the draft legislation, and while we have not had a million men spring to arms overnight," we have raised an army of nearly two millions within the year. Secretary of War Baker in January stated before the Senate Committee that early in the second year of the war we should have an army of 500,000 men in France. The vast scope of our warehouse and hospital facilities at our base on the French coast, as described in cables recording the Secretary's overseas inspection, indicates plainly that we are planning to tender the Allies unlimited manpower.

"Within the past sixty days much severe criticism has been heard, not only in certain organs of publication, but in our halls of national legislation. Senators Chamberland and Hitchcock, whose patriotism is above suspicion, have been the most distinguished, perhaps, of the adverse critics. The Literary Digest has duly recorded such criticisms, and now presents the results of its fist-hand investigation strictly as they were secured through courteous co-operation of a host of men in the service. It is offered to the American public in order that men, women, and children of the land shall be calmly confident that our fighting men on land, on sea, and in the air above have behind them a government that looks after their physical and moral welfare with the scrupulous conscience of a parent toward offspring.

Our Army

In the first year of the war the Army was increased from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to 123,000 officers and 1,523,924 enlisted men. A sign of quick action, it is to be remembered that Pershing's first contingent of troops landed safe at a French port eighty-eight days after the declaration of war; that about one hundred days later American troops received their baptism of fire on the firing-line in France; and that 309,000 troops from the start of the war American troops permanently took over a portion of the firing-line as an American sector. Less than three weeks after the enactment of the Selective Service Law the entire male population of the country within draft age—about ten million men—presented themselves before some four hundred boards and registered. The process of drafting the Army and of the operations of the Provost Marshal-General was \$10,000,000, and the cost of man accepted for service \$4.93. Within two weeks of the beginning of the war contracts had been made covering the requirements of an army of two million men, and this material comprised 8,700,000 items. Up to February 20, 1918 the Director-General of Army Railways had placed orders for railway supplies valued at \$142,000,000 and with an aggregate weight of 1,000 long tons. The General Engineer Depot up to February 1 issued 1,000,000 orders for material valued at \$100,000,000. Such scope and speed of preparation become the more evident when we recall that in 1916 the United States Army almost in its entirety was concentrated along the Mexican border. Our troops not there were a

mere handful in Honolulu and the Philippines. At the end of the first year of the war the whole man-power of the nation is in the service, and within the brief interval of twelve months we have become practically a military nation.

"In looking at the divisions of the Army as specially designed for this war, one remarks that the great mass of all who bear arms are in the infantry, for, owing to fighting conditions, 'the Army is infantry' with the necessary complement of artillery. The infantry is the largest branch of the service, because, to quote a military authority, it must be at every point of contact with the enemy unremittingly. To succeed with the Army, the infantry must be pushed over the enemy, and all effort of every branch of the Army should have this for its ultimate object. The Navy pushes the infantry toward the battle-front, and the artillery drives it farther and farther toward the enemy's lines. The infantry looks to the artillery for assistance in time of trouble more than ever before in the history of warfare. . . . Practically all the men taken into the service are first placed in the infantry, the artillery, or the cavalry, and while these services are made up of a great number of men, they are so organized that each individual receives personal attention and supervision from the person in authority over him. The drafted man who goes to one of our camps does not become lost in the crowd, but is at once placed under an organization of officers and non-commissioned officers whose business it is to see that he is furnished with all needed to make him 'comfortable, strong, and a fighter.' Ample means and effort are employed to teach the drafted man his duties in the least possible time so that he will the sooner be available 'for service with Pershing.' We have the testimony of an officer of high rank as to the native quickness of intelligence and adaptability for learning notable in the drafted American. Made into a soldier, he is a much finer product than the regular Army flier had expected, and our authority says that 'green men can be made ready to fight in five months.' This shows that after all we are a military nation, in the 'decent sense, even the Germany holds the contrary opinion. When asked whether 'ready to fight' meant 'ready for the trenches,' one officer confines himself wholly to the necessity for fight. 'I do not like the word trenches,' he said, 'I want to see the Germans dug out and got on the run. The French have dug in and held the Germans back. The English also have dug in, but show a tendency of late to force the fighting to the open. It is my hope and judgment that our men will be the ones to go over the top to make the Germans fight or run.'

Ordnance Department

"On May 17, 1917, the Ordnance Department at Washington, consisted of eleven officers and a total force of from one hundred to two hundred employees, who were housed in half a dozen rooms of the State, War, and Navy Building. The report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1916 showed that there were eighty-three officers of this department in the whole United States. In peace times the Ordnance Department expended about \$13,000,000 per annum. Now it spends about that much per day. To supply garrisons and army posts was a simple matter in former days, but to supply thirty-two camps and cantonments of 20,000 to 30,000 men, is another story. The Ordnance Department received requisitions, as soon as the war was on, from the regular Army and all the State militias. The lack of sufficient material and the wide distribution necessary demanded complete reorganization of the department to insure the prompt supply of the articles provided by this branch of the service, which includes the fighting men's arms, helmets, bolos, cartridge belts, knives, bandoliers, haversacks, pack-carrier, mess equipment, and canteens, and the equipment for artillery

and cavalry horses.

