

# Kings Mountain Herald

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## GERMANS CROSS THE SOMME RIVER

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER WROUGHT AMONG TEUTON INFANTRY BY MACHINE GUNS.

## FRENCH CAPITAL BOMBARDED

Main Body of British Falling Back Deliberately and Without Confusion—French Are Optimistic.

London.—"Fresh hostile attacks developed here great strength on the whole battle front," says Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters, "and they have continued throughout the day."

"South of Peronne the enemy succeeded, after heavy fighting, in crossing the Somme at certain points. These are being dealt with."

Berlin (via London).—Paris has been bombarded by German long-distance guns, according to the German official communication.

The statements add that the British in their retirement are burning French towns and villages and that between the Somme and the Oise the Germans are still going forward.

Enormous quantities of booty have been taken by the Germans, according to the statement which follows:

"Between the Somme and the Oise our corps are fighting their way forward." Chancy has been taken.

"Our booty in war material is enormous. The British, in their retirement, are burning French towns and villages."

"We have bombarded the fortress of Paris with long-distance guns."

"A gigantic struggle is taking place for Bapaume. A battle is in progress on the Transloy-Combes-Maurepas line."

"The Somme has been crossed at many points in our attack between Peronne and Ham."

The withdrawal of the British forces along the battle front in France was long ago planned in the event of the Germans attacking in great force. This announcement comes from the British front through the Associated Press correspondent, who describes the operation of the British army as a masterly withdrawal, made possible by gallant shock troops in the front lines, who checked the advance of the Germans, while artillery, machine gun and rifle fire worked appalling slaughter among the masses of German infantry as they were sent forward, thus enabling the main body of the British to fall back deliberately and without confusion.

This army, it is declared, has been conserved, and up to the present very few counter-attacks have been made against the Germans. Where the British have stormed the Germans' newly acquired positions they have driven them back. But each mile of advance makes the bringing up of supplies to the German artillery and infantry more and more difficult, and unquestionably the British strategy, as demonstrated since the beginning of the great attack, is to let the enemy, so far as he may, wear himself out against a powerful defense.

Both British and French forces, where their lines meet south of St. Quentin, are watching events with optimistic eyes.

Paris.—The German "monster cannon" which has been bombarding Paris has been located in the forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon, and exactly 122 kilometers (approximately 76 miles) from Paris city hall. The gun bombarded Paris during the greater part of Sunday.

The day was ushered in by loud explosions from the 10-inch shells, and immediately the alarm to take cover was sounded. This occurred at 6:55 o'clock and many persons sought shelter, but greater numbers of them appeared in the streets on their way to the churches, which were almost as well filled as usual. The women who sell palm leaves on Palm Sundays, did their usual business.

## LIBERTY LOAN PROBLEMS ARE UP TO CONGRESS

Washington.—Liberty loan legislation and the controversy over war machinery reorganization are the engrossing topics before Congress.

Announcement by Secretary McAdoo of the size and terms of the billions of new war bonds to be followed by house consideration of the bill, whose passage is desired within the fortnight intervening before the new liberty loan campaign. The fight over war organization will open in senate

## 16,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY GERMANS

BRITISH LINE NOWHERE BROKEN ON CAMBRAI SALIENT WHERE FIGHTING IS HOTTEST.

## KAISER IS ON THE SCENE

About 400,000 German Troops Engaged in the Fight—Try to Retake Part of Line Captured by Byng.

London.—Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns have been captured by the Germans according to a German official communication received by wireless. The text of the communication follows:

"The successes in the fighting between Arras and La Perre were extended in the continuation of our attack."

"Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns have so far been reported captured. Before Verdun the artillery duel continued. From other theaters of the war there is nothing new to report."

Withstanding Feroocious Onslaught. In a battle that has rivalled in ferocity any that has preceded it during three and a half years of warfare, the British, on a 50-mile front, have withstood the great German offensive in its initial stages. At some points the British line has been bent back, but not as much as had been expected by military experts acquainted with the forces the Germans had brought up and the power of the guns they had upon and behind the line.

As the result of the struggle on that part of the front just west of Cambrai, where the fighting was apparently hottest, the British line has nowhere been broken and Field Marshal Haig's men have inflicted frightful casualties on the enemy.

