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

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FRANCO-AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCE ON 25 MILE FRONT TO DEPTH OF 6 MILES

Capturing Twenty Villages And 30 Big Guns, Also Taking Over 4,000 Prisoners.

Wednesday's War Dispatches

The German offensive east and west of Rheims has had the brakes vigorously applied to it by the strong resistance of the American, French and Italian armies.

Nowhere has the enemy found it possible, as in the days gone by, to press forward and tear his way through opposing positions to points of vantage chosen as early objectives.

True some gains have been made by the Germans but they are infinitesimal when compared with those of other attacks. Instead of in miles they may be reckoned almost in yards. And from some of the positions captured the enemy has been ejected successfully under vicious counter attacks delivered by the American troops fighting alone as a unit and Americans fighting shoulder to shoulder with their French comrades in arms.

Germany Concede It

Tacit admission that the enemy hordes have been retarded in their assaults, if not halted, seemingly contained in the latest German official communication, which, in dealing with the fighting of Tuesday asserts that the Allied troops on the Marne front have delivered "violent counter attacks" and that to the east of Rheims "the situation is unchanged."

The claim made to any success by the Germans is that there were "some local successes to the southwest of Rheims."

Franco-American Successes

The success of the Americans and the French give back to them points of strategic value on the heights dominating the Marne valley. The Americans alone recaptured Fossoy and Crezanez, east of Chateau Thierry and at one point near Fossoy drove back the enemy across the river and took a number of prisoners. Aided by the French, the recapture of St Agnan, Hill 223 and La Chappelle-Monthodm, south of Dormans, was accomplished.

Heavy Fighting South Marne.

Throughout the region lying to the west of Rheims, especially south of the Marne, the Germans made desperate attempts on various sectors to increase their penetration of the Allied front, but where they were able to gain any advantage it was only a foot at a time, the French meeting their onslaughts with the greatest bravery and making the enemy pay dearly for every inch of ground taken.

Eastward from Rheims hard fighting is still going on almost to the western fringes of the Argonne forest, but apparently the enemy here also is meeting with ill success. Attacks attempted near Prunay and Suippes came to naught under the French fire, while further east, near Crosnes and Tereure, efforts to break the French line were repulsed with heavy losses.

Prisoners By Both Sides.

The German official communication in dealing with the fighting of Monday says the Germans took 13,000 prisoners. The French on their part are reported to have taken thousands of captives and it is known that the Americans have made prisoner of between 1,000 and 1,500 Germans. In addition, the Americans, French and Italians have inflicted terrible losses on the enemy by the accuracy of their cannon, machine gun and rifle fire.

German Reserves Expected.

Although the Allied troops seemingly have the situation well in hand, it is not probable that the Germans soon will throw large numbers of reserves into the fray. They are known to have thousands of these men behind the battle line, especially northeast of Rheims.

On the other battle fronts only minor operations are in progress but on various sectors held by the British in Northern France and Flanders the Germans are carrying out spirited bombardments which may be the forerunners of early infantry attacks.

London, July 18—French troops have gained the ravine at the river Crise running into Soissons on a five mile front down to the east of Buzancy, which means a maximum advance at this point of five miles, according to news received in London tonight.

Calvary Thrown In

With the American Army in France July 18—The American troops had carried all before them by late in the afternoon and had proceeded so fast that cavalry was thrown into the action. All the American headquarters staffs tonight were well inside the territory which the Germans held this morning.

Continuing To Advance

Paris, July 18—The counter-attack of the French and Allied forces on the battle front between the Aisne and Marne rivers continues under favorable conditions, according to the dispatches received here tonight from the army headquarters in the field.

Day's War Story

From the region west of Soissons to the northwest of Chateau Thierry American and French armies have begun a strong offensive against the Germans which possibly may have a marked influence on the future of the world war. In its initial stages the movement has been rewarded with great success.

All along the 25-mile French and American troops have dashed in brilliant fashion across positions held by the Germans, killing, wounding or capturing thousands of the enemy and taking towns, villages and large quantities of guns and other war supplies. Nowhere, according to last accounts from the front has the enemy been able to stay the progress of their assaults, although counter-attacks were resorted to on some important sectors after the first stages of surprise occasioned by the unexpected attack had worn away.

To the Americans alone in the region west of Soissons came 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns and much war material. Additional large numbers of captives and further greater stores of guns, ammunition and other war necessities were taken by the French. Before all the positions of the Americans and the French their guns and machine guns cut to pieces fleeing hordes of the enemy or bands which endeavored to withstand the onrush.

