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AMERICANS TAKE BELLEAU WOOD

Italians Making A Clean Sweep Along the Piave

250 Germans Are Made Prisoners By American Soldeiers.

While the Italians have been busily engaged in cleaning up the Piave battle front, gathering together the spoils of war and making straggling Austrians prisoners, the American troops stationed in the Belleau wood northwest of Chateau Thierry have been devoting their time to showing the Germans again the fighting timber of which they are made.

In the demonstration the Americans gained control of the wood in its entirety, advanced their position materially northwest of the wood and made prisoner of 264 of the enemy, in addition to inflicting heavy losses in men killed or wounded.

The attack was launched Tuesday night with the purpose of driving out the few remaining nests of Germans in the wood—nests from which enemy parties constantly were harassing the Americans. It followed a hurricane of artillery fire, the intensity of which stunned even those of the Germans who previously had gone through the terrific drumfires of the British and French. The hammering of the guns was kept up for thirteen hours before the infantry set out to accomplish its task, and the havoc wrought by the American shells, many of them of high explosives, was evident from the number of enemy dead strewn the ground and the state of general demolition that prevailed.

The capture of Belleau wood is of considerable strategic importance, owing to the fact that from it the Germans had been able to rake the Allied positions on all sides of it with their artillery. Its eastern and northern edges also command the railroad behind the German lines running to Chateau Thierry.

All the positions still held by the Austrians on the lower Piave, constitution the Capo Sile bridgehead, have now been taken by the Italians, and the entire western bank of the Piave is clear of their enemy. Nearly 40,000 prisoners were taken in the enterprise. Aside from this fighting there has been little activity in the southern section of the Italian theatre. Seemingly the chase of the enemy on the eastern bank of the Piave has ended, at least for the time being. In the mountains heavy bombardments in progress in various sectors, and intensive aerial operations are going on along the entire front. The Rome war office re-asserts that all the artillery lost by the Italians to the Austrians in the initial stage of the fighting has been recaptured.

On the battle front in France and Flanders the operations continue of a minor character. The British both in Flanders and Picardy have carried out successfully attacks against the Germans and taken further prisoners and machine guns. Likewise, the French northwest of Montdidier have raided and enemy position, inflicting losses and taken prisoners.

With the American Army in France. June 26.—German prisoners captured by the Americans on storming the Belleau wood section last night now number 250, including 7 officers. One of the officers said the German commanders have been telling the soldiers that the Germans have landed an army in America, captured New York and are now marching toward Philadelphia. The Germans also are told that submarines have sunk between forty and fifty ships in Long Island Sound.

The importance of the American advance in Belleau wood is not indicated

by the amount of territory captured as that only amounts approximately to 500 square yards. The new positions of the Americans, however, dominate the ridge beyond so that they now hold the upper hand.

Another German officer, arrogant and sarcastic, remarked: "We are just starting with the Americans. We are going to wipe out whole divisions as if they were companies."

The German privates were less arrogant and apparently were glad they were captured. One declared that the Germans were surprised at the Americans, who appeared so young, but fought like devils when they got started.

—W.S.S.—

The Expression Of The German Purpose

From an interview with Prof. Ernst Troeltsch in 1907.

Our Germans who go to America, lose their tie to Germany; in spite of all our government can do, they cease to aid Germany and its future. We live in an epoch when again as often in past ages great movements of a people driven to conquest by the necessity for expansion are in progress. And though I regret the heavy strokes that have to be given, I recognize that for Germany it is a necessity and that in fulfilling her destiny she will forward the history of the world. For instance, our workpeople are the best in the world; they know that and also that our army and our navy are the weapons of blood and steel which can open the world and give them wealth and power as the competent directors of workmen who, under their supervision, would do more for the world than they otherwise would do. They know they can thus become rich masters themselves. In England, for instance, the workmen are idle and capricious, but under a strong regime they would work well, and disciplined as they would be with us, they would recognize their own place and become contented with it. The English government already fears our navy. It makes pretense of looking the other way at each increase of it. As it continues to grow larger the English government will fear it more. But England as a political influence is becoming effete; her governments exemplify that; they exhibit little insight into world politics today. When our navy is larger than the English it will be too late for England to interfere, and the opportunity will rest with Germany. The day for the decision of England's fate will then come quickly. Many here seem to think that England will submit without much struggle. But I begin to believe that under King Edward she will not submit without a bitter struggle. I shall regret it, but Germany has no choice. It is the world movement of a people. It is a *chacun a son tour*.

