

The Kings Mountain Herald

Vol 1

Kings Mountain, N. C., Thursday, September 17, 1914.

No. 34

HOLD COTTON

46 FARMERS ORGANIZE

Will Hold Cotton Until Market Conditions Improve.

The farmers of No. 4 town met at the Farmers' Warehouse here Saturday according to adjournment the Saturday previous and resumed the work of solving the cotton market situation and it was decided to hold their cotton off the market until conditions improve. The First National Bank assured the farmers through the committee that it would secure all the money for them that it was entitled to under the law and would lend it to them at six per cent on cotton warehouse certificates. The banking committee consisting of J. B. Thomason, B. G. Logan, and J. K. Goforth was continued and S. S. Weir was added.

The meeting was held in the open outside the warehouse and was called to order by J. N. Smith. It was decided to organize and Mr. Smith called for nominations for president. G. S. Ware was unanimously elected president and took charge immediately. The necessity for a secretary presented itself and G. H. Logan was elected.

The farmers were very enthusiastic and discussed their business with ease and enthusiasm. The question of days for the warehouse to be kept open was discussed at length. Some thought two days in the week sufficient while others thought it should be kept open every day. It was decided that for this week it would be open tomorrow (Friday) and that further arrangements could be made at the meeting Saturday afternoon which will be held over Patterson Grocery Company store.

Those enrolling in the organization as being willing to hold their cotton off the market until conditions improve are as follows:

G. S. Ware, G. H. Logan, G. D. Hambricht, W. P. Baumgardner, S. S. Weir, B. G. Logan, J. Beverly Patterson, Thos. Arrowood, W. L. Goforth, W. B. Herndon, W. A. Williams, D. F. Williams, R. H. Harmon, W. S. Mauney, A. High Patterson, J. B. Thomason, C. P. Ware, D. E. Kennedy, S. L. Walker, A. B. Sandsing, V. L. Hambricht, S. Y. Norton, S. H. Farris, W. A. Morris, Leone Ware, R. R. Blackburn, W. E. Dixon, M. L. Ware, Frank Gamble, Edgar Harmon, T. B. Ware, R. B. Dixon, North Smith, La Fayette Arrowood, T. C. Black, M. G. Wells, W. T. Falls, Ora Rhea, W. C. Ethers, Sidney Bridges, W. L. Arrowood, A. L. Wells, G. W. Ware, J. T. Watterson, W. C. Ware, B. K. Harmon.

Forty-six have enrolled and it is hoped that more will fall in line at the meeting Saturday. Report for the time and place, over Patterson Grocery Company store at 2 P. M. Saturday.

The storing of cotton applies to colored people also.

Notice.

Any person having seen, since July 1st, in Kings Mountain or surrounding country, a young man by the name of Russell, or Jack Russell from Lenoir, N. C. will please notify me at Lenoir, N. C. and greatly obliged.

PREACHERS

BURNETT AND CLEGG

The Two Preachers Get Down To Business.

2403 Miller Ave., East Chattanooga, Tenn., September 12, 1914.

To the editor of the Kings Mt. Herald, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Dear Sir: I think the Rev. M. B. Clegg's letter appearing in the last issue of your paper demands just a few words in reply. I have neither time nor inclination to enter into a newspaper controversy; but I feel that I must answer some charges and implications which his letter contains.

I used "Kings Mountain Methodist Church, South" to accommodate myself to the designation, "Kings Mountain Methodist Church," which you say Mr. Clegg furnished your paper. I admit that "Kings Mountain Methodist Church, South" is inaccurate; but it is not ambiguous. Since his church is known by its so-called "popular" name, I venture the assertion that there are church going people in your city who do not know that the church in question is not the "Methodist Episcopal Church." I know that this has been true in some cases. Some years ago I stopped over for a short time in one of the small cities in the central part of the state of North Carolina. I purchased several post cards there which contained the photograph of a church bearing this designation: "First Methodist Church." Afterwards I learned, to my surprise, that the church so designated was the "Methodist Church, South" of that city.

A lady who has attended church in Kings Mountain most of her life told me that she did not know until a few years ago that the church which Mr. Clegg now serves was the "Methodist Episcopal Church, South" of Kings Mountain. Mr. Clegg would have me understand that his church is not the "Kings Mountain Methodist Church, South," but the "Kings Mountain Methodist Episcopal Church, South." Very well, then why not call it by its name. The nickname which Mr. Clegg uses for his church leaves it without any distinction from the "Methodist Episcopal Church."

Mr. Clegg charges in his letter that my statement was "false and inconsistent." Bear with me a moment longer and let us see who is "false and inconsistent." The word, "South," is the only word that differentiates the two great Methodist Churches; namely, the "Methodist Episcopal Church" and the "Methodist Episcopal Church, South." If Mr. Clegg used this distinguishing word in advertising his church, then I confess that I am guilty of all that he charges in his letter. If he did not use this word which distinguishes his denomination from the other denomination, then what I submit this defense to the good judgment and fair-mindedness of your readers.

