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

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FRENCH RESUME OFFENSIVE-28,990 MEN, 600 GUNS CAPTURED UP TO THE 12

NEW FRENCH GAINS OF MOST IMPORTANT VALUE

28,000 Men And 600 Guns Taken By Allies-Fresh Reinforcements Brought Up By Germans In An Effort to Hold Back The Rush Of Allies.

London, August 13th-Since the Allied offensive began on the Montdidier-Amiens sector August 8, the total captures by the French first army and the British fourth army have aggregated 28,000 men and 600 guns...

The strength of the German opposition against the Allied troops from immediately north of the Somme river to the region just below Roye, apparently has checked, for the moment at least, their march eastward in the process of clearing the Amiens-Montdidier sector of the enemy.

It has not, however, prevented the French on the extreme southern end of the line from winning additional points of great strategic value in the hill and forest region between the Oise and the Matz and has also had a marked effect on the battle line running along the river Vesle.

Fresh reinforcements and large numbers of guns have been brought up by the enemy to aid him in his endeavors to hold the line, which is essential to the safety of the Germans now in the pocket described by the Somme on the north and east and the Oise on the south.

Enemy Still On The Defensive The Germans are not merely on the defensive. At salient points here and there they are delivering violent counter attacks against the Allies and are also bombarding fiercely the rear areas.

Notwithstanding the enemy's efforts, however, Chaules is receiving his mighty visitation of shells from the Allied guns, and Roye has been so encroached upon that it is now under a heavy cross fire from both the north and south and seemingly both towns ultimately must be evacuated. An added danger to Roye is the fact that the French in their operations are knocking at the door of Lassigny, about seven miles to the south and also are pressing forward eastward toward Noyon in a wedge driving maneuver which not only is outflanking Roye but bringing Noyon daily nearer the range of the big guns.

Germans Fear Capture In Pocket Unofficial reports are to the effect that the Germans fearing capture in the pocket between Roye and the Oise already are retreating along the Oise valley toward Noyon and if statements should prove true it is not unlikely that the entire German battle line to the north will give way in union and that even there may be a readjustment of the enemy lines from Soissons to Rheims.

Formal Recognition Czecho-Slovaks The Czecho-Slovaks in Russia, who were opposing the Bolsheviki element, have been formally recognized by Great Britain as an Allied nation and their armies as an Allied force waging war against the Teutonic allies.

Immediate Results of Big Counter Offensive of Value to Allies With the French Army in France, August 13-After the battle of the Avre, the situation of the belligerents presents a change which for rapidity and extent has rarely been approached in military history.

Marshal Foch's strategy and the masterly tactics of the generals commanding the armies and the groups of armies under him have in three weeks wrested from the Germans what required four months for

them to obtain at a cost variously estimated at from 700,000 to 1,000,000 men.

The immediate results of the counter offensives which will have the greatest bearing on subsequent operations are the clearing of the Chateau Thierry pocket, ending the menace to Epernay and Paris; the liberation of Montdidier, ending the menace to Amiens; the freeing of the important eastern railroad line from Paris to Chalons, and the equally important northern line from Paris to Amiens restoring to the Allies means of communication which give them enormously greater ease in future movement of troops.

No Danger of Separating Allies These successes render impossible any rupture of the line which could separate the French armies of the center from those to the east, or a rupture of the junction between the British and French.

The most disastrous consequence to the Germans aside from their heavy losses in men and material is the collapse of their plan to drive wedges into the Allied line and the substantial widening and joining which would have threatened general dislocation.

Eventual Retirement To Be Difficult Marshal Foch's strategy in reducing the salient wedges wrested the initiative in operations from the Germans by once obliging them either to order a general retreat to a strong line such as the Somme, or to engage reserves. The enemy adopted the second alternative which, having failed, makes eventual retirement immensely more difficult.

The first phase of the battle of the Avre finds the French with a footing upon Thiescourt plateau, west of Noyon, which has vital importance in future operation. The Germans must either recapture the position at high cost, if he can, or abandon Noyon, which means the fall of Roye and Lassigny, which already are under imminent menace of capture.

Cling Because They Can't Escape The disaster which menaced General Von Hutier's army is averted for the moment. The few narrow passages which now are open for the withdrawal of his stores are so harassed by the bombs of aviators and the fire of heavy artillery that prompt escape is impossible rendering probable a desperate effort by the Germans to cling to their 1914 line.

