

THE WARREN RECORD

VOLUME XXIII

(Tuesday)

WARRENTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918

(Friday)

\$1.50 A YEAR

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

STATE LIBRARY

54

5c A COPY

Take Vaux By Storm Americans Victorious

In Thrilling Air Battle--Three German Planes Were Destroyed.

Hurling themselves at the tip of the salient driven into the allied line by the Germans late in May, the Americans and French have won important ground near Chateau Thierry. The attack was local in character, but its success may prove important in the future operations in that part of the battlefield nearest Paris.

Carry Vaux By Storm And Take 100 Prisoners

The assault was aimed at the hamlet of Vaux, which is situated on the south side of the Chateau Thierry-Paris road and on the northern slopes of Hill 204. Vaux is about two miles from Chateau Thierry. This was carried by the rush of the French and Americans, who also occupied two small patches of woods in the immediate vicinity.

The Germans almost immediately began counter attacks in an attempt to regain the lost positions, but their efforts failed in every instance. In the initial attack and in their repeated assaults against the new lines held by the allies, the Germans have suffered very heavy losses, at least 500 prisoners having been taken by the French and Americans. One entire German regiment is officially reported to have been virtually annihilated in the battle.

Americans Victorious In Thrilling Air Battle.

A thrilling air battle between nine American airplanes and an equal number of German machines is reported in the Chateau Thierry sector. At least three German planes were destroyed, while two American machines have failed to return from the encounter.

On June 7 the French reported that they had recaptured Hill 204, a height dominating the city of Chateau Thierry. It appears, however, that the Germans have been holding at least part of the height, or that they have by an attack which has not been reported succeeded in occupying the hill once more. The allied attack on the north side will tend to make the enemy's position on the hill less secure and may force the Germans to relocate their line from the Marne northward to Torcy, where the Americans have been successful in several fights and won important ground.

ITALIANS GAINING IMPORTANT GROUND

British forces northwest of Albert have been forced to fight hard to hold positions they took from the Germans Sunday night. A determined attack by the enemy at that point threatened to wrest the captured ground from the British, but heavy attacks flung the enemy out of all excepting one trench he had occupied.

The French front west of the Oise and east of Rheims has been the scene of considerable local fighting in which prisoners were taken by the allied forces. The French have reoccupied the village of St. Pierre Aigle, southwest of Soissons, which they lost three weeks ago.

Italian forces which have been gaining important ground on the eastern side of the Asiago plateau have suddenly shifted their attack to the Monte Grappa region, east of the Brenta river. Important Austrian positions have been carried and nearly 600 prisoners captured by the Italians. Czecho Slovak troops fighting under the Italian flag, have taken part in the struggles of the last few days in the mountains.

American, British and French forces, which have been landed at Kola, on the Murmansk coast, to protect vast stores transported there before the collapse of Russia as a factor in the war, probably will be called upon to face a serious attack soon. Dispatches from Christiania say that German and Finnish troops are pushing northward toward the coast.

American troops standing at Vaux, northwest of Chateau Thierry have completely smashed repeated and de-

termined counter attacks by the Germans, who sought to oust the Americans from their new positions. That the Germans have tried desperately to reverse the decision in the battle is an indication that the occupation of Vaux is viewed as important by the enemy commanders.

Over the lines held by General Pershing's men there have been bursting a storm of steel from the German cannon, high explosive and gas shells being intermingled in the projectiles hurled by the foe's cannon. The Americans, however, have not yielded a foot of ground, and, when the enemy has attacked, he has been permitted to approach close to the American lines before a storm of bullets has cut through his ranks and broke his attack.

As the result of these assaults the Germans have lost very heavily, the ground being covered with their dead and wounded. They have, in addition, lost many prisoners. The battle is still being fiercely waged.

French units are said to be engaged in the region of Vaux, but it is probable that they are not very numerous.

The battle at Vaux has seemingly absorbed the most of the activity on the western side of the salient running north from the Marne, but far up toward the Oise river, at Moulins-Souis-Touvent, a little village east of the De Laigne forest, the French have struck the German line over a front of nearly two miles and have penetrated to a depth of approximately half a mile. Prisoners to the number of 457 have been reported captured.

