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

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STIFFENED GERMAN RESISTANCE SLOWS ALLIES DOWN

But Fail To Halt Advance

British Take High Ground

Germans Endeavoring To Make Stand But Pressure From Allies Still Keeps Them On the March Home

With the Allied Armies in France, Sept. 8—The British and French armies continue to cut their way into the German lines on various sectors of the lower part of the battle line in France.

Notwithstanding the weather, which has caused somewhat of a slackening in the violence of the operations, Field Marshal Haig's forces have materially encroached upon Cambrai and St. Quentin, while farther south the French armies are pressing eastward on the old Noyon sector toward La Fere and Laon and northward from Soissons in an auxiliary maneuver with the same objectives in view.

Americans Gain Additional Ground

Between the Vesle and the Aisne rivers, where the American troops are fighting with the French, additional ground has been gained by the allied forces.

The British now are standing at Villeveque, six miles from St. Quentin, having carried out an advance over a ten mile front on the general line of Epehy, Hebescourt and Vermand. To the north the greater part of the Havrincourt wood, one of the German strong points barring the way to Cambrai also have been captured. So rapid has been the British advance along this portion of the front that they now are in the position they held before the big German drive of last March.

Enemy Offering Stout Resistance.

In these positions the Germans are offering stout resistance to further progress by the British. Gradually the French are working their way around the forest north of Soissons in the movement that aims at the outflanking of La Fere and Laon and all the German positions east of this region. They have reached the outskirts of the village of Sevais on the northern edge of the forest and 2 1/2 miles from La Fere while a short distance to the north they have taken the village of Mennessis on the St. Quentin canal.

This latter gain brings the French within little more than eight miles from St. Quentin.

Hard Fighting North of the Aisne

North of the Aisne, near Soissons, the Germans are fighting hard to keep the French in check, realizing that the gain by them of much territory in region, in conjunction with the maneuver that is in progress around the St. Gobain forest will place the entire German defense eastward toward Rheims in a critical position. Near Laffaux and north of Celles-Sur-Aisne the Germans have delivered strong counter-attacks but the French everywhere have maintained their ground.

Enemy Reacting South of Ypres

The Germans also are reacting somewhat south of Ypres, especially in the region of Ploegstreet, where the British are threatening the recapture of Armentieres. Counter-offensive maneuvers here and east of Wulverghem were broken up by the British.

19,000 Prisoners Taken Last Week

During the first week of September, Field Marshal Haig's forces have taken more than 19,000 prisoners and large numbers of machine guns and quantities of stores.

That further big events are on the program of the entente allies, in the prosecution of the war is indicated by the fact that Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War again is in France for a war conference.

London, Sept. 9.—The battle on the western front is entering a new phase. The enemy at last is making a serious stand just short of the series of positions commonly called the Hindenburg line—positions which, however, al-

ready have been bitten into by the British from the Sennese to Moeuvres and touched by the French in the St. Gobain region at Servais and Bassoles-Aulers.

Germans Doubling Rear Guard.

The Germans are doubling their rear guards and seeking by counter-attacks to slow up, if they cannot stop outright, the encroaching tide of the allies. Their efforts have been in vain, notwithstanding the new measure adopted, in checking the advance of the French and the British for both pushed forward yesterday in the direction of St. Quentin. The French made such progress across the Crozat Canal that the enemy no longer can hope to defend it.

Position of Allied Advance.

General Humbert's center is at the gates of La Fere and General Mangin's left is beginning to creep around the St. Gobain forest by the west, while his right beat og the enemy's attacks by which the Germans sought to cling to the Aisne front. More of such attacks are probable but General Mangin will know how to deal with them. They are local affairs and a more serious effort is not likely to be made.

Ludendorff's Purpose.

General Ludendorff is working for the respite which he must have if he is to sort out his disorganized divisions and try to whip up some sort of a strategic reserve. This respite, he hopes his shortened front, requiring less men in the line, will give him. Marshal Foch is likely to be aware, however, whether the enemy is sufficiently weakened and demoralized to be smashed in at some part of the present battle front or whether a stroke elsewhere would be advisable, thus giving a rest to the armies that have fought so indefatigably for the past two months.

OPPORTUNITY NOW PRESENTED ALLIES TO MOVE INTO THE HEART OF RUSSIA AND CONNECT WITH LOYAL RUSSIANS

Vladivostok, Sept. 5.—Japanese military staff has been informed that the Czecho-Slovaks hold the railroad from Olovyanna to Penza.

