

Kings Mountain Herald

A Clean Local Newspaper For All The Family

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KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

FOES RETIREMENT AT PRESENT END

ENEMY HOPES TO DELAY OR
STOP ADVANCE OF ALLIES
ON OLD BATTLE LINE.

ALLIES FEELING THEIR WAY

Careful Advance Is Being Made
Through Screens of Machine Gun-
ners on Fighting Front.

Washington.—With the German army standing today substantially in the positions it occupied before last March 21, when its greatest offensive was launched, it appears certain to officials here that the next few days will see the plans of the opposing commanders revealed.

The statement in the official German communiqué that "our new lines" had everywhere been occupied is given only one construction here. Apparently it was intended to mean that the retirement had come to an end and that the Germans expected to stop the allied advance along the old front. In that event, it was said today, the light forces of the French, British and American armies will soon reach this defensive position and subsequent operations quickly will show how Marshal Foch proposes to assail the problem that baffled the French and British general staffs, the breaking of this advanced line of defense set up by the enemy on Belgian and French soil.

It was evident from reports that the allied forces were still feeling their way forward carefully through the rear guard screens of machine gunners which still cover many portions of the enemy's present fighting front. Behind this screen the Germans were believed to have reoccupied the old Hindenburg defenses, which probably have been repaired and supplemented.

SHARP GAINS MADE IN BRITISH ADVANCE

London.—The British in an advance over a four-mile front between the Havincourt wood and Peziere have captured all the German positions on the high ground between these two points and won their old trench positions overlooking Gouzeaucourt, according to the official communication from Field Marshal Haig. The Gouzeaucourt wood also is in British hands.

English and New Zealand troops performed the task and during the fighting repulsed heavy German counter-attacks.

The text of the statement follows: "Advanced detachments of English and New Zealanders attacked and carried the German positions on the high ground between Peziere and the Havincourt wood. After sharp fighting in the course of which heavy counter-attacks were repulsed with losses, we gained the old British trench line on the ridge overlooking Gouzeaucourt and captured Gouzeaucourt wood.

"On the left of our attack, other English troops successfully advanced our line in the eastern portion of the Havincourt wood. We captured a number of prisoners in these operations."

AMERICAN TROOPS CROSS THE VESLE IN FORCE

With the American Army on the Aisne front.—In the face of the stiffest machine gun fire since the Americans crossed the Vesle in force, American infantry advanced at certain points on a curve extending from Glennes to Viell Arcy.

The advance was preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment, which continued all night.

From the plateau the Americans took up positions in the ravines which drain northward, but the advance was necessarily cautious owing to the commanding position of La Petite Montagne, which is the highest point in that region. The French and American artillery bombarded the mountain, where the Germans had built strong emplacements.

GERMAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOES TRANSPORT

Paris.—The American transport Mount Vernon, formerly the German steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which, though torpedoed by a German submarine off the coast of France was able to make port, was carrying wounded and sick soldiers back to the United States.

Senator James H. Lewis, of Chicago, Ill., who was among the passengers, all of whom were saved, is suffering from a chill resulting from exposure.

TO-DAY IS REGISTRA- TION DAY

Let every man who has attained his eighteenth birthday and has not reached his 46th birthday take notice that he must register today, Thursday, for the selective military draft. There are no exceptions only those who have already registered as being between the ages of 18 and 31. Be sure to go to the local exemption board today and register.

A Trip of Two Old Boys to the Mountains

Sixty-two years ago there was a flourishing high school at Lohr's school house in Catawba county known as Oak Grove. Jacob Black, of Waco, N. C., and the writer were among the number of about 100 who attended. While there a mountain boy from Mitchell county came down and attended the school one year. He was a typical mountain boy; could out jump and out run any other boy in school.

Mr. Black went to Mississippi. The Civil War came on and he joined the artillery. His company surrendered at Vicksburg but he was wounded and they didn't capture him. He afterwards served in Forrest's cavalry and surrendered with them.

After the war he was penniless and homeless and he concluded to return to the good Old North State. He came back and married a Miss Sellers. His father gave him a good tract of land near Waco. He settled on it and went to work and raised a nice, industrious family of five boys and three girls. He made money and helped a great deal in building three of the cotton mills at Cherryville.

Two years ago this mountain boy heard that Mr. Black and I were alive and sent us a pressing invitation to visit him. On Wednesday, August 28, we boarded the train at Waco and went to Spruce Pine where the old boy of 84 years met us with a good conveyance drawn by two large gray horses to take us to his home on the muddiest roads I ever saw. There rich valley in Avery county. It was a happy meeting when the old grey-whiskered octogenarian met us. As he approached he said, "I believe this is Jake and this is Andy." After all were seated in the back his son drove away up Toe river over some of the muddiest roads I ever saw. There had been a great deal of rain for the last four weeks. The roads had been graded a few years ago but no top soil had been put on. The teams in the mountains were hauling chestnut wood to make acid for the government and the roads were cut all to pieces.

