

# ROWAN RECORD.

VOL. 12, NO. 1.

CHINA GROVE, N. C., JANUARY 17TH, 1919

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

PRICE 75 CENTS

## LOCAL NEWS

of interest to  
ALL OF OUR READERS.

H. T. Graber and wife spent Tuesday in Concord.

Master C. D. Watkins of Kannapolis, who has been confined to his room for sometime with pneumonia, is now able to visit his grandmother, Mrs. C. R. Watkins, in China Grove.

The interior of the Bank of China Grove has been repainted and now presents a very neat appearance.

J. L. Sifferd has been on the sick list this week but is now able to be out.

Mrs. G. A. Ramsaur has gone to Baltimore to be with her son Mike and family who have influenza.

Richard Miller, who has been working at Fieldale, for some weeks, returned home last night. He is just recovering from an attack of influenza. His friends hope he will soon be well. He was accompanied home by Horace Miller and A. C. Wilhelm.

A. J. York and granddaughter, Miss Mary York of Ramsaur, spent Thursday here visiting at A. A. Hurley's.

Miss Elora Bostian lost her hand bag containing thirty dollars last Saturday in Kannapolis.

A collection will be taken for the Armenians at St. Mark's E. Church, Sunday.

J. J. Bostian has been in Salisbury several days this week serving as a jurymen in the Federal court.

The sick at H. J. Eddleman's and W. L. Ludwick's, are reported to be improving this morning.

Clyde R. Brown of Granite Quarry spent Tuesday here on business.

Geo. J. Templeton is kept at home with illness. It is hoped he will soon be well.

Hiram J. Freeze recently killed a hog twelve months old that weighed 40 lbs. and was not competing for a heavy weight prize either.

Mrs. Pauline Thom Lasley and children were called to Burlington, last Tuesday to the bed side of Mr. Lasley's mother, Mrs. W. W. Lasley, who died Thursday morning about 6 o'clock.

Misses Ruth and Evelyn Thom spent Sunday afternoon in Charlotte.

F. R. Shepherd and wife, Roy Kimball and wife, W. J. Swink and wife, Hearne and William Swink and Cecil Graham, heard the masterly address of Dr. D. W. Daniel of Clemson College Sunday afternoon in Salisbury. Subject: "The measure of a man." Dr. H. E. Routh, president of Salem college, will be the speaker next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bostian attended the funeral in Salisbury of J. T. Carson last week, a relative of theirs.

## GEN. PERSHING'S REPORT.

Gives Detailed Account of Part Americans Played in the World War.

Gen. John J. Pershing's account of his stewardship as commander of the American expeditionary forces is given to the public by Secretary Baker. It is in the form of a preliminary report to the secretary, covering operations up to November 20, after the German collapse. It closes with these words, expressing his feeling for those who served under him:

"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

The report begins with Gen. Pershing's departure for France. Its striking feature is the section devoted to "combat operations," where it tells the story of fighting by the man who directed it. The first crisis of the German drive had been reached in Picardy on March 21.

"On March 28 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch all of our forces to be used as he might decide. At his request the 1st division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont on Vesin. As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached by which British shipping was to transport 10 American divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.

"On April 26 the 1st division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28 this division took with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counter-attacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible."

There followed immediately the German thrust across the Aisne toward Paris. "The allies," Gen. Pershing says, "faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the 3rd division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridge head at the Marne opposite Chateau Thierry. The 2d division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Boursches and sturdily held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions. In the battle of Belleau wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the 2d was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision.

By that time the great tide of American troop movements to France was in full swing and the older divisions could be used freely. The 42d in line east of Rheims, faced the German assault of July 15 and "held their ground unflinchingly," on the right flank four companies of the 28th division faced "advancing waves of German infantry" and the 3rd division held the Marne line opposite Chateau Thierry against powerful artillery and infantry attack. "A single regiment of the 3d wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion," Gen. Pershing says. "It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while on either flank the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counterattacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners."

Thus was the stage set for the counter-offensive which, beginning with the smashing of the enemy's Marne salient, brought overwhelming victory to the allies and the United States in the eventful months that have followed. The intimation is strong that Gen. Pershing's advice helped Marshal Foch to reach his decision to strike. Gen. Pershing continues:

"The great force of the German Chateau Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, but the army was taking chances and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counter-offensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our 1st and 2d divisions, in company with chosen French divisions. Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery firing by the man, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn, while the infantry began its charge. The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defense, but through five days' fighting the 1st division continued its advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Berzy-le-sec. The 2d division, in a very rapid advance, reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery."

With the situation on the Marne front thus relieved, Gen. Pershing writes, he could turn to the organization of the 1st American army and the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient long planned as the initial purely American enterprise. A troop concentration, aided by generous contributions of artillery and air units by the French, began involving the movement, mostly at night, of 600,000 men. A sector reaching from Panti-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle, westward through St. Mihiel to Verdun and later enlarged to carry it to the edge of the forest of Argonne, was taken over, the 2d colonial French holding the tip of the salient opposite St. Mihiel, and the French 17th corps, on the heights above Verdun, being transferred to Gen. Pershing's command. The combined French, British and American air forces mobilized for the battle, the report says, was the

largest aviation assembly ever engaged on the western front up to that time in a single operation.

Of the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient Gen. Pershing says: "After four hours' artillery preparation the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 a. m. on September 12, assisted by a limited number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. These divisions went forward in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog. Our 1st corps advanced to Thiécourt while our 4th corps curved back to the southwest through Nonsard. The 2d colonial French corps made the slight advance required of it on very difficult ground, and the 5th corps took its three ridges and repulsed a counter-attack. A rapid march brought reserve regiments of a division of the 5th corps into Vigneulles in the early morning, where it linked up with patrols of our 4th corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiécourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Woivre.