Foch Had Planned It

The blow probably long in its inception, is being aimed at territory vital to the Germans—territory the capture of which not alone would Germans from the entire salient southward across the occupied region from Soissons to Rheims with Chateau Thierry its southern apex, but possibly would result in the capture of thousands of Germans operating there, many of them comprising the best soldiers of the German Emperor's armies.

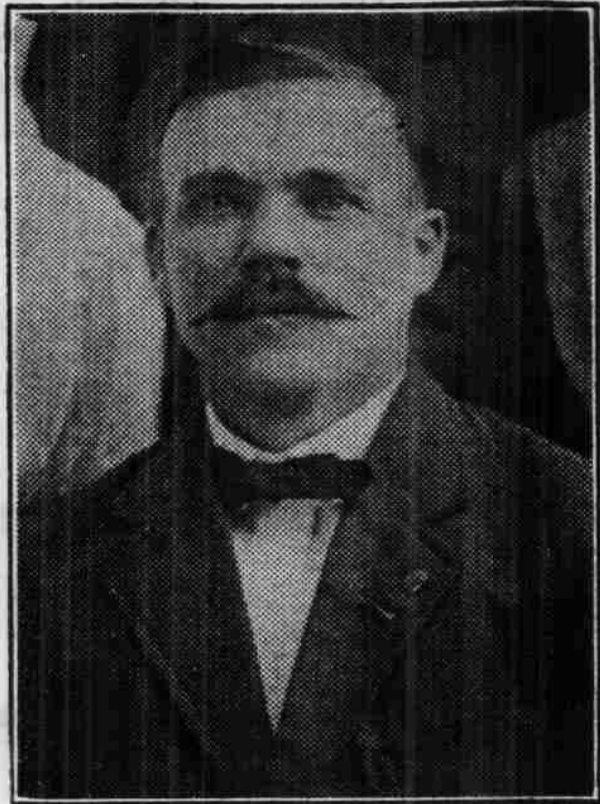
Penetrated Six Miles

Six miles apparently was the deepest point of penetration made by the allied troops in the first day of fighting. This was at Buzancy south of Chateau Thierry, which they captured and passed through eastward. At several points distances of from four to five miles were reached from the original starting line. At Soissons the Americans and Frenchmen came to within a mile of the city. Altogether more than twenty villages fell into the hands of the Americans and French all along the battle front.

W.S.S.

110 Y Entertainers Overseas
General Pershing has officially detailed to the American Y. M. C. A. the entertaining of our soldiers in France. There are now 110 professionals giving vaudeville shows, concerts and entertainments overseas, often under shell fire.

J. WALTER COOK, Pay Master



A Nephew of Mr. Matthew Duke, of Fishing Creek, where Mr. Cook was reared. Years ago he was happily married to Miss Bettie Tharrington and for a number of years has been in the employ of Uncle Sam's Navy as a Pay Master on one of Uncle Sam's war vessels. His experiences in the service have been many and varied, and his trips to folks down home are always enjoyed.

Chance For Skilled Men To Volunteer

The Local Board is in receipt of call number 990 calling for three men from Warren to report to commanding officer, Negro Agricultural and Technical College, on August 15, for instruction as carpenters, horse shoers, tractor operators and truck drivers. Only colored men and men physically qualified for general military service are to be inducted under this call.

Qualified registrants are urged to present themselves to their Local Boards for voluntary induction. Registrants of the class of June, 1918 may volunteer under this call, but no registrant of the class of June, 1918 shall be involuntarily inducted under this call. When registrants voluntarily present themselves, Local Boards may induct qualified men until their allotment has been filled. The voluntary period will continue until July 22nd. After July 22nd no more volunteers will be accepted. If, on July 23rd, a sufficient number of volunteers has not come forth to fill the allotment of the Local Board, the Local Board will proceed to select in sequence of order numbers a sufficient number of qualified men from within Class I to fill its allotment, deducting the voluntary inductions. Only men who have completed at least a grammar school education and have some aptitude for mechanical work should be inducted.

—W.S.S.—

News Items From The Manson Section

Mrs. Martha Fleming is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ida Capps at Sanford. Dr. Morton, of Norlina, made a professional visit to our town Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Mary Miller will leave this week for Black Mountain. She will be the guest of Mrs. Roy Champion while there.

