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\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS
AND OTHER NATIONS FOR
SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in The South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs

Foreign

General Pershing, who was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel left here for Venice, on his way to Treviso, where he will start on a visit to the Italian battlefields.

A decree declaring Admiral Kolchak and the all-Russian cabinet at Omsk to be outlaws has been issued by the soviet government, according to a wireless message from Moscow to London.

The Bolsheviks have been driven from Odessa by the populace of the city, according to reports received by the British war office.

It is reported also that the soviet forces are evacuating Kiev and the entire Ukraine.

It is reported that the non-Bolshevik Ukrainians have invited the Poles to help them capture Kiev, promising to pay them with crops which the Bolsheviks would get otherwise.

Herbert Hoover has left Warsaw for Lemberg, Pinsk and the eastern districts to take stock of the harvest prospects there. The outlook for the food supply of Poland is, indeed black. Week after week rainy weather has ruined crops and the estimated harvest will be 20 to 30 per cent below normal.

To recover more than \$3,000,000 in gold, part of the fortune of the late Com Paul Kruger, once president of the Transvaal, which is believed to be cemented in the hold of the bark Dorothea, sunk on Tenedos reef, off the coast of Zululand, is one of the projects which may be received as a result of improvement in science of salvaging sunken ships.

Washington

The American passenger liners Finland, Kronland and Louisville, formerly the St. Louis, will be released from government service as soon as surveys for repairs have been made, the shipping board announced. All have been used as army transports. They are owned by the International Mercantile Marine.

President declared he could not and would not declare peace before treaty ratification.

One of the two American soldiers sentenced to death for sleeping on outpost duty in France and subsequently pardoned by President Wilson was killed in the great Alene offensive in July, 1918, and the other was twice wounded and finally honorably discharged.

The department of agriculture estimates that the depredations of rice birds, also known as red birds or bobolinks, cost the rice growers of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida approximately \$150,000 last fall. Investigations conducted by the biological survey revealed this loss and the department announces it has taken steps to protect the rice crops. The secretary of agriculture under authority of the migratory bird treaty act, has authorized the shooting of bobolinks, under restrictions.

A bill to stop all immigration for two years and to deport all aliens who withdrew their first papers in order to escape military service during the war, was introduced by Chairman Johnson, of the house immigration committee. It is regarded as the most drastic measure of the kind ever presented to congress.

Repeal of the daylight saving act was accomplished the senate voting to sustain the house in passing the measure over the president's veto. The vote was 57 to 19. The repeal of the law, which now takes its place among the very few which have been passed over a presidential veto, becomes effective after the clocks are turned back to normal in October.

After a lengthy conference with the representatives of the six shop crafts Director General Hines went to the white house to discuss with President Wilson the problems facing the railroad administration. While no announcement was made, it was understood that the entire question was reviewed, including the obvious necessity for an increase in rates or another congressional appropriation to provide funds for any wage increase advances that may be made, since the administration has been incurring a deficit every month this year due to the falling off in business and the higher cost of labor and materials.

Without amendment, and with practically no opposition, the house voted to amend the Lever food control act to extend its provisions to include clothing, containers of food, feed or fertilizers, fuel oil and implements used in production of necessities, and to penalize profiteering by a \$5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment.

Five hours of general debate preceded passage of the food measure—the first legislative step in carrying out the recommendations of President Wilson in his recent address to congress on the high cost of living.

Cotton growing is destined to become an important industry in China in the opinion of the British consul at Nanking who, in a government report, says cotton cultivation is being extended in northern Kiangpei, and experiments are being made in Hanchow, partly with American seeds. Investments are being made in cotton in cotton spinning factories. One establishment at Pootung represents an investment of \$1,000,000, and another at Changchow \$5,000,000.

American forces which will remain in Germany after September 30 are the Eighth infantry, Seventh machine gun battalion, Second battalion of the Sixth field artillery, Thirty-fifth signal battalion, First supply train, First mobile ordnance repair shop, Field Hospital No. 13, and Ambulance Company No. 25. The aggregate of these units will be nearly 7,000 officers and men. The infantry regiment comprises 3,000, the machine gun battalion 775, the artillery 750 and the engineers 250.

