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### MAJOR CAMPBELL KING A HENDERSON COUNTY BOY.

Honored in France—He Comes From Honored Stock—Hendersonville Rejoices.

(By Old Hurraygraph.)  
The following delayed Associated Press Dispatch, appearing on the 20th, is interesting to North and South Carolinians:

"American Headquarters in France, Sept. 19.—Brigadier-General George B. Duncan and Major Campbell King are the first American officers to receive the war cross in the French awards growing out of American participation in the recent Verdun offensive when they acted as observation officers in forward artillery posts. Whether the officers will be permitted to accept the decorations is not known."  
Major Campbell King is a Henderson county man, and Hendersonville is today rejoicing over this recognition and the honor conferred upon her son; and the people saying all kinds of nice and good things about him. Major King is a son of A. Campbell King, once owner of Hyman Heights in Hendersonville, and a grandson of Judge Mitchell King who bought hundreds of acres of land here in the early 40's, and donated 50 acres for the present site of Hendersonville; also gave the old academy site which is now used for the graded school. The main street of Hendersonville is the creation of the Judge. Judge King, with Alexander Barringer, British Consul from South Carolina—all of them coming here from Charleston, S. C.—were the first discoverers and settlers of Flat Rock, the beautiful suburb of Hendersonville, and they built their summer homes here in 1830. Major Campbell King's mother was Mary Lee Evans, daughter of Col. T. C. Evans, and it was Col. Evans who improved the Gaither Rhodes property on Mills river. He was a son of Josiah Evans, Senator South Carolina, who died in 1858.

Major Campbell King, mentioned in the telegram above, was born in 1871, at "Argyle," near Hendersonville, the first summer home built in the Appalachians, by Judge Mitchell King. Major Campbell King enlisted as a private in 1897. Was made 2nd lieutenant in February 1898, the month the Maine was sunk. Four months thereafter he was promoted to the 1st Lieutenancy, and shortly after that was made captain and sent to the Philippine Islands. Finishing his duties there he returned, broken down in health to Flat Rock for recuperation. The climate here soon enabled him to regain his health. He went back to service and was active with Gen. Funston on the border. He went to France as adjutant on the staff of Gen. Searight, 2nd Corps, that followed Gen. Pershing. He comes from the stock of real genuine Southern gentlemen and ladies of great culture and kindness of heart; and from the viewpoint of gentility, were models.

(Dr. Newton C. Parks, Staff Correspondent of International News Service.)  
With Hendersonville of the American Army in France Sept. 20.—Brigadier General George B. Duncan and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell King, of the American army, have been awarded

ed the croix de guerre. They are the first American officers to be honored. Both of the officers viewed the last French offensive at Verrun. Instead of remaining in the rear, both of the American officers took up their station in an advanced observation post where they were under heavy shell fire. A shell fragment struck the helmet worn by Brigadier General Duncan, but he was not hurt. The American is keeping the head piece as a memento of the occasion.

French officers, who witnessed the gallant conduct of the Americans, telephoned the circumstances and both were mentioned in divisional headquarters dispatches for assisting our forces under extreme danger during a very violent bombardment.

General Duncan wrote to General Pershing asking if he would be permitted to wear the medal, owing to send it to the State Department if forbidden. The medals are of silver.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell King—he recently was promoted from his majority—is a brother of Mitchell C. King, of Atlanta, widely known cotton products broker in the Empire Building, and a cousin of Alex. C. King, the lawyer. He was for some time associated with the firm of King & Spalding.

Mr. King entered the United States army years ago, and saw active service in the Spanish-American war. He was with the First Infantry in the Philippines. After the war, winning a commission and being rapidly promoted, he was assigned to the War College at Washington and afterward to Fort Leavenworth.

Major King went abroad last June with the first American expedition under General Sibert, second in command in France. He is now assistant adjutant general on that staff. He is an intimate friend of Colonel Thomas, of the Seventeenth Infantry at Fort McPherson, who is familiar with his army record.

Lieutenant Colonel King is about 44 years old, and was born in South Carolina. His wife and two children reside in North Carolina. He lived in Atlanta for many years, and had a wide acquaintance here. He is said to be extremely reticent as to his own affairs and military career, and members of his family who have received frequent letters from him say he wrote hardly a word of war news, being even more careful in this respect than the most arbitrary of censors.

Several months ago he married a daughter of Dave Howard, of this county.

**DR. WILSON BUYS DRUG STORE.**  
Ex-Congressman James M. Gudger, Jr., has sold his interests in the Wilson Drug store to Dr. W. B. Wilson, who has been actively conducting the business for the past year. Dr. Wil-

son already had an interest in the business and now he owns it entirely. Dr. Wilson is well pleased with the business he has had since locating here. His store is at the depot.

### U. S. FORCED TO FIGHT. Germany Violated Nearly Every Law to Bring us into World War.

(By M. L. Shipman in Brevard News.)

