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GREEN GETS OUT OF UNION

Is Not Congenial With President's Hostile Attitude Toward The Government—Strong For Rural Organization

J. Z. Green of Marshville, N. C., has resigned his position as Organizer-Lecturer of the State Farmers Union. In submitting his resignation to the executive committee Mr. Green makes his reasons for so doing clear in a document which would make nearly a half page in the Herald. As the manuscript is too lengthy to publish in full we quote a few of the most salient points. In a nutshell, Mr. Green has been the backbone of the Farmers Union in North Carolina for the past eight years and is resigning on account of the hostile attitude of H. Q. Alexander, its president, towards the government in the present crisis. Mr. Green feels that the union is being dragged into politics and does not want to belong to an organization that is voluntarily committing suicide.

Excerpts from Mr. Green's document of resignation:

"At the last annual meeting of the State Union at Winston-Salem I accepted a unanimous re-election as organizer-lecturer for the ninth time with misgivings, and only under the hope that the universal condemnation by the press of North Carolina of the State president's disloyal attitude, in the greatest of all world struggles for human freedom, would at least make it undesirable on his part to receive further odious publicity and that a sufficient amount of official silence would prevail to make it possible to proceed with the legitimate constructive work of the organization without a further humiliation of its loyal members who are keeping their local unions alive and active in community co-operation under their own initiative and independent of the political activities of individual State officials who have built for themselves a political program over which they became exceedingly enthusiastic and over which the rank and file of a remaining membership are profoundly and admirably indifferent."

"My efforts from the beginning have been concentrated along constructive lines under the predominating idea of perpetuating the organization, making the local unions vital and active agencies, under strong and efficient community leadership, such as would make them strong and potent factors for the promotion of better farming, better business and better living in the country. There are a few local unions of this kind existing now in this State, but they exist only under efficient community leadership, which, in most instances, is active only under its own initiative and independent of any counsel, political or otherwise, from State officials."

"In view of the recent renewed repugnant activities of the State president and his part of the 'advisory council,' in which a hostile attitude is maintained against the Government's plan of financing the war by the sale of bonds, having usurped to themselves the privilege of repudiating the action of the State Union in its substantial endorsement of the Government's plan by instructing that ten thousand dollars of the State Union's funds be invested in Liberty Bonds, thus inviting more odious publicity through the press, I would not be frank with you or true to my conscience if I should not declare to you that it is not humanly possible for me to conscientiously ask any man to become a member of the Farmers Union under its present treacherously active State leadership."

"This severing of my official connection does not imply that I have any personal grievances whatever, or that I have in any way lost faith in the ultimate possibilities of rural organization directed along practical lines, or that my services, as far as practical, will not be available to communities interested in rural organization. There has probably never been a more opportune time to begin to organize a successor to the Farmers Union, which should retain most of its finances in the local organization and under a plan that will make the structure stronger at its foundation, as it should be."

PATTERSON SPRINGS HOME WANTS LESS COMPANY

We are always glad to see you come. In fact company is a pleasure to all of us, but Patterson Springs is so well-known as a summer resort, and pleasure seeking place, that company has become monotonous. Easter Sunday morning for an example there were no less than a dozen visitors here before breakfast. Our help was so completely occupied with company that no child got to Sunday school that day.

I have heard that pleasure seekers scarcely ever go to Sunday school or church. Now I do not mean to discuss that part of the subject but, please pardon me for asking you one question: If you do not go to Sunday school, do you think you are treating others right by keeping them entertained Sunday morning so they can't go?

I have asked several friends of the 'Home' what to say or do with our company. One brother suggested that we cut out visiting Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, and the other days admit visitors from two to five. This plan would be fine for our help, and if the company continues to increase, we may be forced to do something of that kind, but we will not cut out visiting entirely yet on Sundays and Mondays, but please observe, and tell your friends that our help is busy Saturdays, from rising in the morning till bed time at night. Therefore our doors will be open to visitors from 2 till 5 every day in the week except Saturday.

Again, may I say that Patterson Springs is no longer a summer resort, but an Orphanage Home for the Motherless Child.

Very truly yours,
J. H. SPAULDING.

SOLDIERS PLAYED JOKE ON OFFICERS.

