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

3c. A COPY

THE RULINGS ON THE FUEL SITUATION IN FORCE

Clears Up Doubtful Points And Lays Down More Stringent Rulings Than Thought

Chairman Thomas D. Peck Gets Ruling From The State Administrator; People Are Asked To Study Questions.

A telegram of January 25th, 1918 to A. W. McAlister, State Fuel Adm., from Mr. T. D. Peck, chairman of the County Administration, worded thus: "Please wire complete list those allowed to keep open burn fuel Mondays..."

You will find below a great many typical questions with their answers which will be a guide to you in answering inquiries which will be made regarding the remaining closing days under the Fuel Order.

Please give all the publicity possible to these questions and answers, so as to reduce as far as possible the inquiries that will come direct to this office. Yours very truly,

A. W. MCALISTER, State Fuel Administrator.

Questions and Answers

1. Do plants operating by water or hydro-electric power have to close on the Mondays specified?

Answer—Yes. It has been ruled from Washington that for such plants to use fuel for heating sufficient to run would be in excess of that needed to prevent damage from freezing and to safeguard fire protection, and, therefore a violation. The reason for this ruling is that the U. S. Fuel Administration wishes to close down all manufacturing plants on specified Mondays not specifically exempted, in order that freight congestion may be relieved.

2. Are plants using fuel in the production and distribution of food exempted? Answer—yes.

3. May wholesale and retail stores selling food remain open after noon on specified Mondays? Answer—No. Unless in some extreme case the Local Food Administrator should recommend it as necessary.

4. May wholesale and retail stores selling food remain open after noon on Mondays if they use no fuel? Answer—yes.

5. May wholesale and retail stores selling food sell other articles other than food on Mondays? Answer—No.

6. May drug stores on Mondays sell other articles than drugs? No.

7. How may mills working on government contracts secure exemption? Only upon the recommendation of the War or Navy Departments, unless exempted specifically or under some general order. The U. S. Fuel Administration will grant exemptions when recommended by War and Navy Department.

8. What is included in the term fuel? Coal, coke, wood, oil and gas are all fuels.

9. Are laundries, fertilizer factories and cotton seed mills exempt? Yes.

10. May plants that necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week use fuel on Mondays? Yes, such quantity of fuel as is necessary to prevent serious injury to the plant or its contents.

11. Does the order apply to printing establishments, including weekly newspapers? Yes, except such establishments may burn fuel to such an extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued.

12. Does Fuel Order apply to barber shops, plumbing establishments, blacksmith shops, garages, and other miscellaneous places of business? Yes unless specifically exempted, as they all come under the general term of

"business houses."

13. Does the Fuel Order require theatres, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls and other places of public amusement to close on Tuesdays? Yes. The original order provided that they should use no fuel on Mondays, but the amended order provides that they should use neither fuel nor lights on Tuesdays, and, therefore, they must close on Tuesdays.

14. Does Fuel Order apply to hotels, restaurants or other places where meals are served? No.

15. Does Fuel Order apply to companies in the wood, coal or oil business? No. The order does not apply to rooms, offices or such portions of buildings as are used in connection with the production, transportation or distribution of fuel.

16. Does Fuel Order apply to stores, shoys and other places of business if they do not use fuel? No. The burning of fuel determines whether or not the order applies.

17. Does the order apply to wood-working plants and lumber mills running on their own sawdust, shavings or other waste which cannot be used for fuel? No.

18. Does the order apply to lumber mills if accustomed to supplying waste fuel to inhabitants of surrounding territory? Such mills may run during suspension period to extent necessary to provide sufficient waste fuel to supply needs of surrounding territory.

19. Does the order require the closing of manufacturing plants where the result would be serious damage to the plant, or to property, or to material in process of manufacture? No.

20. Does Fuel Order apply to cotton gins using fuel, also to foundries? Yes.

21. Does Fuel Order apply to lighting plant operating only at night? No.

22. Does Fuel Order apply to the schools and public libraries? No.

23. Does the order apply to brick plants that will suffer loss on account of shutting down after beginning a burning of brick? No. Otherwise, Yes.

24. Are stores, offices, etc., using manufactured gas for heating purposes exempt? No.

25. Are fruit and confectionery stores classed as food stores? No. Because fruit and confectioneries are not necessities.

