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

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DESPITE GUN FIRE AND GAS WAVES AMERICANS CROSS THE RIVER VESLE

French Troops Had Already Gained Positions On The American Left.

GERMAN CASUALTIES WERE VERY HEAVY

Participation of the Americans in Landing Greeted Enthusiastically By Russians

Kandalaska, Sunday, August 4th—American troops participated in the landing of the Allied forces at Archangel last week. The first detachment of the international forces included members of the Russian officers' league.

The participation of the Americans in the landing has been greeted enthusiastically in Northern Russia. The people consider that the United States is absolutely without selfish interests as regards Russia and look upon the Americans as a guarantee of the friendliness of the Allies toward Russia.

Paris, August 6th—"Aside from artillery activity east of Soissons and on the Vesle river there is nothing to report from the whole of the front," says the French official communication issued this evening.

The remainder of the communication follows: "Army of the East, Aug 5—There has been artillery activity on the Struma, Vardar and the Cerna bend and to the north of Monastir. "In Anbania, the enemy has not renewed his attacks. "British aviators have brought down an enemy airplane and also have bombed enemy depots in the Struma valley."

American Success

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, August 6th—American machine gunners, protecting a location on the Vesle, west of Fismes, wiped out an entire battalion of German infantrymen and machine gunners today. The Germans, at the time were getting into position to attack a group of American bridge builders who were approaching the location.

The War Story, August 6th

Conditions on the battle front along the Vesle river between Soissons and Rheims remain unchanged, and, relatively speaking there have been no developments of outstanding importance on the line running from the region of Montdidier toward the English Channel. In both regions however, there is a tenseness which seems to forecast the approaching dawn of big events.

The bad weather—heavy rainfalls, the swollen river and the resultant wretched condition of the terrain with which the allied troops along the Vesle now have to contend, do to mention the necessity of bringing up guns, ammunition and supplies which were left far behind in the rapid advance—doubtless having more to do with the holding it leath of Marshal Foch's troops than the opposition of the Germans are throwing in their way.

The Germans have been shelling heavily the American and French soldiers who have made their way across to the northern bank of the Vesle or delivering heavy counter-attacks against them, but everywhere they have met with a stonewall of resistance, that has not permitted them to counter-balance their losses of ground.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, Aug. 7—Under an inferno of shrapnel and machine gun fire and waves of gas the Americans forced their way over the Vesle river last night and early this morning, while rain, varying at times from a drizzle to a downpour, drenched the battlefield. French troops already have gained

Second Drive Commences August 19

Before the war we used everything to cater to our own private needs. Now, about one-half of all that we can produce must be put aside for war purposes. If that is to be done—and it must be done if we are going to win—everybody must do their bit.

We cannot eat our cake and have it, too. We cannot insist upon eating and dressing and having a good time as before, and expect our Government to put up a winning fight. When we save, we stop competing with Uncle Sam—and that means with the boys in the trenches.

Better still, when we save and put our savings in War Savings Stamps, we are saying to our boys in the trenches, "Here, fellows, count on me. Here is food and clothing and medicine. If this is not enough, I'll do even better."

Monday August 19th will see the launching of the second war savings drive in Warren to carry over the county. In the first drive 60 per cent of the \$445,000 was subscribed and it remains for the County to pledge the remaining 45 percent during August.

The men of Warren county are in the fight to the finish and it is the belief of those who know the heart of the County that its citizens will support these men thru every agency which tends to winning the war and of these the War Savings Campaign is pressing and important.

THE VOLUNTEER

Sez I: My Country calls? Well, sez I grins perlately and declines wiv thanks.

Go, let 'em plaster every blighted wall, 'Ere's one they don't stampede into the ranks.

Them politicians with their greasy ways; Them empire-grabbers—fight for 'em? No fear!

I've seen this mess a-comin' from the days Of Algyserious and Aggydear:

I've felt me passion rise and swell But... wot the 'ell, Bill? Wot the 'ell?