It is now apparent that the unexpected climax in the Czecho Slovak break through was due partly to the allied advance toward Khabarovsk, which caused the transfer of a large Bolshevik force from Lake Baikal toward Khabarovsk and the weakened front collapsed under the Czech pressure from the west and General Semonoff's pressure from the east.

The opportunity is now presented for the allies to take advantage of the strategic points in the hands of the Czechs and move into the heart of Russia where considerable reinforcements from loyal Russian elements are certain and striking a stunning blow at Germany. It is believed Germany will make the greatest sacrifices to hold conquered Russian territory.

Olovyanna is in Trans-Baikalia, about 400 miles east of Lake Baikal, while Penza is on the railroad, a little more than 600 miles southeast of Petrograd. The distance between Olovyanna and Penza is nearly 2,000 miles.

London, Sept. 9.—The British in an advance over a four mile front between the Havincourt wood and Peiziere have captured all the Germans positioned on the high ground between the Havincourt wood and Peiziere have captured all the Germans positioned on the high ground between these two points and won their old trench positions overlooking Gouzeaucourt, according to the official communication from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The Gouzeaucourt wood also is in British hands.

English and New Zealand troops performed the task and during the fighting repulsed heavy German counter-attacks.

The text of the statement follows: "This morning advanced detachments of English and New Zealanders attacked and carried the German positions (Continued on Second Page)

EDDIE G. SAMMONS.



Son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sammons, of Merry Mount, who left on May 25th with 79 Warren men for Camp Jackson. He is now a member of Co. I 322 Infantry "somewhere in France." He went to school at Wise High School, worked for fifteen months with the Western Union and spent last 15 months at home on the farm. He went willing and will perform his duty faithfully.

Chamber Commerce To Meet

The Warrenton Chamber of Commerce meets Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in the Court Room to consider several problems of county import. A large meeting is urged as several gentlemen from Henderson will be present to discuss the proposed road through the Cannon Ferry low lands.

This stretch of three-quarters of a mile to the Ferry is to be raised and made into a good road the year-round. This short stretch improved an excellent road is provided to the river and on into Virginia across the Roanoke. Popular subscription is to be the means of construction. A large percentage of this funds has already been pledged. The following letter to President Peck gives information:

Mr. Thos. D. Peck,
Chamber of Commerce, Warrenton, N. C.

Dear Sir:
Referring to our conversation regards building a first class road across Cannon Ferry low grounds, will say that we have secured in Henderson, proper subscription amounting to \$1030, and will secure more. We understand this road is going to cost approximately \$3,000.00, and inasmuch as Palmer Springs district has no money, we Vance and Warren County people must bear the burden. Get your good people together and see what you can do by Wednesday night Sept. 11 at 8 o'clock, at which time we will meet at your Chamber of Commerce in Warrenton. Some of your Warrenton people have already subscribed, and we enclose herein a list of the names and amounts. This road will mean a great deal for both Vance and Warren Counties and the public at large, and we can now secure the services of the Warren County Mules and convicts, and we must act quickly or they will make other arrangements with their teams and etc. We hope to have your hearty co-operation, we are,
Yours very truly,
W. P. GHOLSON,
CHAS. W. BREWER,
By W. P. Gholson.

Another question to be discussed is the short cut on the new road to Henderson. The route of this road has been changed, the distance lessened and the grade improved. The road misses the bad grade in front of the old Plummer place, goes thru by Mr. Austin Allen's and misses the rough stretch beyond Brown's church. Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce have visited these roadways and will be prepared to give the members the facts.

The committee to investigate the Federal Aid fund on proposed Louisville to Warrenton road will go the latter part of the week to Louisville for a conference with the Franklin county commissioners and will later pending the action there, investigate and report fully.

Every progressive citizen is asked to be present.

IN MEMORY J. R. RODWELL

FITTING EXERCISES HELD AT BAPTIST CHURCH

Resolutions Adopted, Tributes To High Christian Character and Paper by Rev. T. J. Taylor Impressively Presented at the Baptist Church Sunday Night.

On Sunday night September the 8th, the Baptist church held an interesting and tender memorial service to commemorate the life, character and work of the late James Robert Rodwell, Sr.

