

The Kings Mountain Herald

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Shortleaf Pine Recommended to Prevent Erosion On Buffalo

PLANT IN WINTER

Every acre should be made to produce its very best, not its worst.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Between thirty and forty districts have been organized to drain and improve approximately 300,000 acres of overflowed and adjacent land. This represents an investment of at least \$3,000,000 by our Piedmont farmers, possibly a good deal more. That some concerted effort should be made to insure permanent results from the expenditure of this large amount of money is obvious. The question is, What can and should be done?

No measure can stop the washing, but the carrying out of a definite and intelligent policy can in time reduce erosion to a minimum. Such policy is largely one of adopting farm methods which have for years been advocated by the National and State Departments of Agriculture, the Farmers Institutes, the farm papers and progressive farmers everywhere. Briefly outlined it is this: Plow deeply, add vegetable matter, and rotate crops on the level and gently rolling uplands; put the steeper slopes in the meadow, or better still, in permanent pasture; and plant the steepest and most serious eroded hillsides to trees, keeping them in a restorative forest growth.

The discussion of a concrete example will help explain this policy.

BUFFALO CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT

The watershed of Buffalo Creek and its tributaries includes an area of about 100,000 acres, in North Carolina. The cleared land has been producing cotton for generations, the area under cultivation increasing gradually year by year, until now barely fifty per cent of the land is in woods. Much of this forest is second growth come up on lands once cultivated, but later abandoned because the soil had washed so badly that it did not pay to cultivate.

There is mostly a red or yellow soil here which erodes very easily, some areas being especially rocky. Extensive denudation of hillsides, commercial timbering having been about the only business ever added to the soil.

There is a very destructive deer, 3000 being counted through the range. The deer are doing much to wear on many of the steeper slopes. Even the cutting of grass in many places has been abandoned, and the soil is being washed away.

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ELECTION

The election passed off quietly here Tuesday. People were quiet and composed. They voted their sentiments and were willing for everybody else to do the same. The polls were rather light republicans showing slight gains throughout the county.

The Democratic majority in town was 79, in the county about 900. Webb's majority in town was 67, in the county about 346 and in the district about 2500. O. Max Gardner was elected to the state senate by a majority of approximately 500. The Democratic majority in Kings Mountain was slightly above normal.

George Clayton Falls

An Ark. Exchange. George Clayton Falls was born in Kings Mountain, N. C., Jan. 27, 1827, and moved to Arkansas in 1856, settling at or near the place of his death, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year, which was spent in California. He died Saturday, March 7, 1914.

He was married to Miss Anna A. Wright, May 11, 1856, and to this union seven children were born, three boys and four girls. The boys all died while quite young. The girls survive the father. They are: Miss Mary Falls, Mrs. J. A. Penney, Mrs. W. H. Walker, and Mrs. Will Brooks.

Mr. Falls joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church about 1882, and has lived a true Christian life ever since. He built and gave to that denomination the church which bears his name, Falls Chapel.

He was a Confederate soldier and went through the war as wagon master. He was a man who was loved and honored by all who knew him.

LOCALS

Rev. C. K. Bell returned last Thursday from an extended visit among his relatives in Virginia.

Rev. Dr. L. A. Fug, Professor of History and Philosophy in Roanoke College, Salem, Va., will preach at the Lutheran Church here Sunday and night.

Rev. C. K. Bell leaves next Monday for Columbia, S. C., where he will attend the United Synod of the South.

Mrs. Rynard Long and Mrs. McKee of Gastonia spent yesterday with Mrs. P. R. Long.

Mrs. V. R. Long and Miss Eula Long were Gastonia visitors Tuesday. Miss Minerva Jenkins of Gastonia was the guest yesterday of Misses Gertrude Ware and Eula Long.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Massey of Cherrylville were in town yesterday.

Supt. E. A. Yoder's mother of Mt. Holly visited him here Sunday till Tuesday.

Elated Items

The farmers of this section are about through sowing oats and beginning to sow wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Black spent Sunday with Mrs. Butler Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Lillian Dover spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Calloway.

Miss Eula Long spent Sunday with Mrs. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walker spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Calloway.

CITY FATHERS

The city fathers met Monday night in regular monthly session and transacted considerable business of interest.

The tax books were turned over to Chief Fisher who is duly authorized and bonded to collect the city taxes. Instead of the two per cent basis of remuneration as heretofore the council fixed a sliding scale of one and one fourth per cent on property tax and eight per cent on polls. It was pointed out that it was worth considerably more to collect poll tax than property tax and this adjustment met the approval of the council and collector. The taxes of the town amounts to about \$10,300. There are approximately 350 polls. The taxes would be in the following ratio \$1,200 poll tax and \$8,800 property tax.

Former collector J. E. Rhodes received the commendation of the council for making such a sweep on the taxes last year leaving only about \$130 uncollected.

Through councilman W. K. White Mr. Lemaster complained of the condition of the street in the vicinity of the Wesleyan church and it was ordered that street force be sent there right away to do the necessary work.

One of the biggest licks made Monday night was to order an all night lighting system. Four big lights will be installed which will burn all night. They be situated as Mr. King thinks best but the suggestion was as follows: on the corner of the First National Bank, one on the corner at the Peoples Loan and Trust Company, one in the Masons back lot and one in Plonk Brothers back lot. These will well light the business part of town and make police service much easier and more effective.

The matter of headquarters for night policeman was discussed and he was instructed to look around and see what suitable place could be found.