After a trip of about ten miles over these roads we reached the home about sunset. We were tired and hungry and supper was soon ready. All ate heartily of the mountain dishes and talked of days 62 years ago. Each gave his experience in the Civil War and what he had done since the war, and who had made the most money and how much mountain land and valley the mountain boy owned. His acres were more than two thousand and was divided among his three boys and three girls. In one meadow in front of his home were 42 stacks of hay, a ton each.

After eleven o'clock we retired. After breakfast next morning we took a stroll across the Blue Ridge by his church on the tip top of the mountain and on by one of his brothers of which there are three, all living near each other. All of them served through the Civil War and were all at Gettysburg. We went to a little town and postoffice called Altamont on the bank of the Linville river and spent the day with C. P. Stroup, a brother of Dr. A. M. Stroup who also went to the school with us 52 years ago. In the evening we took a near trail over the mountains back to the old man's home. It rained a good deal and we had a fire built to keep us warm. We slept that night under a sheet, two quilts and a blanket and were none too warm.

As the roads were so muddy next morning I proposed that if he would send us in his back as far as Linville Falls we would walk the balance of the way to Linville Falls Station. So we walked six miles down the mountain along the north prong of the Catawba. We witnessed the great destruction of the farms, houses, timber, destruction of the farms, houses, timber, two years ago. One must see for himself to know what water can do. We reached the station about one o'clock sore and tired and found a nice house and got a good dinner. Then waited around the station until four o'clock for the train. This train was late and

missed connection at Hostie, so we hired an automobile and came to Elsenboro and spent the night with Mr. Black's son. I left Mr. Black there next morning.

There is a great deal of good land in the mountains and lots of cattle. The chestnut trees and apple trees are very full this year. Jake said he enjoyed the trip fine but he prefers to live down around Waco if it is a little hotter. My legs are still sore but I like to take a little outing once in awhile to see what other folks are doing and I came back home satisfied that old Cleveland county and Kings Mountain are good enough for me.

W. A. MAUNEY.

FOOD INSPECTOR TALKS IN KINGS MOUNTAIN.

Mr. J. L. C. Bird, of Marion, N. C., food inspector under the North Carolina Food Administration of the following twelve counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Avery, Mitchell, Yancey, McDowell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Lincoln, Caldwell and Burke, spoke to the merchants of Kings Mountain in Kendrick's office Saturday morning at ten o'clock in explanation of the food rules. While most of the various businesses were represented there were a few not present.

In beginning he said that the people of the state were patriotic and as a rule would do what the government asked them to do when they understood the wishes of the government and that most of the violations were for lack of information.

Briefly he set forth the following rules. No merchant is to sell more than two pounds of sugar per person per month and he is to sell only to his regular customers. No merchant is permitted to ask a customer to buy sugar. No merchant is to sell more than six pounds of flour per person per month and he suggested if the merchant knows that a person is refusing flatly to eat the corn meal then sell him no flour at all. A merchant is allowed to make a profit of 15 cents on 24 lbs. of flour above cost laid down in store; above 24 lbs. he is to make a half cent per pound. No flour is to be sold to anybody whether he has his own corn or not unless with every four pounds of wheat flour one pound of either corn meal, corn flour or barley flour, is sold. Where the mills are equipped for combination grinding the mixing will be done at the mills. This is the uniform bread to be used by all the allied countries and the soldiers. Mr. W. A. Ware of the Kings Mountain Roller Mills was present and Mr. Bird went over some of the rules controlling the milling business with him. He also explained the ginning ruling for cotton as set forth in The Herald last week. He explained a ruling to go into effect September 15 relative to delivery of goods by merchants as follows: merchants must not deliver in any one direction but once a day; that is, cover the same part of their territory but once a day. Separate charges must be made for goods at store and for delivery, giving the customer the benefit of delivering his own goods. He recommended that the delivery business be cut out altogether. Addressing himself to the butchers he said that they must either pay more than 7 or 8 cents for cattle on foot or charge less than 35 cents for steak. He left it to the butcher to elect whether he would pay more or charge less.

In its final analysis the idea of the food administration, Mr. Bird explained, is not to allow profits larger than were made before the war and to so administer the food that it will supply all those looking to us for sustenance, and to give everybody a fair show. The meeting was called by Mr. J. B. Thomason, local food administrator. The remarks of Mr. Bird seemed to be well taken.