The British were unable to retain their positions they seized on Sunday near Bouzincourt, north of Albert. After a terrible bombardment, the Germans succeeded in recapturing the ground. On the north side of Picardy sector at Boyelles and Moyenneville, and in the Lys sector, at Merris, the British have taken prisoners in raiding operations.

The Italians have again shifted their attacks and this time have chosen the Piave front for a demonstration of their strength. After a bombardment which reached drumfire intensity, the Italians crossed the Piave northeast of Capo Sile. In spite of the flooded areas before them, they made some progress, which is admitted by Vienna, and captured 1,000 prisoners as well as taking valuable war material. Austrian counter attacks in the Grappa region, east of the Brenta, have been repulsed.

American air fighters have participated in combats during the fighting at Vaux and are credited unofficially with destroying seven German machines. In the fighting on Tuesday, the British destroyed thirteen enemy airplanes and forced nine more to descend out of control.

The Ukraine government, which was set up by the German military authorities, there is tottering to its fall, it is reported. The alleged attitude of the government toward the peasants is said to be the cause of the impending crisis.

—W.S.S.—

An Expression of Thanks
We avail ourselves of the opportunity kindly accorded us by the editor of the Warren Record to express our sincere gratitude to our many friends both white and colored whose helpful sympathy cheered and comforted us in our recent bereavement.
Aaron Hendrick and Family.

—W.S.S.—

Quaker Oats Cookies New Recipe
We are indebted to Mrs. J. H. Duke of Creek, for the following recipe. It saves flour and makes a good, palatable bread: "1 cup of sugar, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoonsful of baking powder, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, 3 cups Quaker Oats (uncooked), cream, butter and sugar. Add yolk of eggs, Quaker Oats to which baking powder has been added, add vanilla, beat white of egg stiff and add last. Drop on buttered tins with a teaspoon, but very little on each tin, as they spread. Bake in a slow oven.

PRIVATE ERNEST E. DAVIS



Son of Mr. W. E. Davis, of Creek, who enlisted at the age of eighteen in Atlanta last June. He is a member of Engineer Section Company E. 17th Regiment, and has been serving "somewhere in France" since October. He's doing his all and cheerfully for Uncle Sam.

In Need Of Skilled White Workmen

The following wire from the office of the Provost Marshal General is published for the information and guidance of registrants, coming to this office from the Warren County Local Board:

"Washington, D. C., July 1—The Engineer Corps is in need of certain skilled men. Only white men qualified for general military service may be accepted under this call. No man who is needed to fill the July calls already announced should be allowed to volunteer for this service. Volunteers may be accepted from the 1918 class provided the registrant waives all time limits for classification and examination.

The following types of men are desired: Auto Repairmen, Axemen, Concrete workers, Electricians, Horse shoers, Photographers, Riggers Tailors, Topographers, Blacksmiths, Cabinet makers, Construction foremen, Gas engineers, Lithographers, Plumbers, Saddlers, Teamsters, Boatmen, Caulkers, Cooks, Stationary engineers, Machinists, Powdermen, Shoemakers, Telephone operators, Bridge carpenters, Concrete foremen, Draftsmen, Farriers, Buglers, Quarrymen, Surveyors, Timbermen.

"Please give the widest publicity to this matter using the "Nation's Want Column" method and urging qualified registrants to present themselves to their Local Board for listing. If a sufficient number of volunteers are not secured, involuntary inductions will be used. Registrants are not to be inducted until orders are received as to allotments and that no men needed to fill the July calls already announced shall be permitted to volunteer. Volunteers for this service shall not be released to the Navy or Marine Corps or to withdraw their application prior to August 1st. (Signed) CROWDER."

—W.S.S.—

Exchange Of Liberty Bonds Provided For

Holders of First And Second Issues
Can Get New 4-2 Per Cent. Bonds

Washington, June 30.—Holders of first and second Liberty Bonds may convert them into bonds of the third loan, bearing 4 1-2 per cent interest, tomorrow in any time up to next November 9 by presenting them to most banks and filling out application blanks which have been furnished the banks. Interest at the higher rate will be allowed from June 15 on first and from May 15 on second bonds.

Conversion binds to be issued in exchange will bear the same terms as those of the third Liberty Loan, except that their maturity dates, periods for payments of interest and terms of redemption are to remain the same as those of the bonds for which they are given.

