

Kings Mountain Herald

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\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS

FROM JAMES WARE.

Hdq. Co., 322nd Inf. Band,
U. S. A. P. O. No. 791,
Dec. 6, 1918.

To: W. G. Ware.

Dear Father: As perhaps you know, November 25th was "Dad's Christmas Letter" day—a day set apart for us to write our fathers a special letter. I was on a hike at the time and could not easily write.

We finished the hike of over two hundred kilometers, about 150 miles. It took us about 16 days, though we rested four out of the sixteen.

I was on the Verdun front when the armistice was signed. We went "over the top" the 9th day of November. The band was used as stretcher bearers. This gave us a chance to see some actual warfare. Several men from our regiment were killed or wounded. For some reason, good I hope, I was spared. A lot of men there in the very last days of the war gave their all. It seemed hard, but I guess it was no worse for them than those who were killed earlier. I know you remember reading over a year ago of the great battles around Verdun. I was glad to be there and see the ruined city.

I was glad to get a letter from home a few days ago telling about the good crops and good prices. We hear a great deal about the influenza in the States. I suppose I had it slightly in September. Some of the fellows were sent to the hospital and died. I suppose this one disease has killed more than the Germans.

We'll, we are all anxious to get back home. But we must remember that there are two million of us here and can't all go at once. I think you can depend on me being there by spring, if nothing bad happens.

Your son,

J. S. WARE.

FULLER McGILL WRITES.

Headquarters 156 Field Artillery
Brigade, A. E. F., Chateaufort,
France, A. P. O. No. 706.

November 24, 1918.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas McGill
Dear Mother and Dad:

Now that I can tell you where I am and everything you want to know about me, I am going to tell you from the time I left New York on up to the present. I left there on the evening of August the 5th at five P. M. on one of the largest ships afloat, the H. M. S. Aquitania. The H. M. S. stands for "his majesty's ship"—I mean the king of England. Sure did sound good when we sailed down by the statue of Liberty, the whistle was blowing, and you bet I felt good even if we were getting into the submarine zone. We had one submarine chaser with us the first night and when we got up the next morning we found that we were all alone, so we went zig-zag all the way. That was to keep the submarine from hitting us, if they should take a crack at our boat. We had to open up our office as usual just as soon as we got on the boat and work the same as we were in camp. We had a swell office and I think it must have been his state room. Sometimes the boat would rock so much that it would make our typewriters slide off the tables but we did not mind that at all. Just worked right on as if nothing had happened. The first two days out it was some hot, especially down in our dining room. Sometimes I would rather do without eating than go down there after it. Our sleeping quarters were not much better, and we did not have to unroll our packs for two or three days. On the fourth day it began to get cold and we had to get out our blankets. One thing we were to do was to keep our life belts near all the time and we were told to sleep in them, but I laid mine down for a pillow, so if anything should happen I could get it for the first thing. I never thought a submarine would get us. We were on one more good ship. It made an average of about twenty-six knots an hour all the way over, so you see we did not lose any time on the way. I was working most of the time except the third day, and it was so rough almost everybody on the ship was sick and in bed, but I managed to get up and make out my reports. Then I went back to bed, got up again at 3 p. m. and felt fairly good and after that was all right. Had a good time as you see there was a canteen on the boat and we could get plenty chocolate candy, etc. On the following Sunday we could see land and you bet that was what we were looking for. We were just off the Irish coast, and Monday morning when we woke up we had five submarine chasers with us, as we were in the most dangerous zone. We made good time until noon when about twenty-five or thirty little chasers met us and carried us on through to the old town of Liverpool that we had been looking forward to. We disembarked about four-thirty and you bet we felt good to get on ground again. Had a swell time here and

teen to me as I had never had to hike with a pack on my back before and I think I had one of the heaviest packs in the crowd.

We had a god band with us and it was playing Dixie and all the good old U. S. A. songs. We could not help but feel good over it. The streets were crowded with people as they had heard about the wild cats and were anxious to see us. We hiked and hiked and after about three miles we stopped and had supper on the side of the road, and this made us feel like new people, so we got up and made it the rest of the way. We reached our destination about nine o'clock and believe me I had some blister on my foot, but I would have not fallen out if it had been all over it.

