

HERALD ADS BRING THE BUSINESS

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PROMINENCE

Is Given Kings Mountain

Below is an excerpt from "The Southern Banker," which recognizes something of the speed at which Kings Mountain progress is moving.

"Kings Mountain has been placed more prominently and firmly on the map by the recent action of the Southern railway in naming the observation car of the 'Atlanta Special' in honor of the famous peak. Bankers and other citizens issued an elaborate book descriptive of the town and presented it to the railroad for library of the 'Kings Mountain,' a car of modern construction and one of the road's latest designs. Kings Mountain is the home of several of the finest bankers in the Tar Heel State. W. S. Dilling, cashier of the Kings Mountain Bank, and M. E. Herndon, cashier of the People's Loan & Trust Co., attended the North Carolina Bankers' Convention at Raleigh and in addition to making many friends they made a number of people better acquainted with their home town. Kings Mountain dates back from 1780. On October 7, of that year one of the greatest battles in the history of America was fought around the town.

8 Year Old Hobo Has Enough.

A lad giving his name as George Halcomb, his home as Greenville, S. C. and his age as eight years was put aboard train No 35 by the chief of police at Belmont Sunday night. His story was rather an interesting one and was about as follows: A fourteen year-old boy persuaded George to crawl into a box car with him in Greenville Friday afternoon for a hoboing expedition. They crawled the car and made their way as far as Harrisburg, N. C. before they were apprehended and put off. They walked back to within ten miles of Charlotte where they succeeded in swinging on the rear of a passenger train on which they entered Charlotte. They slept in the Charlotte depot Saturday night. Sunday they walked as far as Belmont where the chief of police took charge of them. The boys were given something to eat and a ticket was bought by public subscription for the smaller boy to his home at Greenville. The boys had had nothing to eat from Friday until Sunday evening.

Geo. said, "That other boy persuaded me off but he'll never do it again, this is his fifth trip. It is my first and my last."

George wore a hickory shirt and pants and cap and was barefooted. He said his father was a traveling man and sold drugs. The boy didn't look to be over eight, but was exceedingly brilliant. His advice to the boys was to stay at home and behave themselves.

Good Roads Association.

The Annual convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association will be held at Durham July 9 and 10, 1914. A very elaborate program has been arranged and a splendid session is expected. Addresses will be made by such men as Gov. Locke Craig, of North Carolina; Gov. H. C. Stuart, of Virginia; and Pres. Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern Railway, and number of others.

LEGUME BILL

Reduces Cost of Inoculation.

The Legislature passed, without a dissent, THE BROWN LEGUME INOCULATION BILL. This bill authorizes the N. C. State Board of Agriculture to manufacture inoculating material for leguminous crops and to distribute this material to the farmers of North Carolina at actual cost of production.

In June, 1911, the Board of Agriculture passed a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to arrange to comply with the requirements of the above Act. Obedience to this resolution is now being equipped by the Division of Botany and Agronomy of the State Department of Agriculture, a small laboratory for the manufacture of inoculating material for different kinds of legumes in the State, such as alfalfa, crimson clover, bur clover, red clover, alsike clover, vetch, cow peas, soy beans, stock-peas, peanuts

The distribution of this material will begin about September first. The actual cost price will be about fifty cents an acre, as against \$2.00 an acre now charged by the commercial companies.

The State Department of Agriculture has always strongly recommended the use of inoculation for the different kinds of leguminous crops. Prior to the passage of THE BROWN INOCULATION BILL and the subsequent favorable action of the State Board of Agriculture, the prices charged for the material were so high that the average farmer could not afford to purchase it in sufficient quantity to do him much good. Now, however, thanks to really progressive legislation on the part of this State, the material for fifty cents as they could get six months ago for \$2.00.

We hope these cultures to supply all demands but necessary in all applications at least one month before the material is to be used. We will send out only live, vigorous cultures and they may have to be made after receiving the order. One of this material can be kept on hand for any great length of time.

It has been estimated that about 20,000 acres of this material were used in N. C. last year. At \$2.00 an acre this material would have cost the farmers \$40,000. Had the State been in position to supply the demand, it would have saved the farmers \$30,000 last season.

Address all orders and applications to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. Name and address of applicant must be written very plainly.

J. L. Burgess, Agronomist & Botanist.
App. over
W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agr.

Thirty years ago the Southern Baptist Convention raised less than \$100,000 a year for foreign missions. The state of Texas have partitioned themselves \$100,000 for this cause this year.