—W.S.S.—

C. D. Kenny Co., Contributes \$100

Wilmington, June 27.—For selling an excessive quantity of sugar to a consumer, the Wilmington branch of C. D. Kenny Company has been allowed to contribute \$100 to the local chapter of the Red Cross and close its door for one day in lieu of being black-listed and thus forced out of business. A formal hearing was given the manager of the local Company by Mr. J. G. McCormick, County Food Administrator and the contribution was the outcome of that conference.

EDWARD O. WILLIAMS



Corporal Edward O. Williams now serving with the Coast Artillery in France. He enlisted from New York when the war began. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Williams, of Airlie.

Wheat Growers Are In Favored Position

Will Be Allowed To Grind Entire Seasons Supply Of Flour From Home Grown Wheat. Food Administrator Page Announces New Program.

Raleigh, June 24.—With the coming in of the new wheat crop, North Carolina farmers who were patriotic and wise enough to raise their own wheat will be allowed to have an entire season's supply of flour ground. The only condition to this privilege, according to State Food Administrator Henry A. Page, is that while wheat is still in poor milling condition, a supply sufficient to last until October 1 shall be ground.

All wheat producers as well as other consumers are requested to continue to observe the present conservation program of the Food Administration on meal and other cereal substitutes which calls for the use of as much as of wheat flour. The maximum measure of consumption of flour from new crop wheat for wheat producers will be 12 pounds per person per month instead of the present requested voluntary rationing of 6 pounds.

On account of the short wheat crop last year and of the absolute necessity from a military standpoint of supplying our armies and the armies and civilian population of our Allies with at least a partial ration of wheat flour, the Food Administration was compelled to make drastic rules and regulations governing the distribution and grinding of wheat of the 1917 crop even to the extent of limiting the supplies which farmers might have ground from their own wheat. About three months ago the Food Administration at Washington issued milling rules which prohibited all wheat mills from delivering more than a 30 day supply of flour to any one including wheat growers. Food Administrator Page granted an exception to this rule insofar as North Carolina was concerned so that farmers living more than three miles from a mill could secure their supplies up to 60 days. Thus, after all, North Carolina farmers have suffered little or no inconvenience.

—W.S.S.—

War Savings Drive Outlook Is Bright

Warren county's task of providing \$445,000 for the soldiers, sailors and marines of America in prosecution of the War stands today far nearer completion than conservative estimate had placed the War Savings Drive.

Reports from numerous sections of the County reveal the fact that the citizens have gone into the success of the movement with patriotic zeal and telling enthusiasm. The idea of thrift in others has been urged as a patriotic necessity, and the good seed sown spell success for the campaign and help pronounce Victory for the world.

Actual facts and figures will not be available until the school house meetings of Friday afternoon, but indications are for encouraging returns.

MUST ACCOUNT FOR ALL SUGAR

DISTRIBUTION AFTER JULY FIRST TO BE ALONG LINES

Deemed Necessary for the Equitable Distribution of Commodity; Plans and Rules of Food Administration Given Below:

Raleigh, June 27.—On July 1 and thereafter the distribution of sugar in the United States will be conducted under the absolute direction of the United States Food Administration, according to announcement made by State Food Administrator Henry A. Page today. This radical departure is necessary in order to conserve the sugar supply so that ample sugar will be available for household use and for preserving and canning.

On and after July 1 State Food Administrators will issue certificates to all buyers of sugar, including wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers, eating houses, boarding houses and every dealer or user of sugar whatsoever with the exception of household consumers. No sales of sugar must be made July 1 and thereafter except upon the surrender of certificates issued by the Food Administration and with the exception of sales to household consumers.

Wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers, bakers, and others will secure their certificates after they have made a statement to the Food Administration on forms which they can secure by writing to the Sugar Division, Food Administration, Raleigh.

All commercial users of sugar are being required to make a new statement of sugar on hand and in transit on July 1, and those who have more sugar than they are entitled to will be required to dispose of it under the direction of County Food Administrators.

The same applies to any hotels, restaurants, bakers, or dealers who have on hand July 1 more sugar than they are entitled to. It is manifestly unfair for any one to be over-stocked under conditions which the country faces at this time. Our national sugar supply does not come from stocks, but arrives in monthly amounts and any attempts to provide ahead upon the parts of dealers, commercial users or individuals will be severely punished by the Food Administration which shall be able to keep in touch on all sales of sugar through their new system of inspection.

Causes For Rationing. The extension of the rationing plan for the distribution of sugar is the result of a number of causes that have culminated to make the sugar situation more difficult than could have been anticipated even a few weeks ago, according to a statement issued by State Food Administrator Henry A. Page today.

On account of the shipping situation it is impossible to secure the sugar which is available in remote markets and there has been a smaller yield of sugar in the West Indies. The domestic beet and the Louisiana crops have also fallen below anticipation. In addition to this, considerable quantity of sugar has been lost by submarines.

As close an estimate as can be made indicated a reasonable expectation from all sources of about 1,600,000 tons of sugar for United States consumption during the last half of the present year. This is based upon the maintenance of the present meagre Allied ration.

This supply of 1,600,000 tons necessitates a considerable reduction in our consumption. To provide three pounds of sugar per month per person for household use, to take care of our Army and Navy and to provide for the necessary preservation of fruit, milk, etc., will require about 1,500,000 tons of sugar for the six months. A household consumption of three pounds per month per person, together with the special allowance for home canning, means a reduction of some 25 per cent. in these branches of consumption from normal but it is still nearly double the ration in the Allied countries and is ample for every economical use.

In the plan of distribution which will now go into force, the less essential users of sugar—that is con-

DONALD M. WILLIAMS



Donald M. Williams, brother of E. O. Williams. He volunteered at the beginning of the war and is now with the 14th Ambulance Co. "Somewhere" doing his best for U.S.

In order to secure justice in distribution and to make the restrictive plans as effective as possible no manufacturer or wholesaler of sugar will be allowed after July 1 to sell any sugar except to buyers who secure a certificate from the Food Administration indicating the quantity they may buy. For the purpose of issuing these certificates the various users of sugar are divided in to the following groups:

A. Candy makers, soft drinks, soft drinks, soda fountains, chewing gum, chocolate and coca manufacturers, tobacco manufacturers, flavoring extracts, invert sugar, syrups, sweet pickles, wines, etc.

B. Commercial canners, vegetables, fruit, milk, medicinal purposes, explosives, glycerine, etc.

C. Hotels, restaurants, clubs, dining cars and steam-ships, boarding houses, hospitals, public institutions and public eating places generally, in which term are included all boarding houses who take care of 25 persons or more.

D. Bakers, and chacker manufacturers of all kinds.

E. Retail stores and others selling for direct consumption. Requirements Of Dealers And Users. In addition to giving the quantities on hand the statements which will be required from dealers and manufacturers in the above groups will give the following further information upon honor. In the case of Group A, that is, candy, soft drinks, etc., must show the amount of sugar used during the months of July, August and September, 1917, and certificates will, if the statements are correct, be based upon 50 per cent of such average use. Ice cream makers will be entitled to 75 per cent. A certificate will be issued separately for each month's purchases.

Group B, that is, commercial canners, etc., will be given certificates for their necessary requirements but any resale of sugar by them except under the express direction of the State Food Administrator will constitute a violation of the regulations and subject them to cosing of business for the war. Any sugar in hand at the end of the season must be placed at the disposal of the Food Administration. The administration appeals to this group to economize on consumption in every direction.

Group C, that is, public eating places, will be issued certificates upon the basis of three pounds for each 90 meals served. This includes all public eating places using sugar.

