

"Come Across Or The Kaiser Will"--Buy Liberty Bonds NOW--To-Day

# THE WARREN RECORD

VOL. XXIII.  
\$1.50 A YEAR

(TUESDAY)

WARRENTON, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1918

(FRIDAY)

Number 31

A SEMI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WARRENTON AND WARREN COUNTY

3c. A COPY

## Facts From Records Show Active Year.

### First Year In Great Struggle Sees Foundation

#### Laid For War Prosecution By Shaping America's Entire Resources

We are continuing this week this excellent article on "America's First Year in the War" as we obtained it from the Literary Digest of April 6. We feel that though devoting much space to this review that it is space well taken, and we ask that our subscribers read, and see that America has accomplished a great deal, and has reared the frame upon which will be built the house of Peace—peace won by the power of arms, and obtained only after the destruction of German militarism—Editor.

#### How We Feed Our Soldiers

The Subsistence Division of the Quartermasters Corps is charged with the duty of supply to the soldier his daily food. It provides him with all he eats, including not only the staples served in his mess, but with the delicacies he buys with his spare change at the sales-counters of the commissary store-houses. It deals with eatables of all kinds, from fresh beef to lemon drops. And by adherence to some ancient quirk of army administration it carries a side-line, still under denomination as "subsistence," of collar-buttons, borax, pocket-knives, haterine, boot-blackig, soap, pencils, and the like.

The United States Army has always borne the reputation of the best-fed army in the world. It official purveyors have been schooled in resourcefulness and thoroughness. Back in the days when Washington was commandeering corn and Marion was demonstrating to the skeptical British the possibilities of maintaining a high degree of activity on a diet composed exclusively of sweet potatoes, the hard-pressed commissariat never-less managed to provide sufficient flour and tallow for the proper powdering of the cues adorning the Continental line. It is possible that the Continental line elected to apply its issue of head decorative material to its stomach, but that is beside the mark. The commissary delivered the required foodstuffs.

In 1819 the ration consisted of one and a quarter pounds of beef, eighteen ounces of bread and flour, two-thirds of an ounce of salt, and one-third of a gill of vinegar. That was all, but it provided the American soldier with a diet far superior to any provided for his foreign brothers in arms. Indeed, there was talk on the floor of Congress that it should be decreased. To-day the ration includes seventeen articles of food, each of which is capable of extensive variation by substitution. It weighs little more than four and a half pounds and it affords the soldier three meals far superior in wholesomeness, chemical values, and appeal to the palate than those enjoyed by the average civilian. Incidentally its provision keeps the Subsistence Division busy.

To satisfy the appetite of the American soldier in his present suggested strength of 1,500,000 men, the Subsistence Division must provide each day no less than 6,750,000 pounds of food. Do not forget that this must be available each day and on the minute; there must be no delay. And bear in mind it must be delivered at every point where the soldier has set up in business; at every point along his far-flung battle-line, all the way from the Philippines to Lorraine.

The soldier is a hearty consumer. He must have each day 1,500,000 pounds of beef, 225,000 pounds of bacon, 210,000 pounds of ham, 30,000 pounds of corned beef, 5,000 pounds of mutton, and quantities of such meats as come in cans. He must have, too, a matter of 14,000 pounds of canned salmon, supplemented by pickled mackerel, dried cod, and other fish to his taste. His vegetables include 135,000 cans of tomatoes, 36,000 cans of corn, 26,000 cans of peas. At points and seasons making fresh vegetables available, he gets these, but he places his reliance on the can. That will follow him anywhere!—and when empty serve him in the making of a hand-grenades of sorts.

He has a sweet tooth, of course, wherefore the Subsistence Division even in these days of ship shortage and congested railroads, makes provision for the daily supply of 225,000 cans of jam, 7,500 cans of peaches, 2,200 boxes of chocolate, 1,200 cans of lemon-drops, and corresponding quantities of other sweets. The soldier also consumes daily 4,750 jars of pickles and seasons his meat with 3,000 bottles of tomato catsup. Apparently he has no great appetite for sea-food other than his fish, for his daily demands are for but one hundred cans of clam juice and one hundred and thirty-five cans of lobster. And the whole million and a half of him gets through the twenty-four hours on fifteen pounds of Edam cheese.

To feed the Army there must be slaughtered each morning three thousand and cattle. Hogs and sheep must be sacrificed in proportion. To move the days supply by freight would require trains with one hundred and thirty-five cars. The Subsistence Division must see that the cattle are slaughtered and that the food is waiting when the trains and ships start.

