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## Franco-Americans Capture Town Of Fismes, Great Storehouse

### Americans Troops Alone Capture Over 8,500 Prisoners And Scores Of Big Guns

#### Territory Strewn With Dead Huns And Horses—Allies Continue Pursuit

Figures When Announced "Will Thrill The Allied World"—Most All The Enemy Killed Or Captured.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The town of Fismes, Germany's great storehouse on the Aisne-Marne battle front, has been taken by the French and American troops, according to the French official communication issued this evening. The French also have crossed the Vesle at several points.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—(Battle Front, 3:45 P. M.)—Allied forces in pursuit of the Germans have passed through a veritable charnel house strewn with the debris of war. Bodies of men and horses are mingled with broken down vehicles alongside of monster ammunition dumps, some partially exploded and other intact. Bodies of Germans found in clusters beyond the range of the Allied artillery indicate that severe punishment was inflicted on the fleeing columns by the French, American and British aviators.

#### DAY'S FULL WAR STORY.

The German retreat continues unabated, with the Allies everywhere in hot pursuit.

Apparently the situation now has resolved itself into a race for the northern bank of the Aisne river by the Germans, who have been evicted from strategic positions along the Vesle river, in the center of the line and directly east of Rheims, which seemingly renders necessary that they put the Aisne between themselves and their pursuers as quickly as possible in order to escape further large losses of men made prisoners.

Just how large this bag of captives is at present cannot be reckoned now, but unofficial advices from Paris asserts that when the figures are made public they will "thrill the Allied world." Gen. Pershing in his communique says the Americans alone have taken 8,400 prisoners, and, in addition, 133 guns.

#### Complete Capture Fismes.

After hard fighting the Americans and French have succeeded in taking from the Germans the important town of Fismes, once Germany's great ammunition and supply depot, midway on the railway between Soissons and Rheims, while to the east at a number of places along the Vesle river the French have crossed the stream, driving the enemy northeastward. East of Soissons Allied troops have negotiated the passage of the Aisne to the northern bank of that stream, where they are in a position to harass the enemy as he endeavors to straighten out his line in conformity with that running northwestward.

#### Many of the Enemy Cross Aisne.

So fast has been the retreat of the Germans in the center that already some elements of their forces have succeeded in reaching the northern bank of the Aisne and getting numbers of their big guns across with them. All through the salient towns are still ablaze behind the retreating Germans, and even corn fields have been set afire in order to prevent the Allied troops from garnering the ripened crop.

The fighting along the Vesle river was of a sanguinary character as long as it lasted. With the river at freshet and the Germans unable to ford it, they stood with their backs to it and gave battle for their lives. A majority of them were killed and the remainder were made prisoner.

One of the most important maneuvers north of the Vesle was the penetration by the French to the village of Le Neuvillette, which releases the German hold on the northern outskirts of Rheims and seemingly delivers the cathedral city from the German menace.

#### Eyes Turned to Amiens.

With the Germans now thoroughly vanquished thus far on the Soissons-Rheims salient, eyes are being turned to the regions in the northwest on both sides of Amiens. Here the French and British are keeping up their hard pressure against the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and have forced them on two highly important sectors to retreat. Southeast of Amiens on the old Montdidier sector the Germans have fallen back across the Avre river over a wide front, while northeast of Amiens, in the region of Albert, a similar retrograde movement has been made across the Ancre. The German official communication, admitting the withdrawal near Albert, declares the maneuver was carried out without interference by the British.

#### What May Happen.

Just what bearing these new offensives will have on the fighting front to which the Germans ultimately retreat for a stand in the Aisne region cannot yet be forecast, but should the Allied troops be able to press back the line for any material gains eastward it is not improbable that it would dislocate the entire German line in the south.

There has again been considerable activity on the Italian mountain front, where at several points the Italians have attacked and defeated the Austrians.

#### Allies Reaped Full Fruits of Victory, Says General Pershing.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Allied troops in the Aisne-Marne salient reaped "the full fruits of victory" on Saturday "when the enemy met his second great defeat on the Marne was driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle," Gen. Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday received today by the War Department. American troops alone have captured 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns.

