

The Kings Mountain Herald

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No. 3

G. G. PAGE, Editor and Owner

PRINCIPLE FIRST

\$1. A YEAR in ADVANCE

Let Kings Mountain Forge Ahead.

Her railroad facilities and other natural advantages together with her recent improvements makes our town attractive to Capital,

Need organized effort in order to attract new industries - Knitting Mills, Glove factories, Overall factories, etc. might be had.

(By J. Ross Davis)

In order to keep my promise with the editor, I am writing a few words in regard to the economic and industrial advantages the progressive town of Kings Mountain offers to the outside world compared with the other towns of the state.

I like to see the many towns in the state of North Carolina taking on new life and a new spirit. Many of them are overflowing with joy over their new growth and their prosperity. Many of them have drifted along for years in the same old rut and with the same old spirit, but for the last year or so a new wave has been sweeping over the state, and we can hear several of our towns exclaiming "progress." Hickory, Gastonia, Marion and many of the towns along the main line of the Southern are developing very rapidly.

This growth and this wave should cause us to stop and ask the question "what is our town doing?" Is the town of Kings Mountain keeping pace with the other towns in the state? If she is not then why not? Many of the towns would grow if they could. Many of them want to become large cities, but they lack the railroad facilities, the healthful climate, or the men with business ability, etc.

Is there any facility at all that our town is in need of, or is really necessary before we can build a town? The fact of the matter is, we have all the facilities and advantages necessary to build a city. We have as good railroad facilities as we should care for. We are situated on the main line of the Southern where we have several passenger trains and freight trains every day. We are where we can have quick and easy access to the Northern or Southern markets. Freight or express can be quickly and directly shipped to us without the handling and expense of transferring of the goods that must be done before reaching many of the towns that are not situated as we are. Then, too, within only a short time the Southern will be double tracked which will add still more to our conveniences. What more can we ask in the way of railroad facilities?

If we have the above advantages and the men with a keen business ability together with plenty of money, what else do we need? We only need to push off. We are standing on the brink of beginning to build a city. We only need to loosen up our financial means, create a spirit of growth and development, and

within only a few short years we can have a town that would rival many on the main line. We have already laid the foundation for this growth and development. We have established an excellent school system, handsome churches, put in water

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Further changes at the Dilling Mill.

J. M. Williams has been succeeded as superintendent of the Dilling Cotton Mills here by John McFalls of Thomasville, N. C. Mr. Williams is the second largest stockholder in the mill and has been Superintendent ever since it was built in 1894. The Dilling Mill has been operating under receivership since last fall and many changes have been made.

Mr. W. D. McDaniell has been succeeded as weaver room overseer by J. P. Eller, formerly second hand at the Louise Mill in Charlotte.

Mr. McDaniel has taken a position as locomotive fixer in the Pauline.

The transference took place Monday.

W. T. Farris Of Bessemer City Dead.

Bessemer City, Feb. 16.-- Mr. Wiley T. Farris was found dead in his bed early Saturday morning the 12th, at his home near Bessemer City. Mr. Farris was a well to do farmer and was loved by many. He served in the civil war as a 17 year old boy and had he lived until the 20th of May he would have been 70 years old. At the close of the war he married Mrs. Margaret Fronberger, whose husband had been killed during the war. Mr. Farris always attended the Old Soldiers' Reunion. His death was not expected and came as a shock to his children and many friends.

The following children survive Mr. J. L. Farris and Mrs. Will Douglas, of Bessemer City; Mrs. Albert Homaly, of Cherryville, also one daughter dead. His wife died December 24, 1915. He was laid to rest beside his wife at Bethel Lutheran church at 2 o'clock Sunday. A large crowd was present to pay their last tribute to the deceased. The funeral was conducted by Revs. Mark Carpenter and Wray Aderholt of Crouse

FIELD PARTY

INVENTORY OF R. R.