Not a single one fell out of our detachment, but they did out of others. The Red Cross was right along to take care of those who could not make it. You bet your life we did some sleeping that night after going to the Y. M. C. A. and getting some coffee and doughnuts.

The next morning we had to move to another camp about one-half mile from this place, as we had a little work to do, we set up our office in the Y. M. C. A. building. We were almost too sore to do very much after our hike. We wanted a bath and there was no hot water but believe me that did not stop us if ice pegs had been sticking around all over the house. That afternoon I had to take my report to headquarters which gave me a chance to see the city of Liverpool. The Sgt. Major and myself managed to get by the guards and M. J. so you see we made for a cafe for the first place and after eating a big supper we tramped around for awhile over the city, then returned to camp. Some of the boys did not like it about our getting out but that made no difference to us—all they had to do was get glad.

We stayed there that night and took a train across England to South Hampton the next morning. Had a little hike of about four miles from there to what they call a rest camp, but we did not call them that at all, for the boys had to police up around the whole place. This hike did not get hard with us as we were getting used to them by this time. We left this camp next morning—took a boat through the English channel. The name of it was the Harvard, and was a nice little boat. We stayed on it until the next morning about nine or ten o'clock in order to see to get into the docks. This was one of the most dangerous places we had to cross but we made it O. K.

After we landed we hiked about three miles to LeHavre, France, where we rested for two days and two nights. Had quite a good time and could get all the cigarettes and other things we wanted. The morning we left this place we had to get up at three o'clock in order to catch a train and it did not come until about eight. This is about how fast the French trains and people are, I hardly know how they would act if they would get in one of our trains. On this journey we went by the way of Paris, but did not get to stop. We stayed on this train for three days and two nights, the sleeping quarters were not very roomy. Some of the boys slept on top of the box cars. I was in what they called a third class car. It was pretty good, but was crowded as there were eight of us in it. Our next stop was Camp Du Vallahon, A. P. O. No. 704, where we were to get our final training and we had good barracks. We stayed here until November the 12th when we moved to Chateaufort, France, the place I am now writing from. This is a good little town and we have better accommodations. I have a good bed now, the best I've had since I left the U. S. A. It is a feather bed that is something very unusual in the army. Some class, eh? I am afraid it won't last long—too good to be true. But hope to be back home and the good old U. S. A. soon, though I can't say just when that will be. There is a church near here and we could go in any time but can not understand what they say. Though some of the boys go to hear the music. They have grand pipe organs and make fine music. This is just a mere outline of my experiences. Could not begin to tell you all of it and am sure you are getting tired of it by now.

Just a few more words, and I want to say and that is I am sorry we did not get to the front, as I wanted to get a Hun or two. We had just completed our training and were on our way to the front when the armistice was signed. I am sure we would have done our bit had we been lucky enough to get there.

I will stop now as it is supper time and we must get all that is coming to us in the line of eats. Trust you and Dad are feeling fine and with lots of love.

Your son,

F. R.—I have just received a letter from you and it was very nice.

Observer, Gastonia Gazette, King's Mountain Herald, etc., and was just like a letter from home. We sure appreciate our home papers and wish we could get them every day.

Wishing you both a Merry Christmas and happy New Year. Fuller.

DIXIE WARE WRITES.

Reville, France, Dec. 15, 1918.

Mrs. Dixie Ware,

Kings Mountain, N. C.

My Dear Wife:

I will write you a letter this afternoon as I have not written you in some time due to the fact that I could not get any paper.

I have not yet received a letter from you. Hope I will get some letters direct to Company H in a few days. As I have moved about so, the other mail has hardly had time to catch up. Am so anxious to hear from you. Hope you have been getting my letters, and not having the luck I have of not getting any mail for three months. Any way I hope you are well and getting along just fine.

Well Reville is about 25 miles northeast of Verdun and east of the River Meuse. We are in billets which at one time were occupied by the Huns. Will now tell you a little about our trip over France, as we are allowed more liberty by the censor.

Landed at Brest, spent two days there, then went down in southern France to Camp Hunt. About forty miles from the Spanish border, and near the coast, just off the Bay of Biscay; spent a week there, then went on a four days' and nights' ride into Verdun.

