

# Kings Mountain Herald

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## PERIL OF FRANCE IS WORLD'S PERIL

THE SUPREME COUNCIL HEARS REPORT OF AMBASSADOR ON CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

## THE ENEMY OF THE ENTENTE

Tyranny and Terror Should Place the Bloody Chiefs of Moscow and Petrograd Outside the IPale.

Paris.—The two notable events of the day were the meeting of the supreme council to consider the Russian situation and the gala luncheon to President Wilson at Luxembourg palace.

The luncheon, besides bringing together a brilliant assemblage, also brought out the declaration from President Wilson that "the peril of France if it continues, will be the peril of the world, and not only France must organize against the peril, but the world must organize against it."

The meeting of the supreme council was attended by President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and representatives of the other four great powers. An hour was given over to hearing M. Noulens, the French ambassador, who has just returned from Russia, where he personally witnessed the various changes which have been taking place in the government and conditions there. What he told the council was not disclosed, but an authorized statement from M. Noulens sums up his views thus:

"The bolshevik power is the enemy of the entente. It furnished Germany with food during the war. It protested against the terms of the German armistice. These acts show an uncompromising attitude of hostility against the entente.

"Tyranny and terror, which are increasing daily, should place the bloody chiefs at Moscow and Petrograd outside the pale of humanity.

"Until the regime falls, a development which I hope the allies will actively seek to bring about, Europe will continue to be exposed to the severest risks of agitation and war."

## ALL UNITED STATES TROOPS TO WITHDRAW FROM BELGIUM

Brussels.—In order to facilitate the rebuilding and reconstruction of Belgium, which has been hampered by the exclusive use of railways for military purposes, Marshal Foch, at the request of the Belgian government, has decided to withdraw the British and American forces now in Belgium and employ them elsewhere.

## DECLARES THE POGROMS IN LEMBERG ARE TERRIBLE

Prague.—A Jewish woman who has arrived here from Lemberg declares the pogroms there are terrible. She said: "When on December 28 the Jews accompanied their dead to the tombs, the remains of the Tablets of the Law which had been buried in the synagogues were buried with them. Pogroms were also frequent in Grodek."

## LABOR SHORTAGE AND HIGH WAGES FOR YEAR FORECAST

Chicago.—A continued labor shortage, with resultant high wages for at least another year, was forecast at a conference between 75 men representing the various railroads centering in Chicago and government and state employment officials.

Charles L. Boyd, general superintendent of the Illinois Free Employment offices, warned the railroad men that they were going to find it difficult to get in competition with other industrial demands, and advised them it would be unwise to advocate a reduction of wages.

Sanford H. E. Fround, director of the clearance division of the United States employment service at Washington, D. C., declared that the relief expected to follow the signing of the armistice had not materialized.

## HEAVY VOTE IS REPORTED AS CAST IN GERMAN ELECTIONS

London.—"The course of the elections throughout the German state," says a German government wireless dispatch, "has clearly proved that the government interests the whole German nation. Participation in the elections was strong everywhere the sharpest contradiction to the indifference which vast classes, especially the bourgeoisie, have shown on the occasion of former elections."

## MOUNTAIN VIEW MILL.

The annual meetings of the stockholders and directors of the Mountain View Mill was held last Saturday. Directors were elected for the coming year as follows: C. B. Armstrong, A. K. Winget, C. C. Armstrong, R. G. Rankin, George E. Marvin, A. C. Myers and W. T. Rankin. Officers were elected as follows: C. B. Armstrong, president; C. C. Armstrong, vice president; W. T. Rankin, secretary and treasurer. This mill had a satisfactory year. The directors ordered a six per cent dividend paid. This was formerly the Anna Mill, located at Crowders Mountain. A year ago it was bought by the present owners and reorganized. It makes coarse yarns from comber waste and card strips from other mills.—Gastonia Gazette.

