

The Kings Mountain Herald

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G. G. PAGE, Editor and Owner

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Communication with Charlotte being cut off this week has occasioned us to have to issue only four pages. State and foreign news is almost wholly wanting for the reason that we couldn't get it.

It is the completest shut out this section has ever seen. We have suddenly come into use, oil lamps have taken their former place, and the whole town has been converted into an Atheman market place where people gather daily to hear some new thing about the recent storm and flood. But it all has to come by the word of mouth and from the varied and confusing reports most of it uncertain.

OUR BANKS

Kings Mountain has three banks. The First National Bank with R. L. Mauney, cashier. The Peoples Loan and Trust Co., Mr. M. E. Herndon cashier; and The Kings Mountain Bank, Mr. W. S. Dilling, cashier. According to the reports published in last week's Herald these banks are all in a healthy condition. They have an aggregate capital stock of \$15,000, First National Bank \$25,000 and the other two 10,000 each. The report shows an aggregate of \$173,860.05 on deposit and time deposits. Notwithstanding the fact that a large volume of business has been diverted to out-of-town banks during the past year, the deposits show an increase of over \$12,000 dollars over that of a year ago. This is just one of the evidences that the town of Kings Mountain is enjoying its part of the prosperity that is going its rounds.

FOR RELIEF

Asheville, N. C., July 17—In order that the smallest boy or girl, or any man or woman, no matter what their means of livelihood are, may contribute their mite to the aid of the suffering women and children of the "Kingdoms of Grief," Belgium and Northern France, the North Carolina Commission for relief in Belgium announces today that seals of mercy will be placed on sale in all sections of the United States. These seals, which were designed by the Secretary of the North Carolina Commission, and authorized by the National Commission in New York, are of similar size to the Red Cross seal. Occupying the center of the seal are flags of the United States and Belgium, with the words: "Seal of Mercy," and "Kingdom of Grief" above, and "America's Sympathy" below. The seals sell for one cent, and the funds derived from their sale will be devoted to the feeding and clothing of the women and children who, owing to the great European war, are suffering untold miseries. They can be placed on mail packages of any kind the same as the Red Cross seals are used. Seven seals will bring in enough money to feed one woman or child a day, according to the announcement of the Commission.

Look Good—Feel Good

No one can either feel good or look good while suffering from constipation. Get rid of that tired draggy lifeless feeling by a treatment of Dr. King's New Life Pills. Buy a box today, take one or two pills tonight. In the morning that stuffed, dull feeling is gone and you feel better at once. 26c at your druggist.

FLOODS AND DESTRUCTION ETC.

(Cont'd from page one)

Heavy rain and wind struck this section about six o'clock Friday afternoon and a most furious storm raged all night. By morning Saturday the wind had almost spent itself, but the rain continued all day. From six P. M. until noon Saturday the precipitation was about ten inches. Lighter rains continued through Sunday and Monday and part of Tuesday.

Locally much damage was done. Corn was beaten to a frazzle and blown to the ground and lots of it practically covered with mud. In the lowlands of Buffalo, King's Creek, Potter's Creek and Beasen's Creek, the corn is almost a total loss and the bulk of the corn of this section is ordinarily made in these bottoms. Cotton was already in awfully bad condition with grass. The storm and rains have left it in much worse condition.

The damage to timber has been enormous. Mr. T. C. Black tells us that forty good trees blew down right in a bunch on his place, and similar reports come in from various sources.

The Klotz mill had a good portion of its roof taken away and the machinery damaged considerably. The roof blew off R. P. Tribble's Barber Shop.

Public roads have suffered heavy damage from washing and loss of bridges.

Carpenter & McGill suffered a damage of near three hundred dollars on a kiln of raw brick.

Telegraph and telephone wires were almost entirely out of commission until Monday when the Western Union got a wire through to Atlanta. The broad river flood cut the communication southward and the South Fork and Catawba stopped it going north. Local telephone wires were crossed up terribly until well into the day Monday. No mail could be sent or received from beyond Belmont. The telegraph lines are first in line out and no satisfactory service is yet obtained.

The Southern Railway's Charlotte-Atlanta steel bridge over the Catawba near Belmont was carried away by the flood at 5:35 Sunday afternoon. The following men, railroad and telegraph employees, were carried down when the bridge collapsed: Section Foreman W. L. Fortune of Kings Mountain; Section Foreman R. C. Thompson of Belmont; Engineer Joseph Killian of Charlotte; H. C. Gurley and George C. Kale of Charlotte; H. P. Griffin, Supervisor, Charlotte; C. S. Barbee, section foreman, Charlotte; C. W. Klutz, derriek employe, Charlotte; J. N. Gordon, car inspector, Charlotte; Andrew Scott, colored, Rock Hill; Tom Davis, colored, Juneau; Daniel Heath, colored, Juneau; Sloan Adams, colored, Charlotte; Will Adams, colored, Charlotte; Tom Ashwood, colored, McBee, S. C.; Evans Brown, colored, Rodman, S. C.; Julius White, colored, Charlotte.