26. Does Fuel Order apply to automobiles? No.

27. Does Fuel Order apply to lawyers' offices while court is in session. Lawyers' offices may burn fuel such as is absolutely necessary to enable them to attend to their duties connected with court.

28. Does Fuel Order apply to meat markets? No.

29. Does Fuel Order permit any and all places of business to burn such fuel as is necessary to prevent damage to property from freezing and to safeguard fire protection? Yes, but only such fuel as is necessary to accomplish that purpose.

30. Does Fuel Order permit manufacturing plants to make up time lost by closing on Mondays? No. This would be a violation because it would violate the spirit of the order.

31. How does the order apply to office buildings containing exempted occupancies, such as banks, doctor's offices, etc? All offices in such buildings unless specifically exempted must cut off the heat, otherwise they are in violation of the order.

MR. ALEX BAXTER MADE MEMBER CO. SCHOOL BOARD

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education Monday, Mr. T. Alex Baxter, a successful farmer and business man of the Ridgeway section, was elected a member of this County body.

Mr. Baxter fills the vacancy caused by the resignation some time ago of Mr. J. Edward Rooker.

Mr. Baxter is a man of good business acumen, of deep interest in the development of his County, and it is the opinion of the public that the Board's choice was wise.

LET THE BOARD HEAR FROM YOU

Help The Board In The Location Of These Men—It Is Your Duty; Let's Find 'Em.

A number of men have reported to the Local Board here since the publication of these lists. The following should attend to the matter immediately—the forfeiture of personal rights and designating one as a member of Group 1 follows if one doesn't report to the Board. Attend to the matter now:

- Henry Green, Littleton. George Johnston, Littleton. Plummer Williams, Inez. Thomas Webb Sammon, Warrenton. Robert Alston Cheek, Inez. John Snow, Littleton. Carlyle Malcolm Goodman, Warrenton. Robert Stevenson, Warrenton. Jesse Powell, Warren County. Clarence Davis, Warrenton. Thomas Alston, Warrenton. Frank Alston, Littleton. Eddie Anderson, Littleton. Ernest Richie, Norlina. Claude Jones, Norlina. George Cole, Macon. Joseph Edward King, Macon. Horace Robinson, Norlina. Henry Sanclers, Norlina. James Kearney, Norlina. Jacob Williams, Warren County. Henry Bracey, Warren County. Robert Cornelius Elliott, Wise. Tom Reavis, Warrenton. Will Stewart, Littleton. Willis Jones, Littleton. James Cassell, Littleton. Henry Davis, Littleton. Charlie Hill, Merry Mount. William Boyd, Warren Plains. Luther William Pearce, Inez. Robert Alston, Macon. Willie Wyatt, Elberon. Robert Halthcock, Afton. Debid Selimon, Youngstown, Ohio. George Nelson, Merry Mount. Joseph Jones, Merry Mount. Gilbert Williams, Inez. Sam Kearney, Littleton. James Johnston, Norlina. John Robert Bullock, Manson. Tolle Thomas Perry, Henderson. Daniel Howitt, Littleton. Taz Hargrove, Farewell, Pa. Sterlie Lee Holmes, Gold Vein, Va. Sidney Eaton, Newport News. John Younger, Macon. James Rhodes, Goldsboro. Henry Alston, Inez.

FLYING IN FRANCE IS DESCRIBED.

Nephew of Mr. John B. Powell Of This City Relates His Experiences "Over There"

Leon Powell, a nephew of Mr. John B. Powell, of this city; a son of Mr. Rufus Powell, of Durham, writes an interesting account of life in a French Aviation Camp. Mr. Leon Powell has often visited here, and his narrative of adventures as found in the Durham Morning Herald will be of especial interest to people here:

"Leon Powell, son of Captain and Mrs. R. H. Powell, of this city, who is now in France training for the aviation corps, writes his father an interesting letter of the work 'over there.' Through the courtesy of Captain Powell, the Herald is this morning permitted to print the letter which follows:

"France, December 31, 1917

"My dearest Father, Since writing my last letter I have been transferred to a French flying school and up to date, I have had seven flights or about one hour's flying.

"I cannot exactly explain the sensation that I as an amateur, experienced, but it is certainly the finest thing I have ever run up against. Flying—the thing that I have always desired, is at last realized.