#### The text of the statement follows:

"Section A—The full fruits of victory in the counter-offensive begun so gloriously by France-American troops on July 18 were reaped today when the enemy who met his second great defeat on the Marne was driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle.

"The enemy, in spite of suffering the severest losses, has proved incapable of stemming the onslaught of our troops fight for liberty side by side with French, British and Italian veterans. In the course of the operations, 8,400 and 133 guns have been captured by our men alone.

#### "Section B—There is nothing to report in this section."

The Germans now are imposing strong opposition to the further advance of the allied troops along the Vesle river from east of Soissons to the region west of Rheims.

Meantime, however, the main bodies of the enemy army continues to make their way toward the Aisne, to the north of which stream they hope somewhere to reach a haven of safety from the persistent onslaught of the American, French, British and Italian troops, who in less than three weeks have all but blotted out the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Notwithstanding the bringing into play by the enemy of large numbers of machine guns and artillery of

heavier calibre and the employment of large numbers of picked troops, including the well-tried Prussian Guard and the Bavarians; and in spite of the fact that the rains have sent the Vesle out of bounds and turned the lowlands into quagmires the Americans and the other allied troops have forced crossings of the river at a number of new points and on the north side of the stream are engaging the enemy.

#### Nullify Counter-Attacks.

The latest French official communication which recently has been extremely modest in chronicling gains made by the allies, says that Monday saw only local engagements and that the situation on the battle front is without change. Correspondents with the allied headquarters, however, asserts that at several points between Soissons, and Fismes and between Fismes and Muizon the French and Americans have taken further ground across the Vesle and have nullified German counter-attacks delivered in an endeavor to recoup the losses. Between Muizon and Champigny the Prussian guard and the Bavarians again suffered heavy casualties in their efforts to hold back the antagonists.

#### —W.S.S.—

## A Most Deplorable Tragedy Near Littleton Thursday

One of the most tragic affairs to occur in Warren county in some time occurred last Thursday afternoon at five o'clock near the home of Mr. T. D. King, of River township, five miles north of Littleton.

Mr. Jim Hale and son following a heated conversation with Mrs. Bud King seized her and in the mix up Mrs. King was fatally shot by a pistol in the hand of one of the Hale's. The cause of the shooting came about in this wise as near as could be ascertained from people well acquainted with the facts:

Several months ago the two families were put at daggers points by a controversy arising over a dog fight, matters were further complicated several weeks later when the Hales slapped one of the King children. Bad blood was existent and Mrs. King several days ago drove some stakes in the road passing her premises and ordered the Hale's to go around and not come near her home. They started along the road asserting that they were going that way if they had to kill her (Mrs. King). She retorted that it was a game two could play at and as they started through she reached for a short barreled shot gun. Both the Hale's ran forward and as one wrested the shotgun from her the pistol in the hand of the other spoke, and Mrs. King, mother of nine children, one a babe of two months, fell dead.

It was asserted that the trouble was premeditated for both the Hale's had purchased pistols from a hardware firm of Littleton. The Hales stand well in River township and the action comes as a surprise to all. The true facts in the case will come to light here at the September term of Court.

Mr. Jim Hale was arrested by Chief Cullom, of Littleton, and placed in jail here Thursday night. Young Hale, a man of nineteen or twenty, was not apprehended until Saturday when he gave himself up.

An inquest was held Friday by Coroner John Clay Powell and the scene visited by County officers.

#### —W.S.S.—

Mr. Walter B. Myrick, of Littleton, has been appointed by Mr. W. G. Rogers as Township Food Administrator for River Township.



U. S. Food Administration. Ol' Squire "Tater 'low he goin' to be mighty high king or de roos' 'mong garden sass folks. We all kin eat him as a 'tater boiled, baked, fried, stewed, cooked wid cheese en dey gettin' so dey make im inter flour; so's we kin 'substi-tute' him fo' wheat flour. He's de "substitutenest" of all de vittles, he sez. De udder garden sass folks lak inguns, tomatoes, cabbage en turnips en squash don't need to git peeved, 'cause dey's goin' to be room in de pot fo' de whole tribe. Ev'y las' one on 'em can he'p save wheat en meat fer de boys dat's doin' de fightin' over yander.

