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Editorial Page

The Victory Loan campaign starts next Monday. The advertising campaign starts in this issue of the Herald. There are five full pages of this paper devoted to advertising the loan. By reading these ads and the additional reading on the subject anyone can inform himself fully to the extent and intent of the loan. These ads were written by the best experts in the country and are paid for by enterprising firms in this town. You are urged to read each of them carefully. In this connection we wish to thank those who have contributed so liberally to this advertising campaign and made it possible for these appeals to appear in this paper.

Secretary Glass says the "American people should supplement the patriotism of war by the patriotism of peace; and just as American soldiers on the fields of battle made notable conquests for liberty, so American business men in a different way, and through different instrumentalities should now give expression to their patriotism by promptly and cheerfully meeting the obligations of citizenship which exigitly involve triumphs of peace easily comparable in their ultimate consequences to the great victories of the war."

The American business man's part in the war has been a big one but it is yet to be completed. He has taken part in four big drives here in order that the government might finance such drives on the battlefields in France as those that effected peace for the nation.

It was just as necessary for each individual to do his part, no matter how large or small, to accomplish a victory in the Liberty Loan drives as it was for the individual American soldier, whether it meant his life or not, to do his part at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne. Everyone has shared in the victories.

There is another drive, however, in which the business man is again called upon to do his part well; there is another victory for him to accomplish.

American soldiers are waiting at the scenes of their drives to be brought back to the United States. They want to come home and enjoy the peace accomplished. The government needs assistance and has ordered the Victory Liberty Loan that the nation's debts of honor may be paid and the soldiers brought back.

Now is the time to supplement the patriotism of war by the patriotism of peace. The business man can make the Victory Liberty Loan the greatest of his victories and the triumph of peace.



Investment Machine

MANNING CAUSES MANDAMUS SUIT

LEGALITY OF MARKETING ACT TO RECEIVE INITIAL TEST IN LOWER COURT.

POU AND BIGGS, ATTORNEYS

Action Is Taken to Force State Warehouse Commission to Provide Machinery Called for in the Act.

Mandamus proceedings will be instituted at the present term of Wake Superior Court to compel the State Tax Commission to provide machinery for collecting the 25-cent per bale tax on cotton, imposed by the Price Warehouse act, for the support of a State system of cotton warehouses. The corporation commission, acting upon the opinion of the attorney general, declared the taxing clause of the law unconstitutional, and declined a formal request to furnish the machinery and the case goes to the courts. James H. POU and Judge J. Crawford BIGGS, of Raleigh, will appear for the department and the suit will be defended in the lower court by Attorney General Manning and Assistant Attorney General Sykes.

Following the opinion of Attorney General Manning that the taxing feature of the warehouse act was unconstitutional, the Board of Agriculture conferred with Mr. POU and reached the decision to get the case before the Supreme Court as early as possible. Because the tax is not operative until after July 1, it is held for awhile that the case would have to wait until midsummer. Mr. POU and Judge Biggs, both of whom had been retained, decided that action could be brought against the tax commission to force them to provide machinery, called for in the law, right away. The agricultural department anticipated that the tax commission would decline to provide such machinery in the face of the opinion of Attorney General Manning.

Training Health Officers.

The University of North Carolina will very likely enlarge the scope of its extension service to include a course for the training of county health officers. The plan was given tentative consideration in a conference between Drs. Chase and McNeill, of the faculty of the University, and Dr. W. S. Rankin and Dr. B. E. Washburn, of the State board of health.

The University recently added an expert in sanitation to its faculty and the institution would be well equipped to provide the course for the health officers of North Carolina. The proposition is regarded among health experts as a move that would be more productive of efficiency in the furtherance of the health campaign in the State.

The conference, however, was purely of a tentative nature but is probably the forerunner of further conferences between the faculty of the University and the officials of the State board of health. North Carolina is well up in the list of States with legislation for the protection of the health of its citizenship but its force is minimized unless the health officers of every city and county are thoroughly alive to their job.

Tools for Education.

The state department of education believes that those educational institutions in the State that desire to secure machine tool equipment for vocational training work will be afforded that opportunity with very reasonable cost soon through the pending Caldwell bill in Congress, which is to have final consideration just as soon as Congress reassembles. The bill proposes that the government's surplus machine tool sets be loaned to such institutions throughout the country, but the war department will oppose this and recommend that the sets be sold outright to the institutions at some very low figure.

Some New Charters.

The Pilot Milling Company, of Pilot Mountain, was chartered with \$25,000 authorized capital, and \$15,000 subscribed by P. T. Hurley, J. H. Clifton and others.

The Beaufort Garage Company, of Beaufort, is chartered with \$50,000 capital authorized, and \$10,000 subscribed by A. F. Drane, and others.

The Royal Operating Company, of Greensboro, is chartered with \$125,000 capital authorized and \$300 subscribed by N. Callahan, D. H. Everitt and others.

Workers Are Discharged.