Group D, that is bakers, will receive certificates for 70 per cent of the average amount used during July, August and September, 1917, or alternately 70 per cent. of three times that used in the month of June, 1918.

Group E, that is, retail stores, will receive for July purchases certificates based upon the average of sugar sold during the combined three months, April, May and June, 1918. Retailers must not sell sugar to any other groups, that is, to no one except householders, without taking up the certificates of such persons.

Allowances For Householders. A retailer is expected to sell not more than three pounds per person

(Continued On Fourth Page)

61 COLORED MEN TO ENTRAIN HERE

BETWEEN JULY 16TH AND 21ST FOR CAMP DIX, N. J.

Specific Date of Entrainment To Be Announced As Soon As Railway Schedule Reaches the Local Board

Colored drafted men ordered to appear here for entrainment for Camp Dix, N. J., between July 16-21st. Definite date to be later announced as railroad schedule is submitted to Local Board:

Robert C. Elliott, Wise.
Clinton Jordan, Capron, Va.
Lonnie L. Harrison, Vaughan.
Henry Davis, Vaughan.
John Loos Brown, Embro.
Archie Shearin, Ridgeway.
Mark Brown, Shocco.
Frank Davis, Creek.
Thomas Harrison, Henderson, R6.
Billy Anderson Alston, Inez.
Howard Cheek, Alston.
Frank Alston, Alston.
Joseph A. Hudgins, Macon.
Frank Johnson, Wise.
John Prince Clanton, Vaughan.
Peter Davis, Warren Plains.
James Davis, Zebulon, N. C.
Clarence Davis, Portsmouth, Va.
William H. Myrick, Macon.
William Robinson, Wise.
Garland Alston, Littleton.
Wallace Somerville, Manson.
Garnett Pery, Warrenton.
Robert Rodwell, Warren Plains.
Thomas Richardson, Arcola.
Eddie Kingsbury, Inez.
Nathaniel Chase, Littleton.
Norman Rouse, Littleton.
Ephel Grant Harrison, Macon.
Robert Jones, Warrenton.
Frank Alston, Warrenton.
Walter B. Jones, Warren Plains.
Sandy J. Myrick, Warrenton.
George Shearin, Jr., Macon.
Samuel Judkins, Henderson.
Frank Davis, Macon.
Burnie Alston, Inez.
Buck Manson, Portsmouth, Va.
Robert Jones, Macon.
William Baker, Vaughan.
John Younger, Macon.
Daniel Dowtin, Littleton.
Jimmie Bryant, Warrenton.
Gillis Cheek, Elberon.
John Somerville, Warrenton.
Will Stewart, Littleton.
Emerson Davis, Merry Mount.
McKinley Watson, Inez.
Robert Bracey, Norlina.
George Cole, Macon.
Moses Hedgepeth, Inez.
Plummer Jerman, Norlina.
Jeff Jones, Warton, N. C.
Sam Alston, Ridgeway.
James Evans, Essex.
Pilate Williams, Inez.
Theodore Watson, Warrenton.
James H. Clanton, Macon.
William Palmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William Dowtin, Warrenton.
Matthew Branch, Vaughan.

This goes through order No. 1656.

—W.S.S.—

Soy Bean Flour Is Included In The List

Soy bean flour is included in the list of cereal substitutes which may be purchased with wheat flour and is being used in large quantities in some sections. One North Carolina mill three weeks ago had shipped 4,000 barrels of soy bean flour to Northern cities for use in bakeries, hotels and restaurants and had contracted for the delivery of 400 tons more. North Carolina produces more soy beans than any other State in the Union and should be a pioneer in the consumption as well as the production of this product, according to the Food Administration.

Rye flour and particularly soy bean flour, are both produced in North Carolina and their use would relieve the transportation situation to a considerable extent. In addition, rye flour and particularly soy bean flour are considerable cheaper than wheat flour. Rye flour is just as nutritious as wheat flour and soy bean flour contains more nutriment, pound for pound, than wheat or even beef steak.