Three officers from the Kings Mountain artillery range rode their horses into town Thursday night and hitched them in the back yard. When they were ready to return two of the horses were missing. Chief Duncan fell on the clue that they had been ridden back to the reservation by soldiers but upon arrival at headquarters the horses were not found. Search was diligently made during Friday morning and over in the afternoon the horses were found strolling on the

can's idea that soldiers rode the horses away as a joke on the officers but didn't care to go into headquarters mounted and give themselves away.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegates from the various voting precincts of the county met in the courthouse at Shelby Saturday morning in democratic county convention. J. P. Mull was elected county chairman in place of D. Z. Newton. Mr. Newton being on the county exemption board didn't think he should be mixed up, in politics and, therefore, would not stand for re-election. A. P. Spake was elected secretary. D. Z. Newton and Lee B. Weathers were appointed as a committee to draft a resolution endorsing the government's war program. Delegates were appointed to attend the state convention at Raleigh yesterday. J. B. Thomason was sent from the Kings Mountain precinct. It seems to have been the complexion of the county convention to make no political fight this year unless forced into it. It seems to make no political fight this year unless forced into it. It seems that the democrats will only fight on the defensive as they feel that winning the war is the great problem for present consideration.

NO BIG CHANGES AT KLOTHO.

There were no material changes in the personnel of the management of the Klotho mill made April 1 when the new owners took charge, except that John Mason took charge as superintendent. A. E. Cline remains as secretary and F. C. Green as assistant superintendent. Mr. Mason, of course, relieved C. E. Neisler, who acted as superintendent of the mill in connection with the Bonnie, The Kings Mountain Mfg. Co. and his own mill, the Pauline. Mr. Mason will move his family from Salisbury here as soon as a suitable house can be had.

"On the Stump."

In early times in this country it was the custom of campaigners in a political canvass to travel through the country and make open air speeches. Public halls and platforms were rare and the stumps or trees were numerous and furnished convenient places from which to speak. Hence the words, "stump speaker," "stump orator" and

KAISER LEAVES WEST COMMAND

HIS DREAMS OF AN OVERWHELMING AND COMPLETE VICTORY ARE SHATTERED TO BITS.

FOCH BIDDING HIS TIME

Meeting Assails with Powerful Resistance and Here and There "Conforming" Lines.

The second phase of the great battle along the Somme has died down. It lasted less than three days, and the fighting has resolved itself into more or less isolated engagements, in which the French and British allies have more than held their own.

The attention of the Germans for the present is mainly directed at the lower end of the battle zone, which apparently they are attempting to enlarge for the purpose of getting elbow room in which to move their vast masses of troops.

Meanwhile, General Foch, the commander-in-chief of the allies, is bidding his time, meeting the German assaults with powerful resistance, and here and there conforming his lines to the necessities of the battle. It is confidently stated at Paris that Foch will not be drawn into any false move—where each move is of such vital importance—but will strike with his reserves at the moment chosen by him.

There may be some significance in the report that the German emperor, after a conference on the western front on Saturday with his chiefs, Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, intends to proceed to Rumania. At the outset of the great German offensive, when it was sweeping the allied forces before it, notwithstanding their tenacious resistance, Emperor William, it was announced officially from Berlin, was in supreme command. That announcement was regarded at the time as evidence that the emperor expected a complete and decisive victory. Since then, however, British and French and American reinforcements have come up.

West of Noyan a German detachment which had gained a foothold in the French lines was forced out by a counter-attack. Another attack at Grivesnes was repulsed, but the German efforts along the Oise to enlarge their previous gains were continued in the sector between Chauny and Paris. Here the French commander deemed it advisable to withdraw to positions previously prepared, and they are being held strongly.

GENERAL PERSHING SENDS A STIMULATING MESSAGE

Washington.—From headquarters of the American expeditionary force in France came a Liberty loan message from General Pershing.

"Every dollar subscribed to the Liberty loan is a dollar invested in American manhood," called the general. "Every dollar subscribed as the result of self-denial means partnership in the hardships and risks of our men in the trenches. Every dollar subscribed will confirm the determination of our people at home to stand by its army to a victorious end. An overwhelming subscription to the third Liberty loan will be a patriotic expression of confidence in our ability as a nation to maintain all that we hold dear in civilization."

Nearly 50 communities reported they had exceeded their quotas in the first day's work, and thereby had won the right, along with 150 announced, to fly the Liberty loan honor flag.

In a statement on behalf of the loan, Secretary Lane said:

"The year of war has crystallized the spirit of our peoples. We know why we are fighting and to what end. From a standing start, we have in one year made progress at which we should not be discouraged. The purchase of Liberty bonds is the one effective way in which most of us can fight."

COUNTER-ATTACKS BY BRITISH SUCCESSFUL

London.—Successful British counter-attacks were launched against the Germans in Aveluy wood, on the west side of the Ancre river north of Albert. The war office statement issued says the British recaptured all their former positions. (A German attack on the railroad lines opposite Albert was repulsed and another Teuton assault south of Hebuterne was completely broken up by the fire of the British artillery.)