PERCY T. AYSUCUE



Percy Talmage Ayscue, member of H. Co., and a fighter with the boys across the sea. He is the 24 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. T. Ayscue, and is a distinct asset to H. Company in the task to make the world a fit place in which to live. He will well represent Fork on the road to Berlin.

Big Red Cross Rally On August the 22

The R. F. Rose grove at Norlina will accommodate a large number of Warren citizens next Thursday, August 22nd, when a Big Red Cross Rally is to be held.

Barbecue and Brunswick stew are to be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross Canteen of the county. Officials of the Canteen will be in charge.

Hon. Tasker Polk and other speakers of ability will address the gathering and the Grove is expected to be a popular and populous place next Thursday.

Proceeds Netted Over One Hundred Dollars

A program varied, deeply interesting, and patriotic throughout was presented at Norlina Tuesday night at the Japanese Indoor Garden Party which netted over one hundred dollars for Canteen work.

Macon had its quota, Chourhill its allotment, Warrenton its apportionment and Norlina helped crowd the house for the presentation of the program. The Weather Man with his hand on "hot and fair" occupied a front seat and let everybody know he was all there.

Space does not permit nor adjectives abound to set forth the individual performer's grace, merit or charm. Suffice it to say that Warrenton, Norlina, Warren Plains contributed its best and the program was a source of enjoyment to all.

However, we must say nix on that space and adjective proposition, and mention among the stellar performers: Mrs. J. L. Watson, Les Bizzelle, Watson and Bizzell, Morton and Merritt (the singing four), Misses Alice Vaiden Williams, Mrs. Merritt, Hilah Tarwater, Crichton Thorne, and Hattie Connell.

That thirty minute intermission lengthened into an hour for there was ice cream, lemon ade, and a chat with your best gal and under such allurements pleasure made time walk away.

The gathering was productive of beneficial social comminglement for those present and the money raised will travel all the way to Beran with the smiling army which is to whip the Hun.

W.S.S.

Mr. John D. Newell Elected Clerk Court

The County Democratic Executive Committee met Thursday at 12 M for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court for the term of four years, caused by the resignation of Mr. J. R. Rodwell.

Resolutions of appreciation of Mr. Rodwell's services were unanimously adopted, and will be found elsewhere in this paper.

Every precinct was represented and Chairman Gardner stated the purpose of the meeting to be the nomination of a Clerk, and asked for nominations. Mr. W. G. Coleman nominated Mr. John D. Newell and Mr. R. B. Newman, of Hawtree, seconded the nomination. There being no other nominations, Mr. Newell was unanimously named as Clerk of Court.

The question of a vacancy on the Board of Commissioners after December 1st on account of Mr. Newell's nomination as Clerk was brought to the attention of the Board, and to avoid another meeting of the Committee, Mr. Newell filed his resignation as a member of the Board of Commissioners. Thereupon Messrs. John Powell and Edward Petar were placed in nomination. Mr. Petar received six votes and Mr. Powell seven and Mr. Powell was declared the nominee. Upon motion the nomination of Mr. Powell was made unanimous.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that the nominees of the Committee were the nominees of the Democratic party, and urged loyal support by all democrats at the November election.

On motion the County Board of Elections were instructed to place the name of John D. Newell for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court, and the name of John Powell, for the office of County Commissioner, upon the legal Democratic ballot at the November election, in place of J. R. Rodwell, resigned, and John D. Newell resigned.

The Retiring Clerk of Court Mr. J. R. Rodwell has resigned as Clerk of the Superior Court of Warren county after a tenure of fourteen years, with the exception of a few months in which Mr. Oliver Rowland, the appointee of Judge Peoples, held

J. H. WATKINS



Son of R. S. Watkins, of Warren. He enlisted with Co. H. during the summer of 1917 and while in training at Camp Sevier was made Corporal. He is now "somewhere over there". Although only 19 years old when he enlisted, he has put his shoulder to the wheel and will do his duty faithfully.

the office. Mr. Rodwell also held the Democratic nomination for four years commencing next December.

In all this time Mr. Rodwell has made the County a splendid Clerk. He has been faithful, efficient and obliging. No Clerk has been held in higher esteem.