That's where I got my first taste of shell fire. It was from the Germans long range guns on October 25.

We worked at sending supplies into the front, until November 8th, when I joined the 312th machine gun battalion. I was in two scraps, one on Sunday, Nov. 16, and Monday morning. Things were very interesting from 9 until 11 o'clock on November 11th, as we were in some German dugouts, and the "Dutch" put them under heavy shell fire, knocking a lot of dirt in on us, and plenty of shells. A lot of our men were killed right near me; it was hard to see them dying so near me, but so far from home. All firing ceased just at 11 o'clock.

When we were on a train down below Bordeaux, going to Camp Hunt, near the Spanish border, and as we were standing an old woman came along the track picking up scraps we had thrown out, and we gave her some of our meat and bread, and she sure put up a heart-breaking prayer for us.

The 79th Division will parade in Washington or Philadelphia or some Eastern city when it returns to the U. S. A. and I want you to be ready on short notice to take a trip up to meet me. We may go over and do guard duty on the border, but think we will hit the States early next year, which is not far off; anyway we will be home in plenty of time to farm.

Will have lots to tell you when I get home. Show this letter to Aunt Ruth and Oris as have not enough paper to write them.

Will write you again soon if we are not on the move. So be good. With lots of love to you, dear Lillie.

Your devoted hubby,

DIXIE.

KINGS MTN ONE

REDAIDED BY THE
RED CROSS NOTES.

Mrs. M. L. Plonk, director of knitting, shipped to Atlanta last week a case containing 74 socks and 37 sweaters made by the following ladies:

Mrs. S. H. Simon, 5 sweaters; Mrs. H. F. Peterson and Miss Jessie Peterson, 5 sweaters; Mrs. W. S. Dilling and Miss Emelyn Dilling, 3 sweaters; Mrs. W. A. Mauney, 12 sweaters; Mrs. D. B. Willeford and Misses Irma and Estelle Willeford, 5 sweaters; Mrs. O. G. Falls, 1 sweater; Mrs. J. J. Alfred, 1 sweater; Miss Kate McLaughen, 1 sweater; Miss Margaret Kendrick and Miss Musette Jenkins, 2 sweaters; Mrs. F. J. Mauney, 14 socks; Mrs. J. W. Kendrick, 18 socks; Mrs. LeRoy McGill, 4 socks; Mrs. Marcus Carpenter, 6 socks; Mrs. W. R. Beach, 10 socks; Mrs. E. M. Lohr, 4 socks; Mrs. Chas. Ormand, 4 socks; Mrs. J. H. Paterson, 10 socks; Mrs. H. W. Gallimore, 4 socks.

There is still a supply of wool on hand, but orders have been issued by the Red Cross to stop knitting as the supply of knitted articles is adequate to meet the demand. Instructions as to the disposal of yarn on hand will be sent from headquarters and if the chapter is permitted to sell, notice will be given through The Herald.

The chapter extends its thanks to Mr. W. L. LeRicheux for his generous gift of \$2.50—bill for Grayage; also to the Kisser Lumber Co. for the nice shipping case made according to our directions.

The membership number has not

still at work. The Dilling Mill has a membership of 36. None of the other mills have reported. The colored people of the town have enrolled 26 members. At present the total membership of this chapter is 371.

BONNIE E. MAUNEY, Sec.

DR. FALLS IS ON BOARD
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

At the regular monthly meeting of the county commissioners Monday of last week Dr. O. G. Falls of Kings Mountain was appointed by Clerk of Court Webb to fill out the unexpired term of H. T. Fulton as county commissioner which office Mr. Fulton resigned last summer when he entered the race for clerk of court. Dr. Falls lives in the territory transferred from Gaston county to Cleveland county in the recent county line election and was chairman of the Gaston county commissioners at the time of the election. It is a rather unique situation. At the time of the election of Mr. H. T. Fulton, chairman of the commissioners of Cleveland, lived on the west side of Piedmont Avenue, and Dr. Falls, chairman of the commissioners of Gaston county, lived on the east side of Piedmont Avenue, opposite Mr. Fulton, Piedmont Avenue being the county line. One or the other stood to lose his job as commissioner. Dr. Falls lost. Mr. Fulton later resigned and the job is now in the hands of Dr. Falls. Dr. Falls, therefore, has considerable experience in administering county affairs. So, all's well that ends well.