After appropriate devotional exercises, the following paper was read by Mr. E. S. Allen, and adopted by a rising vote of the whole congregation: On Friday, August 30th, 1918, Brother J. R. Rodwell finished the work God had given him to do here on earth and answered the call of the Father to enter into the greater service in His Kingdom on high.

We are grieved and sad because of our brothers going, while we know it is well because our loving Father did it. God needed a man for high and faithful service and Brother Rodwell was just such a man.

We miss him because there are few men in any church so faithful, consecrated, loyal—to his brethren, to his church, to his God, as was Brother Rodwell, and the place made vacant by his death is not easily filled in the community nor in the church, and to his wife and to his children it is a loss immeasurable.

Therefore, we, his brethren and sisters, of the Warrenton Baptist Church, of which he was for so many years such a valuable member, wish to express our appreciation of his well-rounded christian character, his influence in church and community for good, his lovely christian companionship and his co-operation in everything tending to the advancement of the kingdom of God.

We wish to extend to his bereaved wife and to his children our warmest sympathy in their bereavement, and we desire that this expression of our feelings on this occasion, be published in the Warren Record, and also sent to the bereaved family and as a church we unanimously make this expression of our feelings.

E. S. ALLEN,
MRS. V. L. PENDLETON,
MISS G. C. LACOSTE,
H. W. WALTERS,
J. E. ROOKER, Jr.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. E. S. Allen, Dr. H. N. Walters, Prof. J. E. Allen, Mr. J. M. Gardner and Judge John H. Kerr. Mr. Allen spoke of Judge Rodwell in relation to his Christian and church life; Dr. Walters spoke of him as a man and Christian gentleman; Prof. Allen spoke of his work as an educator; Mr. Gardner spoke of him as a friend, a Christian and an ideal family man; Judge Kerr discussed his public and official life. All of these gentlemen spoke of him in high terms of praise and commended him in his private, Christian and public life as a man worthy of imitation.

The following paper, containing a sketch of Mr. Rodwell was read by his pastor, T. J. Taylor, who for more than thirty-two years had known him, enjoyed his friendship and co-operation in every effort for the destruction of evil and the building up of a Christian and civic righteousness.

JAMES ROBERT RODWELL, Sr.

This excellent man was born, lived and died in Warren county. He was the oldest son of John J. and Mary P. Rodwell. He grew to manhood in the Churchill neighborhood. After his marriage, he resided for several years in Macon, where he taught school. In the fall of 1886 or early in 1887, he moved to Warrenton where he lived during the last thirty-two years of his life.

Mr. Rodwell was born February 2, 1859; and died August 30th, 1918, in the sixtieth year of his age.

He had a liberal education, having been educated at Warrenton Male Academy, Wake Forest and the University of North Carolina.

He was twice Married. His first wife was Pattie Ray Gardner, to

JAMES A. SAMMONS



The 23-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sammons, of Merry Mount, who has been with the colors since September 1917. He is also a member of Co. I, 322 Infantry "over there." He went to school at Wise State High afterwards accepting a position with the Western Telegraph Union where he worked for 18 months until called. Letters home state that both he and "Eddie" are faring well.

whom he was united in marriage January 14th, 1879. Of this union there were eleven children, nine of whom survive their parents. These are Charles R. Rodwell, Benjamin G. Rodwell, Mrs. Mary F. Rook, Mrs. Julia W. Creekmour, Arthur P. Rodwell, Graham M. Rodwell, Mrs. Alice S. Rodgers, James R. Rodwell, Jr., and Nancy Elizabeth Rodwell. Mr. Rodwell was greatly blessed in living to see all of these children fully grown, and able to take care of themselves. His first wife lived to bless him for twenty-seven years. She was a noble woman and was devotedly loved by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Rodwell was married a second time to Alice Roberta Ford on the 10th of October, 1906. If he was fortunate in his first marriage he was equally so in his second. They were devoted to each other, and during his long illness she wisely and tenderly nursed him; and his physician, Dr. P. J. Macon, said that he would have died three years ago but for her faithfulness. Some of his friends have a way of saying that his wife would not let him die. They lived together nearly twelve years in happy wedded bliss, and then he answered the Master's call, and she is left to mourn her irreparable loss.