The first reports of infantry fighting were indicative of an attempt on the part of the Germans to drive wedges into both sides of the Cambrai salient, isolate the British troops farther east and regain the Hindenburg line, from which they were driven on November 22, 1917, by General Byng's sudden blow. Subsequent dispatches have proved that this was, indeed, the plan of the German general staff. The fighting on the rest of the 50 mile front was but a side issue to the terrific onslaught aimed at Gauche wood and Lagnicourt, the south and north bases of the salient.

## BRITISH AIRCRAFT PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART

Kills and Wounds Many Germans With Machine Guns.

London.—British aircraft during the fighting along the front in France added materially to the infantry forces below, killing or wounding many Germans with the machine guns while flying at low altitudes, according to a British official communication issued dealing with aviation.

In addition British aircraft bombed important military positions behind the line and aviators accounted for numerous German airmen in battles in the air. The text of the communication follows:

"The mist over the whole front cleared, but at most places the weather was unsuitable for low flying. The enemy's attacking troops and reinforcements on the battle front offered excellent targets to the pilots of our low flying machines, which poured many thousands of rounds into them, causing innumerable casualties."

"Our bombing machines also attacked these targets, in addition to bombing important railway stations on the battle front, over 100 bombs being dropped."

"A great deal of fighting occurred at low altitudes, in which 16 hostile machines were downed and six driven down out of control. A hostile balloon was destroyed by one of our pilots. One of the enemy's low-flying airplanes was shot down in our lines by infantry. Three of our machines are missing."

## TURKISH WOMEN TO SERVE IN THE ARMY

New York.—A Wolff bureau dispatch from Constantinople, published in German newspapers received here, says the Ottoman Association for Woman's Service has published an appeal to all Turkish women between the ages of 18 and 30 to enroll in the women's battalion. The Vakit points out that Turkish women having already been admitted to the field of commerce and public offices, are now enabled to enter the army.

## Proceeds of Sale Fail to Satisfy

Office Furniture and Mining Stock of George S. Groves Brings Grand Total of \$210.10.

Whoever heard tell of a bank account bringing a premium? Well, Geo. S. Groves had a credit with The Peoples Loan & Trust Company of \$9.48 which brought at public auction here Thursday \$230. Another astonishing trade was that of the holdings of Geo. S. Groves in The Groves Mining Corporation and The Southern Fuel Corporation. His combined holdings in both corporations went at the handsome sum of \$21. Whether W. H. Bivens of Aqueduct, N. C., who bid in this stock will realize on it we will not attempt to prognosticate. But whether he does or not he, or his client, is in the hole about a hundred dollars anyhow, and what difference does it make, if he had bid a hundred dollars on this one thousand dollar corporation it would have been all the same to him for his judgment called for \$230 and all the bidding he could do pushed the grand total of proceeds only to the \$210.10 mark, and this in the face of the fact that he bought over half the stuff sold. The many inter-pledgers and those who were sacked and didn't enter plea to the tune of ten thousand dollars can only walk around and grit their teeth and shake their fists while the famous wood magnate walks the streets of the capital of the nation as "the builder of attractive homes." That is, unless some loop hole is yet discovered whereby the young capitalist may be brought to law and made to pay for the thousands of cords of wood he bought throughout the Carolinas and didn't pay for. The sale was conducted in the suite of offices occupied by Mr. Groves in the First National Bank building Thursday beginning at 11 o'clock, H. T. Fulton acting as auctioneer and Recorder R. T. Falls as director of the sale. W. H. Bivens, an attorney of Aqueduct, Stanly county, N. C., came to Kings Mountain several weeks ago with accounts against Groves for wood bought in his section. Groves confessed judgment, his office furniture was attached along with his mining interests and bank account and the office locked up. The sale Thursday was, to satisfy the judgment but it failed to satisfy. As the office was about to be closed here Groves opened up in Spartanburg and staved his business The Southern Fuel Corporation. His brother, W. C. Groves, was here at the sale Thursday and gave notice that the property about to be sold was not the property of George S. Groves, but that it belonged to The Southern Fuel Corporation in which George S. Groves owned only one share. We hear hints of a possibility of an aftermath from this angle of the affair. Also we get a whiff that correspondence included in the matter sold may bring on more talk from the standpoint of the creditors. But the fact remains that Groves "skint 'em" and so far got off with it.

