

# Kings Mountain Herald

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## GERMANY ACCEPTS NEW CONDITIONS

AVERTS WHAT THREATENED TO  
BE SERIOUS SITUATION FOR  
ALL PARTIES CONCERNED.

## NEW TERMS ARE WITHHELD

More Important Results are Ex-  
pected to Take Form Shortly When  
Foch Returns to Treves.

Paris.—Marshal Foch informed the supreme council of the acceptance by the Germans of the conditions for a renewal of the armistice.

Marshal Foch appeared in person before the council of the great powers and announced the acceptance and the signing by the Germans of the new conditions of the armistice.

This averts what promised to be a rather critical situation, as it had been reported that the Germans might persist in carrying out their intentions of a refusal to sign.

The new terms, while still withheld, are understood to restrict German operations against Poland within certain fixed lines, thus removing the danger of a military clash, and at the same time opening access between the interior of Poland and the Baltic sea.

But more important results will take form shortly when Marshal Foch returns to Treves for submission of the details of the disarmament and demobilization of the German forces which are being formulated by the military, naval and economic divisors of Foch. These are of a nature amounting in fact to a preliminary peace agreement.

## BLOODIEST MASSACRE WOULD FOLLOW REMOVAL OF TROOPS

Washington.—Roger K. Simmons, who recently returned from a mission to Russia for the bureau of commerce, told the senate committee investigating lawless agitation in this country that if the American and allied forces were withdrawn from northern Russia the bolsheviks would engage in one of the bloodiest massacres the world had ever seen.

The witness said he was surprised at the demands made for the withdrawal of the American forces and told the committee every time the American and allied soldiers had found it necessary to give up ground in northern Russia, the bolsheviks had swept in and inaugurated an orgy of murder of peaceful citizens. He said that before leaving Archangel last November 3, he had found that the American troops were well supplied and had performed great acts of heroism.

## PROTECT WILLIAM II IS NEW CRY LAUNCHED AT WEIMAR

Weimar.—"Protect William the Second," is the new cry launched in Weimar as the rallying cry of the Germans and a new attempt to revise the national feeling. A league, described as the "League of German men and women for the protection of the personal liberty and life of William the Second," has been formed and issued its first appeal as a big advertisement in a leading Weimar paper.

The paper is a warm supporter of the new government.

The new cry appears to be another more along the same lines as "Out with our prisoners," which the government has adopted. The proclamation is not worthy, as it admits that Prince Henry was asked to become a patron of the league.

## SERIOUS DISTURBANCES ARE REPORTED IN SPAIN

London.—Reports of serious disturbances have been received from Spain. A hostile demonstration occurred in Granada as a protest against the activity of government political agents there. Dispatches from Portugal say that monarchist efforts of Portugal finally have collapsed.

## TWO NOTES ARE HANDED TO FOCH BY ERZBERGER

Paris.—Two notes were handed to Marshal Foch by Mathias Erzberger when the renewal of the armistice was taken up at Treves. One note concerned the employment of the German mercantile marine for various purposes, while the other was longer and contained several requests including the release of German prisoners and maintenance of economic intercourse between Germany and occupied territories.

S. GROUITCH



The latest photograph of S. Grouitch, the Serbian minister to the United States. Mr. Grouitch was under-secretary of foreign affairs of his country in 1915 when Serbia was overrun by the Huns, and went to Switzerland and represented his country there.

## DRAFT CONTAINS 26 ARTICLES

Japanese Introduce but Drop Amend-  
ment Providing Against Racial  
Discrimination in Immigration.

Paris.—The Burgeois proposition for an inter-allied military force to enforce peace was defeated by an overwhelming vote at the meeting of the society of nations commission.

The French and the Czech-Slovaks were the only representatives in the affirmative.

The draft of the society of nations plans was then unanimously adopted as a whole. The final draft consists of 26 articles.

The Japanese delegation presented an amendment providing that racial discrimination should not be tolerated in immigration laws. Several delegates urged that this would open such a large question that great delay might ensue and the matter was dropped without a vote.

## JAPAN HESITATES OVER THE "MANDATORY" PLAN

Paris.—Japan has not yet agreed to the plan for making her a mandatory for the Caroline and Marshall Islands. While the other powers have practically agreed to the mandatory principle and are willing to accept direction of the various German colonies, Japan desires a more complete definition of the plan under which the two groups of Pacific islands will be entrusted to her, and a more complete statement of the kind of international control and supervision which will obtain under the society of nations plan.

