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

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Forty Thousand Austrian Prisoners Taken

AUSTRIAN LOSSES NUMBERED 180,000

Resignation Of Austrian Cabinet Handed To The Emperor

The Austrian Losses Are Apalling

Rome, Saturday, June 22.—"The Austrian offensive was more than a failure; it was a defeat for the enemy, who are several points was four times stronger than the Italians."

This announcement was made by Premier Orlando in the Senate today amid enthusiastic cheering. He added: "After the present victorious resistance another battle may burst out sooner or later. In fact reliable reports which have been received say that the Austrians are concentrating large forces in the Tyrol and Trentino in a desperate attempt to break through the mountain front."

"A proposal made by an Italian general to declare Monte Grappa a national monument in recognition of the heroism displayed there, and announced by the Premier, has been received throughout Italy with the greatest enthusiasm."

The first phase of the Austrian offensive has ended in failure—in defeat. The culmination of what was intended to be the crushing of Italy between the jaws of the Austrian pincers, is the rout of the invaders themselves.

With their backs to the swollen Piave river the Austrians for several days past had been trying to ward off the vicious counter-attacks of the Italian and save the situation. Now they are endeavoring, and still under great pressure, to ford the stream and reach safety on its eastern bank.

Enemy in Retreat.
From the Montello plateau to the Adriatic Sea the enemy is in retreat. Already his losses are estimated at 180,000 men and the chances of his escape without additional heavy casualties and men made prisoner seem remote.

Large numbers of the pontoon bridges that the Austrians threw across the Piave have been swept away by the now torrential stream, and on all the sectors of the 33-mile front where they gained edges of the Venetian plain they are being sorely harassed by the fire of the Italian guns and rifles and by the machine gun fire and bombs of the allied aviators who have done such notable execution since the attempted drive was started.

Resignation Of The Austrian Cabinet Handed To Emperor.

PARIS, June 23.—(Havas Agency.)—After a meeting with Emperor Charles of Austria, on Friday, says a dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, Premier Seydler presented the resignation of the entire Austrian cabinet. The Emperor said he would decide Sunday whether to accept the resignation.

German Attack At Bligny, Near Rheims.

PARIS, June 23.—German forces last night attacked the Entente Allied positions at Bligny, about eight miles southwest of Rheims, and succeeded temporarily in gaining a footing in the Allied trenches, the war office announced today. A vigorous counter-attack instituted by Allied troops, however, quickly ejected the enemy and re-established the line in its entirety.

Washington, June 24.—Austrian losses in the retreat across the Piave include an "appalling number" of troops killed, more than 40,000 made prisoners and an enormous amount of war booty, said a report from General Diaz, the Italian commander, which was cabled from Rome tonight to the Italian embassy.

Vienna, via London, June 24.—The war office announces today the evacuation of Montello and the right bank of the Piave river by the Austrian troops.

Charles Reserves Decision
Amsterdam, June 24.—Emperor Charles, says a Vienna dispatch, has reserved his decision regarding the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet. In the meantime he entrusts Proevor von Seydler with the further direction of affairs.

The defeat of the Austrian armies on the western bank of the Piave river is complete. Admission is made by the Austrian war office that the troops of Emperor Charles have been forced to evacuate the Montello plateau, over which they had hoped to press their way and gain the Venetian plains, and "some sectors" of the positions they attained last week on the bank of the river between the plateau and the point where the stream empties into the Adriatic.

Bad weather, and the rising of the Piave under the heavy rainfalls are assigned as the reasons for the withdrawal of the Austrians. But the Rome war office asserts that it was the impetuous attacks of the Italians that brought about the failure of an operation which was started with the intention of crushing the armies of General Diaz and forcing the Italians, like the Russians, to accept a Teutonic allied peace.

Only Small Units Remain.
All along the river the Italian have pressed back the invaders of their territory until only small units remain on the western bank and across the stream King Victor Emmanuel's men are keeping well on the heels of the retreating enemy who is fleeing in disorder. Again the cavalry has been thrown into the fighting and is sorely harassing the enemy, while machine guns from the ground and from aircraft, some of the latter operated by American aviators, are working havoc among the fleeing Austrian columns.