I should say to Mr. Clegg that I am hoping to see, someday, our Methodist reunited. I, for one, shall work and pray to that end. But until this has been really accomplished, Methodist

Buffalo Drainage District Number One

There is much misunderstanding about the drainage work being done in Buffalo creek and tributary streams. Some think that it is being done by the government and probably few except those intimately acquainted with the situation know just how the work is being done. For the benefit of our readers we give below a history of the work and something of what it will mean to those interested.

GOVERNMENT SURVEY 1912
In the year 1912 the United States Government expended \$2,400 in making a survey and profiles of the territory in contemplation. The land owners paid \$100 on the survey.

DISTRICT FORMED IN 1913
In March 1913 the district was formed and designated as "Buffalo Drainage District Number One." The district was formed under the State Drainage Act of 1909 and three commissioners were elected by the voters of the district, as follows: G. Fred Hambricht, W. L. Dameron and J. H. Quinn. The last session of the legislature so altered the drainage law that it provided for five commissioners instead of three and an election was held with the result that G. Fred Hambricht, A. H. Cline, W. J. Roberts, Erastus Bettes and J. Bunyan Rhyne were elected. The last named board are still in charge of the work.

TERRITORY INCLUDED.
The territory included in the district embraces portions of Buffalo creek, Muddy Fork, Pott's Creek, Beason's Creek and a number of smaller tributary streams, and reclaims 2100 acres of bottom land. The metes and bounds are as follows: Buffalo Creek, beginning at the upper end of C. C. Robert's place takes in the creek and one half mile from the edge of the bottom on each side for a distance of thirteen miles to the South Carolina line. Pott's Creek beginning at Lovelace's mill and extends one and five-eighths miles to intersection with Pott's Creek near Buffalo, and follows Pott's Creek on to the intersection with Buffalo. Beason's Creek, beginning at Price place two miles to intersection with Buffalo Creek. A number of smaller tributary streams are ditched by hand. The dredging will cover nearly twenty-five miles and will shorten the channels by five miles. The territory includes one half mile on each side of each stream measuring from the outside of the bottom land. This hillside territory is infested with malaria and attention is turned to it in order that it may be made healthful enough that tenants may live upon it to work the bottoms.

SIZE OF CHANNEL.
Buffalo is the largest stream being drained and is the trunk of the system and of course the largest channel is being made in it. At the beginning of the channel in Buffalo it is twenty-five feet wide, bottom measurement. At the intersection of Muddy Fork it broadens six feet and at the intersection of Beason's Creek five feet, making the channel then thirty-six feet, the width it holds the balance of the distance. The new channel sinks the water three feet below the old bed and is sufficient to

avert an overflow except in time of extreme swells. The channel has an average depth of twelve feet. The carrying capacity of the stream is increased enough to carry off a half inch water fall without overflow.

DONE BY SUPERVISION

When the district was formed the commissioners issue bonds to the amount of \$108,000 and advertised for bids on the work. After all the bids were in the commissioners decided that they could do the work cheaper themselves and proceeded with the work. They bought a big dredge for \$12,000 and a small one for \$8,000, hired a man to superintend the work and proceeded. A few weeks ago the superintendent resigned his post and G. Fred Hambricht was put in charge.

COST OF THE WORK

As noted above \$108,000 in bonds were issued to begin with. Some of the commissioners hope to get through with a slightly less amount. This amount was fixed by the commissioners and based upon the estimate of the engineers who made the survey. The property is assessed according to the benefit received and is arranged into five classes. It is assessed by the year for a period of ten years. A stipulated amount is set upon each acre and accrued interest is to be added. The bonds are of the ten year tenure and a tenth of the bonds is to be paid annually with accrued interest. The assessment upon one acre for one year with the interest to be added is by classes as follows: Class A \$4.02, Class B \$3.22, Class C \$2.42, Class D \$1.05, Class E \$.81. Counting the assessment to be wholly upon bottom land and charging nothing to the benefit to the upland it will cost upon an average about \$50.00 per acre by the time the work is completed.

IT WILL PAY

One of the commissioners tells us that the bottom land if properly cultivated will produce easily 100 bushels of corn to the acre and that it can be rented on halves. But let us be a little more conservative and say that it will produce 75 bushels to the acre and the landlord gets one third. This will mean 25 bushels rent per year which is equal to twenty-five dollars. Then if one acre yields the owner a profit of \$25.00 in one year to realize \$50.00, the cost of drainage, will require only two years. At the end of two years he has his land all drained and paid for and in condition to make him a profit of \$25.00 per year right on. And too, the property will enhance in value at least 900 per cent. We are informed that the average price which any of the land of the district has heretofore commanded is about \$10. per acre and even now it is bringing \$100 per acre and is not on the market at that price. So far as we have been able to learn not an acre of the drained bottom land can be bought for less than \$100. So, when the ten years is out and the bonds paid off the landlord's account should stand about as follows: Investment, 1 acre of land \$10, drainage \$50, total investment \$60. Receipts, rent, \$250, 1 acre of land \$100 total \$350. The old bed and is sufficient to

(CONT'D ON BACK PAGE)

J. Y. IRVIN

WEEKLY SCHOOL LETTER

School and Home Study—School News Second Letter.