At this writing all these are missing except the first five named. None of these were rescued Sunday night except Mr. W. L. Fortune and it was through the efforts of some Kings Mountain bystanders that he was saved. After drifting with the debris and fighting the angry waters for about six hundred yards

he succeeded in extricating himself from the entanglement and arose to the surface and climbed upon a raft composed of fallen trees and other rubbish. A small gasoline launch was quickly secured and a very daring rescue made. Mr. Fortune says that if it had not been for the Kings Mountain boys he might not have been saved and of course he is very grateful. The other four were rescued by two colored men Monday from a small island two miles below the wreck where they had been marooned all night.

During the night Sunday the big concrete bridge across the Catawba just above the trestle was all swept away but the arch on the Gaston side. This bridge was recently constructed jointly by the commissioners of Gaston and Mecklenburg counties at a cost of nearly \$100,000.

The Seaboard trestle and the P. & N. trestle were both swept away in the same vicinity. The Mountain Island cotton mill, the company store and all the residences in the flat about the mill, all located on the Catawba a short distance above the Southern Railway, were swept away.

The Gaston county commissioners held a meeting Tuesday at which it was decided to postpone the more important streams and to go ahead with replacing the bridges as fast as possible. Chairman O. G. Falls tells The Herald that about \$100,000 damage was suffered by the county in bridges and washouts. The following large bridges are gone: McAdense, the Armstrongs Ford, Spencer Mountain, Vest's Ford, Sloan's Ferry (that's the big concrete bridge across the Catawba), the County bridge at Mt. Holly, the County bridge at Rowell's Ferry, and ten to fifteen smaller bridges.

The following Cleveland county bridges are gone: the Hendrix bridge near Shelby, Blanton's Mill, Weavers, Turner's, Lowdale, and over hill of Graham's. The commissioners met Tuesday and decided to rebuild as quickly as possible. A few of the more important streams will be pontooned until permanent bridges can be put in. They expect to have the Asheville Highway open by tonight. Practically all the smaller bridges are gone. The damage will be \$50,000 or more.

The Broad River rose furiously all day Sunday and Monday. Sunday afternoon Dave's dam broke and it was constantly expected that the Southern's trestle at Blacksburg would go. Trains continued to cross it while all recognized its extreme danger. Ninety-Nine Islands power plant suffered considerable damage and the machinery being submerged for several hours. As soon as the water subsided the machinery was cleaned up and put through the drying process. And it is expected that the current will soon be restored.

Among the other nearby results are: C. & N. W. steel bridge at Rhodias, the dam at Lake Osceola, Kanuga Lake dam, dam at Lake Toxaway, highway bridge between Mooresville and Lincolnton, all gone.

CAMP MEETING

The annual Camp-Meeting of the N. C. Conference, Wesleyan Methodist Connection, will be held under the tabernacle on the Gastonia Camp ground, near Avon mill, beginning Wednesday July 26th and continuing until August 6th inclusive.

Rev. A. D. Fero, general Evangelist of the Lockport (N. Y.) Conference, has been secured as the leading preacher. He is known as one of the greatest revival orators in the Holiness movement. There will be other noted divines present; among them Rev. H. Clark Bedford, President Central College and Rev. Stanley W. Wright of New York. It will be a great gathering of annual conference preachers and Christian workers. Three services daily: 10 a. m., 2 and 7.30 p. m. A spirit baptized Choir will lead in the singing. Board can be had at the restaurant on the grounds. Lodging free to all.

The committee has planned to make this the most successful Camp-Meeting ever held on the Camp-ground. Everybody is invited to come and worship with us.

Edw. M. Graham, Secy. Treas. Camp-Meeting Assn.

PENNY COLUMN
One cent a word

FRUIT TREES of any variety See G. H. Logan.

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W. O. RUDDOCK
Licensed Optometrist
Eyes Examined and Glasses properly fitted.
National Bank Building
KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Should Sloan's Liniment go Along?
Of course it should! For after a strenuous day when your muscles have been exercised to the limit an application of Sloan's Liniment will take the soreness and stiffness away and get you in fine shape for the morrow. You should also use it for a sudden attack of toothache, stiff neck, backache, stings, bites and the many accidents that are incidental to a vacation. "We would as soon leave our baggage as to go on a vacation or camp out without Sloan's Liniment." Writes one vacationist: "We use it for everything from cramps to toothache." Put a bottle in your bag, be prepared and have no regrets.