W.S.S.—
Enemy Submarines In American Waters Sink Their First United States Troop Ship; 67 Crew Missing.

Washington, June 24.—German submarines operating on this side of the Atlantic have sunk their first troop ship. The Navy Department announced today that a British transport, under charter by the American government and bound to this country, had been destroyed June 18 some 700 miles east of the Delaware capes and that 67 members of the crew are missing. There were no troops aboard.

Not Under Convoy.
The troop ship apparently was not under convoy. The submarine was not seen until a torpedo had struck the ship. Afterwards the submersible arose to the surface and fired nineteen shots into the sinking vessel. When the steamer settled the crew took to the boats, the occupants of four of which, numbering 81 men, have been landed. Three boats are missing and a search is being made for them.

W.S.S.—
TEXT OF GENERAL DIAZ'S MESSAGE TO ITALIAN EMBASSY LAST NIGHT

"Yesterday we obtained a great victory," said General Diaz's message. "Owing to the extreme pressure of our troops and the continuous fire of the artillery and airplanes, the enemy, after having desperately clung for eight days at the cost of appalling losses to the right bank of the Piave on the night of the 23rd began to retreat to the left bank under our terrific fire."

A FARMERS WIFE SPEAKS HER MIND

ECONOMY SHOULD BE PRACTICED EVERYWHERE

Not Only Farmers Wives But Everybody In Cities As Well Should Conserve; Contributor Urges Thrift In City

The following clipping has been contributed and we take great pleasure in publishing it:

Mr. Editor: If you will allow me space I will drop in a few words on how we Americans can win the war.

We want to win and must win, but it all can't be done by economy of the farmers and farmers wives. There has been a lot of talking, speaking and writing on the subject of economy, all of which has been addressed to the wives of farmers. There are not many farmer's wives who have not done their part and have been all the while.

It is springtime and there is a great demand for farming hands, and we, the farmers' wives, can take our babies to the field and set them down under a bush in a cracker box and hoe back and forth while two or three little ones play around the box. This is often seen on the farm.

And there is another scene, oftentimes witnessed in the cities, and that is a nurse in the back yard with the children while the mothers are at card parties and receptions, or some other social functions. I do not know anything about those societies, but I read about them. They do a lot to win the war, they say; but they could send those colored nurses out in the country and help up farmers' wives work on the farms, and attend to their own children like I have to do. They could do their own cooking and send their cooks to the farms where they are much needed to raise food-stuff. They could clean their own clothes and the washerwomen and the scrub-women could be used on the farms. Try this for three months. There are thousands of men and women who are doing nothing but having a good time just like there was no war.

It makes me tired to read a piece of advice to farmer's wives. After we have finished our breakfast, cleaned up our house, milked and churned, fed our chickens and pigs, taken our box and babies to the field, hoed until we think it is 11 o'clock, take up our load and go back to the house to hurry dinner by the time the plow hands get in. Wash days come when it is too wet to work, and ironing Saturday afternoon. And I think after we have gone through all this day after day, we might have biscuit or meat, if we raise it. And if any one has to do without let it be the ones that do not work. I am not trying to run the government's business, but I say if all the nurses, maids, butlers, cooks, chauffeurs and corner loafers were sent to the farms and the soldiers to the front, we could win the war and have plenty to eat at home and to feed our soldiers. But the farmers cannot feed themselves and soldiers and all these idlers. Let's everybody work. Let's all do something to save our country and win the thing to win the war and save our country.—A Farmer's Wife.

"The retreat continued during the entire day, protected by strong machine gun contingents and rear guard units, which, after opposing obstinate resistance were successfully overpowered by the impetus of our troops which have enveloped Montello and swept over on the entire Piave line with the exception of a short section at Musile, where the fight continues."

"Thus far forty thousand prisoners have been counted and an enormous amount of booty captured. An appalling number of Austrian corpses litters the ground bearing witness of the unfortunate bravery and of the crushing defeat of the enemy."

PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING AT WISE FRIDAY NIGHT

Rev. E. W. Baxter will deliver a War address at the Wise School Building Friday night at 8:30.

This is National War Savings Day by Presidential decree and every citizen of the community should be present to hear Mr. Baxter, who is a speaker of force, upon the War and our duty therein.



WHERE YOUR R. C. DOLLAR GOES

SHOWING WHERE EVERY PENNY GOES FOR RELIEF

World Mercy Organization Run Most Efficiently and Every Penny Goes To Relieve Suffering Wherever Most Acute

(Cally Ryland in Richmond Dispatch)

Now that Red Cross week is over and the people of Richmond have given so generously to the greatest and most beautiful of all charities, some of those who have given have the feeling that they would like to follow their dollars into Red Cross work and see what really becomes of them, where they go, how they are spent and what they actually buy.

There are some interesting statistics on this subject in a current magazine, illustrated by a cut of a big round dollar divided into sections, indicating the various percentages of its activities.

Out of the dollar you give the Red Cross; for example, the biggest slice taken is 22 1-2 cents for services that extend to the French and American armies and a further expenditure of 18 cents for the American army service alone.

The refugees and repatriates—those poor souls, some of whom have been driven twice from their homes by the invading army, consume 10 cents of your dollar. For them is furnished hastily knocked-up shacks or even patched-up cow stables on the site of their old homes, and these shacks must be furnished with everything that the Germans took or destroyed, from a dish towel to a bed, and from a cow to a coffee pot.

Nine and a half cents go for reconstruction work in the devastated areas. For Red Cross ambulances, for camions or trucks, for warehouses and transportation and dockage 9 cents out of the dollar are spent. Eight cents go for general relief of war victims. Some of these war victims are civilians who are now living five or six in a room in refuge lodgings in Paris; some are the soldiers who have been terribly mutilated and who must have artificial arms and legs, and even faces, before they can begin to take up their brave lives again and earn a living for themselves and their families.

"The small sum of \$20 and the volunteered skill of an American woman sculptor," says the article in question: "provided one of the marvelous facial masks of thinly rolled copper, painted to resemble flesh, which enable these most pathetic of all mutilated men to go about a normal business and social life without causing that instinctive horror which the seamed wreckage of his face must otherwise arouse."

Perhaps no man who has been to the front will ever look upon a cup of chocolate again with anything but grateful reverence.

Hundreds of thousands of cups of chocolate have been furnished by the Red Cross to men on their way to the front, and some of the cartons find their way even to the front trenches to cheer the men who are about to go into battle.

For additional services to the French army and for tuberculosis victims your dollar gives 7 cents each, and for children five cents. Perhaps of all the civilian activities of the Red Cross the work for children is the most touching and most helpful. At Evian and Ioul are great hospitals for these poor little children of France some of whom can remember nothing

but war in all their short lives. There was another hospital at Nesle which has recently fallen into German hands, and others are going up as rapidly as funds permit.

For the re-education of war cripples your dollar gives 1 1-2 cents, and the same amount goes toward rest, light, heat, insurance, office furniture and construction. Emergencies require 1 cent, general administration of military affairs one-fifth of a cent and of civil affairs one sixth of a cent.

No fault can very well be found with this distribution of all the cents of your dollar. It is a minute budget system carried out on the most business-like scale, and some of the finest business minds in America planned and are executing it.

You do not toss your dollar into the air, scarcely daring to hope that perhaps a quarter of it may reach the charity for which you intend it.

In the Red Cross every penny that you gave is spent on actual Red Cross work, the work that you yourself would like to do if you could, and the work that it must make you happy to know that your dollar is doing for you.

—W.S.S.—

CRUELTY, THE PRODUCT OF KULTUR

MAN OF GERMAN ORIGIN GIVES PUBLIC FACTS IN

Talk With Friend In Baltimore; Whole German People Satisfied With Idea That Force Is To Be World Standard; No Respect For Weak.