1,019,115 U.S. SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

FACTS GIVEN OUT BY OFFICIALS SHOW OVER ONE

Million American Soldiers Now In France, and Many More to Follow: Letters From President Wilson and Sec. Bakes.

The President's statement, with the letter from Secretary Baker and his reply follows:

"I have today received the following letter from the secretary of war which seems to me to contain certain information which will be satisfactory to the country that its publication will be welcomed and will give additional zest to our national celebration of the Fourth of July:

"War Department,
Washington, July 1, 1918.

"My Dear Mr. President:

"More than one million American soldiers have sailed from the ports in this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you, I feel that you will be interested in a few data showing the progress of our overseas military effort.

"The first effort carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board base hospital No. 4 and members of the reserve nurses corps.

"General Pershing and his staff sailed May 20, 1917. The embarkations in the months from May, 1917, to and including June, 1918, are as follows:

Monthly Movements

"1917—May, 1,718; June, 12,261; July, 12,988; August, 18,323; September, 32,523; October, 38,259; November, 23,016; December, 48,840.

"1918—January, 46,776; February, 48,027; March, 83,811; April, 117,212; May, 244,345; June, 276,372; marine, 14,644; aggregating 1,019,115.

"The total number of troops returned from abroad, lost at sea, and casualties, is 8,165, and of these by reason of the superbly efficient protection which the navy has given our transport system, only 291 have been lost at sea.

"The supplies and equipment in France for all troops sent is, by our latest reports, adequate, and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply.

"Respectfully yours,
"NEWTON D. BAKER."

—W.S.S.—

"Uncle Charles' Fain Buried Last Sunday

On last Saturday Charles Fain, colored, familiarly called by his large circle of friends "Uncle Charles", passed from the scenes of earth where he spent about 83 years, into the realities of eternity. For several months his health had been declining, but he continued to work almost up to the last day of his life.

He was born on the plantation of the late John Fain who lived about four miles north of Manson. The plantations of Mr. Fain and the father of the late William H. Burwell, Sr. adjoined each other. Mr. William H. Burwell and "Uncle Charles" were born in 1835, and grew up as boys together on neighboring plantations. Mr. Burwell had a very high regard for "Uncle Charles" which was returned with compound interest, which was indicated by the affectionate way in which he always spoke of Mr. Burwell.

About fifty-five years ago Charles Fain and Jennie Hendrick were united in marriage, and for fifty-three years walked the path of life together. Two years ago she passed over and now he has followed her into the "Land o' the Leal." These two were consistent members of the Methodist church.

"Uncle Charles" was an exceedingly industrious man. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and enjoyed the friendship of both white and colored among whom he lived. He was devoted to his family, and labored to promote the welfare of his children and grandchildren. Many are sad because he is gone.

T. J. TAYLOR.

PRIVATE LUTHER D. BALL



Who led his community as a volunteer. He enlisted in H. Company on July 25 and was trained with the home company at Camp Jackson. He is now with Warren's Company in France. He hails from the Embrose section where he has many friends who wish him the best o' good luck.

To Germany Crime Is Only Religion

Kipling's Portrayal Of A Nation Of Thugs To Whom Crime Is A Religion

(By Rudyard Kipling.)

Once upon a time, a hundred years ago, there was a large and highly organized community in India who lived by assassination and robbery. They were educated to it from their infancy; they followed it as a profession, and it was also their religion. They were called Thugs. Their method was to disguise themselves as pilgrims, travelers or merchants and to join with parties of pilgrims, travelers and merchants moving about India. They got into the confidence of their victims, found out what they had on them and in due time—after weeks or months of acquaintance—they killed them by giving them poisoned foods—sweetmeats for noice—or by strangling them from behind as they sat over the fire of an evening, with a knotted towel or a specially prepared piece of rope. They then stripped the corpse of all valuables, threw it down a well or buried it and went on to the next job. At last things got so bad that the Government of India had to interfere. Like all governments, it created a department—the Department of Thuggee—to deal with the situation. Unlike most departments, this department worked well, and after many years of tracking down and hanging up the actual murders and imprisoning their spies and confederates, who included all ranks of society, it put an end to the whole business of Thuggee.

Even now there are people in England who find it hard to realize that the Hun has been educated by the State from his birth to look upon assassination and robbery, embellished with every treachery and abomination that the mind of man can laboriously think of, as a perfectly legitimate means to the national ends of his country. He is not shocked by these things. He has been taught that it is his business to perform them, his duty to support them and his religion to justify them. They are, and for a long time past have been, as legitimate in his eyes as the ballot in ours.