If You Need Them Let Us Furnish You

- Chattel Mortgages, Deed
- Mortgage Deeds, Notices
- of Attachment, Summons,
- Judgments, Crop Liens,
- Town Court Dockets,
- Carbon Paper, Back Sheets,
- Blank Paper, Cards Etc
- FOR SALE
- Letter Heads, Bill Heads,
- Note Heads, Statements,
- Envelopes, Programs,
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- Blanks Of All Kinds,
- Folders, Pamphlets Etc.
- MADE TO ORDER.

PRINT
Let US PRINT YOUR SALE BILLS

Don't Take It For Granted

that just because you are in business, everybody is aware of the fact. Your goods may be the finest in the market but they will remain on your shelves unless the people are told about them.

ADVERTISE

if you want to move your merchandise. Reach the buyers in their homes through the columns of THIS PAPER and an every dollar expended you'll reap a handsome dividend.

Uses and Abuses of Fertilizers
By Prof. R. J. H. De Loach, Director of Georgia Experiment Station.

1. THE USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS—HISTORY.

The First of a Series of Six Articles.
 We would not be disposed to try to give a complete history of the use of commercial fertilizers, but only to show how this great industry began and grew in the Southern United States. Generally speaking, the farmers of this generation inherited the habit of applying fertilizers to soils, but have not been taught the underlying principles of the industry.

The use of some kind of manure on soils with crops for the purpose of increasing the yields goes back to ancient times. We know that many ancient people applied animal manures to their soils for this purpose. The Chinese, centuries ago, applied manures of various kinds to their soils and gardens and with phenomenal results. In Von Thun's Travels in Peru we find that as early as the middle of the last century, notes were being taken on the actual value of guano by the Peruvians.

Bonington speaks of seeing fields in Peru on which wheat grew every year for two centuries, and the yield still high and the growers prosperous. The practice of using mineral fertilizers was introduced direct from Peru to the United States in the year 1849, and was based on such reports as we find above. It had already been used in England before it found its way into the United States, but Peru seems to be the country in which the application of minerals to soils as plant food originated. We do not know this is true, but all evidence points to this. It is of greater interest to us therefore that we know about the guano in Peru.

The First Use of Peruvian Guano.
 The first man in the Southern States to use this Peruvian guano was David Dickson, of Sumter, Ga., who saw an advertisement of it in the old American Farmer published in Baltimore. The South has perhaps never had a more successful farmer than David Dixon, who made many millions of dollars farming, and who was a pioneer in many other lines as well as in the use of mineral fertilizers. In the year 1846, the year after it was introduced into the United States, he bought three sacks and used it, and on finding that it paid him, bought it in increasing quantities till the year 1855 and 1856, when he "went into it fully." As is suggested above this is no doubt the first instance of the use of a concentrated mineral fertilizer on cotton in the United States.

The universal success with which Mr. Dickson met in the use of this Peruvian guano led many other prominent farmers to follow his example, and in every reported case, success followed its use. We are constrained to believe that the application of this mineral fertilizer to the cotton and other crops in the South could not possibly have been an accident. Its success was unquestionably based on the actual needs of the soil. A quickly available manure was what the crop needed, and when this was once applied results were evident.

After a time it was found that the Peruvian guano, which contained principally nitrogen, produced too much stalk and not much increase in the yield of fruit, and hence its use was somewhat discouraged for a season.

The First Use of German Potash.
 About this time the war between the States began, and at the same time the discovery of the potash beds of Germany, also, the offering on the market of various kinds of mineral fertilizers resulting from the teachings of Von Liebig of Germany, who was at that time the greatest champion in the world of agriculture and its possibilities. As a result the popularity of Peruvian guano subsided and more study was given to the general question of the use of mineral manures, both by farmers themselves and the students of agriculture.