Another ice cream supper will be given here Wednesday night of next week, the 24th. All that is possible will be done to entertain the crowd; there will be some unique recitations, and music by "Kimball's String Band" which is well worth coming many miles to hear. All are cordially invited, and we are hoping for a large attendance, as we are very anxious to finish the Chapel, for which purpose the supper will be given.

LETTER TO FARMERS OF COUNTY

FROM DISTRICT DEMONSTRATION AGENT McLEAN

Urges Farmers To Cooperate Upon Every Occasion With Farmer Demonstration Agent F. B. Newell.

Aberdeen, N. C.
July 10, 1918.

To the Farmers and Business Men of Warren County:
Gentlemen:—

It seems that a great many farmers have not been properly informed regarding the services that the County Agent is expected to render for them. In order that they may receive the benefit of the County Agent's service, I shall endeavor to outline his duties in this letter.

The scope of the Agent's work has been extended to cover all phases of Agriculture and practically all lines of work carried on by the State and U. S. Departments of Agriculture and the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

At the beginning of each year work, the Agent is required to submit a plan of work that he intends to take up; the number and kind of demonstrations to be conducted, which is intended to help the farmers to solve the many difficult problems that enter into successful farm management. Concrete demonstrations which staple crops in all Communities throughout the County constitute a fundamental part of the County Agent's work. These demonstrations illustrate better methods of crop production; handling of soil; selection of seed; and the building up of soil fertility. Where there are special problems within the County, demonstrations to meet these conditions are conducted by the County Agent, who, if necessary directs them with the assistance of a Specialist, and makes them a part of the general plan of work for which he holds himself responsible.

The efficient County Agent is regarded as a most valuable County officer. The Administrative Officers in charge of the work impress upon the County Agent that he is a servant of the people of the County and that he must not permit his services to be monopolized by a few. The great work of the County Agent is to reach and give service to the largest possible number of persons in his County. As the demands for the County Agent's services increase, the importance of organization becomes more apparent. Perhaps the best type of organization which is most desirable and effective is the "community organization," comprising from ten to twenty farmers who shall meet with the County Agent at some place designated in the community at such times as may seem best when special information is needed for the successful management of the project under consideration, and to get the entire membership of the community to practice the good methods illustrated in said community. Such community organizations also take up many other problems both Educational and Economic, such as cooperative buying, marketing, etc. The County Agent can render these communities valuable service by meeting with them and giving information in the management of their different activities. The County Agent, however, is mainly concerned in making the greatest possible increase in the production of crops; the breeding and growing of better animals; and a higher standard of Agricultural efficiency in the community.

While the County Agent is not a Veterinarian or a Specialist on any line, yet he has a general knowledge in a great many lines of work, and he is prepared to determine for the farmer whether or not the service of a Specialist will be necessary in the proper solution of his problem, whatever it may be. If the Agent finds upon examination of the farmer's need that he is not capable of advising him intelligently in the treatment of his soil; his plants; or his animals, it is his privilege and he has the right to call to his assistance immediately a Specialist to render the service for the farmer in the most intelligent way possible without any cost to the farmer whatever.

We do not want the farmers to think

WILLIAM McD. DAY, F2C



Now sailing the High Seas on one of Uncle Sam's transports carrying soldiers across. Born in Murfreesboro twenty-five years ago, but the last seven years before going into the service were spent in Warrenton, employed in this office. Bill Day has many fine traits of character, was popular here, and the best of good wishes go to sea with him every trip.

that the County Agent is a Specialist and that he is expected to render competent service along very line of work, but we do want them to know that he is a capable man along a great many lines and that he has at his command well trained Specialists whose duty it is to assist him in serving the farmers when he shall need them. This organization is intended to bring into every community, and I might say to the very door of every farmer in North Carolina, the most modern information on all Agricultural subjects that is available in this country today, and the farmer who neglects or refuses to receive the service of the County Agent is making a mistake that will cost him many disappointments and a consequent loss on the farm in actual dollars and cents.

Before a splendid animal can be developed, the breeder and feeder of that animal must understand his business; certainly he must know how to feed well in order that the requirements which are necessary for the growth of the animal may be fully met. He must feed a certain amount of protein, carbohydrates, and fat. The food must be assembled so as to provide each of these food constituents in the right proportion for the need of the animal. The same rule applies to feeding plants in order to produce maximum yields. The County Agent holds the position of a teacher and it is his business to give the farmers special instructions along these lines. The farmers of the County should not wait for the Agent to visit them and undertake to find out for himself where he may render service for them but each farmer that needs help ought to make that fact known to the Agent either by letter or otherwise, so that he may be able to give to the farmer special service on a special line of work. This will enable the County Agent to be, perhaps, in a better position to advise the farmer than if he is left to suggest at random without having the farmer's hearty cooperation.