Once in awhile the suggestion is made by a man of supposed influence that the part the United States has determined to play in this world war ought to have been avoided. Men of this type appear to treat lightly the outrages perpetrated upon civilization by the German autocracy in the destruction of American lives and commerce upon the high seas; the murder, rape, and arson which characterized the conduct of the German army forcing its way through poor helpless Belgium; the continued destruction of life and liberty by German submarines after promise after promise had been made that the practice of sinking American ships carrying innocent women and helpless children would cease; the placing of German spies in every section of this country to undermine the safety of our people and create prejudice against the Government.

The ruler of no power on earth ever put forth more determined efforts to avoid a clash with a friendly nation than did the President of the United States to prevent a break with Germany. For long, dreary months he used the pen in a vain attempt to keep from the necessity of wielding the sword. Note after note was exchanged between the two countries and Germany repeatedly consented to abandon the policy of murdering American citizens engaged in civil pursuits on Atlantic waters. But their promise to be decent were made to the ear only to be broken to the hope. Leaders of both parties in congress became restive under the outrages Germany continued to perpetrate upon civilized neutrals and criticized President Wilson for writing notes instead of demanding protection for American citizens and American commerce. During the last campaign civilians throughout the north and northwest tantalized Mr. Wilson and his party, with the slogan "too proud to fight."

But the President continued diplomatic relations with the offending power until patience could endure no longer. After long dreary months of "watchful waiting," and hoping against hope, he became convinced that the war could end only by joining the allies in taking up arms against the German Government. For the past forty years the German people have been employed in the single task of making preparations to conquer the world and there by bring all nations in humbly, to the feet of the Hohenzollern dynasty. And they had well might succeeded, when the American people determined to resent the ruthless destruction of helpless women and children upon the ocean highways and entered the conflict in self-defense. The United States could no longer submit to insult; and blatant indignities offered by the German war office and wisely concluded to take up arms with France, England, Russia and other European coun-

tries in defence of outraged civilization.

No man with a drop of the milk of human kindness in his heart can fail to lament the necessity for calling our young men to the colors. But after every possible effort has been made to secure a peaceful settlement of the differences with Germany, without effect, every patriotic citizen of the country should encourage the boys to go and fight like men, rather than play the part of craven cowards by silently criticizing the President for the honest and honorable effort he is making to vouchsafe liberty and freedom to the American people henceforth. The day for debate has passed. It is now victory or defeat, for civil liberty and human rights throughout the world. We cannot, we must not lose.

### Other Advantages

Buckeye Hulls cost much less per ton than old style hulls.  
Buckeye Hulls allow better assimilation of other food.  
No trash or dust.  
Sacked—easy to handle.  
They mix well with other forage.  
They take less space in the barn.

Mr. Ben Faulk, Dothan, Ala., prefers Buckeye Hulls to old style hulls because cows like them as well, they are cheaper, they agree with the cows, and they go farther, one sack lasting as long as two sacks of the old style.

To secure the best results and to develop the ensilage odor, wet the hulls thoroughly twelve hours before feeding. It is easy to do this by wetting them down night and morning for the next feeding. If at any time this cannot be done, wet down at least thirty minutes. If you prefer to feed the hulls dry, use only half as much as of old style hulls.

Book of Mixed Feeds Free  
Gives the right formula for every combination of feeds used in the South. Tells how much to feed for maintenance, for milk, for fattening, for work. Describes Buckeye Hulls and gives directions for using them properly. Send for your copy to the nearest mill.

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Atlanta Augusta Birmingham Charlotte Greenwood Jackson Little Rock Macon Memphis Selma

### DR. MORSE'S ENTERPRISE.

The Observer has never been exactly satisfied with the degree of appreciation manifested by the people of the State for the development work done and being done in the famed Chimney Rock section by Dr. L. B. Morse, who, to the good fortune of North Carolina, located at Hendersonville. Several years ago Dr. Morse undertook to develop the possibilities of Hickory Nut Gap and Chimney Rock as scenic assets of the State, and through his own individual enterprise built a road from the main Charlotte-Asheville Highway to the foot of the Rock. This road cost about \$40,000. The whole of this investment was swept away in the flood of July, 1916, but the public had been given a demonstration of the value of such a highway and Dr. Morse was encouraged to rebuild it. This he did early in the spring—and he did not stop there. He carried out his design and extended the road from its former terminus at the foot of Rock to the summit. It is the most picturesque road in the entire country, and it is a revelation of which only a small part of the tourist travel is aware. From the foot of Chimney Rock to the pinnacle of the rock, itself, the road winds a distance of three miles, new vistas of wonderful beauty being opened at each turn. This is said in the guide books of all tourist routes, but it applies with eloquent truth to the trip up Chimney Rock. Since the pinnacle has been made accessible by motor vehicle, the tourist talk in Asheville has been almost monopolized by the celebrated rock, whose beauties the tourist public has been so far content with by observation from afar. Ever since Dr. Morse has completed the road to the top hundreds of automobilists spin by the "forks" of the road heedless of what the side road leads to, and unaware that they are missing a trip that by next season will be the talk of the tourist world. The North Carolina public has been content with the long distance view of Chimney Rock for so many years that it had quit thinking of the possibilities of a trip to its summit, but the opening of this roadway is going to make a big diversion in the old-time tourist routes next season. There is now established on the Charlotte-Asheville Highway a stopping place over which all visitors are bringing the most enthusiastic accounts. There is so large a proportion of the traveling public that has never had access to the Rock that the opening of this highway will mean great things for that particular section of North Carolina. New attractions are going to figure prominently in the new guide books for the Appalachians, and magazine writers are going to have new material for both pen and brush, for Chimney Rock with all its hitherto unrevealed beauties, is opened to the world. For this great service Dr. Morse will have the thanks of the State, as he will some day have a monument.—Charlotte Observer.