Two great contributing factors to the rise of the fertilizer trade in the South are first the abolition of slavery, and second, the rise of agricultural education. Before the war the question of land was secondary. If growing farm crops in the South "wore the land out," there were plenty of slaves to "take in more land." It was cheaper to take in land than to pay for any artificial manure. In 1852, the Morrill Bill passed Congress, creating agricultural colleges in the various states, after which there began a campaign for improving methods in agriculture. Experiments at public expense were begun on a small scale, and the public was induced to make greater use of plant foods of all kinds, as well as to improve methods of tillage. This, of course, caused an immediate increase in the use of mineral plant foods, and out of which grew demands for great quantities of fertilizers. From this great demand there sprang up fertilizer factories in all parts of the country. All kinds of materials were tried out, some was good, and some was not, but much of both kinds used. The factories had no restrictions and many of them palmed off on the farmers anything that would smell strong and that could be put in sacks. This condition on account of state laws did not last long. We begin the next article by giving a resume of the part taken in the rise of the trade by the states themselves.

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3. ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENT STATION AND FERTILIZERS.

The Third of a Series of Six Articles

The Rothamsted Experiment Station is in England, and is noted for the great work it has done along all lines of agricultural work. It has gone into the laws of soil fertility, has been the first to discover many of these laws, and has in all its history been especially interested in working out a plan of farm management by which soil fertility could be maintained at minimum cost to the farmer.

The Rothamsted experiments began in the year 1837, when Sir John Bennett Lawes began experiments on his private estate. He was a man who loved the soil and to experiment with it. Strange to say, he was a fertilizer manufacturer in a certain sense, as he early discovered a process for transforming bone into superphosphate by the use of sulphuric acid, took out a patent for this in 1842, and built an extensive business which he managed for about thirty years. In 1843 he associated with him J. H. Gilbert, and these two men for more than fifty years conducted extensive agricultural investigations in regard to soils and fertilizers, and feeds and feeding of domestic animals. In 1889 Sir John turned over his large estate, which had now grown so important, and had become so well known in all parts of the civilized world, to a board of directors, and endowed it with half a million dollars.

Twenty Years Experiments on Same Plots.
 Among many other things that were done, experiments were conducted with fertilizers, mineral salts, and many forms of ammoniates, also with animal manures, to determine just what soils needed to grow the most crops. For this work plots of ground were set aside, marked off and carefully measured, and then planted to the crop with which the investigator wished to work. Small plots would be used for the different kinds of mineral and animal manures, and in each series one plot would be left unfertilized throughout the entire experiments, while the others would have applied the different combinations of fertilizers, etc. Careful reports were taken from each end of these plots, and with interesting results. The same experiments were continued for twenty years and more.

Many experiments were conducted with hay, and some of these with the following results: The plots that had no manure of any kind averaged in twenty years, 2,383 pounds of hay; the plots which had mineral manure alone, 3,598 pounds; the plots with mineral manure and 400 pounds of ammonia salts, 5,711 pounds of hay; those with mineral manure and 800 pounds of ammonia salts, 6,724 pounds of hay; the plots which received the mineral manure and nitrate of soda 6,407 pounds of hay. Considering the very low cost of the fertilizers in comparison to the increased yields brought about by their use, one could not fail to see the value of the manure salts.

Larger Yields Were Always Obtained.
 The Rothamsted station was interested in the permanent improvement of land and the part played in this by the use of fertilizing materials. From the many experiments carried out, there was never a doubt of the wisdom of applying plant food to the soil. Larger yields were always obtained, other things being equal, and the fertilization of the soils throughout England and her possessions recommended. It was decided to ascertain the effects of fertilizers on corn. Seven plots were treated as follows:

- Plot 1. Unmanured.
- Plot 2. Mixed mineral manure, 200 pounds sulphate of potash, 200 pounds sulphate soda, 100 pounds sulphate magnesia, 350 pounds superphosphate lime.
- Plot 3. Ammonia salts, comprising 200 pounds sulphate ammonia and 200 pounds muriate of ammonia.
- Plot 4. Ammonia salts and mixed mineral manures, as Plot 2.
- Plot 5. Five hundred and forty pounds Peruvian guano.
- Plot 6. Two thousand pounds rape cake.
- Plot 7. Fourteen tons farmyard manure.

The results of six years of experiments follow: The greatest increase in yields was obtained with fertilizers richest in ammonia. The ammonia salts, the guano and rape cake gave the largest increase, which was four or five bushels increase of dressed corn. In Plot 2, where only mineral manures were used, the increase was least, while in Plots 3 and 5 it was greater, and in 4 greatest. It seems that the mineral manures needed the effect of the ammonia salts in order to help them become available. There was in every case a substantial increase where fertilizers were used over the plots that remained unmanured.

The great object in giving the above information is to bring to the attention of farmers and business men that the question of fertilizers for the average farm crops is a subject as old as any farm of agricultural education, and Rothamsted did much fundamental work on it. In no case was it found that ammonia salts and other mineral manures, when applied together, were not valuable. Farmyard manure was somewhat valuable by itself, but for