#### —W.S.S.—

## Pretty Home Wedding At Macon 31.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized at the home of Mrs. Kate Van Landingham Shaw Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock when her youngest daughter, Miss Kate Jerman, became the bride of Mr. Earnest Jones Harbison, of Lenoir, North Carolina.

Simplicity and beauty marked every detail of the wedding. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion. In the parlor where the ceremony was performed green and white was the color scheme. To the strains of Mendelsohn's wedding march played by Miss Ethel Brown, of Catawba the groom entered attended by his brother Dr. John Harbison. Following the groom came the ring bearer, Master George Walter Shaw, nephew of the bride, carrying the ring in a white lily. Next came Miss Susan Shaw maid of honor, handsomely gowned in a white George-tte crepe embroidered in shetland wool and made over white crepe de chine, with white crepe hat to match. She carried pink Killarney roses. Then the bride entered on the arm of her brother, Mr. Robert Shaw, who gave her in marriage. She was attired in a becoming travelling suit of blue with gray accessories and carried brides roses. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Braxton Craven, President of Davenport College, Lenoir, North Carolina.

Mrs. Harbison is a graduate of Davenport College, Lenoir, and has studied at Columbia University, New York City. She is one of Warren county's most charming and attractive young ladies and will be greatly missed by her many friends.

Mr. Harbison is a graduate of Trinity College, Durham N. C., receiving his A. B. degree in the class of nineteen twelve. He also studied at Emory College, Atlanta, Georgia. After an extended wedding trip through the mountains of Western North Carolina Mr. and Mrs. Harbison will make their home in Lenoir, North Carolina, where Mr. Harbison is instructor in Science and Education at Davenport college.

The out of town guests here for the wedding were Mrs. Jennie Beclsham, of Middleburg, Miss Ethel Brown, of Catawba; Mrs. C. C. Coleman and daughter, of Wise; Rev. J. B. Craven, of Lenoir, and Dr. John Harbison, of John's Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

#### —W.S.S.—

## HE THOUGHT HE COULD SEE A HUN BUT OFFICER SAID NO.

Kansas Citf, Mo., August 2nd—Sergeant William H. Smith of the local U. S. Marine recruiting station was examining Jesse Somerville, a husky Kansas farmer, for enlistment in the Marines.

Somerville, it was found, had bad eyesight and could not read letters an inch high at twenty feet. He could not understand why this should keep him out of the service.

"You've got to have good eyesight to pick off those Huns," he was told. "You don't mean to tell me," he said earnestly, "that those Huns are that small?"

#### —W.S.S.—

Hot air and cold feet are often boon companions.

## NO VICTORY UNTIL BERLIN FALLS

### A GREAT DANGER TO CIVILIZATION AND MORALITY

#### Would Be A Peace With Germany And Her Allies Without Punishment. A Great Danger Lies In Seeking A Premature Peace With Unspeakable Huns And Her Dupes And Tools.

The glorious news which comes from France, telling of how our troops and those of our Allies have beaten back the army of invaders who have cursed every foot of ground over which they have trod, may well give heart to the nation and to all civilization. It would, however, be a serious mistake for us to imagine that this means the ending of the war, for it does not. We are a long way from Berlin, and until the American flag flies over Berlin as a conquered city, and the terms of peace are written there, and the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs and their leaders in this world horror have paid with their own lives the penalty for their unspeakable crimes, it would be premature to do much shouting.

The fight is yet a long and desperate one.

We may rest assured that before our troops cross the Rhine and break down the barriers ahead of us there will be fearful losses, and we shall have to steel our hearts to a full realization of the magnitude of the task.

Germany, the blackest criminal in the world's history, will, through every influence which it can exert in this and every other country, seek to secure peace whenever its military leaders find that they are doomed. We shall have peace talk from some weak-minded ministers of the Gospel, but, thank God! their number is few. We shall have peace talk from many papers—some moved by pro-German influence, some by sickly neurotic sentiment against punishment of crime—and wherever pro-German devilry can carry on its work we may rest assured it will be done, for many men, claiming the livery of Heaven, will be engaged in the work of the devil.