Winston-Salem—Eight murder cases are set for trial this and next week in Forsyth superior court.

Burlington—Mr. John H. Vernon, aged 35, died at his home here. He succumbed to pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

Charlotte—First Lieutenant L. D. Southerland of Charlotte landed at Newport News, Va., according to a telegram received here by Mrs. Southerland.

Kinston—Veterans of the New Bern and Goldsboro police forces will be employed for the local department members of the city council intimate. For other "new blood" in building up the Kinston force the army and navy will be depended upon.

Durham—Lieutenant E. C. Miller and Lieutenant M. F. Brogg, in charge of two Curtiss airplanes from Langley Field, Virginia, enroute to Camp Jackson, made a landing here on account of engine trouble and spent the night here.

Spencer—The Southern Railway Company has established the office of paymaster at Spencer. T. S. Goldston, of the Washington offices, has been appointed to that position.

Wadesboro—Two negroes were seriously and probably fatally injured during an altercation on Main street here. The argument is believed to have been started over the question of ownership of an amount of money.

Mooreville—Clarence Furr, a resident of Mooreville, was struck and dangerously injured by an automobile while walking on a road near Mooreville.

Monroe—John Aldridge was held up by a highwayman on the Wolf Pond road and robbed of \$15. This is the third robbery that has occurred within a week.

Raleigh—Miss Octavia Parrish and J. Mann Corbett, both of Zebulon, Rt. 1, were the first couple to obtain marriage license in 1919 in Wake county.

Kinston—Ten thousand negroes of Lenoir and surrounding counties observed Emancipation day here. A number of manufacturing plants were shut down.

Wilmington—Young women of this city who hold business positions and have no opportunity for acquainting themselves with the fine arts of house-keeping are going to be instructed without cost by the city home demonstrator, Miss Annie Lee Rankin. Lessons in domestic science and practical cooking will be given nights.

Charlotte—Approximately 8,000 soldiers have been mustered out of service at Camp Greene or sent to camps near their homes for discharge. There are about 7,000 soldiers at the camp at present.

Shelby—Arthur Wright, aged 31 years, died at Bolling Springs of influenza and pneumonia. He was night superintendent of the Bluebonnet Hotel.

PEACE CONFERENCE AND THEN LEAGUE ATTORNEY GENERAL GREGORY RESIGNS

GREATER PROBLEMS MUST BE GIVEN PRECEDENCE OVER LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF WILSON'S OFFICIAL FAMILY FINDS JOB IS TOO POORLY PAID.

DEATH DEGREED THE KAISER

Repudiation of Germany's War Debt and Payment of Entire Cost of War by Germany Demanded.

Washington—Speeches advocating postponement of consideration of the league of nations proposal until after the peace conference were made in the senate by Senators Sterling, of South Dakota, Republican, and Myers, of Montana, Democrat.

Both insisted that problems of the peace conference should not be complicated by this plan. Senator Sterling contended that existing relations between America, Great Britain, France and Italy made a league of nations to enforce peace unnecessary. Senator Myers advocated establishing a restricted league later, without impairing the sovereignty of its members, and with the central powers barred at least for this generation.

Death of the former kaiser, life imprisonment of Von Bernstorff and others, Senator Myers said, should be provisions of the final peace treaty. He also argued for repudiation of Germany's war debt and payment of the entire cost of the war by the Germans; for confiscation of the kaiser's personal fortune and retention by the victors of both the war and merchant marine fleets of Germany.

MORE THAN \$200,000,000 OF AMERICAN PROPERTY SEIZED

Christiania—More than \$200,000,000 worth of American property was seized by the German government.

This is the estimate of John Henry Cooney, manager and custodian of all the properties of the International Harvester Company in Germany during the war. "It was a year ago," he said, "that the imperial German government served notice on him that it would begin 'supervision' of the I. H. C. factories and offices. On January 4, 1918, the properties were formally confiscated, and on July 3 the 32 office workers in the Hamburg central branch were notified they must leave the offices, and stay away.