If the society of nations desires standardization and unification of development of the captured German colonies which would prevent Japan from giving a distinctly Japanese character to the Marshall and Caroline Islands, the plans would not be acceptable to Japan, as it would hurt the national pride of her people, the delegate said.

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH HEARD ON REPARATIONS

Paris.—The peace conference commission on reparations heard the American and English points of view on the question of reparations. Lord Sumner spoke for Great Britain, Louis Klotz, the French minister of finance, presided.

## GERMANY PREPARING TO RAISE LOAN IN AMERICA

Geneva.—The Lausanne Gazette says Germany is preparing to raise a large loan in the United States as soon as peace is signed. The dispatch adds that the money is to be used to pay for expected raw materials from allied countries.

## WAR REVENUE BILL NOW LACKS ONLY SIGNATURES.

Washington.—Final legislative action on the war revenue bill levying \$6,000,000,000 in taxes this year and \$4,000,000,000 yearly thereafter until revised was taken by the senate without a record vote, the conference agreement was adopted as approved by the house. After the bill is signed by Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark it will be sent to the white house for the approval by President Wilson.

## CAN'T PUT TRUST IN GERMANY'S WORD

INTERNATIONAL ARMY SOUGHT,  
NOT FOR PURPOSES OF WAR  
BUT TO PRESERVE PEACE.

## TAKES WORD FOR NOTHING

Lust for Power and Dominion Will  
Return to Huns as Soon as Strength  
Has Been Recovered.

Paris.—There has never been any disagreement on the fundamental principles of a league of nations between the French delegates or other "powers," said Professor Ferdinand Lardoux, dean of the Paris law faculty and one of the French delegates to the league of nations commission.

"We do not seek an international army for the purpose of making war, but for the purpose of preventing it."

"Further disturbances of the world's peace will come from Germany alone, German's unsatisfied greedy appetite, her lust for power and domination, will return as soon as she feels strong enough to renew her aggressions. Inasmuch as Germany one day will be admitted to the league of nations, what Mr. Bourgeois and myself objected to was the necessity of being placed in the position of taking Germany's word for anything. The German people have not progressed along the lines of sincerity."

## INTER-ALLIED FINANCIAL ALLIANCE IS ADVOCATED

Paris.—An inter-allied financial alliance is strongly advocated by Edmond Thierry, the French economist, in *The Figaro*. It should take the form of a special organization, he says, to receive for joint account all sums paid by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, which it would transform into liquidation bonds "to be distributed among the allies."

Mr. Thierry points out that after the signing of peace the richest nations will seek to improve their monetary situation and consolidate their financial situation as rapidly as possible on a gold basis. Such consolidation would augment the difficulties of the less favored allies in converting to gold, sterling dollars or francs, the claims they recover from the enemy, on which they count to pay the debts they have contracted, either with the wealthier allies or with neutrals.

## MANY MORE TROOPS RETURN. GENERAL DAVIS COMMANDING

New York.—The United States cruiser Huntington and the transports Matsonia and Louisville have docked here, debarking 7,191 officers and enlisted men of the American expeditionary force. The steamers Dante Alighieri with 1,550 officers and men aboard and the Sixoala with 47, reported off the coast by wireless.

## WAR-TIME REGULATIONS OF COAL WILL CEASE MARCH 1

Washington.—The last of the war time coal regulations of the fuel administration still in force will be suspended March 1, if the present comparatively mild weather continues, said an announcement by Fuel Administrator Garfield. These prohibit the shipment of coal for reconignment and require 21 shippers of coal moving to tidewater at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads to consign such shipments to the Tidewater coal exchange.

## FEDERAL AID FOR ROADS IN NORTH CAROLINA, \$374,000

Washington.—Under the federal aid act, 32 good road projects have been approved by the Washington government for North Carolina. The total mileage is 437.66 and the estimated cost \$1,712,580.95. The federal aid is to be \$374,000. One of these projects has been completed. The mileage completed amounts to but 8.01.

## FOUNDATION OF LEAGUE PLEASES ITALIAN PRESS

Rome.—The whole Italian press greets with joy and satisfaction the announcement of the foundation of the league of nations, and praises President Wilson for the evidence he has shown in settling a concrete basis for the league before leaving America. All declare that the war has not been in vain if there arises from it a society which will forever prevent a recurrence of such a conflict.

SIR ARTHUR PEARSON



Sir Arthur Pearson, the blind publicist, who played a prominent part during the war in organizing relief institutions for soldiers and sailors similarly affected, has come to this country to interview American authorities in regard to the operation of similar institutions for blind soldiers and sailors on this side of the Atlantic.