## Three Deserters Captured Here

Two deserters from the Artillery Range at Landrum, S. C., were captured here last week by Chief Duncan who turned them over to Corporal William Warwick and Private Oscar Muller who were sent for them. Another man, by the name of Smith, who had been working in the Dillie mill for about two weeks and in whose grip a uniform was found was also taken to military authorities for investigation. He came here with a woman claiming her as wife and contended stoutly that he was never a soldier. This man was turned up by a soldier boy at home on furlough.

## Cavalry Horses On Streets Friday

Two horses from the Kings Mountain Artillery Range were on the streets here Friday accompanied by two of the boys in uniform. That makes the war a little more real to us.

**OVER THE LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE**

**SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.**

War Savings Stamps sold in the state up to March 1st amounted to \$849,824.

Captain Edouard DuPont, French officer stationed at Camp Greene, has been commissioned as major.

One million Red Cross seals were sold in the state. Greensboro headed the list with 219,871 seals sold, while Raleigh is second with 111,760 seals sold.

A loan of 25 cents by every person in the nation will provide the government with 25 million dollars. Moral: Buy a Thrift Stamp.

The per cent of slackers in North Carolina in the first draft as compared with adjoining states is as follows: North Carolina 4 per cent; South Carolina 6 per cent; Georgia 7 per cent; Virginia 8 per cent.

Governor Bickett has pardoned Walter Jones of Wake county, convicted in February, 1914, of second degree murder and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. He has served four years of his term, and has made a good prison record.

Pinned under several tons of rock at the bottom of a thirty-foot well, for seven hours, Fenner Fowler, a negro who was engaged in cleaning out a well in Oberlin when it caved in upon him, was taken out alive and with no injuries beyond bruises.

Only four men out of 1,000 examined by the Cumberland county exemption board were unable to name the letters of the alphabet, according to Dr. J. W. McNeill, medical member of the board. Two of these were white and two negroes.

Lord Reading has been invited to speak before the North Carolina Bar association.

## Camp Chronicle Is Name Given To Gaston Camp

Camp Located Near Gastonia Is Named for Major Chronicle, Who Was One of the Heroes of the Battle of Kings Mountain and a Native of Gaston County.

The camp at Gastonia which serves as an accommodation for the Kings Mountain Artillery Range has been officially designated as Camp Chronicle by General Habbitt in charge of the camp and range. Major William Chronicle was born and reared near the present town of McAdenville in Gaston county and was one of the foremost Americans in the battle of Kings Mountain. It is entirely fitting that the name of this hero should be thus honored and the people of this section will regard the designation of the new camp with appreciation and satisfaction.

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## GERMANS BEGIN BIG OFFENSIVE ON BRITISH FRONT

TERRIFIC STORM OF ARTILLERY FIRE OVER FRONT OF 50 MILES.

## NO ATTACK ON AMERICANS

Bonar Law Says Attack Had Been Expected and Great Preparations Made to Meet It—French at Verdun Also Assaulted.

Exactly 25 months after the Germans began the historic battle of Verdun the thunder of their guns deepened into a tempest of fire along the British front in Northern France and they began what may be the greatest battle of the war, a struggle which may lead to results which will shape the destinies of millions of people over coming centuries.

The attack was made on a scale hitherto unknown during this war of major offensives. It was over a front of 50 miles. Official reports are very brief, but correspondents at the scene tell of the terrific storm of artillery fire that burst over the lines held by Field Marshal Haig's men.

The bombardment began at 5 o'clock just before the early spring dawn was breaking over eastern France. Shells of large and small calibers were rained upon the lines held by the British for about five hours. Then German infantry stormed out to make the first great assault. The Germans, favored by the wind, moved forward under cover of a pall of smoke which hid the assaulting columns from the eyes of the British holding the front lines.

Describing the battle, Andrew Bonar Law informed the house of commons that lightly held portions of the British line had been withdrawn, but said that there was no need for alarm on the part of the country. The correspondent at the British front reports that an attack there had been expected and that great preparations had been made to meet it. The Berlin official report says that the Germans have penetrated into some British positions.

Nor were the German efforts concentrated on the front held by the British. The Germans assaulted the French lines near the village of Ornes, to the northeast of Verdun, and claim to have penetrated a considerable distance. Near Rheims, too, the French were subjected to an assault; but here the artillery fire bore the burden of the fighting.