"No attempt to take our properties was made until the American government began seizure of enemy alien properties in America. It appeared that from time to time the German government was endeavoring to match each move of the American government as a reprisal.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIQUOR INTO DRY STATES ILLEGAL

Washington—Statutes of "dry" states permitting persons to import or personally bring in limited amounts of intoxicants for their own use were in effect nullified by the so-called Reed "bone dry" amendment enacted by Congress, the supreme court held in an opinion reversing the federal court for the southern district of West Virginia.

Justice McReynolds, in a dissenting opinion in which Justice Clarke concurred, held that the Reed amendment was not an interstate commerce regulatory measure, but a direct meddling with state affairs.

SENATOR LODGE TO DELIVER EULOGY ON COL. ROOSEVELT

Washington—Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, will deliver the eulogy at the joint congressional memorial services for Theodore Roosevelt to be held on February 9. The Republican leader in the senate, who for many years was a close personal friend of the former president, was elected by unanimous vote of the senate and house committees appointed to arrange for the services and he will be the only speaker.

NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROAD OPERATIONS NAMED

Washington—W. T. Tyler was appointed by Director General Hines as director of the division of operations of the railroad administration to succeed Carl R. Gray. Mr. Tyler has been Mr. Gray's assistant. Mr. Tyler began his railroad career in 1883. His first executive position was with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern. In 1917 he was elected assistant to the first vice president of the Northern Pacific railway.

HIS RETIREMENT NOT HASTY

Successor Will Probably Be F. L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State or Senator Jas. H. Lewis of Illinois.

Washington—Thomas Watt Gregory, attorney general of the United States since 1914, has resigned because of "pecuniary responsibilities" and will return to the practice of law. President Wilson has agreed to his retirement next March 4.

Mr. Gregory's letter of resignation dated January 9, and the President's reply, cabled from Paris the next day, were made public at the White House. The attorney general's letter disclosed that he had long considered retiring from office and had discussed the matter with the President before Mr. Wilson went abroad.

Mr. Gregory's successor has not been appointed, and there has been no official intimation as to who he will be. In speculation the name of Frank L. Polk, counselor of the state department and acting secretary while Mr. Lansing is in Europe, and Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, were mentioned.

Mr. Gregory is the second cabinet officer to resign recently on account of personal financial considerations, William G. McAdoo having retired last month as secretary of the treasury because he could not support his family on the cabinet member's salary of \$12,000 a year. Mr. Gregory is the fifth man to leave the cabinet during the six years of President Wilson's administration. Others were Secretary of State Bryan, Secretary of War Garrison, Attorney General McReynolds, Mr. Gregory's predecessor, who was appointed to the supreme court, and Mr. McAdoo.

BOLSHEVIKI MAY BE ALLOWED TO STATE THEIR GRIEVANCES

London—The British government, The Sunday Express understands, has proposed that all the different parties in Russia, including the bolsheviks, should present their programs to the peace congress in order to ascertain if it is possible to come to any understanding with any responsible authority in Russia. The paper adds:

"The French government is not hostile to this suggestion. There is no difference of opinion between the British and the French governments and there has been no idea on the part of the British government to invite delegates from Russia to attend the peace conference."

SUPREME COUNCIL OF PEACE CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSION

Paris—The supreme council of the peace congress, consisting of President Wilson and the premiers and foreign ministers of the four great powers, Great Britain, France, the United States and Italy, met at the French foreign office for the first formal exchange of views and to make arrangements for the procedure of the conference tomorrow, at which delegations will be present.

The meeting was chiefly interesting in its personal aspects—bringing together for the first time in contact of the world's best known statesmen, who are now the guiding figures of the congress. The scene as they assembled was one of unusual activity.

The meeting was an extended one. It was mainly for the purpose of settling new terms for prolonging the armistice, which expires January 17 and for determining the number and composition of the delegations of the various countries for the sessions of the peace congress which is about to open.

ASSASSIN ATTEMPTS TO TAKE PADEREWSKI'S LIFE

London—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the polish leader, has been slightly wounded by an assassin who entered the room of his hotel at Warsaw and fired one shot at him. Several bolsheviks implicated in the plot to kill him have been arrested.

Mr. Paderewski has been in Warsaw for several days conferring with Polish political leaders in an attempt to form a government representative of all parties.