VITAL CHANGES IN DRAFT IS URGED

PROPOSAL WOULD PUT POOL ROOM LOAFERS AND GAMBLERS TO WORK.

BY A NEW CLASSIFICATION

Plan Submitted by Provost General Crowder's Office and the Department of Labor.

Washington.—Drastic modifications of the draft classification lists which would affect in one way or another the status of everyone of the millions of registered men is proposed in a plan submitted to President Wilson by officials of the provost marshal general's office and the department of labor. While the primary purpose of the new program is the "purification" of the second, third and fourth classes of registrants who are not engaged in any productive industry, attention also would be given to lower sections of Class I and the effect, its framers believe would be to solve the nation's labor problem and largely increase the output of the necessities of life.

The proposal would utilize the draft machinery for putting industrial slackers to work. Every registered man who has been granted deferred classification would be given to understand that such deferment is not a legal right, but a privilege and that if unfair advantage is taken of that privilege, it will be summarily revoked.

It is proposed to make a most careful survey of the lower sections of Class I and of other classes to identify those men who are idlers or who are gaining their living through undesirable or "harmful" pursuits. Under the latter head, officials suggest might be listed gamblers, bookmakers for races, poolroom touts and others. Formal notification would be served upon these men that, unless within a specified time they obtain employment in some useful industry, they would have their classified status changed so as to send them into military service immediately.

The plan is not designed to interfere in the slightest with the so-called non-essential industries. These may be affected to some slight degree, but officials say such injury would be offset many times over by resulting national good to be obtained from the augmented labor supply and the greatly increased production of essentials. Administration officials who have participated in the preparation of the plan declare that the next step would be to obtain authority for the industrial classification of the man power of the country up to the age of 50 years.

GERMANS HURL MASSED DIVISION AGAINST ALLIES

In a battle of utmost fury, the Germans have been hurling massed divisions against the British and French lines from far north of Albert to a short distance north of Montdidier. Probably there has not been a more sanguinary battle fought since the beginning of the Teutonic offensive March 21 than this, which has for its objective the driving of a wedge between the British and French armies, the cutting of the Paris-Amiens rail road south of Amiens and the capture of that city.

But, in spite of the power of the attack and the desperation of the fighting, the entente allied legions have stood firm over the most of their front. At only two points have they been forced to give ground, and these seem, on the m. p. to be only minor successes when compared with the sacrifice of lives which they have cost. Just to the southwest of Albert, the British have withdrawn a short distance, and the French have given up the village of Castel, west of Moreuil, which has been the storm center of the German assaults for the last few days. At this point the Teutons are within three miles of the Paris-Amiens road.

GERMANS TAKE BIT OF TERRITORY FROM BRITISH

Hard fighting was proceeding north and south of Albert as the result of a heavy attack by the Germans on the British lines along a front of 3,000 yards between Aveluy and Dernancourt. According to the latest reports, the Germans had succeeded in getting a foothold on a small triangular bit of territory, just southwest of Albert, which brought the attacking troops close to the Albert-Amiens rail-

CAST SELFISH DOMINIONS "DOWN IN THE DUST"

SAID PRESIDENT WILSON IN A DARING ADDRESS BEFORE BALTIMORE AUDIENCE.

The President spoke as follows:

"Fellow citizens: This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free, and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost, our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men and, of need be, all that we possess. The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself it is imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp and daily sacrifice to lend out of meager earnings. They will look with reproach and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for."

"The reason for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through, and the issues that hang upon its outcome are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that, if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it."

"I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with truculence, to use the weak languages of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase, and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek."

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment, if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord."

"It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world, that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered, answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will."

"The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace, and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present chancellor has said, in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement."

"At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke, in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But, action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclu-

sion. We can not mistake what they have done—in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Rumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion."

"Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome?"

"If they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favorable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France, and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East?"

"Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic Peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition and build upon which they fancy that they can erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India and the peoples of the Far East. In such a program our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the sake of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it."

"That program, once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women and of all who are weak, must for the time being, be trod under foot and be disregarded, the old struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Ever since that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind."

"The thing is preposterous and impossible, and yet, is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? I do not wish, even in this moment of utter disillusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unyielding thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched."

"What then are we to do? For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I can not mistake the meaning of the answer."

"I accept the challenge. I know that you will accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifices and self-givefulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who stout and misprize what we honor and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it, or dominion as she conceives it, shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."