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\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

MISS MARGARET CARNEGIE



Miss Margaret Carnegie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who has become engaged to marry Ensign Roswell Miller, the son of the late Roswell Miller, former president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

WARMLY RECEIVED AT TURIN

FROM THE BORDER TO ROME HOMAGE, THROUGH WILSON, WAS PAID AMERICA.

Reception Accorded Chief Executive at Tours Was Unofficial but Not the Less Warm and Sincere.

Rome.—From the frontier to Rome the journey of President Wilson was like a triumphal procession. Mountaineers and villagers swarmed from the hills and valleys to the railroad over which the presidential train passed to pay homage to America.

They shouted "vivas," waving hats and handkerchiefs and flags and forming picturesque groups which were emphasized by the brilliant sunshine, blue sky and green luxuriant landscape.

The president was met at the station by the prefect of the province, the mayor, the general commanding the troops here and other authorities.

Although the reception of the American chief executive was unofficial, the station was decorated with the Italian and American colors, while everywhere in the city the Stars and Stripes was flown beside the Italian flag.

The president's train left a short time later amid the enthusiastic cheers of a crowd which had gathered to greet the nation's guest.

PETROGRAD POPULACE IS ON VERGE OF OUTBREAK

London.—Disaffection and desperation in Petrograd, caused by the almost complete disappearance of the necessities of life and the system of government in effect under bolshevik rule, are so widespread that the populace is on the verge of an outbreak, according to a Danish business man, who has returned from Russia.

"Conditions in Petrograd are exceedingly depressing," he says, "except for the red guard and its agents, the whole population is in dire needs. Petrograd is face to face with complete starvation."

"The present system of government is creating general stagnation and the misery in which the majority of the populace is living has fostered dissatisfaction and desperation, which are gradually spreading."

INCREASE TO SEVEN CENT CAR FARE CAUSES TROUBLE

Denver.—Demonstrations against the collection of a seven-cent street car fare, recently approved by the state public utilities commission, resulted in blocking virtually all the lines of the Denver Tramway Company.

A crowd collected at Fifteenth and Larimer streets in the heart of the business quarter, pulled trolley poles from the wires and cut trolley ropes, halting all traffic.

BABY BONDS DUE IN 1924 COST \$4.12 THIS MONTH

Washington.—The new series of war savings stamps, known as the 1919 series, are on sale and will mature January 1, 1924. The sale of the 1919 series ended on December 1. The January price of the new W. S. S. is \$4.12 each, and this price will advance one cent each month. They will be blue instead of green and are slightly smaller in size than the 1918 series, of which nearly \$10,000,000 worth were sold in South Carolina.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH BOLSHEVIKS

AMERICAN TROOPS ENGAGE IN SEVERAL BATTLES WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI.

SNOW TWO TO FOUR FEET DEEP

Hot Artillery Fire Forces the Americans to Withdraw temporarily from Villages Occupied by Them.

With the American Army on the Dvina—American troops fighting desperately near Kadish, have driven back bolshevik troops which made an advance there. The bolsheviks also launched attacks on the Omega sector and bombarded the allied front. The Americans came into battle along the Petrograd road and in the frozen swamps that border it. The battle was fought in snow from two to four feet in depth.

American forces captured Kadish after a display of gallantry that evoked the admiration of the allied commanders. Special care has been taken of the American wounded and the body of an American officer was taken back 100 miles by sledge and then shipped to Archangel for burial. There were some casualties, but they were small in comparison to those inflicted upon the enemy.

On Tuesday, the bolsheviks opened a terrific fire from three and six-inch guns and launched a counter-attack against the buildings held by the Americans in Kadish. So hot was the artillery fire that the Americans were withdrawn temporarily from the village. The line, however, was not taken back very far and the new positions were firmly held. The enemy did not occupy Kadish because the barrage fire from the American guns made the place untenable. Shells falling on the frozen ground spread their zones of destruction twice as far as they would under normal conditions. Later, under the protection of artillery fire, American detachments again swept forward and reoccupied the town. The men engaged in the advance were from infantry and trench mortar units.

REVISED STATISTICS SHOW INCREASE OF DEATHS

Washington.—The influenza epidemic which swept the country during the latter part of last year caused 111,658 deaths in the 46 largest cities and increased the combined death rate for those communities in 1918 to 19.6 per thousand, according to statistics made public by the census bureau. Total figures for the country were not available.