RULES FOR GINNING COTTON

Mr. J. B. Thomason, local food administrator, asked us to give notice of the following rules regulating the ginning of cotton. A uniform price of \$3.50 per bale may be charged for ginning; 80 cents per 100 pounds for all above 500 pounds in bale. It is requested that uniform bales of 500 pounds be made as nearly as possible. The ginner may charge for bagging and tea cost plus ten per cent where they are furnished by him. Where the farmer furnishes his own bagging and ties no charge can be made for putting on. No bale is to be larger than 575 pounds.

THE COUNTY LINE MATTER SETTLED.

The county line squabble which has been hanging fire so long has passed into history and the matter has been amicably settled and a precinct ordered established in the newly acquired territory for Cleveland county known as Dilling Mill Precinct. The boundaries of which are set forth below.

In the compromise settlement Gaston county gets small strip of territory which according to the survey was thrown into dispute. It leaves to

Gaston county lands belonging to J. L. Mauney and W. S. Mauney and probably a little more. But it puts all of the towns of Kings Mountain and East Kings Mountain in Cleveland county. The commissioners of the two counties in their regular sessions the first Monday passed upon recommendations from committees from each by which the settlement was reached. Below we give the boundaries as set forth in the order establishing the new voting precinct:

Notice of New Precinct.

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the Board of Elections of Cleveland County held in Shelby on Monday, September 2nd, 1918, that a new voting precinct was created in No. 4 Township, Cleveland County, N. C., said new precinct to be known as Dilling Mill Precinct and to constitute all of the territory recently acquired from Gaston County, the same being the territory lying between the Kings Mountain Precinct line and the following boundary:

Beginning at a stone, the corner of No. 4 and No. 5 township a Cleveland county at Ebenezer Church, and running thence a straight line to a point on the West side of the Southern railroad at the culvert East of Larkin Kiser's residence, thence down the branch to the first small poplar on side of branch North of pole line, thence a straight line to a point west of Mr. Sylvanus Mauney's residence on the line surveyed by Lloyd Ross, said point being about 200 yards West of said Mauney's residence and at place agreed on by committee, thence a straight line to a rock on the top of the mountain (said rock being marked by pointers and designated by the original committee), called for in the aforesaid Act of the Legislature, thence a straight line to a stone where the former old county line between Gaston and Cleveland Counties intersected the South Carolina line near John Wells' residence.

R. N. Parrish was appointed Registrar, R. W. Weaver and S. B. Huffstetler Judges of the election for said precinct, and the voting place shall be at the Dilling Mill office in said precinct.

All other precincts in Cleveland County are continued the same as at the last election and all of the Registrars and Judges heretofore appointed for the Primary election are hereby continued as the Registrars and Judges of the regular election to be held in November.

By order of the Board,
CLAUDE WEBB, Chairman.

FRENCH REACH FRINGE OF THE ST. GOBAIN FOREST

Paris.—The French troops have captured the village of Mennessis, about four miles north of Tergnier, and on the t. Quentin canal. Farther south they have penetrated to the northern fringe of the St. Gobain forest up to the outskirts of the village of Servais, according to the French communication.

The text of the statement reads: "North of the Oise, the French troops have captured the village of Mennessis, and are along the Canal St. Quentin. South of the Oise the French have made progress to the outskirts of Servais.

AMERICAN TROOPS CAPTURE THE VILLAGE OF MUSCOURT

Washington.—Capture by American troops of the village of Muscourt with 50 prisoners is announced in General Pershing's communique, received at the war department. The statement follows:

Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces.

"Section A. South of the Aisne our troops entered the village of Muscourt and captured 50 prisoners. Hostile counter-attacks in this sector were repulsed and our line was slightly advanced. Two strong hostile raids in the Woevre were beaten off, leaving prisoners in our hands. In Alsace, a successful raiding party inflicted losses on the enemy.

"Section B. The commander-in-chief has awarded the distinguished cross to the following men of the American expeditionary forces, for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

"Sergeant Albert N. Elsen, machine gun battalion. While acting as machine gun leader near Hilsensirist, France, July 6, 1918, he was wounded in the face by a bursting shell but continued to direct his men until the attack ended and then insisted on walking to a dressing station.

"Corporal Clayton N. Moore, band infantry. During the attack on Hilsensirist, France, July 6, 1918, while carrying a wounded soldier through machine gun fire to shelter, he was wounded, but by unusual pluck nevertheless brought his comrade to safety and realizing the scarcity of stretchers, insisted on others being taken to the rear and walking himself."