One out of the sixty in U. S. taking inventory of R. R. property

A field party of the Board of Assessors of Railway Property of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Southern District arrived here last Friday in a private car attached to which was another private car in which an official of the Southern Railway travels and serves as pilot to the field party of the Board of Assessors. The party expected to leave yesterday (Wednesday). Their business is to take a complete inventory of the property of the Southern Railway which data is forwarded to Chattanooga, Tenn. where the home office of the Southern District is located. It is in turn sent from there to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington where the property is all appraised and basic facts arrived at upon which to base freight rate adjustments. This work is being done in accordance with the La Follette bill which was put through Congress some three or four years ago.

The work started two years ago and will continue until the 250,000 miles of railroad in the United States have all been visited and listed.

The United States has been divided into five districts, the Eastern, Southern, Middle, Western and Pacific districts. Each district has twelve field parties similar to the one here, making a total of sixty field parties in the country. The party here consists of nine civil service men chief of whom is Mr. Edgar Bridge. The various railroad companies send a pilot with each party who acquaints the assessors with the holdings of their respective roads. Mr. F. C. Harrington is the railway official with the party here.

The members of the various boards are appointed under the civil service except a few of the higher officers whose appointment comes direct.

While the Southern District is working this territory North

HONOR ROLL

GRADED SCHOOL

List of those who attained required standard, given by grades.

FIRST—Willie Hord, Hubert McGinnis Eugene Laughlin, Parks Fisher, Roy Hord, Boyce King, Elizabeth Peterson, Elizabeth Logan, Merlo Houser, Madge Patterson.

SECOND—Earnest Aderholt, Orangel Barrett, Lorene Cornwell, William Jackson, Ethel Lackey, Katherine McAllister, Margaret McGinnis, Frances Mauney, Bright Richardson, Brwn Ware, Jack Ramsaur, Gladys Wright.

THIRD—Margaret Barnes, Rebecca Kerr, Margaret Osment.

FOURTH—Margaret Lackey, Julia Catherine Mauney.

FIFTH—Bessie Ramsaur Emelyn Dilling.

SIXTH—Winnie Vera Mauney, Gertrude King, Neil Canler, Gussie Huffstetter, Miriam Goforth, Lester Ware.

SEVENTH—Jaunita Maurey, Ruth Hurter, Charles King.

EIGHTH—Lena Rudisill, Aubrey Mauney, Bryan Hord.

NINTH—James Hambright, Lillian Ramsaur.

TENTH—Mary Fulton, Kathleen Hord, Nian Hunter, Oliver Ramsaur.

Carolina is properly in the Eastern District. But all the lines of the Southern Railway were assigned to the Southern District making the lap necessary.

The car in which the party travels is specially rebuilt for the purpose. It is a converted Pullman. Mr. Bridge, the chief kindly took the Herald man through. First we entered a well equipped office. Next was the toilet including shower bath. Then a series of regular Pullman berths where the employees sleep. Then come the dining room which was attractively arranged. Then the sleeping department of the cook and servant and finally the kitchen fitted up well with a big range, refrigerator and other things necessary.

The car serves as complete office and hotel facilities.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS

(NORTH CAROLINA PUBLICITY)

North Carolina ranks sixteenth in population, twenty-eighth in land area, thirteenth in agriculture and fifth in value of crops.

Ore of gold, copper, mica, corundum, manganese, kaolin, graphite, clay, granite, marble, talc, barytes, asbestos, pyrites, limestone, shales.

Real value of property in 1912. \$1,807,573,870; land area, 31,193,129; land area of farms, 22,439,129; average acres per farm 88.4.

Timbers—pine, cypress, gum, juniper, spruce, oaks, hemlock, beech, poplar, chestnut, ash, maple, cherry, hickory, walnut, and other hardwood.

Hog and hominy, eggs, butter, cheese, honey, macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, soy-up, sorghum.

Corn, cotton, tobacco, oats, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes cotton seed oil and cake, peanuts, soy bean, alfalfa hay and grasses.

Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, strawberries, dewberries, blackberries, grapes, figs, lettuce and celery.

Rye, wheat, barley, buckwheat, rice, peas, beans, vetch, wild or pararie grasses.