Many will seek to create an impression that Germany must not be punished and that its people are different from its military leaders, when every intelligent man who has studied the situation new knows that the people and the military leaders are one and the same in the support of this war.

The unspeakable individual crimes which marked the movement of the German army through Belgium and France, crimes which blacken the pages of human history as they were never blackened in the past; crimes, to recount which Secretary Lansing recently said "would sicken a tiger," were not committed individually by the Kaiser or the military leaders, but by the people themselves in the armies of Germany, encouraged thereto by the military leaders as part of Germany's Campaign of Frightfulness. These people must be made to realize that sin must be punished and that crime must be atoned for, or else the blood of the millions of soldiers who have died will have been shed in vain, and the broken-hearted women, who have suffered as no other women in all human history, will go unavenged.

The great danger which faces this country today is that there will be a persistent effort to bring about a premature peace; a peace without punishment, which, if ever made, would be a deep stain on the honor and chivalry of this Nation.

The Nation which condones international crime is akin to the criminal, as the individual who condones crime becomes in effect a participator in the immorality of the criminal.

It behooves every honest-hearted man and woman in this country to make certain that neither in pulp nor in the press nor in private conversation shall there be the lightest word said in favor of peace until that peace is written in Berlin, after the criminals have paid the full measure of penalty for their crimes.

"On to Berlin!" should be the unceasing demand of every honest-hearted man and woman, and he who does not take that view of the situation is false to all honor and false to all civilization, it matters not who he may be, or what his position in life.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor Manufacturers Record.

## CONSIDERING THE 18 TO 45 DRAFT

### MAN POWER BILL INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES

#### It Immediate Passage Is Urged By Both Provost Marshal Crowder and Secretary Baker. Hope To Pass Bill Before September 5th. So That New Men May Register On September 5.

Washington, Aug. 5.—With an urgent recommendation from Provost Marshal General Crowder that it be enacted without delay, and a suggestion that September 5 next might be fixed as registration day for 13,000,000 men throughout the country, the administration's man-power bill requiring the registration for military service of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years was introduced today in the Senate and House.

Unless immediate steps are taken to provide additional men, General Crowder said the weekly registration of men as they attained twenty-one years of age will be necessary to fill the draft quotas after September 1, when only 100,000 of the 1918 registrants will be available.

Upon the introduction of the bill, Chairman Chamberlain announced that the Senate Military committee would meet tomorrow to consider the bill.

He said he did not think hearings would be necessary and only three or four days should be required to report the bill. Chairman Dent, of the House committee, said since only three members of his committee are in Washington, it was doubtful whether the bill could be acted upon before the House reconvenes on August 19.

Suggestions made on the Senate floor by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, that the Senate abandon its program of recesses and profunctory sessions until August 24 if the bill can be favorably reported by the committee within a few days were endorsed by Senator Chamberlain. However, Senate leaders now in the city said any plans to this effect would be held in abeyance until the committee could determine just how much time would be necessary for a thorough discussion of the bill.

#### Age Limits 18 to 45.

The bill would amend the present selective service act so as to require the registration of all men between 18 and 20 years and 32 and 45 inclusive. While the total number of men in the latter classes would total 10,028,972. Gen. Crowder estimates the total number who would be eligible for class one would be only 601,236 owing to exemptions for dependents or industrial and physical reasons. Between 18 and 20 years his estimates show that 3,171,771 would register while 1,787,609 men would be eligible for class one.

The principal portions of the bill presented as amendments to the original draft law, are as follows:

The President may draft such persons liable to military service in such sequences of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe. A citizen or subject of a country neutral in the present war who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be relieved from liability to military service upon his making a declaration in accordance with regulations as the President may prescribe, withdrawing his intention to become a citizen of the United States and he shall forever be debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States."

#### Agriculture and Industry.

The provision referring to persons engaged in industry and agriculture, providing for their relief from military duty would be amended to read: "Persons engaged in occupations or employment found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of a national interest during the emergency."

The principal section would provide:

"All male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President, and, upon confirmation by the President or other public notice

(Continued on Page Four.)