A NARROW ESCAPE

It was next to marvellous how Misses Eloise Wilford and Kate McLaughlin escaped with their lives yesterday morning. One foot more and the automobile in which they were riding would have plunged headlong into the thirty foot cut ten yards South of the overhead bridge in Kings Mountain.

Miss Wilford had taken her brother's car and she and Miss McLaughlin were on a pleasure ride. They went up Railroad Avenue on the east side to the overhead bridge, crossed the bridge and started back up on the west side. There is a right angle turn in leaving the bridge. This they made very nicely but by some means Miss Wilford was unable to set the machine straight after making the turn and it proceeded toward the completion of the curve which would have had a diameter of thirty feet. This curve was taking the car headlong toward the cut. There was an old wooden guard rail on the west side but it was not high enough to stop the car. The driver was not expected to see the danger until it was too late.

The car was not stopped until it had travelled about twenty feet beyond the cut. The car was then stopped by the driver's quick action. The car was not damaged and the girls were not hurt.

Hon. E. Y. Webb Thinks Cloud Has Silver Lining Behind It

SPOKE TWICE HERE

Mr. Webb thinks that the cotton market will soon adjust itself.

Hon. E. Y. Webb spoke twice in Kings Mountain Saturday night. At seven o'clock he addressed a splendid audience at Dilling Mill and at 8:30 he spoke at the opera house. Many ladies were present and the opera house was filled to its capacity. He spoke for an hour and a half lauding the accomplishments of the National Democratic administration during its 18 months existence. Mayor C. B. Armstrong of Gastonia, was present and introduced Mr. Webb.

Saturday night was the first time Mr. Webb had spoken in Kings Mountain during the campaign which closed with his election Tuesday.

We would like to reproduce the speech in full but space will not permit. However, we give below some extracts.

He was given a cordial reception and at the end of his speech his friends crowded about him to shake his hand. In the latter portion of his speech he told of desperate efforts made by Southern Congressmen and Senators to secure special cotton legislation and of the impossibility of controlling enough Northern votes to carry the measures into action.

The tenor of Mr. Webb's speech was optimistic. He stated it as his opinion that within the next nine months America will experience a great wave of prosperity almost unexampled in the history of the world—"so great that I am almost afraid we will forget our God." This belief is based on the fact that hundreds of millions of foreign people will be looking to this country for their foodstuffs and their raw material for clothing, since they have stopped producing and gone to fighting.

SHOULD BE THANKFUL

He painted a graphic picture of the horrors to which Europe is engulfed and said that Americans ought to be thanking God that they are free from such a visitation instead of going up and down bemoaning the price of cotton. A great State like North Carolina, a great section like the South cannot be put out of the running even by a weakened cotton market. The indomitable grit, courage and ability of the Southern people will turn apparent defeat into victory.

"For the first time in half a century we have had a people's Congress," declared Mr. Webb. Reviewing in some detail the various measures that had been passed and stated that everyone of them had been aimed at conserving the interests of the people as a whole instead of advancing the interests of the great corporations, as has been the case heretofore.

The currency bill is the greatest piece of legislation that has ever been passed by the Congress in the past 100 years, and he said that it will do more to help the cotton grower than any other measure that has ever been passed.

on his cotton.

"We promised to supplement the Sherman anti-trust law. As chairman of the committee on the judiciary the burden of preparing and piloting these highly important measures fell on my shoulders. We have been terribly busy up there. We sat in session 250 days last year. We had a hearing every day for six months. Men from all sections of the United States came and testified, and their testimony was published. There was nothing done in a secretive way.

FEDERAL JUDGES

"Then it fell to our lot to investigate three Federal judges. As you know, neither your grand juries nor your Legislature can impeach these officials no matter how improper their conduct may be.

Certain practices were being used by great corporations to build up their business unfairly, said Mr. Webb. One of these was discrimination in prices charged different people. The second section of the act was made to forbid this, and to make one offense punishable instead of requiring that there be a series of these, as was required before. And now a private individual can not only sue for loss inflicted, by a violation of this law, but he can go into a Federal Court and get an injunction before the loss has been occasioned.

LABOR UNIONS

Mr. Webb recalled that back in 1907 when the price of cotton dropped to six and one half and seven cents, farmers held meetings in New Orleans, in Raleigh, in Atlanta, in Columbia, and elsewhere, and agreed not to sell their staple at any such price. And it was only a few months until the price of cotton went back, back, back to a decent figure. At that time a certain leader in Congress proclaimed that "The Southern farmers should be indicted under the Sherman anti-trust law for a combination in restraint of trade." The assertion went through Congress and Webb like a knife, and then he remembered that Aron Burr had said, "You can't indict a whole State," and he knew on reflection, that the Government could not indict the whole South. But he determined when the opportunity presented itself to see that no shadow of possibility of illegal action might be cast on the cotton growers and so had inserted a stipulation that the anti-trust law should not be construed to forbid the existence of agricultural, horticultural or labor organizations, so that no Department of Justice can hold the sword over your heads.

FARMERS AND LABORERS

Mr. Webb took the ground that this was not class legislation of a kind that could be attacked contending that what a man had grown with his own hands he had a right to hold as long as he desired. He called the attention of the laboring men to the fact that they, too were excluded from protection. This provision, he said, was inserted in spite of all the storm that raged about it. He evidently referred to the charges frequently made that Congress, irrespective of party, reaches to the labor

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