## No Report from United States Lines.

Nothing has been reported as to attacks on the lines held by the Americans. It had been expected that the Germans would make an assault on the American-held trenches in the Lorraine and Toul sectors acting on the theory that troops which have not had experience in engagements of the first degree might be found to yield easier than veterans. That such an attack may be launched, and with only slight artillery preparation, is within the possibilities.

The activity on the American sectors during the past three weeks would indicate that the Germans have been concerned with the disposition of General Pershing's legions, their probable strength and the locations of the batteries supporting the infantry holding the lines.

The French official reports state that the Germans have been sanguinarily repulsed in a number of engagements, notably on the Verdun and Lorraine fronts.

## GERMANY'S RELATIONS WITH HOLLAND ALTERED

London.—Dispatches from The Hague report that a local new agency says that Germany considers her relations with Holland altered by the attitude of the Dutch government toward the entente and the United States and publishes a report that the abandonment by the Dutch government of the remaining restrictive clauses in its shipping loan terms would be regarded by Germany as tantamount to war.

## MONTHLY COSTS NOT INCREASING

BETWEEN FOUR AND FIVE BILLIONS TO BE RAISED BETWEEN NOW AND JUNE 30.

## SOME U. S. TREASURY FIGURES

Receipts and Disbursements Made Public—Size of Liberty Loan Not Announced, But Will Probably Be Five Billion Dollars.

Washington.—Imminence of Secretary McAdoo's announcement of the size and interest rate of the third Liberty loan, to open April 6, gave special importance to a treasury announcement of government receipts and expenditures, from which might be calculated with fair accuracy the sum the government would need before the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Outstanding features of these figures, as unofficially analyzed, were that war costs are not increasing from month to month as had been expected, and that ordinary expenses and loans to allies in the next three and one-half months probably will not be much over \$4,000,000,000. To this must be added the necessary outlay of about \$3,155,000,000 to reduce certificates of indebtedness now outstanding and maturing before June 30; \$500,000,000 for the government's capital in the war finance corporation, whose creation is expected soon; and \$500,000,000 to provide a current working balance at the end of the year. These would make a total of \$8,655,000,000 needed between now and June 30.

On the other side of the books might be placed the \$551,000,000 working balance on hand today; \$2,816,000,000 estimated receipts from income and excess profit taxes and other internal revenue sources; \$75,000,000 estimated miscellaneous receipts; \$43,000,000 estimated customs receipts; approximately \$200,000,000 revenue expected from sale of war savings and thrift stamps and \$50,000,000 to be received in the next three days from a current issue of certificates. These would make a total of nearly \$4,500,000,000 which might be expected to flow into the treasury between now and June 30 from other sources than the Liberty loan.

## PLANS TO STRETCH THE FLOUR SUPPLY

Washington.—The food administration announced the first of steps planned to stretch flour supplies sufficiently to feed the country and maintain shipments to the allies until the next harvest.

Beginning with the baking trade, which uses 40 per cent of the wheat flour consumed in this country, the administration has approved plans for a division of flour supplies between shops, sharing of wheat substitutes, and for a nation-wide educational campaign to eliminate waste, which will be worked out at a meeting in Chicago.

Further restrictions on the consumption of wheat, which were announced as under consideration, will be put into effect next.

Aside from the shortage of wheat in the United States, another serious problem is confronted by the food administration in making good promises to the allies. Not a single week's shipment of grain and cereals abroad has equalled the announced program since January 1, so that there remains a deficit of 812,000 tons to be made up in addition to the regular supplies.

Shipments reached a low point in the week of February 1 to 7, as the culmination of weeks of bad weather which demoralized both railroad and overseas transportation. Only \$4,658 tons went abroad in that week. Improvement has been shown since, but even with clearing weather, it has been impossible to transport the 270,000 tons promised every seven days. Since January 1, shipments have totalled 1,416,914 tons.

## BANK CASHIER IS SHOT TO DEATH

Lexington, N. C.—J. Franklin Deaderick, cashier of the Commercial and Savings bank here, was shot and killed by J. Graham Hege, in the sitting room of the latter's home. Five shots in all are said to have been fired, two of which pierced Deaderick's body, entering the right side and going entirely through the body. Deaderick rushed from the room and fell from the front porch to the yard, and died almost instantly.