Your Agent is employed to serve you. He is willing and anxious to render service. His work is not an easy job. The amount of benefit that you obtain from his service will depend very largely upon your willingness to cooperate with him.

I want to say in conclusion that to be a successful farmer, the farmer must have correct information. This is an opportunity to obtain information that is necessary in the successful management of the intricate problems which the farmers are continually having to deal.

Respectfully,

T. D. MCLEAN,
District Agent.

—W.S.S.—

2 Million Served In Y-M Hut

Grosvenor Gardens Army "Y" Hut in London, England, reports over 2,000,000 men, including Americans, have passed through its doors since it was opened in January, 1916.

—W.S.S.—

Free Shows for Sammies

In the United States army and navy training camps, the Y. M. C. A. gives over 6,000 free entertainments monthly.

HOW TO TREAT RED SPIDER ON COTTON

LETTER FROM STATE ENTOMOLOGIST ON DISEASE

Of the Cotton Plant; Information As to Causes, Effects and Remedies of This New Cotton Disease.

The following information came in letter form to Mr. D. L. Robertson, of Marmaduke, from Mr. Franklin Sherman, Chief in Entomology and it is by Mr. Sherman's request and through Mr. Robertson's courtesy that the information reaches the public.

Raleigh, July 12, 1918
Mr. D. L. Robertson, Marmaduke
Dear Sir:

Professor Wolf has referred to me your letter of the 9th together with leaves of cotton. Upon examination I find that these are infested with what is known as Red Spider. We are receiving a considerable number of complaints at this time and I enclose a copy of a circular which we have just issued in regard to it.

Very truly yours,
FRANKLIN SHERMAN
Chief in Entomology.

Red Spider on Cotton

Description—A very small spider or mite infesting many plants including beans and tomatoes in gardens, clover, vetch, Jerusalem oak and pokeweed in fields, spreads to cotton in June, July and later. Works mainly on under side of leaves. On cotton causes red spot which enlarges, leaf turns yellow and sheds. Whole plant may shed its leaves and die.

Progress and seriousness of attack—Usually starts at one spot, in corner, edge, or side of cotton field, (usually starting from weeds, especially pokeweed). Spreads by crawling, wind, storms, and cultivation. If it gets started in cotton in June or July, but if it starts in mid-August or later the bolls may open in spite of shedding, hence on cotton early attacks are much more destructive than later attacks.

Relation to weather—Hot dry weather encourages Red Spider, while cool, damp weather checks it. A rainy spell will often stop a serious attack.

Control Measures

Preventive measures are most important, as treatment of infested plants is expensive and tedious.

Prevention—Destroy pokeweed, Jerusalem oak and jimson weed near cotton in spring, especially the pokeweed so it will not spread from it to cotton. Clover allowed to mature close to cotton also is often a source of red spider. The destruction of these starting points is the most important step to prevent damage.

Remedies

1. Pull, pile, and burn the first badly infested stalks. This may well be done several times while it is yet in small areas.

2. Pluck reddened leaves on slightly infested plants around the worst area, gather into sack saturated with kerosene, carry out of field and burn.

3. Spray with one ounce potassium sulphide dissolved in 2 gallons of water, or

4. Spray with lime sulphur solution prepared as follows: 5 pounds of stone lime, 5 pounds sulphur, put in tub or keg, add hot water to start slaking, more hot water to keep liquid, (no fire) when slaking completed, strain and add cold water to make 50 gallons. Spray, or

5. Spray with commercial (ready made) lime sulphur, 1 gallon to 50 gallons water.

As the Red Spider is chiefly on under sides of leaves, is very small, and must be actually wetted to kill it, extreme thoroughness, and care to wet the under sides of leaves is necessary. Hence spraying is recommended only for small areas before mid-August when its application will prevent spread to whole field.

Smokes for Our Sammies

To keep our Sammies in smokes, the American Y. M. C. A. canteens in France must be supplied with 200,000 000 cigarettes and 4,500,000 cigars monthly. In a single order the Red Triangle recently shipped 1,337 tons of tobacco from an American port. At one time there was a single shipment of 900,000 cigars on the high seas.