"At the cost of only 7,000 casualties mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination, and established our lines in position to threaten Metz."

The report shows for the first time officially, that with this brilliantly executed coup, Gen. Pershing's men had cleared the way for the great effort of the allied and American forces to win a conclusive victory. The American army moved at once toward its crowning achievement, the battle of the Meuse. In all, 40 enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and November 6, we took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 37th, 42d, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82d, 89th, 90th, and 91st. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The 1st, 5th, 26th, 42d, 77th, 80th, 89th and 90th were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best."

Of the total strength of the expeditionary force Gen. Pershing reports:

"There are in Europe altogether approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,388,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the infantry personnel of 10 have been used as replacements, leaving 30 divisions now in France, organized into three armies of three corps each."

Of their equipment, he says: "Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible we accepted the offer of the French government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of 75's 1.55 millimeter howitzers, and 1.55 G. P. P. guns from their own factories for 30 divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by

Concluded on Page 4.

The Club Had a Pleasant Evening With Mrs. Earnhardt.

The Thursday Afternoon Club was delightfully entertained last week by Mrs. P. A. Earnhardt at her attractive home on North Main Street.

Several of the members were kept away on account of influenza, but those who ventured out were highly pleased with the afternoon.

Most of the time was spent in working buttonholes in the refugee garments made by the Red Cross here. During this time the guests were served with delicious candy made by the hostess. Just when the work was about finished, the hostess, assisted by Mrs. W. J. Swink served a dainty salad course which was enjoyed by every one.

Mrs. Earnhardt had as guests not members of the club, Mesdames Winecoff and Hales and Miss Hales.

At the close of the afternoon of pleasure the club adjourned to meet in two weeks with Mrs. R. W. Gray.

Cured at a Cost of 25 Cents.

"Eight years ago when we first moved to Mattoon, I was a great sufferer from indigestion and constipation," writes Mrs. Robert Allison, Mattoon, Ill. "I had frequent headaches and dizzy spells, and there was a feeling like a heavy weight pressing on my stomach and chest all the time. One bottle of Chamberlain's Tablets cured me and I have since felt like a different person."

Red Cross Notes.

Red Cross workers last week were Mesdames, A. C. Wilhelm, H. S. Sechler, M. N. Templeton, W. S. Hales, S. F. Wallace, B. S. Shuford, F. R. Shepherd, A. W. Winecoff, J. L. Bostian, C. R. Watkins, R. W. Gray, C. B. Miller, P. A. Earnhardt, W. J. Swink, J. L. Sifferd, H. C. Harley, J. A. Thom, E. Gobel, Misses Ethel Lee Hales and Mary Ramsaur. Some work was done by friends at home. One hundred and sixty garments were finished and sent to the Belgians. Thanks to all.

Stockholders to Meet.

The regular annual stockholders meeting of the Patterson Manufacturing Company will be held in the office of the secretary and treasurer, W. J. Swink, next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A large attendance of the stockholders is expected as there will be an election of officers, dividends will be declared and other important business transacted.

Benjamin Franklin was a printer and we have often wondered why he was something more than the average citizen. Could it be possible that having been born on the 17th day of January, same date of this humble scribe's birth, had anything to do with it?

The American Expeditionary Forces are now returning from France and other allied fronts at the rate of 100,000 per week, and the Employment Service of the U. S. Department of Labor is busy in an effort to find jobs for these men. In some sections this will be quite difficult and the Service is anxious to get in touch with those who are in need of labor of any variety. If you need help drop the Department a line and tell them how many and what kind of help you need.

Help Wanted.—Young man wanting to work can find study employment at the China Grove Roller Mills. 140 21

Automobile Accident Near Landis.

Wednesday evening an automobile which daily brings in a number of workmen from Kannapolis, driven by Augustus Deal, and a truck going south, came in contact with each other just south of Landis, and were considerably damaged. The automobile was well loaded with passengers but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

We were not informed as to how or why the accident occurred, but judging by the numerous accidents reported, there seems to be a considerable amount of carelessness employed in the handling of machines on the road. If every one would make a practice of observing ordinary care and highway courtesy, accidents would be reduced to a minimum.

Salisbury Men Charged With Being Loyal Thiel.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Larence Wainwright Murphy, composer of music, beau d'homme, and all-round society man, of Salisbury, is charged with stealing the love of an army officer's wife.

Captain Murphy, who is a veteran of the Spanish American war and a former member of the staff of a North Carolina governor, is named defendant in a suit for \$50,000 damages filed by Captain Taylor, U. S. A., who alleges that Murphy alienated the affections of his wife, Mrs. Maybelle Lee Taylor, against whom her husband filed suit for absolute divorce December 28, last charging misconduct.

Captain Taylor alleges that from November 29, last he has been wholly deprived of the affections, society and assistance of his wife in that Murphy allured her away from his home and that as a result he has suffered great mental anguish and loss of social reputation.

Captain Murphy has been served with a notice to answer the suit. Attorneys Mason N. Richardson and Charles S. Shreve represented Captain Taylor.

Murphy is well known in North Carolina.

Takes Over Lithuania.

London, Jan. 16. The Polish government has provisionally taken over the administration of Lithuania to protect the country from Bolsheviki, according to a telegram from Warsaw today. The action was taken at the request of the President of Lithuanian Republic.

Requisitioned Ships Have Been Released.

New York, Jan. 16.—All American ships which were requisitioned by the United States Shipping Board during the war have been released to their owners with the exception of those actually engaged in army services, it was announced by the Shipping Board here today.

Buy War Stamps.