Baltimore with 26.8 per thousand and Nashville with 26.4 had the highest rates of the registration cities, while St. Paul with 13.9 and Minneapolis and Grand Rapids with 14 each had the lowest.

PROTESTANTS RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT IN CHURCH

Rome After his visit to the vatican President Wilson returned to the American embassy, whence he drove, with Mrs. Wilson, to the American Protestant Episcopal church. He was accompanied by Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador; Brigadier General Wm. W. Harts, U. S. A., and Count Bruschi-Falgari, gentleman-in-waiting to King Victor Emmanuel, and Countess Bruschi-Falgari, lady-in-waiting to Queen Helena.

In the vestry he received representatives of evangelical churches in Italy. They were introduced by Dr. Dexter G. Whittinghill, superintendent of the American Baptist mission; Rev. Walter Lowerie, rector of St. Paul's American church, and Francis B. Keene, the American consul general. Other bodies represented were the Waldensian church, the English Baptist missions, the Italian-American Methodist churches, the Wesleyan missions, the Presbyterian church and the British Bible Society.

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT BE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

Washington.—It is understood here that Col. Theodore Roosevelt is about to announce that he will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1920. His health is poor, and the rigors of a campaign might make it worse. If Mr. Roosevelt gets out of the way it is believed that Senators Lodge, Knox, Watson, Harding and Sherman will enter the race. That is one way of explaining the bitter attacks on the president in the senate.

GEN. A. GVOSDENOVITCH



Gen. Dr. A. Gvosdenovitch, first minister from Montenegro to the United States, is a veteran of five wars and recipient of decorations for bravery from the governments of Russia, Italy and Montenegro. He is a member of one of the oldest families in Montenegro, but went to school in Russia and spent his career there.

WOULD MAKE GOOD IN TIME

RAILROAD OPERATION DURING 1918 BY GOVERNMENT DID NOT SEEM TO PAY.

Estimated Deficit Does Not Include Several Large Loans Made During Year of Nearly \$200,000,000.

Washington.—The government's loss in operating the railroads in 1918 is calculated by railroad administration officials at less than \$150,000,000. This represents the difference between the aggregate amount the government would be compelled to pay railroad companies as rental for the use of their properties—the so-called guaranteed return—and the net income which the government will receive from the railroads.

It will take six months more of receipts from the increased freight rates to permit the government to recoup its losses, officials believe. If Congress does not approve the proposed five-year extension of federal control, and as a consequence President Wilson carries out his announced intention of returning the roads to private management at an early date, the government's loss will not be made up.

This deficit does not include the big sums—between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000—which have been loaned the railroads to help them pay for the extensive program of improvements and purchase of new cars and locomotives. These loans will be repaid eventually.

VESSEL WITH 2,480 SOLDIERS AGROUND OFF FIRE ISLAND

New York.—Relatives of men aboard the United States transport Northern Pacific, aground on a sandbar off Fire Island, need have no fear for their safety, according to a wireless message from Captain Connelly, commanding.

"Northern Pacific is in no danger," said Captain Connelly's message. "Relatives of soldiers and crew need have no fear for their safety. The soldiers will be landed whenever winds shift to northward of west."

The naval authorities are taking every precaution, however, to guard the lives of the 2,480 soldiers aboard the transport, nearly 1,700 of whom are sick or wounded. A breeches buoy has been rigged from the shore to the vessel, ready for use at any time if it is deemed best to risk further injury to the stretcher cases by removing them from the craft, while 13 destroyers and naval tugs are standing by to lend assistance in emergency.

RAILROADS AGAIN ALLOWED FREE TRADE WITH PAPERS

Washington.—Director General McAdoo issued an order authorizing the renewal for the year 1919 of contracts between railroads and newspapers for the exchange of intra-state railroad transportation for advertising. Under the form of contract newspapers cannot charge for the railroad advertising more than their usual commercial rates and the railroads must compute the value of transportation on the basis of the normal tariff rates.

PARLIAMENT HEARS PRESIDENT SPEAK

JOINT RECEPTION IS GIVEN THE PRESIDENT BY THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT AT ROME.

GEN. DIAZ AND WILSON MEET

Weather Warmer and More Balmly Than That Experienced by Party in France or England.

Rome.—In parliament house a joint reception was given President Wilson by the members of the senate and the chamber of deputies. The function was an impressive one. The large and distinguished gathering gave the President an ovation.