## ARE WE "SCOOPING THE POOL"

Premier's Promise of Indemnities to  
Be Kept By Conference, or "Some  
One Has Sold the Pass."

London.—The view that the terms of peace with Germany should be settled before the organization of a society of nations is dealt with was expressed in the house of commons by Horatio W. Bottomley.

The preliminary treaty, he said, should be initiated and then submitted to the peoples of each country.

Mr. Bottomley said he was not sure that if that were done, President Wilson would find that he spoke with such absolute authority for the United States. He said he supposed that in any case President Wilson on his return to America would find American idealism taking a very practical form in securing food contracts throughout the world and "scooping the pool while we are talking about a league of nations."

If there had been no disagreement at the peace conference as had been said in the king's speech, Mr. Bottomley added, then the question of the freedom of the seas had gone, the dominions were to be supreme regarding the German colonies and the premier's promise as to indemnities were to be carried out, or "some one has sold the pass."

## ANARCHIST REGIME VIVIDLY DESCRIBED BY REV. SIMONS.

Washington.—The bolshevik regime in Russia was described by Rev. G. A. Simons, in testimony before the senate committee investigating lawless agitation in the United States, as a minority military dictatorship supported by terrorism. Dr. Simons, who for many years has been head of the Methodist Episcopal church in Russia, said most of the bolshevik leaders were Jews, many from the Eastside of New York, and that they had set aside large sums for the spread of their doctrine in all the countries of the world. I. W. W. movement in this country, which the committee has included in its general inquiry, was said by Dr. Simons to be identical with bolshevism's system.

## FIVE LEADING PACKERS WILL CONTROL THE FOOD SUPPLY

Washington.—Francis J. Heney, former counsel for the federal trade commission, testifying before the house interstate commerce committee, declared that within 19 years and probably within five, the five leading meat packers would control the entire food supply of the country and would be able to charge whatever prices they desired.

Mr. Heney said the packers had extended their activities into so many fields they had become a menace to the country. They now control the cheese, oleomargarine and butter markets, he said, and rapidly are obtaining a monopoly of a large number of

## ITALIANS GETTING BACK TREASURE FROM VIENNA

Vienna.—Italian troops and bankers began removing from a bank here bank notes, bonds and securities valued at 1,500,000,000 kronen which had originally belonged to the city of Trieste. The money was brought here for safekeeping during the war. Military trucks were backed up in front of the bank the entrances of which were guarded. Crowds of curious onlookers watched the treasure being removed.

## TO SETTLE GREAT PEACE QUESTION

ACCEPTANCE OF NEW TERMS IS  
EXPECTED TO CHECKMATE  
ANY ACTION BY HUNS.

## ARE IMPRESSED BY ARGUMENT

Lines Originally Suggested by British  
Premier Generally Adopted by  
the Peace Convention

Paris.—The new armistice conditions will, in effect, settle the most important of all the peace questions, and their acceptance by the enemy, will, beyond doubt, deprive him of any opportunity of taking blackmail tactics when the peace treaty comes to be signed. The fresh conditions follow generally the lines suggested by Premier Lloyd George since the beginning of the discussion, and it is wrong to suppose that in this matter the British have acted as mediators between extreme French and the extreme American points of view.

Both the Americans and the French have been impressed by the arguments brought forward in favor of all three tendencies which were placed in their presence and all agreed that the British scheme was not only less open to criticism, but the Paris positively the best proposal made.

The discussion has been extremely fruitful, and the result has shown the extreme alarm of French opinion as to the American attitude of no force. Another good point to remember is that the action of the British delegates has proved once more to the French that, while the British are extremely desirous of retaining their close friendship with the Americans, they are imbued with a sense of continental responsibilities and alliances and thus are able to act—between the old and the new worlds.

## SPLIT PRODUCED IN MOSCOW SOVIET BY ANARCHIST NOTE

Helsingfors.—A split has been produced in the Moscow central soviet by the bolshevik note to the allies accepting the invitation to the conference on Princes Islands. Lenin and the majority want a conference even though they think it is bound to transform the bolshevik policy into one of co-operative moderation.

Zinovieff, dictator of Petrograd, Kameneff and Bucharin openly denounce it as a diabolical plan to bury bolshevism. They accuse Trotsky, once their Robespierre, of being the Pontius Pilate of the movement, because he washed his hands of the Moscow conference to discuss the acceptance of the allies' invitation and carefully kept away from the city.