This, remember, was as true of the German in 1914 as it is now. People who have been brought up to make organized evil in every form their supreme good because they believe that evil will pay them are not going to change their belief till it is proved that evil does not pay. So far the Hun believes that evil has paid him in the past and will pay him in the future. He has had a good start. Like the Thug, the Hun knew exactly what he meant to do before he opened his campaign against mankind. As we have proof now, his poisoned sweetmeats and knotted towels were prepared years beforehand, and his spies have given him the fullest information about all the people he intended to attack. So he is doing what is right in his own eyes. He thought out the hell he wished to create; he built it up seriously and scientifically with his best hands and brains; he

(Continued On Fourth Page)

HAWTREE PEOPLE RESPOND GLADLY

TO WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN ASSURING THEIR QUOTA

Intensive Canvassing Done With Good Results in Drive; Wise Wins Thrift Prize; Election of B. Y. P. U. Officers.

The people of Hawtree responded very willingly and gladly in the recent War Savings drive and hardly a person remains who is unenlisted. The townships apportionment was about \$43,000. Of this \$37,000 has been purchased and pledged and the committee is confident that the remaining \$6000 will be purchased before the year is out, since many of the farmers who pledged \$100 expressed a willingness to double or treble their pledges provided a good crop was made.

Mr. Coley Perkinson, the township chairman, wishes to express his appreciation to all those who rendered any assistance in the accomplishment of the task. He wishes especially to thank Mr. C. W. Perkinson, Mr. J. L. King and Mr. Evans Coleman who gave their time and energy and the use of their automobiles for the week. He wishes also to express his appreciation to the following solicitors for the unselfish service rendered:

Mrs. M. H. Hayes, Miss Lena White, Miss Emma Dunn, Miss Mary Sally Perkinson, Miss Pearl King, Miss Lalla Perkinson, Miss Mary Perkinson and Mrs. Charlotte S. Perkinson.

The schoolhouse meeting held on Friday the 28th was a success and \$1200 was subscribed at that time. Rev. E. W. Baxter made an instructive and interesting address on the war, and his talk was much enjoyed by all. The chairman is grateful to Mr. Baxter for the patriotic service so graciously rendered.

The prize of \$15 which was offered by the County Chairman has been awarded the Wise School for selling the most Thrift and War Saving Stamps and manifesting the greatest interest in the plan. This school had to compete with Vaughan, Arcola and Churchill.

There will be a canning demonstration and meeting of the Betterment Association at the schoolhouse next Thursday afternoon at 3 p. m. The program will be in charge of Miss Lena White, chairman of Home Economics. Mrs. Connell will give the demonstration. Come and bring something to can. You are but doing your patriotic duty in learning to conserve what would otherwise be wasted. Let there be a large attendance.

The following officers have been elected to serve the B. Y. P. U. for the next six months:

President, Mr. Frank Dunn; Vice-president, Mrs. M. H. Hayes; Quiz Leader, Mrs. Charlotte S. Perkinson; Secretary Treasurer, Miss Clifflie Williams; Group Leaders, Miss Zela Newman, Mr. Nat Hayes and C. W. King, Miss Mary Sally Perkinson and Mr. Rochelle.

News Of Interest From Afton Section

Mr and Mrs. Henry Williams and children of Battlesboro, N. C., visited his brother Mr. D. C. Williams Sunday.

Mr. Boyd Reams spent Sunday with relatives near Norlina.

Mr. F. W. Hunter spent a few days this week with his sister in Durham, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Pinnell and children spent Sunday with parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bowden, near Axtell.

Miss Emma J. Hunter is spending a few days with friends in Warrenton. Mrs. Frank Newell and daughter, of Warrenton, visited Mrs. H. B. Hunter Tuesday.

Miss W. Y. Wilson attended the Union meeting at Norlina Sunday.

Messrs. Edd Fuller and Leon Aycock spent Sunday in Norlina, N. C.

Mr. Sam Brunnette and family spent Sunday in the home of Mr. L. L. Fuller.

—W.S.S.—

Another Cotton Bloom Reported
Johnnie Davis, a colored citizen of near Warrenton, brought to this office a red and white bloom Wednesday.