During his speech the President constantly was interrupted by outbursts of applause and when he ended he was accorded an ovation which lasted until he passed through the exit of the building. Outside the throngs in the street took up the demonstration which continued until the doors of the Quirinal closed behind Mr. Wilson.

The weather was warmer and more balmy than the presidential party had experienced in France and England and there was a feeling of relief on their part. The President met with really the first touch of sustained sunshine he had seen since coming to Europe, and he made the remark during the day that the weather reminded him of that at home.

During the day King Victor Emmanuel presented General Diaz to President Wilson, who complimented the Italian commander-in-chief on the magnificent achievements of his army.

The President expressed regret that he would be unable to visit the Italian battlefield owing to lack of time and the necessity of returning to Paris as soon as possible for the work of the peace conference.

AMERICAN MILITARY LAWS ARE DECLARED OBSOLETE

New York.—Administration of military justice in the United States will be one of the subjects considered at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. The executive committee of the association, at a meeting here, decided it is a subject which requires consideration and "probably some reformation."

In making the announcement, President George T. Page, of Peoria, Ill., gave out a statement in which he declared that our military laws and our system of administering military justice are unworthy of the name of law or justice. The United States, he said, still is following rules copied from England in 1774, but which were abandoned long ago by Great Britain and which were better suited to the armies of feudal times than to the citizen armies of a modern republic.

HOOVER, DIRECTOR GENERAL INTERNATIONAL RELIEF WORK

Paris.—President Wilson has appointed Herbert C. Hoover director general of international organization for the relief of liberated countries, both neutral and enemy. Norman Davis, formerly on the staff of Oscar T. Crosby, special commissioner of finance for the United States in Europe, will act as Mr. Hoover's assistant.

This was announced by the American peace commission in a statement which says that the designation of Mr. Hoover to take charge of the relief work is in conformity with the request of the allied governments that the United States take a predominant part in the organization and direction of relief measures. The statement says:

"Upon President Wilson's arrival the result of the investigations of the United States and allied government officials into the food situation of the liberated countries, neutral and enemy were laid before him.

NEARLY ALL FORTY-FIRST DIVISION ORDERED HOME

Washington.—Practically the entire forty-first division was included in a list of units, announced by the war department as assigned for early conveyance from France.

The forty-first division was the first to be stationed at Camp Greene. This division was there several months in the fall of 1917 and was transferred overseas from here a short while before Christmas. Charlotte literally "fell in love" with the Western boys.

COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT DIES AT HOME IN OYSTER BAY

HIS HEALTH FOR THE PAST YEAR HAD BEEN FAILING RAPIDLY

Ex-President Had Not Been Well for Many Months and Suffered Affliction New Year's Eve Which Was Pronounced as Being Sciatica, Later Diagnosed as Inflammatory Rheumatism Which Was the Immediate Cause of His Sudden Passing Away.



Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep early Monday morning at his home on Sagamore Hill in this village. Death is believed to have been due to rheumatism which affected his heart.

The colonel suffered a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica on New Year's day but none believed his illness would likely prove fatal. The former President sat up most of Sunday and retired at 11 p. m. About four a. m. Mrs. Roosevelt, who was the only other member of the family at Oyster Bay, went to her husband's room and found that he had died during the night.

Mrs. Roosevelt telephoned to Colonel Emili Roosevelt, cousin of the former President, and he came to the Roosevelt home immediately. Telegrams were dispatched to the Colonel's children, who were in other parts of the country. Two of the colonel's sons, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Captain Kermit Roosevelt, are in service abroad.

Captain Archie Roosevelt and his wife left New York Sunday night for Boston, where the captain's wife's father is ill. Mrs. Ethel Derby and her two children are in Aiken, S. C.

Telegrams of condolence and sympathy to pour in from all parts of the country as soon as the news of Colonel Roosevelt's death became known.

The former President came to his home on Sagamore Hill from the Roosevelt hospital on Christmas day, but a week later was stricken with a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica, from which he had been suffering for some time. The rheumatism affected his right hand and it became much swollen. He remained in his room and efforts were made to check the trouble. Saturday the colonel's secretary, Miss Josephine Stricker, called to see him but the Colonel was asleep in his room. Miss Stricker said no one had any idea that death was so near at hand. Flags were placed at half mast in Oyster Bay Monday.

News of the death of the former President was received here by Miss Josephine Stricker, the Colonel's secretary, in a telephone message from Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Stricker said that the colonel had suffered an attack of inflammatory rheumatism on New Year's day and had since been more or less confined to his room.