PLANS BEING PERFECTED TO PENSION AND INSURE R. R. MEN

"Plans for the uniform and equitable compensation of injured employees of the dependents of employees who may be killed in the service of the railroads, are being considered," said an official announcement, "and it is hoped that it may also be possible to arrange for the retirement of employees upon pension at a given age as well as to provide for their purchase of life, health and old age insurance at reasonable rates.

Charlotte.—The official information has been received here that Lieutenant William Holt Oates, of the American army, who was captured July 21, is held a prisoner by the Germans at Rastatt, Baden.

Spencer.—The Baptist congregation in Spencer is rejoicing over the clearing of an indebtedness of several thousand dollars on the house of worship.

BRITISH RE-ENTER OLD DEFENSE LINE

ADVANCED TROOPS PRESSING
FORWARD AND GAINING
MUCH TERRITORY.

MORE THAN 19,000 PRISONERS

Hostile Attacks Were Largely Local
and Were Easily Repulsed
by the British.

London.—Advanced British troops have entered their old defense system on the southern battle line, held prior to the German offensive of last March, according to the war office announcement.

The British have gained ground along the Verdun-Ephey line.

More than 19,000 prisoners were taken by the British in France in the first week of September.

The statement says:

"On the southern portion of the battle front our troops have now entered the area of the defense systems constructed by us prior to the German March offensive. The enemy is offering increased resistance among these prepared defenses and sharp fighting has taken place today at a number of points.

"Our advanced troops are pressing forward and have gained ground in the direction of Verdun, Heshcourt and Ephey.

"Local hostile attacks were repulsed south of Ploegsteert and east of Wulverghem. On the remainder of the British front there is nothing of special interest to report.

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FRENCH REOCCUPY ALL OLD GROUND

AMERICANS ARE STILL MAKING
PROGRESS IN THE REGION OF
VILLERS-EN-PRAYERES.

HEAVY DEFEATS ARE INFLICTED

Entire German Line on the North is
Endangered by the British
Under General Haig.

Paris.—The French have occupied all their old trenches along the whole of the front to the north of the Aisne river and also have captured the towns of Ham and Chauny in the salient southwest of St. Quentin.

South of the Aisne the American troops have made further progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Reville. The French advance east of the Canal Du Nord at some places has reached a depth of more than ten kilometers.

The Germans continue to give ground before the allied armies over the 150-mile battle front from Ypres to Rheims.

Particularly heavy defeats have been inflicted on them by the French in the old Noyon salient and by the French and Americans in the region between the Vesle and Aisne rivers east of Soissons.

To the north Field Marshal Haig's men have pushed their lines eastward at numerous points into the enemy-held territory for important gains and daily are increasing the menace against the entire German line facing them.

NO PROTEST TO BE MADE TO THE PRESIDENT ON COTTON

Washington.—Plans of southern senators to protest to President Wilson against the proposal of Chairman Baruch, of the war industries board, to have a commission appointed to investigate the feasibility of recommending stabilization of cotton prices were abandoned.

After a meeting of southern senators, Senator Smith, of South Carolina, announced that a statement which was prepared for presentation to Mr. Baruch would not be made public at present, but that a conference with Mr. Baruch would be sought.

STAPLE NOT TO BE TOUCHED BY FEDERAL PRICE-FIXERS

Atlanta, Ga.—There is no occasion for alarm over the agitation to fix cotton prices, according to a telegram made public by William J. Harris, from President Wilson. The message was in reply to one Mr. Harris sent earlier in the day calling the President's attention to the apprehension of many persons over the situation, and protesting in the interest of the farmers against such a movement.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT DRAFT BOARDS TO BE ENLARGED

Washington.—As an additional step in speeding up the draft organizations in the effort to induct into military service in October men who register, Provost Marshal General Crowder is planning to enlarge local and district boards wherever necessary.

Announcement was made that General Crowder had telegraphed draft executives in all states asking if an increase would hasten their operation. Boards already have been authorized to use additional registrars.

Employers or dependents of registered men who for patriotic reasons may object to entering a claim for deferred classification on the ground of dependency or occupation, will expedite proceedings and prevent injustice by making the exemption claims for the men. It was said at the provost marshal general's office.

Local boards will find their duties more complicated if registrants entitled to exemption do not claim it or some interested person does not make the claim in their behalf.

VICTORY WON BY ALLIES IN REGION OF ARCHANGEL.

London.—A British official communication dealing with the operations of the allied forces in the region around Archangel, Russia, says: "After further severe hand-to-hand fighting with an enemy force led by the Germans, the allied troops have occupied Oboberskaya. Prisoners to the number of 150 were captured and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. The allied casualties were slight."