BILL North Carolina Sloppy With Opportunity

"North Carolina Sloppy With Opportunities—What can the Press do in Developing Them?" The Subject of Illuminating Address by Bion H. Butler, of the *Racford Journal*, on The State's Possibilities and the Various Ways the Press May Aid in the Development That must come, Delivered at the Opening Session of Press Convention at *Wrightsville Beach* Last Week.

Recently I said one day in the *News and Observer* that North Carolina is sloppy with opportunity. That expression has been brought back to me to set the pleasant task of pointing out some of the opportunities and telling how the newspaper men may help in the development of them.

Thirty-two years ago this summer I caught my first glimpse of North Carolina. At that time I had seen enough of the industrial development and progress of the United States from Texas, Kansas and Minnesota east to New England to appreciate what development means and to recognize the opportunity for development where it appeared. Fifteen years of my newspaper work was passed as a writer of the progress of the big industrial expansion in the Pittsburgh territory where big things are done. That gave me a further insight into what opportunity is and what it is worth. It is more than twenty years ago that I commenced to write in the *Pittsburg Times* stories of opportunity in North Carolina. In that twenty years I have seen showing people what I see here and in going out to show them I continually fall over more things to show. I did not discover North Carolina all of a sudden. It has been a gradual finding of new possibilities until it is easy to see that no state in the union today can present so much of the opportunity as North Carolina. This is said in all deliberation, for unsupported claims are of no use to anybody. It is folly to deceive ourselves. I make this claim after an acquaintance with almost every community of consequence in the United States.

The chief factors that are putting North Carolina in the front are climate, rainfall, waterpower, transportation, convenience to the markets of the United States and of all the world, the permanent supply of raw material for factory use, and a population of intelligence and upright character. I do not include those temporary resources like timber, mineral deposits, etc. which valuable in themselves, and of great importance, are still temporary, and not in the same class with those permanent things that are of everlasting worth.

In hunting a place for a permanent home for myself and my family I picked North Carolina deliberately from all the rest of the country because it offered a bigger inducement in natural advantages. It has the best climate and the best rainfall. Climate makes a state fit to live in. Rainfall and mild climate makes it an agricultural possibility. Soil is a factor, but fertility can be made. Kansas and California and other states of the West are not so fertile now as when I first knew them. North Carolina is more fertile. Fertility is under the control of man. Climate and rainfall are not.

Therefore we must regard North Carolina as one of the foremost agricultural possibilities on earth. The story of the last fifteen years bears this out. In the last census period the State more than doubled its farm products. In the last five years it has almost doubled again. This surprising record if kept up another ten years will put North Carolina among the first three or four states of the Union.

Mill development is fully as rapid. Fourteen years ago the state factories produced about 60 million dollars worth of goods. Now they make three times that value. Factories are springing up to build the widest variety of products. The factories are diversified to scores of different lines. They will diversify more because they have the power. In a dozen years the development of waterpower in North Carolina has been marvels of the industrial world. What is ahead nobody can guess, but almost any guess seems safe enough. The State is gridironed with power wires now and in that respect has no peer on the globe.

Ours is the one state that is self contained and self providing. It has the farms on which to feed the people, the factories in which to employ them, the power to run the mills, the yearly crop of raw material for the factory, the river and sea to carry the freight to market, the railroads in all directions, besides the surplus of product eagerly sought by other states.

Rising the highest mountains east of the Rockies, North Carolina rivers flow more full to the sea, a greater annual rainfall to carry down, and a greater area to drain water from than any other state of the East. How much power that means is pure guess. It is a limit we cannot overtake for years. We have no idea of the limit of our ability to produce cotton for the ever growing needs of the world, or of fruit and vegetables for the rapidly growing North, or of anything. We have so idea where we are going but we are headed some way, and are running away on half a dozen roads at one time.

It is no use for me to point out to you the opportunities of North Carolina. Five thousand people could find opportunity in Johns County to go to raising cotton. As many more could go to the mountains to raise cattle. As many more could go to Guilford to raise corn to Moor to raise suppernongs for the grape juice plant starting there, to Henderson to raise apples; to Robeson to raise cantaloupes; to Cumberland to raise tobacco, peanuts for oil, sweet potatoes to make starch for the cotton mills and alcohol for the arts and for the automobiles when gasoline is scarcer.

Every county in the state could place ten thousand people as fast as they could come and opportunity would await them. One of the greatest of advantages is under the control of man. Continued on Editorial Page.

N. C. EDITORS AVOID FEVER

Meet In Annual Convention.

On Your Vacation.