Sez I: My Country? Mine? I likes their cheek.

Me mud-bespattered by the cars they drive, Wot makes my measly thirty bob a week,

And sweats red blood to keep meself alive! Fight for the right to slave that they may spend,

Them in their mansions, me 'ere in my slum? No, let 'em fight wot's something to defend:

But me, I've nothin'—let the Kaiser come. And so I cusses 'ard and well,

But... wot the 'ell, Bill? Wot the 'ell?

Sez I: If they would do the decent thing, And shield the missis and the little 'uns,

Why, even i might shout "God save the King," And face the chances of them 'ungry guns.

But we've got three, another on the way; It's that wot makes me snarl and set me jor:

The wife and nippers, wot of 'em, I say, If I gets knocked out in this blasted war?

Gets proper busted by a shell, But... wot the 'ell, Bill? Wot the 'ell?

Ay, wot the 'ell's the use of all this talk? To-day some boys in blue was passin' me,

And some of 'em they 'ad no legs to walk, And some of 'em they 'ad no eyes to see.

And—well, I couldn't look 'em in the face, And so I'm goin', goin' to declare I'm under forty-one and take me place

To face the music with the bunch out there. A fool, you say! Maybe you're right.

I'll 'ave no peace unless I fight. I've ceased to think; I only know I've gotta go, Bill, gotta go.

—Robert W. Service, Rhymes of a Red Cross Man.



one good tun
U. S. Food Administration.
Jist ez de buckwheat cake got flop over on his face, Br'er Bacon-rin' dance 'roun' en say, sezee:— "One good tun' desarves en nuth'er," sezee.—Meanin' dat ef de sojer boys go en do de fightin' fer us, 'de leas' we als kin do is ter sen, 'em all de wheat—en eat buckwheat instid. Co'n meal, rye en barley flour fer us will hep'a lot too. —W.S.S.—

Hot Weather And Dave Halls Mule

Talking about this 'ere hot weather Dave Hall, Esq., illustrates pretty well the thermometers trying to go over the top by the following story:

"Dave had a mighty fine mule, one you saddle up and ride out to interview your gal on Sunday's with—o, boy that's some pestle. Sad to tell Dave's mule is no more—he has taken upon himself a pair of wings and is flitting up above in the mazes of blue and eternal mule Heaven. The departure of the animal was tragic in the extreme and occurred on the second night of the hot spell which has hell Warren in its grasp for three days, sweating like we did it for fun. Dave's mule was resting in the Hall barn on his place near here, and there was also a large amount of old pop corn stacked within the same barn. The barn like everything else was hot, o gracious, Tuesday night—one of these tin roof affairs. Long about ten thirty a pop-pop-poppy-pop came from the barn, Dave looked from his window and lo the barn top arose and fell to the side and as the pop-pop pop kept up a white cloud went into the sky. Somewhat perturbed Dave went out to investigate a little later, the white flakes had stopped falling and were two or three inches deep within and out of the barn, and the mule, who was very susceptible to cold, had frozen to death, thinking the pop-corn flakes exploded by the heat within the barn were snow flakes. Colic remedy and horse medicine rushed from Veterinaries did no good and the faithful animal breathed its last."

But really it has been just a little bit inclined to be warm and V-shaped shirt fronts are in style for the men now—a stiff collar doesn't stand any more chance than a celluloid one, and shirts are suffering heavy casualties. "Discretion is the better part of valor" so palm beaches, no coats, v-shaped shirts are the order of the day.

If it gets so you notice the heat very much just remember that it snowed last winter but don't let the thermometer slip any cold weather camouflage over on you and make you exit after the manner of Dave's mule—We don't know the temperature of the other country yet.

