

Kings Mountain Herald



Vol. 16, No. 12.

Kings Mountain, North Carolina, Thursday, June 20, 1918.

\$1.50 A Year in Advance

240,000 SOLDIERS ARE TRANSFERRED

Nearly 240,000 transfers of men from one unit to another have been made in Army camps as a result of occupational qualification determined by investigation by the War Department committee on classification of personnel. Recently about 40,000 transfers have taken place each week. Through the committee organizations have been built up in all the Army camps, by which enlisted men and commissioned officers are classified according to occupational qualifications. In some camps, where as many as 2,500 men are received daily, forces of 200 interviewers are employed to ascertain full information regarding each man's occupation, education, experience, and special qualifications.

8085 CASUALTIES IN FRANCE

Washington, June 16.—Seven hundred and seventy casualties reported among the American expeditionary forces during the week ending today brought the total since American troops first landed in France nearly a year ago to 8,085.

The second weekly summary of casualties issued today by the war department shows that the total number of deaths from all is 3,192, while 4,547 men have been wounded in action and 346 are missing in action, including all men held prisoners in Germany.

The summary which includes today's list, follows:

- Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 1,172.
- Died of wounds, 364.
- Died of disease, 1,234.
- Died of accident and other causes, 422.
- Wounded in action, 4,547.
- Missing in action (including prisoners), 346.
- Total casualties reported to date, 8,085.

With more than 800,000 soldiers sent overseas, officials pointed to the small number, 291, lost through operations of German submarines as showing the effectiveness of the convoy system.

The men lost were on the British steamers *Tuscania* and *Moldavia*. The former was taking troops to England and the latter from England to France.

The comparatively small number of men dying from wounds is pointed to as indicating the efficiency of the ambulance and hospital systems, while the fact that only 1,234 men have died of diseases is accepted as proof of the excellent physical condition of America's fighting men.

Another satisfying consideration is that of the wounded men, a very high percentage return to duty at the front in less than six weeks.

Paul Uren has been home on furlough for a few days.

STEVENSON IN THE PEN; WANTED HERE

Chas. R. Stevenson wanted here for forgery and fraud writes a Kings Mountain lady that he is safe in the penitentiary and on light work. Stevenson was recently tried in Rockingham, it is understood, for check flashing etc and it was expected that he would be brought to Kings Mountain to render account for fraudulent checks he passed while passing off as an insurance man here last winter, as soon as the Rockingham folks got through with him. Guess we will have to wait our turn at the bat.

SUGAR RATIONS CUT DOWN

Raleigh, June.—Effective June 13th, State Food Administrator Page announced a reduction of 50 per cent and more in the maximum quantities of sugar that might be sold by dealers to individual consumers and required all dealers, wholesale and retail, to keep an absolutely accurate record of all sales of sugar to their customers, the record to include name of purchaser, date of sale, quantity and price. Effective the same date, quantities of sugar that might be sold to individuals who desire the same for canning and preserving purposes, was reduced from fifty to twenty-five pounds. Individuals who need a greater quantity of sugar at one time can purchase it on approval of their County Food Administrator.

All commercial users of sugar for less essential products have already been cut 80 per cent of their last year's consumption and in all probability there will be a further cut after July first. The curtailment in the use of sugar for such products and the more stringent restrictions government sales of sugar have been devised in order to assure an ample supply of sugar for domestic consumption and for canning and preserving.

The Food Administration has announced repeatedly that it desires to encourage in every way the use of sugar for canning and preserving. Although it desires that care and economy be exercised even in this use.

State Food Administrator Page has invited manufacturers of beverage syrup and owners of bottling works and soda fountains to join an honor roll of non users of sugar until the present situation is relieved. A large number of these establishments which have been found to have exceeded their allotment have been closed up temporarily.

The Food Administration is preparing to put a number of inspectors in the field in North Carolina and will be able to quickly detect any violations of rules and regulations governing the sale of sugar or any other food product and the temper of the Food Administration indicates that willful violators and food "hogs" may expect no mercy at the hands of the Food Administration when they are caught.

N. C. WAR SAVINGS PROGRAM BEGINS JUNE 23; ENDS JUNE 29.

Col. F. H. Fries Outlines Plan of War Savings Week and How Drive Can Be Made a Success



WAR SAVINGS STAMPS CAN STOP THIS.

PROGRAM.

- Sunday, June 23: War Savings Messages will be delivered in Sunday Schools and Churches.
- Monday, June 24: House-to-house canvass begins.
- Tuesday, June 25: House-to-house canvass continues. Meeting of workers at night at township schoolhouse to make reports.
- Wednesday, June 26: House-to-house canvass continues.
- Thursday, June 27: House-to-house canvass finished. Meeting and report of workers.
- Friday, June 28: National War Savings Day. Every taxpayer summoned to meet at school house to secure all additional pledges required to make township's quota.
- Saturday, June 29: Meeting of township and ward chairmen to tabulate results of drive.

Pursuant to the Proclamation of the President of the United States and of the Governor of North Carolina, I, F. H. Fries, North Carolina Director of War Savings, acting under the authority of the United States Treasury Department, have asked the ministers of the Gospel and the superintendents of Sunday Schools to have a War Savings message presented in every church in North Carolina on Sunday, June 23, have called upon every township or ward War Savings chairman to conduct a house-to-house canvass for War Savings pledges during the week following, and have summoned citizens of North Carolina to meet at their respective schoolhouses on Friday, June 23, 1918, the hour of the meeting to be fixed by the local chairman.