To feed this condition civilian cooks, supervised and assisted by men of the regular Army, were sent to each draft army cantonment, where their operations were so successful that never at any time while the draft army was assembling—and the men were coming in at all hours of the day and night—were the cantonment kitchens unready to serve a hot meal.

#### Guarding the Health of Our Men

In peace times we boasted about seven or eight Army hospitals. Now we have about sixty-three, of which slightly more than half are base hospitals with 1,000 beds and some of these will shortly double their capacity. The inspection of food at posts and cantonments to improve mess conditions, insure economy, and suit the Army ration to the varying diet required by different climatic conditions is only one of the many tasks of the Department of the Surgeon-General. Everything touching the hygiene of troops is supervised, we are told, "from mosquito prevention, drainage, ventilation, and the control of epidemic diseases to the collation and coordination of statistical records of the sick and wounded." That the Medical Corps of our Army is adapted to "every contemplated expansion of the line," we are informed by a competent authority; and when our entire force is in the field, we are told, it will be able to do what the Allied forces accomplished "only after a long period of error." In this matter, as in all war-requirements, it is apparent that the Allies have been able to put at our disposal all the value of their three year's war-experience. Reports from the Western front, according to our medical informant, indicate that our Medical Department in the field is "fully up to the mark," and that parents and relatives of our soldiers "may feel assured the Surgeon-General has done all that is possible for their welfare."

#### The Aircraft Board

The aircraft program began on August 1, 1917, with the passage of the appropriation bill granting \$640,000,000 for aircraft construction and training of aviators. Approximately half of this was to be spent for material and the balance for the creation and training of the personnel. We started at minus zero, for what planes we did have were out of date. In fact, so swiftly have the methods of aerial warfare changed during the war that if, by some burst of efficiency, we had been able to build the 22,000 planes called for in the appropriation in one month, hardly one of the styles in use at that time would be fit for service to-day.

The first shipment of fighting planes built in this country was made late in February. Between now and late September, when we are due in force,

continuous shipments will be made. The experimental stage in fighting-plane construction is over. The large manufacturing plants which are devoting themselves to the building of combat and bombing planes have begun quantity production, which means that an increasing number will be turned out each month. With the two month's delay which has arisen, it will be September rather than July 1 before we have enough large planes to take charge of our sectors along the front.

3. The Liberty motor, which is a combination of the most successful features of several of the best airplane motors, has passed through its testing period, and now is in quantity production. Only one type is being built, a 12-cylinder, 400 h.p. model, for use in heavy fighting machines. The Allied governments have already ordered as many as we can spare for use in their own planes. It is probable that in view of the limited shipping facilities, our part will be largely one of furnishing quantities of motors, materials, parts, and expert workmen. These we are already shipping by the thousands.

Making airplanes involves activities in new and remote fields. For instance, linen was supposed to be the only cloth suitable for airplane wings. All linen came from Ireland, and there was not enough for us. Experts were set to work to evolve a substitute, and a new method of spinning cotton was worked out which has solved this problem. But it took time.

Castor-oil was the only oil suitable for the terrific speed of airplane motors, but the supply was limited, and farmers had stopt raising castor-beans. For ten thousand gallons, fifty thousand gallons of castor-oil are needed a day. A ship-load of castor-beans was brought from India and given to Southern farmers to plant for next year's oil-supply. In the meantime, in case anything should happen to the crop—for German propaganda is spreading rumor among farmers that castor-bean raising ruins the soil—a substitute for castor-oil has been invented. But this also took time.

Spruce is an essential material for wing-beams, and in order to safeguard the lives of our aviators, only the very best spruce can be used. Ten million feet a month are needed, and the Northwest forests are the only place furnishing enough. But Northwest labor was in a chaotic condition, due to I. W. W. agitation, and the demand for an eight-hour day. Spikes were driven into logs which broke the saw-blades, which took many days to replace. The Signal Corps sent Col. Brice P. Disque to take charge in the woods, and in three months he has brought owners and loggers together, has organized the Loyal Legion, composed of 62,000 woodsmen, induced employers to adopt the eight-hour day and to improve conditions in the camps. In addition, he has put ten thousand men in uniform into the woods, built eighty-seven miles of railroad into the heart of the spruce timber, constructed motor-truck roads, and built the largest cut-up mill in the country at Vancouver. Production has jumped to more than four times what it was in November.

All these things took time, but they are done now, and the machine has started.