Mr. Rodwell was a public spirited man, and for thirty-two years served his county in public office. He was elected Sheriff in November 1886, and for nine years continued in this office, resigning in 1895. He was then elected County Superintendent of Education, and served in this office nine years, resigning in 1904. After which he served as Deputy Clerk under Judge W. A. White for several months. Judge White having resigned on account of ill health, Mr. Rodwell was elected Clerk of the Superior Court and Judge of Probate in November 1904; and continued in that office fourteen years, or until his resignation, on account of ill health, on the fifteenth of August, 1918. He was never defeated when he came before the people of his county for their suffrage; and his acts as a public officer met the hearty approval of his constituents.

While Superintendent of Education, he purchased The Record, and published that paper for several years. He popularized the paper, and gave to the county a wide-awake clean sheet.

Mr. Rodwell was a sincere christian. He professed religion and joined Gardner's Baptist Church when was about twelve years old. On moving to Warrenton, he transferred his membership to the Baptist Church in this place, and was a consistent member of a Baptist Church for about forty-eight years. He frequently represented his church in the Association, attended the Union Meetings, and took a lively interest in everything pertaining to the cause of Christ.

He was an enthusiastic Sunday School man, and for many years was a faithful Sunday School teacher. He was for several years Superintendent of a flourishing Sunday School at Gardner's Church, and for fifteen years was Superintendent of the Sunday School of Warrenton Baptist Church. He was a devout Christian, liberal in the use of his means for Kingdom work, and rejoiced in the (Continued on Second Page)

GOOD MORALS IN U. S. ARMY

BOYS LEADING CLEAN AND WHOLESOME ARMY LIFE

Less Immoral Conduct Than In Civil Life; Army Training Proving Great Physical Developer Without Injurious Habits Being Contracted In the Campments.

(By J. E. Jones.)
Camp Meade, Maryland.
September 7, 1918.

I have been watching the long irregular lines of "soldier boys" as they have trailed into this great training camp today. Their careless, shuffling gaits, and their wilted collars and shirts, and their citizens clothes, match up very well with the shyness and embarrassment occasioned by the newness of this mode of life.

I have likewise watched another line, that has been going from the Camp, and my emotions were mixed as I saw them entraining, for they were bound for ports of embarkation. These "soldier boys" were men—their gaits were regular and firm; their shoulders were thrown back and their khaki uniforms harmonized with the expression on each young face. As their cars pulled out of sight their voices floated back upon the air. "We won't come back till it's over, over there," they sang.

The definition of the word "soldier" has been re-written since the spring of 1917, and the correspondent of the—came here from Washington to follow up the process which in the centuries of war since the fall of the Roman Empire have passed through the periods when armies were simply unorganized hordes, or followed well-equipped knights and men-at-arms on to the fields of conflict, until class, tactics and organization started some 600 years ago to put the business on a scientific basis. Strangely enough, science displayed its most marvelous triumphs in warfare, but little thought appeared to have been given to the welfare of the men who have had to bare their breasts to the conflict until the United States enter the big European struggle; and the epoch-making period of organizing morals was attempted. "The career to which we are calling our young men in the defense of democracy must be made an asset to them," wrote President Wilson several months ago, and he added: "Not only in strengthened and more virile bodies as a result of physical training, not only in minds deened and enriched by participation in a great, heroic enterprise, but in the enhanced spiritual values which come from a full life lived well and wholesomely."

Mr. John R. Colter, director of publicity of the War and Navy Departments Commissions on Training Camp Activities, had been telling me how this pledge of the President has been made good, and the accounts he gave of the work being done under the supervision of Raymond B. Fosdick were so optimistic, that I came out here to Camp, to "take it all in." My pleasure in the self-imposed task is that I am able to write home to the mothers who are anxious as to "Where is My Boy Tonight," and to say to them that these boys are safer from the snares and pitfalls of the world here in this great army camp, and in the army as a whole, than are the civilian youths, for it is an unassailable fact that vice and drunkenness has been reduced to such a minimum among our armed forces that civilian America is dropping way behind in the progress of our moral and spiritual development.

Here in Camp, into which has been poured the youths of every State, I am reminded that "youth is romantic and idealistic." Youth doesn't sit down and hold its hand, and chirrup: "I'll be good!" Youth does something—and that "something" down on the Mexican border was so notorious that Washington was shocked; that "something" in the Spanish-American war, in the Philippine campaigns, and in the civil war, has happily never been written into cold type.

The Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, and the Jewish Welfare Board owe a great debt of gratitude to the war, since through war they have become, (Continued on Second Page)