Moral: After all its only as hot as you make it. —W.S.S.—

List Of Jurors For September Court

The Jury list for the September term of Court was drawn here Monday and the following citizens will be present here as jurors for the September term of Court:

First Term—R. H. Frazier, John D. Ellis, W. C. Fleming, W. T. Hardy, F. H. Neal, F. B. Newell, John H. Fleming, R. P. Perkinson, J. H. Thompson, Sr., S. G. Wilson, W. H. Riggan, S. W. Neal, J. H. Olsen, James A. Shaw, J. A. Daniel, F. M. Overby, S. W. Oneal, H. P. Read, J. C. Jones, Edmund White, J. E. Miles, J. A. Hudgins, T. A. Cheek, E. D. Collins, W. C. Curtis, J. T. Loyd, C. A. Haitcock, J. W. Rose, M. T. Mustian, W. E. Pratt, W. W. Haitcock, J. L. Aycock, Malcom Stewart, Fate Weaver, W. E. Twitty, A. A. Wood.

Second Term—J. B. Massenburg, W. J. Bishop, H. W. Carter, col'd, F. M. Overby, T. J. Grissom, S. T. Wilson, H. F. Jones, W. W. Oneal, Geo. L. Bender, Frank Serls, John H. Cole, W. C. Burroughs, J. P. Nevill, John Caythorne, Jr., C. J. Tucker, C. W. Perkins, N. J. Robinson, and J. D. Nevell, jr. —W.S.S.—

A Family Reunion At Methodist Parsonage

A sort of re-union of the family was held at the parsonage occupied by Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Hornaday last Sunday. Prof. C. L. Hornaday, of the faculty of Trinity College, who has been teaching in the summer school at the A. and E. College in Raleigh this summer, and his wife, Mrs. Besie Hornaday; J. A. Hornaday, Jr., who holds a position in the Bank of Warren, and his wife, Mrs. Sunie Belle Hornaday; Latimer Hornaday, who holds a position in the railroad service in Weldon; Miss Bernice Hornaday, a member of the faculty of the Mount Airy graded school; Mr. Geo. D. Stephenson, cashier in the office of the Southern Methodist Publishing House in Richmond, and his wife, Mrs. Dora Hornaday Stephenson, and their two interesting little girls, Mary Ellen and Ruth Lee, composed the group that gathered about the board on Sunday. The youngest son, Leslie Black, was the only member of the family who was absent, and he was in the service of our country. —W.S.S.—

HE CHEWED DOWN ON CANDY AND NOW CANNOT FIGHT BILL

Dubuque, Ia., Aug 6—A piece of brown molasses candy has prevented Richard Fasewater, of Manson, Iowa, from fighting the Huns under the colors of the U. S. Marines.

Pasewater was extremely anxious to join the Marines, but his sweet tooth proved his undoing.

Pasewater started in on a big piece of brown molasses candy. He bit hard. There was a peculiar sound in his mouth and two teeth fell out upon the sidewalk. The examining physician declared that Pasewater would have passed but for the absence of the two teeth. —W.S.S.—

Maidens like moths are ever caught by glare Mammon wins his way where seraphs might despair.

Thus wrote Byron years ago. His thought lives for thus we heard it put the other day, "Twenty century chickens fa'l for a big wad of dough."

THE HEAT WAVE BREAKS RECORD

THERMOMETERS MOUNT BEYOND HUNDRED MARK

Tuesday Was Warmest Day Recorded Since Weather Bureau Was Established In This part of Country; Registering 99 in Raleigh; Washington, 106; In Pittsburg, 104; Richmond, 103

Washington, Aug 6—High temperature records that have marked the limits of heat waves during all the period of official observation in the northeastern quarter of the United States were broken today. Washington and Baltimore, by Weather Bureau thermometers, experienced a temperature of 106 degrees, a point not even approached by the mercury since 1881, and not reached then. In Detroit, Michigan, Harrisburg, Pa., and Toledo, Ohio, with temperatures of 104, new records were established, as did Scranton, Pa., and Cleveland, Ohio which each officially registered 100.