"The equipment of a division, for which the Ordnance Department is responsible and must always have on hand 'in perfect order and for instant use,' includes rifles, pistols, heavy machine guns, automatic rifles, anti-aircraft machine guns, field artillery, howitzers, trench mortars, guns (with all necessary and reserve ammunition). Trench warfare munitions consist of bombs, hand grenades, rockets, signal lights, and other pyrotechnics.

"After ten months of the war we were producing 50 per cent. of the amount of artillery per day produced by France. In the output of rifles it was decided in the early part of March that we had sufficient for all possible demands in this war, and the plants where rifles had been made were thenceforth given to the production of machine guns, of which we had produced 45,000 by March 7. Before the war our rifles were made at the Rock Island Arsenal and the Springfield (Mass.) Arsenal. At Rock Island 200 rifles were turned out a day and 500 at Springfield; now Rock Island is producing 500 and Springfield 1,000 per day. . . . The long time it takes to make a rifle is explained by the fact that every one is in operation for two months before it is finished. The more striking, therefore, is the swift increase in output of three private manufacturing concerns once their plants were in working order. The increase in rifles per week is shown:

September, 1917.	2,500 per wk
October, 1917.	5,000 per wk
November, 1917.	7,500 per wk
December, 1917.	8,500 per wk
March, 1918.	11,500 per wk

Our production of small arms and ammunition has been greater than that of France and England at any time, and in February we turned out 125,000,000 rounds of ammunition."

Quartermaster Corps

"In 1914, at the time of our trouble with Mexico, the railroads responded to the Army's request for aid in military service, but at the cessation of this trouble they suspended their activities. However, the Quartermaster Department felt it was essential to keep the plans of the Army and the capacity of the railroads coordinated, and to this end held consultation with eminent railroad executives. As a result of the Quartermaster Department in time of peace, the Army has been able to move 2,107,000 men from their homes to camps and cantonments and points of embarkation with but a single fatality up to December 31, 1917, when the Government took over the railroads. This feat was achieved with less effort than in the old days was required to move a regiment, and there was no disjuncting of traffic. On December 31, 1916, agreements were signed with railroad-traffic officers representing 220 different lines of railroads and steamships. The roads covered approximately 250,000 miles of the country and the agreement on steamships included practically all coasting lines.

"The opportunity offered by the Mexican emergency to create a motor service for the Army was taken advantage of by the Quartermaster Department, which promptly saw the desirability of standardizing motor transports. The advice of leading motor engineers of the country was secured, and as the result a program has been worked out by which a war-truck—carrying 3 to 5 tons, according to the conditions of the roads—is now going through factories at the rate of 1,000 per month, which production will be gradually increased to 4,000 per month. The standardized motor-vehicles are the heavy duty truck, capacity 3 to 5 tons; the medium truck, 1 1/2 to 2 tons; and the light truck, 3/4 to 1 ton. The last is on pneumatic tires and is used for various purposes, including ambulance service. The surplus of these in good condition after the war, it is stated, will be handed over to the Postoffice or other public department. There are also the standardized trailer, motor-cycle, and bi-

American Reinforcements Have Reached The Front

Their Presence Is Expected To be Felt Shortly, As Great Battle Assumes Enormous Proportions On Western Front

MRS. CONNELL ON CONSERVATION

ON THE FOOD CONSERVATION PROBLEM

We Are Not Asked to Underfeed Our Families; But to Study Very Closely the Food Situation.

The regular meeting of the Betterment Association for April was held on Thursday afternoon, April 4th at 3 p. m.

Mrs. Connell was present and talked to the ladies on food conservation, and distributed Food Administration pledges and numerous government bulletins on home economics. These bulletins contain valuable information for those who wish to assist in saving food for our soldiers, sailors and Allies, and yet live well. We are not asked to underfeed our families, but to study the Food situation, and learn to use substitutes in an appetizing and economical way.

There never has been a time when the services of a home demonstration agent were more needed or more valuable to a community. Mrs. Connell will be at the next Betterment meeting to be held the first Thursday in May. Let every woman help the Food Administration of the State and Nation by cooperating with the county demonstrator.

At this meeting it was voted to federate with the other women's organizations of the State by joining the State Federation of Women's Clubs. This is a decided progressive step which will mean much to the Association. Will all members not present last Thursday please hand the Secretary, Miss Justice, ten cents—the amount of the Federation yearly dues per member?

It was further voted to make an effort to finish plastering the school auditorium before commencement. A committee consisting of Mrs. T. B. Rose, Mrs. M. H. Hayes and Mrs. Charlotte Story Perkinson were appointed to look after getting the work done.

There were several new members added to the roll at this meeting.

Mrs. V. D. Alston Entertained at Bridge

Mrs. V. D. Alston entertained on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Howard Alston. Auction Bridge amused and pleased the sixteen ladies present and the afternoon was an enjoyable one.