#### Our Coast Artillery Corps

At the declaration of war the Coast Artillery Corps consisted of approximately 20,000 officers and men. It was increased, on May 15, to approximately 30,000 officers and men. In August, 1917, the National Guard Coast Artillery was mustered into the service of the United States, and added to the Coast Artillery about 18,000 men. November 1, 1917, the Coast Artillery Corps was further increased by approximately 14,000 National Army Coast Artillery, and now has an authorized strength, for manning coast defenses, of approximately 65,000 officers and men.

The work of the Coast Artillery during the first war-year has to do with questions involving the best utilization of the officers and men of the Coast Artillery Corps to supplement the Expeditionary Force in France in the most efficient manner. It was pointed out that the personnel assigned as manning body of the major-caliber guns might well be considered available for service in France, to man railway artillery, heavy tractor artillery, trench mortars, and anti-aircraft guns. This assignment was later approved, and the Coast Artillery now furnish the manning detail for the artillery mentioned. It was found possible, without incurring any undue risk, to dismount a number of the major and intermediate guns in the coast fortifications and mount them on railway mounts or heavy motor-trucks mounts for use in France. Satisfactory progress is being made along these lines, and the Coast Artillery Corps will be called upon to man a considerable number of such guns with our Expeditionary Force.

#### Our Navy

The first exact information Germany acquired in the open about our Navy was in the famous intercourse between the late admiral Dewey and the late German Admiral Diedrichs, after the fall of Manila. The story has been told in these pages of the peremptory demand of Admiral Dewey that the German observe the regulations of the American officer commanding the port. The first action of the Navy in our present undertaking was the arming of American merchantmen to meet the illegitimate policy of the German submarine. This order of the President went into effect on March 14, 1917, and since that date, as is well known, American gunners have given a good account of their seamanship and aim. The Campana was the first merchantman armed, and in the ensuing twelve months the Navy has armed about 12,000 ships, including naval craft as well as merchantmen. Twenty-eight days after war began a flotilla of American destroyers reached a British port to patrol European waters in our interest in our interest and in the interest of the Allies. Almost simultaneous Admiral Sims began to take part in the Allied Naval Council. The first American forces in France were units of the Naval Aeronautic Corps, which arrived June 8. The first of our troops for General Pershing were transported and conveyed safely by the Navy to France by July 3. In a word, our seaman have been in the most active kind of service ever since the fleet was mobilized on the day we went to war. With our destroyers and patrol-vessels in European waters, our war-vessels patrolling our thousands of miles of coastline, conveying transports that are carrying our armies overseas, its armed guards on merchant ships protecting our commerce, the Navy has met every demand made upon it. The extensive transport system required to carry our troops overseas was organized and is operated by the Navy, and protected by its convoys. It has manned and is operating many of the vessels which carry supplies to our soldiers and the Allies. From the very beginning it has worked in the closest co-operation with the Allies and through Vice-Admiral Sims, who represents us in the Allied Naval Council, Rear-Admiral Henry B. Wilson, who is in direct charge of our naval activities in French waters, and other officers, is giving effective service in the operation of the nations at war with Germany.

The strong appeal navy life makes to our young men may be gathered from the fact that by May 11, 1918, recruiting for the Navy passed the 95,000 mark, insuring the maximum war-complement. About this time the Navy Department urged upon the House the necessity of ships for a coast-defense fleet. A number of the

(Continued On Third Page)

### THIRD LIBERTY LOAN IN WARREN

COUNTY RAISED ABOUT 1-3 QUOTA OF THIRD LOAN.

County Chairman R. T. Watson Appoints Eleven Representative Men To Help Carry Loan Over \$110,000 Mark.

Mr. R. T. Watson, Cashier of the Citizens Bank, and County Chairman of the Third Liberty Loan has appointed to assist him in raising the County's apportionment of \$110,000 the following Township chairmen: S. J. Satterwhite.....Manson W. E. Davis.....Creek M. J. Grant.....Littleton J. S. Nowell.....Macon T. J. Holt.....Wise R. S. Register.....Norlina S. E. Allen.....Manson J. W. Limer.....Afton W. T. Davis.....Arcola H. L. Wall.....Elams Walter Vaughan.....Vaughan

The following information comes from State headquarters: "In connection with the Third Liberty Loan Campaign North Carolina has a record made in the Second Campaign of which the State is not at all proud and which all Liberty Loan Workers generally are pledged to improve. "During the last bond drive only 56,159 people in the State bought bonds. This was less than 2 1-2 per cent of our population of over 2,300,000, and was among the lowest percentage scores made. While the State subscribed its quota, there was keen disappointment in the details of the results. Many other States sold bonds to as high as 14, 16 and 18 per cent of the people, and in the District of Columbia a bond was sold to every fourth man, woman and child, white, black, red and yellow. Even in the State of Utah with a population a little more than 400,000, there were over 50,000 bond buyers—almost as many as North Carolina with over four times the population.