Local citizens will be named to conduct the schoolhouse meetings, who will keep a record of the proceedings and report the names of all persons present and pledging, and the names of all persons present and refusing or neglecting to pledge, with their reasons for so doing.

War Savings Stamps (which are United States Government Bonds, the same as Liberty Bonds) can be paid for during any month in the year of 1918, but it is intended that subscriptions for them will be signed during the week beginning June 23, and, if any deficit exists at the end of the house-to-house canvass, at the schoolhouse meeting on June 28.

The price of each War Savings Stamp depends upon the month during which it is bought. During June each Stamp will cost \$4.17. During July each Stamp will cost \$4.18, and so on, one cent more each month during 1918. On January 1, 1923, the Government of the United States will redeem all War Savings Stamps at \$5.00 each, no matter during which month in 1918 they were bought. They cost less during the early months of 1918 than during the later months because the person who buys earlier has loaned his money to the Government for a longer time than the one who buys later.

By way of illustration, note the following table:

Cost of War Savings Stamps During June, July, and August, 1918.

EATING PLACES ARE REGULATED

Raleigh, June 18.—The hotels, restaurants and boarding houses of North Carolina were today practically put on beef ration by State Food Administrator Henry A. Page who addressed a letter to them requesting and requiring that they restrict their consumption of beef in accordance with this program: boiled beef at not more than two meals weekly; beef steak at not more than one meal weekly; and roast beef at not more than one meal weekly.

Households are requested under no circumstances to use more than one and one fourth pounds of clear beef weekly or one and one half pounds including the bone for each person in the household.

In his letter to the hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, Mr. Page states: "Your industry and the public at large will realize that the changing situation in shipping and therefore of the markets available to the Allies, and the increasing demands for our growing Army, with the fluctuating supply of local beef in France, all combine to make it impossible to determine policies for long periods in advance."

The co-operation of the American public in the conservation program of the Food Administration officials are convinced that the more effective results can be secured through frequent changes of conservation policy to meet the needs of different seasons or different conditions instead of enforcing hard and fast rules without flexibility.

23--28
W. S. S. Week

	Cost in June	Cost in July	Cost in August	And are worth on Jan. 1, 1923.
1 Stamp	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.18	\$ 4.19	\$ 5.00
50 Stamps	208.50	209.00	209.50	250.00
100 Stamps	417.00	418.00	419.00	500.00
500 Stamps	2085.00	2090.00	2095.00	2500.00

The law provides that no person can hold in his own name War Savings Stamps exceeding \$1,000.00 maturity value. War Savings Stamps, however, may be purchased for other members of the family, including minor children.

The money invested in War Savings Stamps is not a gift or a donation, but is a loan to the Government. It will be paid back with 4 per cent compound interest. If, because of some serious financial reverses or calamity, it should be necessary to get your money before January 1, 1923, you may do so by giving ten days' notice to any Money Order postmaster, in which case you can get what you paid for the Stamps, with interest to date of payment. The Stamps are free from all State and local taxes; when registered at the postoffice they are insured against loss; they are backed by all the property in the United States; they cannot fall in value below the price you pay; they are as convenient and as well paying investment as has ever been offered by our Government.

A definite quota of War Savings Stamps, on the basis of population at \$20.00 per capita, has been allotted to each township and to each town of over 1,000 population, which will be published in every newspaper in the State before hand and announced at every schoolhouse meeting on June 23. The Government of the United States expects all the citizens of every township and county to subscribe for its quota and to pledge themselves to save and economize to help win the war.

It is to be hoped that the pledges taken during War Savings Week and on War Savings Day will show you and your neighbors to be loyal Americans to whom our Government, in this hour of need, does not call in vain.

F. H. FRIES,
North Carolina Director of War Savings, appointed and acting under the authority of the Secretary of the United States Treasury.

HUNS WANTS TO STOP OUR PORTS

London, June 13.—The German admiralty intends to declare the eastern coast of the United States from Mexico to Canadian waters a danger zone and will warn neutral shipping, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, quoting reports received from Berlin.

50,000 AMERICAN R. R. MEN IN FRANCE

When the 5 new regiments and 19 battalions of railway engineers now being organized are put on duty there will be 50,000 Americans engaged in railroad construction and operation in France.

After the United States entered the war one of the first requests transmitted to this Government by the French mission was for assistance in strengthening the French railways. Nine regiments railway engineers whose organization was started before Gen. Pershing sailed, were in France by August, 1917. Six of them have been engaged in construction work, building and rebuilding railways, building docks and rearranging terminal facilities. The other three regiments have been engaged in operation and some of the railway troops have been on the fighting line. The additional troops will be used partly for construction and maintenance and partly for operation.

A total of \$160,000,000 has been spent on railway materials alone.

DO NOT SHOOT PIGEONS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture urges hunters not to shoot pigeons in air, for they may be homing pigeons being trained in many sections by the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army to carry messages across battlefields. Farmers and other breeders who allow their birds a few hours of liberty each day also are liable to loss from shooting.