"It is easy to discern why Germany feels no qualms of conscience in the use of any criminal method employed to win the war. She does not deliberately become a criminal. For the German in this war there is no such thing as crime. What we call crime she considers means to a holy end. She has organized in a thoroughgoing, scientific manner the whole domain of crime as a measure for winning the war. Cutting off the hands of Belgian children and the scattering of disease germs accomplish two results. They kill or maim the enemy and they fill him with terror of the German name."

The foregoing is an extract from a broad philosophical discussion of the history of the growth of German Kultur by Rev. E. Y. Mullins, D. D. L. L. D., president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, one of the most widely known and most learned ministers in America, who in tracing the history of German Kultur reaches the conclusion which he has thus so clearly and graphically stated. Here is a statement of a great religious leader that the German nation has become so steeped in crime and barbarism that it has no compunctions of conscience. It is against such a fearful condition of morality that we are fighting to save ourselves from this Hunnish, devilish brutality. Dr. Mullins' article is published in full in this issue.

A specific illustration will illuminate the whole story and doubtless give even to Dr. Mullins a clearer insight into the reason for German barbarism than that developed from his philosophical researches. The story is this: Mr. William C. Seddon, a Baltimore banker and a son of the Secretary of War of the Confederacy, has in New York a friend of German birth, who, however, to his everlasting credit, has

(Continued On Third Page)

CANTEEN SERVICE DESERVES SUPPORT

NOBLE WORK DOING MUCH TO KEEP MORALE HIGH

Organization, However, Needs Support In Great Task of Ministering To The Boys Who Pass Norlina

The officers and men of our army and navy are being moved from their homes and the place where they are known to their training camps and from these camps to the points of embarkation. Loneliness and uncertainty prey on these fine men of ours as, day after day, night after night, the troop trains carry them through cities and towns strange to them and peopled by strangers. They feel forgotten.

They were never so sensitive as now, never so receptive of lasting impressions. To be welcomed along the way warms their hearts. To be appreciated shows them that the whole country is with them.

It is the privilege of the Red Cross, through the cordial ministrations of the women of the Canteen Service, to show these men of ours how proud we are of them, how we delight to honor them, and that, whether they are here at home or overseas, all of us are united and unshakably behind them.

What It Means To The Men.
From post cards written enroute: "The Red Cross gave us some very good things to eat in—. They take good care of us. I never thought that the Red Cross was so good, but it is wonderful."

"It is a treat just to know somebody cares."

"God bless all Red Cross workers." "The Red Cross people have just come with cigarettes and candy and also mailing this card at their expense. This is the first time anyone has shown any appreciation of enlisted men since I held up my right hand."

From Car Window, Norlina.
"To any mother of the Red Cross in the U. S. A. The sweet smiling faces of mothers and girls is the best tonic you can give a soldier. God bless the Red Cross ladies. We owe them our lives and we are on our way to pay the debt."

G. L. L.

Honey Grove, Texas.
Washington Pleased With Canteen Work

The Canteen report to Washington covering activities for the second half of May shows approximately four hundred troop trains given Canteen service in the Southern Division during that period. Washington is greatly pleased with the splendid service of our Canteen workers, and says the boys coming through there are all singing the praises of the wonderful hospitality of the South.

—W.S.S.—
TAKING A MAN'S PLACE.

I'm going to fight the Kaiser with a hoe,
I'm going to beat his legions with a plough,
The yellow corn shall flourish, row on row,
To mock the gleaming crown upon his brow.

I have a brother battling in a trench,
I have a cousin serving on the sea,
They're fighting with the British and the French,
That people world-wide over shall be free.

And I that am too young to bear a gun
And yet have strength to serve my country's need,
Shall do my bit of duty in the sun
The warriors for liberty to feed.

I'm going to fight the Kaiser with a drag
And grind his power beneath my rusty disks,
I'm going to live this summer for the Flag
Though far away from glory and its risks.

Until the Hun acknowledges defeat,
Until the world is safe from Prussian harm;
I'll help to make bare acres rich with wheat,
I'll daily do a man's work on a farm.
—Edgar A. Guest, in the American Boy.