There are numerous criticisms upon the work of the public schools that are so absurd as to deserve no attention, but the protest against assigning so much work for home study deserves some consideration. Not that home study should be done away with but that careful judgment should be exercised by the teachers in giving work to be done at home. Where much study is required a heavy burden is imposed not only on the pupil but also on the parents. As a rule work done at home is without intelligent direction and the efforts of the members of the family to assist in difficult work often result in more harm than good.

If you will investigate, you will find that about one half of the children come from homes that do not provide lamps and tables suitable for study. Some of our best farmers with money in the bank do not own a decent lamp. I have known pupils kept in for not preparing written work at home when later it was found that there was not a pen or a pencil in the house. Some parents are careless about providing paper, pens, and pencils. The child should not be punished for this but the parent should be seen.

I do not believe that our teachers are altogether to blame for so much home study for the demands upon the schools are growing each year. If any one is to blame it is the parent. If more is required of the school than can be done in five or six hours, then some work must be done at home.

In order to dispense with home study as much as possible the following suggestions are offered:—

1. Do not require pupils to prepare lessons in too many subjects each day.
2. Do not require too much of any subject. Pupils often waste time on minor details.
3. Have a good daily program rightly dividing the time between recitations and study periods. About half of the day should be given to the preparation of the lessons.
4. One chief aim of the teacher should be to train pupils how to study. In assigning difficult lessons, valuable suggestions can be given in a few minutes.
5. When pupils are trained how to study much less time will be needed in getting lessons. One of the pitiful scenes in a home is to see a child crying over a lesson that he does not know how to get.

School News

New School houses are being at Mt. Pleasant, Whites, Grass Branch and Washington (Col).

The following schools are adding one room and remodeling their houses: Earl, Cabaniss, Beam, Double Shoal.

The following schools have painted and repaired their school houses: Wrights, Ross Grove, Pleasant Ridge, Zion and Mooreboro.

New patent desks have been ordered for McBrayer, Cabaniss, Dixon, Pleasant Hill, Ware, G. B.'s Beams Mill, Oak Grove, and Elizabeth schools.

BUY A BALE

MOVEMENT SWEEPING SOUTH

Plonk & Floyd are More Liberal Still Fall In Line.

The buy-a-bale movement is sweeping the entire south. Our newspaper exchanges are full of it. It is taking like wild fire. Business men everywhere are rushing to the aid of the farmer. The movement started in Atlanta and is sweeping hastily over Dixie. The Atlanta plan is for every man who is not a farmer with cotton to sell to buy a bale and pay ten cents per pound for it and hold it off the market until conditions improve. It may be a paying proposition to the buyer for as soon as the war panic is over cotton is expected to leap, as it were, into the air. But certainly it will pay everybody else. I will enable the farmer to dispose of his surplus at a living price and thereby keep the wolf off his wife and children for a while at least.

In some places different plans are pursued. For example, in some towns the creditors are taking cotton at ten cents to the amount of the account. In others the farmers are storing their cotton and borrowing money on their certificates. This latter plan is being worked out here. But more than one method may be pursued in the same locality. Plonk & Floyd, one of our most progressive firms here, started an entirely new movement Monday. They are advertising their proposition in this issue of the Herald and by posters. They will for one week beginning Oct. 1st, take a bale from every person who owes them for horses and mules and allow ten cents per pound on account.

Now cannot other business men fall in line and help to relieve the situation? One man has already told us that he will buy not one bale but five bales at ten cents if the movement can be started. Business men, hear what we say; The farmers keep us alive and it is our duty to help them over this straight. Who'll head the list? The Herald will gladly publish a list of those who will buy a bale.

Gets A Move On.

The other day one of our neighbors had a letter from a friend in Florida stating that he had seen in the Kings Mountain Herald where the aforesaid neighbor had moved his saw mill from one neck of woods to another. This neighbor was not a subscriber and had, therefore, not read the item. He began to bestir himself and the madam bestirred herself and he was soon in the editor's sanctum with the woeful tale and his name went forth upon the list. When you let somebody in a faraway state know more about the saw mill roads in your own neighborhood than you know yourself, you are behind the times. Well, that's exactly your fix if you don't take the Herald.

Somebody started this town; it is up to you to keep it moving.

A penny's worth of paint will save a dollar's worth of damage.

Keeping your house in repair keeps its value in the same condition.