On occasions some fellow democrat would talk of being a candidate, but he has been always met with the intimation that "Jim Rodwell will beat you two to one" and it was true. This fact was because the public realized that in Mr. Rodwell the County had a splendid official.

This paper regrets that Mr. Rodwell was in such health that he felt called upon to resign, and wishes for him in private life many years of quiet enjoyment—peace of mind and body.

Mr. Newell As Clerk of Court

This paper regrets that the declining health of Mr. J. R. Rodwell, its former editor and owner and later the efficient Clerk of the Superior Court, made necessary his resignation as Clerk, but is pleased to know that the Executive Committee of the County named Mr. John D. Newell for Clerk of the Superior Court for the term of four years, commencing December 1918.

Judge Kerr has also appointed Mr. Newell for the unexpired term of Mr. Rodwell. Mr. Newell tendered his resignation as Chairman and member of the Board of County Commissioners and will qualify as Clerk within the next few days.

He is a loyal democrat, a competent official, and will, in our opinion, acceptably serve the public.

HOWARD F. JONES.

W.S.S.

Governor Bickett Cannot Be Here

A telephone message Wednesday from Governor T. W. Bickett to Mr. John Graham, chairman of War Savings for Warren, contained the information that Governor Bickett could not be here Saturday. He will, however, greet Warren county audiences on next Saturday, August 24th.

Governor Bickett is to accompany his wife to New York where she will sail for France to study war conditions in Europe, and on this account the speaking date for the County has been moved up one week.

As the speaking engagement was postponed the launching of the second War Savings Drive which was to begin Monday, the drive too has been postponed one week and will begin on the 26th simultaneously with the drive in Halifax county.

W.S.S.

DR. G. H. MACON APPOINTED TO FRAME NEW HEALTH LAW

It is of interest to the friends of Dr. G. H. Macon to know that he has been appointed Chairman of a Committee to confer with the State Board of Health and in cooperation with the Board secure the passage of a law providing for the education, registration and control of midwives.

The other members of the committee to assist Dr. Macon are Dr. J. G. Blount, Washington, N. C., Dr. M. T. Frizzelle, Ayden, Dr. Carrol Wiggins, Winston, Dr. Otho B. Ross, Charlotte.

FIGHT AGAINST WORLD'S MOST EFFICIENT BRIGANDRY

(By Dr. Lyman Abbott)

We talk of a war in Europe. If we used language with accuracy, we should not talk of a war in Europe. There is no war in Europe. There is a posse comitatus summoned from the various civilized nations of the world and the most efficient brigandry the civilized world has ever seen.

The classical definition of war is furnished by Charles Sumner in an address on the "Grandeur of Nations" delivered in Boston in 1845, based on authorities then and there by him cited, and accepted ever since as an authoritative definition. It is substantially in these words: "War is a conflict between the armed forces of nations under international law to determine a question of justice between them."

There are two things necessary to make a conflict war. It must be to determine a question of justice, and it must be under international law. There is no question of justice at issue in Europe today. When this war was begun in Germany, her prime minister said to the Reichstag, "We are going to do an act of injustice to Belgium. We shall try to repair it afterwards."

Bernhardi's Words

In 1915, the year before that declaration, Bernhardi, one of the leaders of the military party in Germany, had said, "War is a biological, a moral and a Christian necessity." He had said, "We are going into this war among other things, so to crush France that she can never cross our path again."

A few weeks ago a paper appeared before the public issued from the pen of a German prince, who, in 1914, was the German ambassador to England. In that paper he declares explicitly that Germany agged Austria on to make war against Serbia, that Germany refused the urgent entreaties of Italy, France, England and Russia to attempt a peaceful settlement of the controversy. He unmistakably declares that Germany is guilty of having brought this war upon Europe. With that paper was published another by an ex-director of Krupp's carrying home to the Kaiser, the Emperor,

I go back 18 years. In 1900, the Kaiser, in the dedication of the monument, declared that his ambition was to re-establish a Roman empire, giving to Germany the same domination of the world that the Roman empire had in the first century.

In the face of these facts, it is impossible to say that there is any question of justice to be determined in this war. I must call it war because there is no other sort of word to use.