## FREE SEEDS.

Kings Mountain Herald, Kings Mountain, N. C.  
Dear Mr. Page:  
I have for distribution about seven hundred quarts of cotton seed and one thousand packages of flower seed. I will appreciate it if you will mention this fact in your paper, stating that I will be glad to distribute them to any one upon request and that such requests should be in not later than February 28th.

Thanking you, and with best wishes,  
I am,  
Your friend,  
E. Y. WEBB.

## OATES-STEELE.

A beautiful home wedding was solemnized in the presence of a few friends of the contracting parties last Wednesday afternoon when Miss Maud Oates became the bride of Mr. Frank Steele of Charlotte. The happy event occurred at the home of the bride on East King street at 3:30, the couple departing for a trip to Salisbury and Lenoir and on to Charlotte where they are making their home. The officiating minister was Rev. Murray of Shelby. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Charley Oates and has a host of admiring friends who wish her the greatest of happiness. The groom is a young business man of Charlotte and is connected with the Royster Guano Company.

The out-of-town guests were: Mrs. Jim Hardin and Miss Rippt, and Mr. Irenhour and Mr. Jennett, all of Charlotte; Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Oates of Grover; and Mr. and Mrs. T. Frank Oates of Rutherfordton.

## SPECIAL OFFER.

The Herald has effected a clubbing arrangement with the Progressive Farmer, whereby subscribers to the Herald may get both papers one year for \$2.25. This applies to both old and new subscribers to either paper. Mail all orders to  
The Herald, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Gaffney.—The influenza is still raging in Gaffney and Cherokee county. The schools, churches and theaters are still closed and the prospects for their early reopening are not bright.

Darlington.—Lieut. Cornelius Kollock, who arrived in New York on one of the first ships bringing wounded soldiers from France, arrived in Darlington from Fort McPherson on a 30 day sick leave.

Ridge Spring.—After being in a dorm state about six years, Hampton lodge No. 134, Ancient Free Masons, chartered 50 years ago, was authorized to be revived by the grand lodge of South Carolina at the last meeting.

Fort Mill.—The reports which are current in the daily press regarding the influenza situation in Fort Mill are erroneous as to a quarantine which has closed the schools and churches. Such a quarantine has not been established. At a meeting of the board of health and the school trustees this week it was decided not to close the schools at this time.

Latta.—There are many cases of influenza in and around Latta but most of the cases are of a mild type. The disease seems to be mostly prevalent among the men and women of middle age. Latta escaped lightly until during the Christmas holidays, when there was much business and visiting and home coming.

Chester.—Five of the Chester county banks held stockholders' meetings recently and all the reports read indicated the banks have enjoyed a year of unexampled prosperity.

Columbia.—Fire of unknown origin considerably damaged rooms on the first and second floors of the building on Taylor street known as "the annex" to the Baptist Hospital.

Greenville.—Hollis Clapp, three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Clapp of the Mills Mill community, was fatally burned when he ventured too near the fire in the Clapp home.

## DISARMAMENT IS A DELICATE PROBLEM

STATESMEN DRAWING TOGETHER ON STRUCTURE TO HAVE SUPPORT OF ALL.

## BRITISH LARGELY AFFECTED

Rejects Theory of Super-Sovereignty of an International Police Force; Early Return to Normal State.

Paris.—The plans for a league of nations have been reduced to very delicate form. The general indications are that the statesmen of the principal nations are steadily drawing together on a structure which will have the support of all.

It is understood that the general plan which is now most approved in substance by all the parties concerned rejects the theory of the super-sovereignty of an international police force. It also contemplates the working out, as the development of the league progresses, of the most delicate question of all—disarmament—which particularly affects the British navy. The same principle, it is proposed shall apply to the other nations associated in the war against Germany.