114 Degrees
These were the findings of the instruments in the Weather Bureau's minarets. Instruments set closer to the baking pavements of city streets everywhere showed th mercury mounting to heights officially unbelievable and impossible. On Pennsylvania Avenue in the National Capital one of the Weather Bureau's instruments during the day marked 114 degrees.

Lynchburg, Va, Aug 6—The temperature here tonight at seven o'clock reached 105, the highest since the Weather Bureau was established here in 1881, the highest previous temperature being 101.8 in 1887. No heat prostrations have been reported so far.

Danville, Va, August 6—The highest temperature in years was recorded here today. A government self-registering thermometer recorded a maximum of 107 and at sunset the temperature was 96. No prostrations were reported. —W.S.S.—

New World Record In Ship Construction

Washington, August 6th—With the launching of 123 vessels, totalling 631, 944 deadweight tons, and the delivery of forty-one others of 203,025 dead-weight tons, new world shipbuilding records were established in July by American shipyards, the Shipping Board tonight announced. The July launchings alone were greater than those of any single year in the past.

In addition to the forty-one completed ships the American merchant marine was further increased by the delivery of two steel vessels of 15,855 tons by Japanese yards in accordance with the recent agreement.

Thirty-six of the completed vessels were of steel with a deadweight tonnage of 217,025 and the other five were of wood, their deadweight tonnage being 18,000.

The launching included sixty-seven steel vessels of 433,244 deadweight tons; fifty-three wood ships of 187,700 deadweight tons, and three composite ships of 11,000 tons.

The total tonnage launched this year is 1,719,536. —W.S.S.—

WANTED TO CUSS GERMAN

Salt Lake City, Aug. 8—When the U. S. Marine march into Berlin there is going to be one Salt Lake representative peculiarly fitted to tell one William Hohenzollern just what Zion thinks of him.

For Cavendish W. Cannon, of this city, has enlisted in the Marine Corps. For several months prior to his enlistment, Cannon was studying German—but he insisted that his teacher school him in only one branch of the German language—profanity.

"I want to learn how to cuss fluently in German," said Cannon when questioned concerning his peculiar studies, "so that I can tell Kaiser Bill and the rest of his gang just what I think of them. If I don't know all the words in the German 'cuss dictionary,' how could I do it?" —W.S.S.—

An old bachelor commenting upon the ring cure for rheumatism said that wedding rings have been used to cure love for ages.—H. Dispatch.

Nobody would object to two hell-less Mondays.—Exchange.

Can All You Can, But Save Sugar

Sugar is not needed as a preservative if fruit is properly sterilized and sealed. By canning, we can get along without the use of heavy syrups and thus save sugar.

Fruit Juice

Fruit juices can be bottled without sugar and used as fruit drinks, in jelly desserts, pudding sauces, and ice cream.

Direction for making fruit juices:— Prepare fruit, cook until soft and strain. Boil the strained juice for five minutes and pour it into jars or glass bottles that have been sterilized by boiling for 15 minutes, filling the jars to overflowing. Seal the jars immediately. Stopper the bottles with corks sterilized in the same manner as the bottles, and make air-tight seal by dipping the cork and the lip of the bottle into hot paraffin. When sugar is more plentiful, fruit juices may be made into jelly.

Sugar Substitutes

Extensive and conclusive tests have shown that corn sugar, corn syrup, cane syrup, and sorghum syrup may be used in making preserves and marmalades which do not suffer in comparison with the same products in which sugar is used. Use Substitutes!

Write to John Paul Lucas, Conservation Director, Food Administration, Raleigh, N. C., for leaflet containing formulae, recipes and suggestions for the use of sugar substitutes.

SLOW ON SUGAR, WHY? Because

1. German submarines sunk sugar
2. German submarines sunk sugar boats
3. Boats have been released to help feed Belgium
4. Germans have rendered useless sugar beet factories of Northern France
5. Our own crop of sugar is smaller than anticipated.