Oysters, shrimp, crab, lobster, fish, fish scrap and oil.

Lime, fertilizer, coal, turpentine, rosin, oils, leather goods, tan, furniture.

Improved farm land, 8,913,056 acres; average acres improved land per farm, 34.7; average value of farm land for state \$15.29 per acre; in 1900, \$8.24.

Newspapers and periodicals of state, 326, with a total circulation of over 1,562,559.

Agate, diamond, beryl, garnet, sapphire, hiddenite, amethyst, ruby, emerald, quartz, rhodolite, cyanite.

The New Agricultural South.

Old Ideas of the Farm and Farm Life are passing - The new Era of Farm homes and attractive farm life has dawned.

The back farmer with his scientific education has marched forth into the field - Much information to be had from the use of government farm bulletins.

(Written for The Herald by Jacob O. Ware of Cleveland Co., Now a student at the A. & M. College.)

There is not anything that is so encouraging and inspiring to the student of agriculture, problems as the way country life is being transformed. Old ideas of the farm are passing and a new day is dawning radiant with possibilities for the boys and girls who choose the country as their place of habitation and farming and country homebuilding as their calling. The born and bred view of farming is being removed from our very beings and we are assuming a different attitude toward the man who digs and delves his livelihood out of the soil.

It has been very unfortunate to the South that the farm has been looked upon as it has. The agriculture of the South was built upon the system of slavery which produced class distinction. A class of aristocrats arose who dominated the government, dictated society, and furnished the learned professions with men. The fields were cultivated by the negroes and the less fortunate whites. Most of the farms were even superintended by thrifty men from the common class who had the ability to oversee but usually had not had the advantages of education and culture, and had not broken into society. The whole system of agriculture was carried on by a class who were looked upon as a little lower than the owners of the estates, and the men of the so called professions. The very existence of such things 'ong held the farming class in a position of peasantry, to a task of long hours for little pay, and prevented them drinking at the fountain of learning, culture, and refinement.

But this old system was overthrown through horror, blood shed, and misery. We are all regretful that it took such crisis to recast our own beloved Southland and when we fittingly meet to celebrate the deeds of glory our Confederate fathers sincerely performed we speak words praise worthy of our present Southern Democracy that arise like a Phoenix from the ashes of a burned up system. The reason we are so proud of our present system of government and society is that men and women are regarded more and more because of their merit and not because of blood. Aristocracy is no longer being unduly nourished but a benevolent hand is lifting up the man that follows the plow and the woman that milk the cow

to a position that they of right ought to have. These people are not being elevated from their occupations but the occupation itself is being exalted to profession. Both the farmer and his calling is rising.

The Government and rural betterment enthusiasts are doing more for the country people than has ever been before. The National and State governments are spending millions of the revenue through the agricultural colleges, the schools of domestic science, the experiment stations, and the extension work. Then the agricultural papers and various organizations are doing their part in the great movement. The agricultural colleges are turning out women trained in scientific farm, rural co-operation, and country life betterments. The domestic science schools are turning out women trained in household economies and the art of raising clean, healthful, and ambitious sons and daughters.

Many of the governments best talented and trained men are working for the uplift of the farming class. Sanitation and convenient contrivances are being advocated. The best types of plants and animals are being selected and further improved, the soils are being analyzed, tested out and the best adapted plants for these particular soils determined. The best remedies for the worn out and sick soils are prescribed. All this valuable information is being written in books, pamphlets and bulletins for free distribution right to the farmers' doors by "rural free delivery." Not only is the Government telling us how to improve the farm and rural conditions but it is actually showing the farmer what can be done through the County Demonstrator, the Boys' Corn Clubs, the Girls' Canning Clubs, the Pig Clubs, etc. There is a County Agent in the majority of the counties of the South whose business it is to actually help the farmer to put new agricultural discoveries into practice. No one thing has more certainly shown that the South is really a corn belt than the Boys' Corn Clubs. These little boys between the ages of ten and eighteen years have actually doubled trebled and even quadrupled the corn yield of their fathers by simply putting a few of the modern methods of farming into practice explained

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