With the approval of President Wilson, Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt sent to secretary Glass for transmission to congress estimates for additional naval appropriations totaling \$18,400,000 to "permit of expeditious placing and maintaining in a proper state of repair all of the fighting ships of the fleet."

Meeting of the committee in a round table discussion in the rest room of the white house, in contradiction to the precedents of more than a century and with the whole nation listening through the medium of a relay of public stenographers, the president went into many of the details of the peace negotiations and touched on all the hotly debated questions which have divided the senate in its consideration of the peace treaty.

The president revealed that Japan's promise to return Shantung province to China was reduced to written form in the minutes of the peace conferences. He asserted he had every confidence that the promise would be carried out and told the senators it was "the best that could be got" out of the negotiations, Japan having given notice she would withdraw from the conference if her demands were refused.

Domestic

In Newark, N. J., an airplane landed on the roof of a building then made a flight from the roof. Edwin E. Balough, formerly of the Canadian aviation service and now in the employ of a local dry goods firm as an aviator, carrying one passenger, circled the army quartermaster stores building from a height of 700 feet and landed on the roof, which is 987 feet long and 80 feet wide. The machine then was wheeled to one end of the roof, taxied a short distance and took the air.

At Caldwell, N. J., Lieutenant L. S. Spooner, of Portland, Ore., a member of the American expeditionary force rifle team, won the individual pistol match on the navy range there. Although Andrew Carnegie, steel magnate and philanthropist, declared during his life-time that he expected to give away his huge fortune and "die a pauper," his estate to be disposed of in a will which will be filed for probate, was several times \$5,000,000.

The first bale of 1919 cotton grown in Pike county, Ala., was sold to the local board of commerce in Troy, for \$3.50 a pound, the bale bringing \$1,750. The cotton was grown by James Powell. Claim is made by the board of commerce that the price sets a world's record.

Four Mexican bandits were killed by American troops in Mexico, Captain Leonard Matlack, who arrived by airplane, reported. They were surrounded in an adobe blockhouse that the Mexicans had constructed in a mountain pass.

Thirteen passengers were injured in the derailment of Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 2 near Boyce, Va., according to an official report received here. Five cars left the track, including two Pullmans on route from southern points to New York.

Demonstration of the progress made in the cattle industries of the southern states and the opportunities afforded them in that section will be made at the National Dairy show in Chicago, October 6-13, according to plans now being worked out co-operatively by the National Dairy association and the Southern Settlement and Development Organization and its affiliated organization.

Presbyterians Visit Historic Battlefield

As a part of the set program of the Linwood conference the ministers and delegates of the great A. R. Presbyterian assembly spent a major portion of the afternoon Saturday at the Kings Mountain battlefield. The outing proved a most interesting one as it was the first visit of most of the visitors to the historic spot while all had a historic knowledge of the battle and longed to walk over the almost holy ground and gaze upon the monument erected to the valor of that noble manhood whose blood drenched the ancient hillsides for the cause of religious and political freedom. Dr. E. M. Stevenson of Due West, S. C., presided over the ceremonies which consisted of two songs and three addresses. The main address of the occasion was made by J. Rian McKissick, editor of the Greenville Piedmont, Greenville, S. C. Mr. McKissick recounted in their order the movements of the opposing armies leading up to the battle and gave a very vivid account of the fighting and the aftermath. Before Mr. McKissick's address Mr. Emanuel A. Patterson was called to the stand to give a lay of the land and the fighting and handed down from his grandfather who participated in the battle supplemented by illustrations in Draper's history of the battle. After McKissick's address Dr. White of Chester also gave an outline of the battle with reference to Presbyterian participation and pointed back to a monument erected in Scotland to men who died in a like struggle for "religious and political freedom" ninety years prior to the battle of Kings Mountain.

The social features of the trip were as usual when a hundred or two folks are turned loose in the woods. They rambled up and down the mountain side in search of Ferguson's grave and other points of interest while R. S. Galloway and Dr. J. M. Garrison stood in a clump of bushes near the monument awaiting a chance when Mr. Galloway could try his strength at throwing a stone over the 89 foot monument. Finally his opportunity came and he sent the stone full ten feet clear of the top of the shaft and then boasted that he could kill as many rabbits with rocks as with a shot gun. It was a much enjoyed trip to all.