"I am at a French school and have French moniteurs or instructors, who cannot talk English. Of course, I can't 'parle' much French, but we get along all right. The machines

(Continued On Fourth Page)

WAR SAVINGS ORGANIZATION IS O.K.

County Body Organized For Its Half Million War Savings Drive Among Citizens.

Following a conference between County chairman John Graham, Mayor J. B. Palmer, Supt. Howard F. Jones and other interested persons Tuesday afternoon with special representative Traynor the plan of organization for the War Savings in Warren was changed.

This action was in accordance with the wishes of the State headquarters in this work, and revokes the system of organization announced in Tuesday's paper. This new plan of organization has just been adopted in the State and Warren begins its drive for over \$445,000 with these officers: John Graham, chairman; R. B. Boyd, vice chairman; Brodie Jones, Secretary; J. B. Palmer, Publicity Manager; Howard F. Jones, J. Edward Allen, Frank B. Newell, Dr. Chas. H. Peete, as Executive Agents; Mrs. Nanie McI. Moore and A. B. Laughter as well as the above are members of the Executive committee.

The following heads have been appointed to the committees enumerated below. These gentlemen are to select from three to five men to aid them in their branch. The Departmental Committees:

- Committee for War Savings Societies—W. H. Fleming, Norlina. Finance Committee—John G. Ellis, Warrenton. Schools Committee—Howard F. Jones, Warrenton. Committee on Speakers and Thrift Teachers—J. B. Palmer. Committee on Churches—Rev. T. J. Taylor, Warrenton. Committee on Fraternal Organizations—J. Edward Allen, Warrenton. Woman's Committee—Mrs. Kate P. Arrington, Warrenton. Committee on Banks, Stores and Railroads—Robert T. Watson, Warrenton. Publicity Committee—J. B. Palmer, Warrenton. Manufacturers Committee—T. D. Peck, Warrenton. Committee on Colored People—Rev. J. K. Ramsey, Warrenton.

The chairmen of the departmental heads are asked to select and notify citizens who they elect to assist them in this patriotic work.

Warren's committee is to raise over \$20 per man, woman and child, and is to do this this year. To accomplish this Herculean task, an organization must be perfected which works without a hitch.

A meeting of the Executive committee will be called at an early date and a definite mode of work decided upon.

MAKE YOUR INCOME TAX RETURNS

No Hedging or Getting Around Uncle Sam On This Subject —Make Your Returns!

Raleigh, February 8th—Somebody is going to tell on you if you don't pay your income tax. Congress has fixed it so that somebody must tell, whether he wants to or not.

"One section of the War Income Tax Law, exhaustively comprehensive in scope, requires every person, without exception, and every corporation, partnership, association and insurance company, in whatever capacity acting, who paid \$800 or more to another person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company, as interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments or other fixed or determined gains, profits, and income, to report the name and address of the person, corporation, etc. to whom the payment was made, together with the amount of the payment, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, using a form prescribed for the purpose—Form 1099—now to be had from the Treasury Department.

The Forms must be filled out and returned on or before March 1, 1918, accompanied by Form 1096, which is a letter of transmittal and affidavit certifying the accuracy of Form 1099."

WHAT THE FIGURES TELL US ABOUT WAR DOINGS

German Mortality Rate Must Increase America's Strength to Force Open Fight

This Will Come As Germany Sees The Allied Forces Increased By Uncle Sam's Boys and Then Desive Blow Comes

The following extract from Sunday's New York Times is interesting reading: " * * * But, in a military sense, the game is simply and brutally a killing match.

"How well are we succeeding at it? Frankly, we do not know. Germany is no longer publishing her casualty lists, and, even if she were, they would be but of slight value as, for some time previous to her abstaining from this practice, they were totally unreliable. We can form some rough estimate, however, from a definitely known factor—the loss of the British.

"In the month of January the British loss was, approximately, 73,000 men; in December 79,000, and in November (when there was the heavy fighting about Cambrai) 129,000, or a total for the three months of 281,000 men. The British, during this time, maintained a superiority in artillery and also in aircraft, which latter tended to make their artillery, gun for gun, much more effective. The German loss during the period was, therefore, certainly no less and probably greater. In addition to the loss of the Germans in the west, there were the losses incident to the Italian campaign, which, while not heavy in their effect on the Germans because relatively few Germans were engaged, were very heavy for the number of men engaged. It is in no sense an exaggeration, then, to state that the German losses in this period of time were not less than 300,000 men, and were probably very much greater. For six months of the year, then, we may assume that Germany will lose on an average of 100,000 men per month, (all of which loss is not permanent, of course,) while, for the other six months, because of better fighting conditions of weather and terrain, this number will increase by at least 50 per cent.