"Thou Shalt Not"

Nor is this war conducted under the sanction of international law. Germany has openly, flagrantly, avowedly, and with frankness, let us give her credit for that virtue—she has openly and avowedly declared that she does not recognize the laws of nations, that she does not recognize the laws of God.

"Thou shalt not steal." She has robbed France and Belgium of their iron and their coal; she has robbed their banks of their money; she has robbed their churches of their treasure; she has robbed the homes of their pictures and their stauary and their furniture, and what she could not carry away, she has in her wantonness, destroyed.

"Thou shalt not kill." She has not only killed soldiers in open warfare—she has murdered men, women and children—not a few—but by the score, by the hundreds, by the thousands.

"Thou shalt not commit adultery." her soldiers, with the apparent sanction of the government, certainly with no opposition from the government, have raped more women than has ever been known before in the history of warfare.

I could not at first believe these things to be true. I thought them, at first, the exaggeration of newspaper reporters. Then, I thought them to be the extravagant outburst of individual soldiers in violation of law. But I have compared more or less carefully the reports of commissions issued first by Belgium, then by France, then by England, in which these outrages have been investigated with names, dates and places given in detail with affidavits to substantiate the charges.

Germany has been asked by Great Britain to unite with her in an investigation, and Germany by refusing to share in such an investigation, has pleaded guilty to the charge. But that is not all. In our civil war, Mr. Lincoln appointed a commission to prepare rules of warfare, and it is said that after the military officials had prepared them he, if I may use a somewhat barbarous phrase "englished" them. Those rules of warfare, prepared by our government, under Lincoln's beneficent administration, became the basis of the rules of war accepted by the Hague Tribunal.

I would like to compare these sets of rules of war, that of America, that of the Hague Tribunal, and those established by the German war book. According to the rules of civilized warfare, war is conducted against the army of the enemy. According to the German warbook, it is conducted against the people of the country. According to the rules of civilized warfare, churches, hospitals, libraries, public buildings, are as far as possible to be guarded from destruction. According to the German war-book, they are to be destroyed. According to the laws of civilized warfare, the property of non-combatants is to be generally regarded as sacred, unless great exigencies require destruction. According to the German war-book they are to be destroyed for the purpose of producing terror. According to the laws of civilized warfare, the captives taken in war may be used in peaceful industries, but not for maintaining the armies or manufacturing the munitions to be used against their own kinsfolk. According to the German war book they may be so used.

The laws of war and of nations have been ruthlessly set aside. Nor is that all. The crimes that have been committed by the bands of brigands have been glorified. They have been proud of their booty. They have organized triumphant processions. They have struck off medals; they have preached sermons in their pulpits and addresses on the platforms in praise of the men who have committed these unspeakable crimes.

"The Potsdam Gang"

It is simple, calm, historic, scientific statement of a fact that in Europe the Allies are fighting to protect lands of peace from brigandry. The question is—what is brigandry? The definition in the Century Dictionary has only five words, "Highway robbery by organized gangs." Was there ever highway robbery conducted on so enormous a scale by so ruthless and unscrupulous a gang as what Henry Van Dyke has well called "the predatory Potsdam gang?"

The archbishop of York has told us that we must offer for our enemies the prayer of Christ upon the cross—"Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." Christ offered that prayer for the soldiers who did not know what they did, to whom Jesus was only a common criminal, condemned by the Courts of His own country, and condemned by the Roman courts. For them He asked His Father's forgiveness, but He did not ask His Father's forgiveness for Caiaphas, who declared, when he conspired Jesus' death, "It is better that an innocent man should die than that we should lose our faces." We will offer a prayer to His Father for the Germans in the trenches who have been deluded or driven into this terrible warfare, but will not offer it for the Kaiser or his pals. I may be tempted to lie to my fellow-men, but I will never lie to my God.

The great theme today is—"Democracy or Autocracy—Which?" What do we mean by democracy? It is not a mere form of government. France is a republic and Italy is a monarchy, but Italy is as truly a democracy as France. America is a republic and England is a monarchy, and England in some respects, is more democratic than the United States.

What Democracy Is

Democracy is not a political opinion. It is a religious faith; it is faith in one another; it is respect for each other's opinion; it is human brotherhood; its name or motto, might well be—"Democracy is the land of brotherly love."

Nor is autocracy a form of government. (Continued On Fourth Page)