"It has been well said that the banks and the big financiers cannot take all these bonds; they can take their share, and they have already taken their share, and more. The crowning strength of the French Republic has been the ability of the Government to float its bond issues among the peasants and wage earners. And in this country, the wage earners must buy the bonds. The Government is looking to them to do so, and the Government will not be disappointed. The farmer, the merchant, the stenographer, the carpenter, the brick layers, the dressmaker, the machinist—all of the people—the men and the women—must buy and then buy some more.

"And make your purchases on the first day of the campaign, or as early thereafter as possible. The Government is very anxious that the Third Liberty Loan be taken within the shortest possible time. Meet the County soliciting committee with a smile, and go down into your jeans for the greatest Government, for the freest people, ever created on earth."

In Warren both the first and second Liberty Loans were not subscribed, and today about \$40,000 has been subscribed for the Third. The County is well able to float its \$110,000 apportionment and its citizens must keep the Light of Liberty aglow in the County.

—W. S. S.—

### Red Cross Recital at Macon Friday Night

A Recital will be given at the Macon High School Auditorium Friday night April 19th at 8:30 for benefit of the Red Cross Auxiliary at that place.

Miss Sue House, of Thelma, Soprano soloist and Miss Crichton Thorne, of Warrenton, Reader, assisted by local talent will render the program.

The public is urged to attend, and a program of varied interests and of patriotic trend will be given. The general admission will be 25c.

### FOOD RULING MUST BE FOLLOWED

SALE OF FLOUR IN SPECIFIED LOTS ALLOWED.

Food Administration Warns Not to Sell Over the Limit to Any Customer; New Ruling About Size of Bags.

Food Administration rulings must be obeyed 365 days in the year is the substance of the following letter to County Food Administrator W. G. Rogers from the State Administrator: "I desire to call your attention to the extreme importance of the most rigid observance of the Food Administration's rules and regulations governing the sales of flour. We desire you to report to this office promptly the names of any merchants who disregard the regulations by selling flour without cereal substitutes or in excess of the quantities allowed—24 pounds to a town consumer and 48 pounds to a consumer in the country.

"Also if there are any flour mills in your County please see that they live up to the rules of the Milling Division under which they are licensed: to use not more than 264 pounds of wheat for the manufacture of 196 pounds of flour; to observe the price schedule which fixes a price that should not exceed \$36 to \$38 per ton for bran, or \$39 to \$42 per ton for mixed mill feed to the consumer regardless of whether it is sold by millers or dealers; and to observe also the new regulations by which the mills are forbidden to exchange flour to farmers for wheat in excess of 30 days requirements by the farmer for his household or farm, if the farmer lives within 3 miles of the mill, or 60 days supply if the farmer lives more than 3 miles from a mill."

The following ruling comes from the Administrator's office:

"Effective April 1, all mills grinding corn were forbidden to pack in any sizes except 1 1-2, 3, 5, 25 and 125 pound bags net weight, and all licensed dealers were forbidden to handle any bags other than these sizes.

"This is to advise you that the millers of the State have been authorized by this office to use what bags of the old sizes they have on hand and you are authorized to allow merchants in your territory to handle the old sizes until the new sizes are on the market."

—W.S.S.—

### DEATH OF PRIVATE JAMES A. SHAW

Private James A. Shaw, of H. Co., 120th Infantry, answered the final roll call on Wednesday, April 10th, after a few days illness with pneumonia.

Mr. Shaw is the first Warren County man of H. Company to offer his life in the service of his country, and is the second Warren man to die in order that right may prevail upon the earth.

Could a life be dedicated to a more supreme purpose!

—W.S.S.—

### H. Co. Appreciates Smileage Books

The following letter to Mrs. Kate P. Arrington is of interest: Company H, 120th Infantry, Camp Sevier, S. C.

My dear Mrs. Arrington, I wish to express the appreciation of myself and men for the Smileage Books sent some time ago.

They were distributed as you wished among the convalescents of the Company and I can assure you that they were thoroughly enjoyed, enjoyed more because they were sent thru kindness by someone up home who was thinking of them and their pleasure. Yours very truly,

E. C. PRICE, JR.,  
Capt. 120th Infantry, Comdg Co. H.