At the full session of the Moscow central soviet, Lenin cried violently to his critics, "If you want to conceal your fears by this childish protest, you had better leave us, we shall lose nothing by your going. We and others must have the courage to confess freely that our communist plan is going unquestionably to smash if we do not change our front."

## AMBASSADOR SHARP'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Washington.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of William Graves Sharp as ambassador to France to take effect when a successor qualifies. This was revealed by correspondence between the President and the ambassador, made public at the white house without comment.

## SAILING OF 13,000 MEN FROM FRANCE ANNOUNCED

Washington.—Sailing of three transports and the battleships Rhode Island and Virginia from France with 13,000 men and 400 officers was announced.

The transport Huron is due at Newport News February 24, with the 64th regiment, coast artillery, several casual companies, including one from North Carolina, convalescent detachments, and a few casual officers.

## HAMMOND DEVICE FOR RADIO CONTROL OF SHIPS SUCCESS

Washington.—Army and navy experts have reported the device of John Hays Hammond, Jr., for radio control of surface craft to be sent, laden with explosives, against enemy ships, a success and predict similar results with submerged craft showing above water only wireless antennae.

Results of tests were made public in connection with the new fortifications appropriation bill.

## BRIDGES AND STEPHENS ARE CAPTURED

Both Jack Bridges and Randolph Stephens, wanted in Gaston county for shooting, and very probably fatally wounding, Deputy Sheriff J. W. Cole on the night of January 30th, have been arrested and are now in jail. Stephens was arrested Wednesday of last week at Columbia, S. C., and taken to Gaston county jail. Bridges was arrested that night on Broad river bridge near Cliffside, this county. He was taken to Charlotte and placed in jail in order to remove him from his accomplice, Stephens. Rewards totalling \$600 were outstanding for the arrest of Bridges, and \$300 for Stephens.

Herald readers will recall that Bridges and Stephens were caught entering Gastonia with an automobile containing whiskey and that when a squad of officers including Deputy Cole undertook to arrest them in a house at the Pluckey Mill, one of the other of them shot Cole in the face with both barrels of a double-barrel shot gun and both escaped while Deputy Cole was being removed to the hospital. Organized search was made for several days but the desperadoes were too well gone and the sleuth method of apprehension was adopted which resulted in covering both the men within two weeks after the tragedy.

It is said that Deputy Cole is in a precarious condition, erysipelas having developed in his facial wounds.

## ANNUAL MEETING B. & L. ASSOCIATION

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kings Mountain Building and Loan Association was held in the office of G. W. Kendrick, February 13, at 7:30 p. m. President A. E. Cline acting as chairman and W. H. McGinnis as secretary of the meeting. After the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, the secretary and treasurer read his annual report showing the condition of the association and the receipts and disbursements for the past 12 months. The report shows that the past year has been the best in the history of the association. More than 400 shares have already been subscribed for in the 20th series which opened February 1st. More than 1,900 shares are now in force. After the adoption of the reports, the election of a board of directors was taken up which resulted in the election of A. E. Cline, W. F. Fulton, L. A. Kiser, J. E. Lipford, D. R. Hoed, J. F. Allison, M. E. Herndon, D. C. Mauney, I. B. Goforth, F. E. Finger, Dr. L. P. Baker and W. H. McGinnis. Dr. Baker and Mr. Finger are new members of the board.

## 5TH LIBERTY LOAN IS SET FOR APRIL

The 5th Liberty Loan, which will be known as the "Victory Loan," will be launched late in April. The impending drive may present new and peculiar obstacles. It is a popular impression, for instance, that because hostilities have ceased, the war has been paid for. Of course, such a belief is wholly without warrant. Moreover, it is distinctly harmful, and it devolves upon those who know the real situation to banish such belief from the minds of the public and prepare the people for the coming campaign. It will probably take better and more intensive and extensive campaigning to put the Victory Loan through than it did for the last Liberty Loan on account of the false impression abroad that the war is over and no more money is needed.

Asheville.—After being closed for more than a month owing to the influenza epidemic, the official quarantine in Asheville was lifted and the city restored to normal condition. In the first 11 days of February there have been 33 new cases and 14 deaths in the city.

Winston-Salem.—The criminal term of Berry superior court, held at Dodson, closed and one of the last acts of Judge Lane, who presided, was to sentence Joe Bowles, Joe and Gardner Cain, the last two brothers, to be electrocuted in Raleigh April 4.