America Decisive Factor

Germany's total loss, therefore, may be figured conservatively at a million and a half men per year, of which about half will be permanent. At this rate, if what may be termed the normal attrition is kept up, the war might last almost indefinitely, as Germany can count on an accretion of about 500,000 per year from the boys who reach military age. To waste Germany's strength at the rate of only 250,000 per year obviously does not hold out much hope of bringing the war to anything like a quick ending. Since it is obvious, then, that the war can be won only through attrition, and since it is also obvious that the present, or normal, rate of attrition is not sufficiently great, the problem of the Allies is to devise some means of increasing this rate or else acknowledge that the war is to end in a draw.

"The latter alternative is unthinkable. America, as well as her allies in Europe, is not inclined to permit Germany to emerge from this war with the means at hand for starting another. Moreover, if Germany were able to force the entire civilized world to admit that it was not strong enough to beat her, the world would not be big enough to hold her, and life would be unlivable for the other peoples who inhabit it. So this brings us down to the single proposition of increasing Germany's mortality in battle.

The cheapest way to do this—and when I say cheapest I mean the least expensive in that element which is non-replaceable, human life—is by artillery, ever increasing in numbers and effectiveness. That is why all of the European leaders say that it is impossible to have too much artillery. There is no such thing as surplus artillery that is not needed, and may, therefore, be diverted. On the British

fighting front there were big guns over the entire front, spaced but six feet apart, and still there was not too much. To what extent we have caused a depletion of this by our failure to produce for ourselves we do not know. But, as the section of front we have taken over is at best small, the demand is not great.

"Artillery alone, however, is not enough. The Germans, in their positions in the Hindenburg line, are well under ground. Their large chambers, such as were found before Cambrai, are, in fact, below the depth of penetration of large, high-explosive shells so that the effect of artillery is minimized. To make the necessary additions to Germany's casualty lists, since it cannot be done while she holds her present advantage, she must be forced out of her caverns and made to fight under different conditions. In other words, she must be forced to attack. Here is the great allied hope.

"How can Germany be forced to take the offensive when her defensive position is so strong? Solely by the man power of America. The more rapidly this man power is mobilized and trained the quicker Germany will attack, and the more frantic the attacks will become. This is not prophesy. It is a simple matter of arithmetic. Germany will probably attack early in the Spring because, as time passes, she will see the forces of America in Europe constantly augmented the tide of allied numbers constantly rising against her. Before it becomes overwhelming, which in the end it must become even though we have to send 10,000,000 men abroad, she must make her bid for victory."

REGISTER BEFORE YOU LEAVE HOME

And Then Wherever You Be You Can Express Your Preference Through the Mail.

The Chairman of the County Board of Elections under date of February 5th, has received the following letter:

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that within a short while there will be another call made for men to go to the training camps under the selective draft law.

"Many of these men have not registered. The Absent Voters Law was enacted primarily to enable them to register before going away so that they may be enabled to vote by mail while in the service.

"I am writing to urge you to give all possible publicity to the provisions of this law and to the facilities offered by it for registering now. Please have your local papers call attention to the law and urge all persons who expect to be absent at the regular registration period and who are not now registered to enroll their names at once.

You are required by the law to keep your registration books open at all times for the registration of these voters.

"Persons otherwise entitled to vote may send their ballots by mail if they are registered, but there must be personal registration by the voter before he leaves home. This right of absent voting applies to the Primary Election to be held on June 1, 1918, as well as to the November election.

"Your prompt attention to this matter will be appreciated.

WILSON G. LAMB, "Chm State Board of Elections."

Mr. Will Ball Returns Flour

Mr. Will Ball yesterday turned over to County Food Administrator W. G. Rogers eight barrels of flour. Mr. Ball wholeheartedly and cheerfully "came across" War time necessity interfered for the first time with his plan of laying-in supplies for winter.