### CAN'T BE DONE.

Commissioner Hoover says he cannot fix the price of meats, and therefore the honest farmer will still look you in the eye and ask nineteen dollars for a frying-size pullet and allow that "times is hard." But it is suggested everywhere, and no one seems to fall for the suggestion, that if the women of the country would organize nationally, and pull off about thirty meatless days—say, two a week for a few months—that prices would go down. And it sees reasonable. Pull off enough meatless days to stop the slaughter houses for a time. Insist that every loyal woman join the order and on certain days all over America have no meat to eat. The people could stand for it, and to stop the supply of meat in a nation like this for thirty days would mean that there would be an accumulation of live stock that would surprise every mathematician on earth. It is a proposition that can be carried out. Greensboro women cannot act single handed. It will take a national organization, it must be perfected—but wouldn't it cost too much? But what difference about the cost if conservation of food is the end sought? The money will not be wasted, but certainly the meat would be saved. But where is the patriotic woman in America who has the nerve and the price to launch such a movement?—Greensboro Everything.

### Austria's Hate for Germany.

The obvious statement that it will be five or 10 years before any German will be able to set foot with any comfort in England and 15 or 20 years before he may comfortably visit France is outmatched by the statement that it will be 25 years at least before any German visitor will find anything resembling a welcome in Austria. That view of it has not been common, but it is said actually to be the fact by those who should know—being Viennese. Austria owes Germany very little and apparently she knows it full well already. Ruined in body and estate by her gigantic and tyrannical yoke-fellow, made to rub shoulders with the Turk and to help pull German chestnuts from a terribly hot fire, Austria may well come out of this miserable struggle hating Germany almost as sincerely as does Belgium.—Lowell Courier Citizen.

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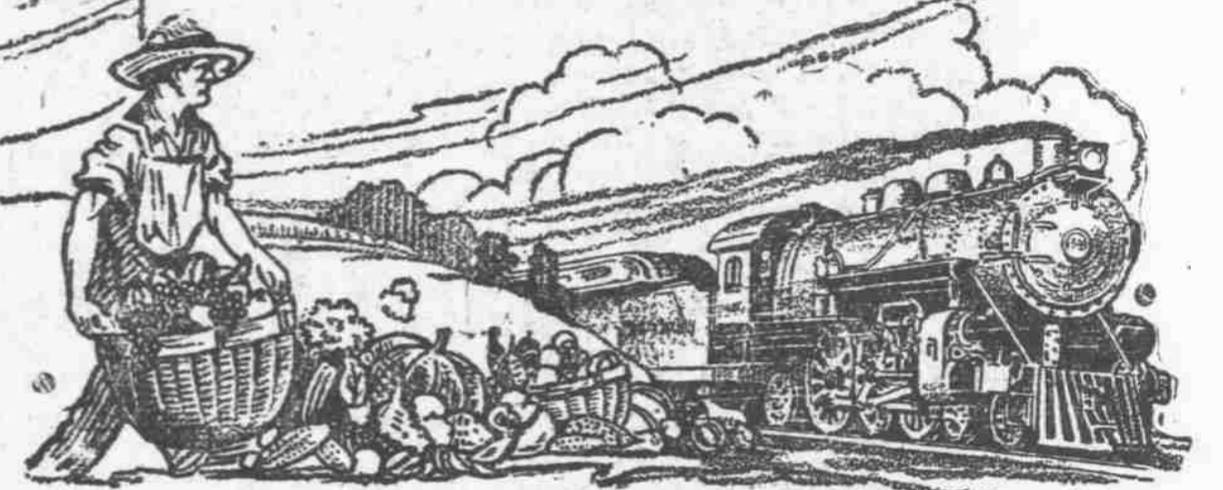
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A POUND of old style hulls contains about 3/4 pound of real roughage and about 1/4 pound of lint. After being eaten, the old style

hulls swell to twice the weight, or 1 1/2 pounds. A pound of

# BUCKEYE HULLS

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COTTONSEED  
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also doubles after being eaten but as they are 100 per cent roughage, the original pound becomes 2 pounds—not 1 1/2 pounds.

Therefore, a pound of Buckeye Hulls goes a third again as far as a pound of old style hulls. In other words, you only have to feed 3/4 pound of Buckeye Hulls to give the same food value as a full pound of old style hulls.

Other Advantages  
Buckeye Hulls cost much less per ton than old style hulls.  
Buckeye Hulls allow better assimilation of other food.  
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