Those present and playing were: Mesdames Howard Alston, John Kerr, W. D. Rodgers, Jr., M. C. McGuire, A. E. Jones, Henry Boyd, G. H. Macon, Harry Leob, B. B. Williams, V. F. Ward, W. H. Dameron, H. F. Jones, John G. Ellis, C. C. Hunter, Henry Falkner, Palmer Scoggin; Misses Mary Harris, Jennie Jackson, Elizabeth Hunter, Kate W. Williams.

A delicious salad course and hot coffee was served.

Local News From Marmaduke Section

Rev. Morriss, of Wake Forest, delivered a wholly enjoyable and soul stirring sermon here Sunday morning. The subject was "Our God, Country and War."

Mrs. Russell King has been several days visiting her father here.

Mrs. Harry Leonard and family spent Sunday afternoon with her father.

We were glad to have Sunday school reorganized here Sunday.

The new time system puts us in more haste than we are accustomed to these lovely spring mornings but the majority of them people like it I believe.

Last Sunday the home of Mr. John Powell was alive with many visitors. They were as follows: Mrs. J. C. Pridden and children, of Norlina; Miss Ruth Davis, Mr. J. D. Riggan and family, Mr. M. C. Duke and family, Misses Ruby and Lela Clark and Mr. G. Vernon Duke.

Misses Mabel and Nora Davis spent Easter Sunday and Monday with their cousin Miss Bessie Powell.

Mrs. O. C. Davis has named her young daughter "Annie Hinton" for her mother.

Mr. Billie Williams, of Richmond and a native of Warren County, is again in this county visiting his sister Mrs. Ellis Neal, of the Grove Hill section. Only last week he lost his only brother, Eugene, who died in Petersburg after being sick only one day and night with Pneumonia.

The young folks anticipate a fine time Friday night at the Buffalo school entertainment.

Patriotic Meeting At Wise April 18

There will be a special patriotic prayer service for our soldier boys, at the church at Wise on Thursday evening, April 18th at 8:30. Rev. E. W. Baxter, Rector of Emmanuel Church, Warrenton, will deliver the address. There will be a special musical program and a collection for the Red Cross will be taken.

The fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sweethearts and friends of the boys now serving their country are especially invited.

Let everybody who loves his country come and join heartily in this service.

Reach Illinois Training Camp In Safety

The Local Board informs us that Warren's fifty-four colored registrants, under command of George Burchette, of Warren Plains, reached the camp at Rockford, Illinois, in good condition.

The men stood the army physical examination and are now actively at work in the uniform of U.S. Army.

W.S.S.

Don't wait. Lend your Government your money today. If you are not able to buy a Bond buy a W. S. S.

London, April 10.—American reinforcements have appeared in the British battle zone, says a dispatch from British Headquarters in France to Reuter's Limited.

Their presence in the fighting line, the correspondent adds, should soon be felt.

Battle Is Expanding

American troops will soon be in the thick of the fight against the German drive for a decision on the Western front, according to indications in today's dispatches. They have appeared in the British battle zone, where their presence is expected to be felt shortly, the advices state.

Meanwhile, the great German offensive in France seems to be developing into much more local actions. The German effort in the Flanders stroke is really of such magnitude as to constitute another attempt to break through the British lines, in the opinion of at least one of the observers at the front, the tremendous massing of artillery and the dense formation of the infantry indicating the magnitude of the attack.

W. S. S.

State of Washington Leads in Lumber

From a Poster of the Commercial Club of South Bend, Wash., we copy the following which is of interest to our people as some of our boys from this town and county are now within two miles of South Bend, assisting in getting out Spruce lumber for aeroplanes and ships for the Government.

"The State of Washington ranks first in the production of lumber, exceeding by fifty percent that of any other state, and equaling one sixth of the amount manufactured in the United States. At the present time every effort is exerted in getting out spruce for aeroplane construction. Owing to its texture and character spruce has been found best for use in the aeroplane, and to the necessity for immediate delivery of the wood local forces are now being supplemented by large detachments of men of the National Army who are assisting in the logging camps in getting out the much needed spruce.

"It seems but proper in passing to pay a deserved tribute to the character of the thousands of American soldiers now engaged in the spruce forests of Washington. They are the highest type of fine, clean, wholesome American manhood. Not only is their help in the production of the urgently needed aeroplane spruce most welcome, but the people of this section heartily welcome these gentlemanly soldiers in a spirit of friendship and high regard.

"These men in the forest of Pacific County are as certainly and as patriotically aiding in the successful prosecution of the war as the men in the trenches in France."

W.S.S.

Had Become Truthful.—"Uncle Mose," said a drummer, addressing an old colored man seated on a dry goods box in front of the village store, "they tell me that you remember seeing George Washington—am I mistaken?"

"Well, sah," said Uncle Mose. "I uster 'member see'n him, but I done fo'got since I j'ined the ch'ch.—Rev. T. De Curcy Rayner.

(Continued on fourth page.)