Such a plan will delegate to various commissions and committees detailed problems which shall be reported with recommendations to the league itself. The probability of such a plan being adopted justifies previous forecasts that the principal accomplishments of the peace conference as it now sits in Paris will be agreement on broad general principles, leaving the details to be applied in accord therewith and the making of a preliminary peace which will return the world at the earliest moment possible to its normal status.

## KAISER LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIMES OF WORLD WAR

Paris.—Some points in the reports to which Mr. Clemenceau referred, when he said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the penal responsibility of the former German emperor, were made public. The report was drawn up by Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the Paris law faculty, and Dr. A. G. de Lapradelle, professor of rights of nations in the same faculty. The object of the inquiry was to investigate from a purely judicial point if the crimes committed by the German government and army involved the penal responsibility of the former German emperor, what tribunal should judge him and whether his extradition could be demanded.

The two French jurists prove that the extradition of the former German ruler cannot be refused, as he is not a political refugee. The report says: "It is anti-judicial to assimilate war with conspiracy. Crimes of war are crimes of public law and international law, not political crimes."

## KING GEORGE BEREAVED BY DEATH OF HIS SON.

London.—Prince John, the youngest son of King George, died at Sandringham. He had been ill for some time.

The prince was possessed of exuberant spirits. He was the prime favorite of all classes and the idol of the servants and tenants at Windsor. It is said that he was the favorite brother of Princess Mary who loved to romp with him. The prince was born at Sandringham July 12, 1905.

## TURKISH LIBERALS SEND DELEGATES TO PARIS.

Geneva.—The congress of Turkish liberals assembled in this city, delegating Chiefo Paasha to attend the Paris peace conference and given him full power to act. He has been instructed to present the rights and claims of the Turkish people and also to take up the question of food for Turkey. At the opening of the Turkish congress telegrams were dispatched to President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando.

## CZECHO-SLOVAK TROOPS WANTED BY RUSSIANS.

Seattle, Wash.—If help is not forthcoming at once any government set up in Russia will fail, declared Madame Catherine Breshkowsky, known as the "Grandmother of the Russian revolution," who arrived here, Czecho-Slovak, rather than allied troops, are wanted in Russia, she declared. "The coming of Czecho-Slovak soldiers would be welcomed by the people as they would welcome the coming of Christ," she said.

## AMERICAN FORCES PRAISED BY FOCH

RIVER RHINE MUST BE MADE BARRIER BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

## HAVE DEVIL'S OWN PLUCK

Allies Were Magnificently Comforted by the Presence and Virility of the American Troops.

Treves.—It is the conviction of Marshal Foch that the Rhine must be made the barrier between Germany and France. He expressed this clearly when he received American newspaper correspondents. The marshal is here in connection with the meeting concerning the extension of the German armistice.

Marshal Foch praised the work of the American troops and said General Pershing had asked that the American forces be concentrated for an attack on one sector. The allied generalissimo admitted that the Argonne-Meuse front, where the Americans began their offensive on September 26, was a "sector hard to tackle." The marshal said he had told General Pershing:

"Your men have the devil's own punch. They will get away with all that. Go to it."

The American attack succeeded, the marshal continued, "and here we are on the Rhine."

"This is for me," Marshal Foch began, "a happy opportunity to tell you all the good things I think of the American army and of the part it played on our side.

"Your soldiers were superb. They came to us young, enthusiastic and carried forward with vigorous idealism and they marched to battle with admirable gallantry.

"Yes, they were superb. There is no other word. When they appeared our armies were, as you know, fatigued by three years of relentless struggle and the mantle of war laid heavily upon them. We were magnificently comforted by the virility of your Americans."

## DR. LIEBKNECHT, SPARTACAN LEADER, IS PUT TO DEATH

Berlin.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg have been killed.

When it became known that Doctor Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were at the Hotel Eden, in the western part of the city, a crowd rapidly congregated and stormed the hotel lobby to lay hands on them. Both were spirited to a side entrance to the hotel.