The convention of the North Carolina Press Association which met at the Oceanic Hotel, Wrightsville Beach last Wed. till Friday was accounted by the older members of the organization as best in its history. It would be useless to undertake to go into the details of the several sessions but suffice it to say that more than a hundred of the state's leading quill drivers met there and labored earnestly for the common good of Tar Heel Journalism and its constituents. The addresses were all of a high plane as will be seen from time to time as we shall publish some of them in the Herald.

Sun bathing, trolley riding, and fishing were enjoyed fully and the river trip Friday to Southport and Fort Caswell was a splendid feature.

Crops Poor.

The editor having traveled over the Seaboard from Charlotte to Wilmington and over the A. C. L. and Southern from Wilmington by way of Fayetteville and Greensboro back to Kings Mountain and having talked with editors from all parts of the state within the past ten days is pretty well posted on the farms of the state. As a whole the crops are poor. Corn is better than cotton but in many places the corn crop is way below an average crop. The drought has been general all over the state with few exceptions, and in some places hasn't been broken yet. The section suffering worst are on the A. C. L. in the vicinity of Manchester where a large portion of the oak trees have died for lack of moisture. Some places through there look as if fire had swept through the forest. Another section nearer Greensboro shows a like appearance but not nearly so bad. Both these sections, however, have had rain recently.

As a rule where corn was put in ahead of the dry weather it is looking fine, although, we heard of at least one instance where early corn is falling down and no rain yet. Late corn didn't come up much and where it did it has grown very slowly.

The prospects for cotton are poor with the exception of Hoke County where the seasons have been fairly regular and the crop shows from 95 to 100 per cent. Lots of the cotton fields present the spectacular appearance of a few scattering stalks in bloom while major part of the crop is about half as large or just coming up.

Another very serious phase of the farming situation is the fact that so many acres are lying idle. There are all over the state large fields that have not been broken and it is now too late to put in corn or cotton. Most stubble land is lying idle. This same condition exists in portions of Virginia, remarkably so about Lynchburg.

Mrs. E. M. Ormand delightfully entertained a number of her friends on Thursday last at a dorch party. The cool, vine-shaded porches were very attractive with flowers and potted plants at one side. Miss Aileen Ormand the pretty young daughter of the hostess served refreshing lemonade from an attractively decorated punch bowl, while Little Sara Kate served ice water throughout the afternoon. An elegant ice course with wafers added to the party, making a whole afternoon of much pleasure to all present.

Vacation is the talk of the season. Every nine out of ten people are planning to take a vacation trip, sometime, somewhere during the summer. Where to go is the question. Be this understood: The most picturesque and otherwise attractive resorts are not always the safest. Your first consideration should be: Where can I find rest and recreation without jeopardizing my health? On making your choice look well to these facts: 1st, That the supply of drinking water comes not from shallow wells or from other sources likely to be polluted. 2nd, That flies and mosquitoes are well screened against. 3rd, That there are sanitary arrangements for the disposal of sewage. Know these things and your chances for having typhoid malaria and many other diseases will be greatly diminished.

The vacationist by all means should be vaccinated against typhoid. This preventative measure is so simple and yet so effective that no man or woman should consider himself ready till he has taken this treatment. You can get the typhoid vaccine either by writing to the State Laboratory of Hygiene, Raleigh, N. C. or by applying to your own physician. In either case allow yourself plenty of time. Four weeks at least are necessary in which to get the vaccine and take the treatment. If further information regarding this treatment is desired, write the State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C. But wherever you spend your vacation be sure to have the Herald sent to you each week.

The Butcher's Lament.

The meat inspector is mine enemy, I shall not like him.

He maketh me shoo out all the flies and cover the sausage mill.

He showeth me the meat I shall sell and that I shall not.

Yea verily, tho' I scrub the ice box twice yearly, he sayeth it is not clean.

He kicketh if I keep hogs in the backyard and sayeth it is unsanitary.

He smelleth of my sausage and heaveth it in the slop barrel, even tho' it be but slightly sour.

He demandeth that I use not the larynx and mammae for sausage.

And he speaks in harsh tones if I disobey him.

I bring my meat to his office for inspection, wrapped in tree tops.

He turneth it down and insists that I wrap it in clean, white cloths.

Yea, verily, tho' mine hog grew up in mine own orchard, he condemneth it for cholera and fly-blows, and I lose twelve dollars and a half.

He huris threats at me if I bring not the livers and lights, and if I am slow about paying my bills at the months end, he maketh me bring the money at the time of inspection.

He annoineth my livers with kerosene and insisteth on seeing the hides and ear-marks even tho' I tell him there are none.

Surely, the words "clean up and stay clean" will be hurled at me all the days of my life, and I shall live in fear of the inspector forever and ever. Amen. Mulford Vet. Bulletin.