Like a mighty army
Moves the church of God;
Brothers, we are treading
Where the saints have trod;
We are not divided,
All one body we,
One in hope and doctrine,
One in charity.

Rev. G. L. Kerr, A. R. P. pastor, will fill this space next week.

IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH.

(By Rev. E. L. Kirk, Methodist pastor.)

Our editor has shown a spirit which every minister and church member in Kings Mountain should very much appreciate, for to devote a double column space (the very best space in the Herald) to the local pastors each week not only costs him money, but hard work and more or less of worry and anxiety. In fact, he has manifested a spirit and interest in the moral welfare of our town that should be commended by every one. Such a spirit should not only be commended, but defended by every citizen of the community.

This leads us to say that when any moral question is at stake, every considerate person should be found on the right side. The time was when a great many American people were neutral, relative to the European war. But the time came when we began to realize that America, with her ideals and the democracy for which our forefathers fought, bled and died, was being imperiled. Then there was no neutrality to be found with the true blooded American. We were found on the side of freedom, democracy, and as almost as one man America rose to defend the high ideal for which she has been living. The armies of England, France, Italy and America became one great army against a common foe. United they stood, they fought, they marched, they conquered.

There are forces in the world which endanger character, the church, and the Kingdom of Righteousness. On the other hand there are forces which make character, build up the church, and further the cause of righteousness. On which side are we? The Master said, "He that is not for me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." There are no neutral grounds between sin and righteousness, or between the kingdom of darkness and the kingdom of light. It is an evident fact that every person is helping to promote one cause or the other.

Every reason tells us that we should be on the side of right. With the right we help to banish ignorance, superstition, heathenism, idolatry, and the kingdom of the darkness of this world; to make men and women, build character, establish the church, and bring the kingdom of God to this earth.

Shall we not then, like the allied armies, be united in purpose and effort? As the early Christian church that prayed for the release of Peter, may we not be united in prayer and faith for the release of souls from the bondage of sin? Harmony, unity and effort on the part of all churches will bring this world to Jesus Christ. In unity there is strength and power. The spirit of those who name the name of Jesus should be such that they can say in spirit with the poet:

"Onward, Christian soldiers!
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before,
Christ, the royal Master,
Leads against the foe;
Forward into the battle,
See his banners go.

Kidd a New Yorker.
The redoubtable Capt. Kidd lived about 200 years ago in a house that stood on the present site of 119-121 Pearl street, New York City.

QUESTION OF WAGE DEMAND POSTPONED

PRESIDENT WILSON ANNOUNCES
POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION
ON RAILROAD MATTER.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

"Duty of Every Citizen is to Insist
Upon a Truce Until an Intelligent
Settlement Can be Made.

Washington.—Postponement of the settlement of wage demands until normal economic conditions are restored was announced by President Wilson as the policy which the administration will pursue in dealing with such questions, particularly those affecting railroad workers.

The President announced also that it was neither wise nor feasible at this time, when the most important question before the country is a return to a normal price level, to attempt to increase freight rates to provide funds for higher wages.

"We ought to postpone questions of this sort until we have the opportunity for certain calculations as to the relations between wages and the cost of living," the President declared in a statement to the public explaining his decision as to wages. "It is the duty of every citizen to insist upon a truce in such protests until intelligent settlements can be made by peace and effective common counsel. I appeal to my fellow citizens of every employment to co-operate in insisting upon and maintaining such a truce."

Mr. Hines' recommendation to the President as to the amount of increase to be given went exhaustively into the reasons advanced by the shophmen as to the necessity for more pay. He showed that the average increase in shophmen's earnings was in excess of the total increase in the cost of living from July 1, 1915, and August 1, 1919, due to the fact that standardization adopted at the request of the employes had given thousands a higher classification and higher pay than they previously enjoyed.

SERIOUS EFFECTS ARE SEEN OF BICKERING IN COUNCIL.

Paris.—The endless bickerings in the supreme council is having a serious effect. The revival of many questions in which the United States is not directly interested is making the American delegation extremely impatient. The Americans are constantly called upon to act as arbiters in Balkan and other questions with the result that sections of the European press, especially the French press are assailing the American position on questions in which the Americans acted wholly without self consideration.