A few blocks down the street the machine was halted by a second mob and when the presence of Fraulein Luxemburg became known a man jumped on the running board of the car and shot her through the head.

In the meantime Dr. Liebknecht was hurried into another automobile by officers and troops and the car was headed for the Moabit prison. While going through the Tiergarten the machine was halted by a runctured tire. Dr. Liebknecht was asked to get out by the officers, who intended to haul another automobile, and continue toward the prison. While waiting Dr. Liebknecht made an attempt to escape and was shot dead by soldiers who had anticipated such an effort on his part.

## GERMAN ARMISTICE IS EXTENDED BY A MONTH

Paris.—The German armistice has been extended by one month by the commissioners who have concluded their session at Treves.

The clauses offered by the allies concerning agricultural implements, Russian prisoners of war, naval conditions and the restitution of material stolen by the Germans from invaded countries, were signed by the enemy delegates.

## PADERWSKI FORMS NEW POLISH CABINET IN PART

Warsaw.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, having reached an agreement with General Pilsudski, has succeeded partly in forming a new Polish cabinet. General Pilsudski will be foreign minister under M. Paderewski as premier which will permit Pilsudski to retain much of his power.

Three members of the present cabinet will be in the new ministry which will be constituted primarily of non-political experts.

## BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION

Epidemic of Influenza the Cause of Relatively Small Attendance at Very Interesting Session.

Greensboro.—With a fair representation the eighty-eighth annual session of the Baptist state convention met in the auditorium of the First Baptist church. President John A. Oates, of Fayetteville, presiding. Frank B. Hobgood, Jr., of Greensboro, spoke words of welcome and was responded to by Dr. B. C. Henning, of Elizabeth City.

Rev. B. W. Spillman, of Winston, was elected president; F. B. Hobgood, Jr., Theodore B. Davis and E. F. Watson, vice presidents, and W. M. Gilmore, recording secretary.

During the day, preceding the meeting of the convention, the annual conference of pastors was held and interesting papers were read.

The small attendance is largely due to the fact that the convention meeting was postponed a month ago owing to the prevalence of influenza and the continued epidemic in many sections of the state disturbed preparations.

At a late hour the Baptist state convention went on record and adopted a resolution which increases the aim for educational development to \$1,500,000. This is an increase of \$500,000 over the aim of the present campaign. The convention was enthusiastic and will carry on an intensive campaign for 30 days.

The Baptists of North Carolina, in a burst of enthusiasm following a magnificent address by Dr. Luther Little, of Charlotte, determined to go until the campaign was over the top. Reports from 39 associations show \$573,979 actually raised and \$329,175 is said to be certain, leaving only \$96,846 to be secured from 27 associations, including some of the strongest organizations in the state, to make up the original goal of \$1,000,000.

A memorial from West Chowan association charges that the state system of education offers advantages to the students and graduates of state institutions that are not given to those educated in Christian educational institutions, and asks that the convention, through a committee, investigate this matter and take steps to stop the discrimination against the Christian educational institutions.

## CONVENTION STATISTICS.

Statistical Secretary E. L. Middleton submitted his report, from which the following excerpts are taken:

"We have 2,191 churches in 65 associations. The membership is 288,970. This is a gain of 28 churches and 5,875 members. Several small churches disappear from the rolls in the association minutes. About 40 new churches appear for the first time.

"This year we report 13,268 baptisms. In such a year when everything was at such high tension and so uncertain this seems a good record. This number is 696 fewer than last year, 2,833 fewer than in 1916, and 4,635 fewer than in 1915. This year only 1,431 churches report any baptisms with 760 showing no evangelistic work. This is over one-third of our churches that passed an entire year with no additions by baptism."

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

"The amounts reported for convention objects are as follows: State missions, \$66,672.16; home missions, \$53,473.92; foreign missions, \$69,328.65; Sunday school missions, \$5,426.03; orphanage, \$87,088.20; Christian education, \$25,500.28; minister's relief, \$7,747.94; total, \$316,037.63. This is a gain of \$60,351.96.

Jan. 16.—After a session throughout which, from start to finish, the business was conducted with a rush the annual convention of the Baptist churches of North Carolina adjourned this afternoon to meet again in November, but without selecting a place of meeting. No invitations for the next session were received and the state board of missions is authorized to name the place. Rev. J. Clyde Turner, of Greensboro, will preach the annual sermon.

Concerning the work of the Women's Missionary societies the report brought out the fact that the members of the Women's Missionary societies of the state contributed \$2.53 the member for missions while the Baptist membership of the state outside of the societies only contributed 40 cents a member.

## REPORT ON EDUCATION.

The board of education, through its corresponding secretary, Dr. R. T. Vann, made its annual report. During the year, acting in accordance with the instructions of the last convention, the board launched its \$1,000,000 campaign for the advancement of educational institutions. The report of the board said, in part:

"The 14 high schools employed during the year 97 teachers, and enrolled 1,958 students. The three colleges employed 81 teachers and enrolled 967 students."

## POSTPONED ARMY REORGANIZATION

BILL OF WAR DEPARTMENT TO BE LAID OVER TO NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

## THE DECISION DEFERS DEBATE

Military Committee of House in Conference With Baker and March Practically in Agreement.

Washington.—The house military committee practically reached an agreement in conference with Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, to postpone the war department reorganization bill until the next session of Congress and with it a large part of the prospective debate over the future military policy of the country.

A suggestion by Chairman Dent that a legislative rider on the army appropriation bill continuing the existing war organization of the department and the gular army for another year, a substitute for the reorganization measure, met with the approval of Mr. Baker and apparently with that of a majority of the committee members.

The proposal grew out of a conference at which Secretary Baker and the chief of staff explained the reorganization measure framed by the department, providing for a regular army of 500,000 men to be raised by voluntary enlistment on a flat three-year basis. The bill also would have made permanent the absolute control exercised by the chief of staff as a wartime necessity.

Chairman Dent said it would be impossible to get such a bill through Congress in the present session. Committee members agreed, pointing out that the war department bill on its face appeared to be a military policy measure which abandoned the theory of universal military obligation. Mr. Baker insisted that this was not the case; that no attempt to fix the nation's policy as to a peace time army was involved.

## PRESS RELATIONS DELICATE WITH THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris.—"The problems between the peace delegates and the press, that is, between the governments and public opinion is made particularly delicate," says The Temps, "by the following considerations:

"On the one hand, equality of treatment for the press of all countries must be assured. As the United States and Great Britain are reluctant to impose restrictions on their newspapers, the only course is to allow the widest tolerance to all.

"On the other hand, it would be harmful to lay bare to the enemy government differences of opinion which inevitably arise in discussions between delegations. The very essence of every debate is that contradictions should arise. Such contradictions will assuredly be reconciled, but it would be very unfavorable if Germany should know the details day by day and seek to make capital out of them."

## NECESSARY THREE-FOURTHS FOR PROHIBITION IS SECURED

Washington.—Ratification of the federal constitutional prohibition amendment made the United States the first great power to take legislative action to permanently stop the liquor traffic.

Nebrauka's vote gave the necessary affirmative three-fourths majority of the states to make effective the amendment submitted by Congress in December, 1917. It was followed by similar action in the legislatures of Missouri and Wyoming, making 38 states in all which have approved a "dry" America. Affirmative action by some of the ten state legislatures yet to act is predicted by prohibition advocates.

## ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT HAMPERED BY BOLSHEVIKI

Bucharest.—The new liberal government which entered office under Tiratama, after Marchiloman's fall, has to cope with an extremely difficult situation owing to a shortage of fuel and the activities of German and Russian bolsheviks who are taking advantage of the present economical conditions and are trying to create anarchy with the object of frustrating the union of the sister provinces with the mother country.