Herbert Hoover's denunciation of the council's hesitancy in straightening out the Hungarian tangle and protecting the rights of all the entente nations in the matter of Hungarian reparations is reflected in the attitude of the entire American delegation.

SERIOUS STRIKE SITUATION IN THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte, N. C.—Troops are on their way to Charlotte to take charge of the situation until the strike troubles are over; Mayor Frank R. McNinch is summoning citizens for police duty until the troops arrive; three men are dead and 14 wounded as the result of a battle between members of a crowd on one side and a squad of policemen and a large number of guards at the car barns of the Southern Public Utilities company, on South Boulevard, on the other.

STEAMER STRIKES ROCK; GOES ASHORE AT BERMUDA.

Halifax, N. S.—The Royal Mail Packet company's steamer Chaudiere has gone ashore at Bermuda, according to messages received here. The steamer struck a rock. She sailed from here with nearly 1,300 passengers for Barbadoes and Demerara.

TEN TRUNKS OF ARMS SHIPPED TO MEXICO

New York.—Ten trunks containing arms and ammunition were shipped from this city to Mexico on the steamship Morro Castle which sailed for Havana, Progresso and Vera Cruz. The trunks were shipped from a Broadway hotel. The department of justice and navy department have been notified and it is expected gun boats will be sent out to intercept the steamship.

WILSON'S ATTITUDE IS INTERESTING

HOW FAR MAY THE PRESIDENT
GO IN BACKING DEMAND FOR
TREATY ACCEPTANCE.

THERE ARE SEVERAL OPTIONS

Laughing Suggestion Made that Lodge
and Knox be Appointed to Assist
in Negotiating New Treaty.

Washington.—How far President Wilson may go in his fight for unqualified senate acceptance of the peace treaty is a subject of increasing speculation in official and diplomatic circles.

Summed up, these discussions contemplate that he might take up the question of changes in the treaty by diplomatic correspondence; return to Paris and ask that the peace conference be re-assembled for negotiation of a new treaty; send a new delegation to reopen negotiations; or pocket the treaty and refuse to proceed further unless the senate recede from its position.

The possibility of Mr. Wilson's return to Paris to straighten out the points raised by any senate qualifications is one which some senators say would be entirely in line with his course thus far in the peace settlement.

To send an entirely new set of peace delegates also would be admittedly within the President's power, and in that connection republican senators frequently have mentioned Senator Hitchcock's statement that the President laughingly suggested Senators Lodge and Knox as possible selections to negotiate a new treaty should the present one be amended.

That the President might permit the negotiations to stand in a deadlock by declining to take up with other governments any changes suggested by the senate involves perhaps the most interesting possibilities of all.

OBREGON CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

Mexico City.—General Alvaro Obregon, who is a candidate for the presidency sent the following telegram to President Carranza: "Although I have plenty of confidence that the government of which you are in charge will find most adequate means of surmounting the difficult international situation through which we are now passing, I am proud to tell you that in the very remote contingency under which this situation might not reach a satisfactory conclusion, I would be happy to give my modest forces in helping our government in any place that I might be used."

PROFITEERS IN BRITAIN ARE FACING ROCKY ROAD.

London.—The British campaign to defeat profiteers received new impetus when hundreds of people from the surrounding districts poured into Oxford to purchase from the street market organized by the trade and labor councils. The stalls were besieged for hours, and every class of purchaser was there. Prices were nearly 50 per cent below those in the shops. All over Great Britain street markets are being opened to fight profiteers.

PREMIER NITTI URGES GREATER PRODUCTION

Rome.—Premier Nitti issued a proclamation addressed to all the prefects, urging them to carry on a campaign for greater production in the country, most frugal economy and the prevention of strikes.

"A majority of the public continues to live as heretofore," said the premier. "Besides there is a large part of the people who instead of working more intensely insist on working less and demanding greater compensation."

BYRNES THINKS RADICALS ARE TRYING TO STIR UP TROUBLE

Washington.—Representative James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, will ask for an investigation of what he thinks is a movement to excite the negroes to revolution. He is sure that the I. W. W. and other radical organizations are trying to stir up trouble in this country. He will ask the house to take action to bar from the mails a number of negro newspapers that carry matter to incite riot or revolution.