Washington (Special).—The information and education service of the department of labor issued this statement: "Change of the noon hour period from one-half hour to three quarters of an hour by the Liberty Ship Company, of Wilmington, N. C. has brought refusal of the men to accede to the new arrangements, and their discharge has been ordered by the company. The men are willing to continue at work under the old schedule, leaving the question at issue to decision of a conference."

Smile and Finish the Job!



COTTON ACREAGE REDUCTION SURE

State Headquarters Gets Favorable News of Acreage Reduction in Texas.

Raleigh, N. C.—State headquarters of the Cotton Association are in receipt of very encouraging letters from T. B. Parker who attended the all-Southern meeting at Memphis, Tenn., on March 24th. He writes that reports from all the states showed a willingness and determination to reduce acreage from 27 to 33 1/3 per cent and that all delegates were enthusiastic as to final results.

Mr. Parker is returning to North Carolina by way of Texas and other cotton states and is keeping his eyes and ears open as to cotton prospects. He shows his last letter dated Austin, Texas, March 25, by saying: "Every thing looks fine for reduced acreage. North Carolina must keep faith with the other states."

"EYES OF SOUTH ARE ON TEXAS"

Reduction in Acreage of Cotton in Texas May Represent as Much as 33 1/3%.

Dallas, Tex., March 24—(Special).—"The eyes of the South are on Texas in the campaign to reduce the cotton acreage," says Judge W. F. Ramsey, chairman of the Texas campaign committee. "Whatever Texas does the other States in the cotton belt may be expected to do."

"The movement to reduce the acreage extends to all of the cotton-growing states, and, from reports received, is meeting with success, but cotton growers must fully awaken to the vital importance of reducing the acreage, for the present situation is both complex and contradictory."

"The world actually needs more cotton than we have to sell, but we have more cotton on hand than we can sell at present or in the immediate future. More than 600,000 bales of last year's crop are still unsold; much of it is still in the hands of the farmer, with little or no demand for it."

A price that will return even the cost of production, to say nothing of profit. "The cotton crop last year cost much more to produce than the average crop, because of a scarcity of labor and higher prices for seed, feed, farm equipment, etc."

"If to the remainder of the present crop now on hand, a normal crop is added this year, well-informed cotton men, bankers, merchants and extensive cotton growers believe the price next fall will go to ten cents or lower."

"The channels of trade at present can absorb but a limited amount of cotton, and the demand is not sufficient to warrant the production of more than a limited supply."

"Russia is not able to take American cotton at any price, and will probably not be a factor in cotton consumption for a year or more. France and Belgium are in like condition. The machinery for manufacturing cotton goods in those countries has been utterly destroyed. Germany and Austria lack financial ability to pay for the normal amount of cotton used by them before the war, and they will not be permitted to take more than a limited amount for months to come, because France and England are opposed to giving them any advantage in commercial lines."

"Of the world's 143,000,000 spindles, at least 28,000,000 are idle or have been destroyed."

"With these facts before him, no intelligent farmer will plant the usual acreage in cotton this spring expecting a profitable return from the crop."

"The needs of Europe now are for food, which must come chiefly from America. "Food cargoes will be given precedence, as there is not enough shipping available to carry both food and the normal amount of cotton to Europe even if there were a normal demand for cotton."

"With much of last year's cotton crop on hand and with but a limited demand for it now, and that at a price below the cost of production, with many of the mills of this and other countries idle, the inevitable effect of a normal crop of cotton this year will be to force the price below the cost of production."

"On the other hand, with an abnormal demand for food supplies of all kinds, with a scarcity in this country of corn and other feedstuffs, and with the high price for them now prevailing, it seems to be much wiser and far more profitable for the farmer to plant at least one-third of his usual cotton acreage in food and feed crops."

"To convince anyone that cotton acreage reduction is the part of wisdom for 1918, we need only to recall the conditions existing at the beginning of the war, when the businessmen of America were appealed to 'buy a bond or two' in order to 'save the farmers of the South from financial disaster'."

Projects for Improved Roads.

After an initial three days' close study of the North Carolina highway situation, in conference here, the new State Highway Commission gave an interview as to the situation as they find it and the general policy of the commission.

The situation in a nutshell being that there are in the State 49 projects of road improvement taken over from the retiring commission in which the Federal aid involved is about \$720,000, while the total Federal aid that will be available to July, 1920, is \$3,500,000, with a probable million dollars available on the part of the State from the automobile tax. Then as to policy, the commission has provided a system of maintenance that is definite as to counties generally with a 50-50 basis and divided the State into four districts, one commissioner to visit every county just as soon as possible and make return visits as often as necessary for the closest possible co-operation; hard-surface roads to have just what consideration that the commission deems possible with due regard for the entire State system of roads.

Commissioner Page, speaking for the commission, said the commission found 23 projects of road construction under way in which the government aid amounts to \$291,000, 18 projects in which surveys have been made and being considered by the government, in which Federal aid would amount to \$223,000; eight projects, the allotments have not been made but in which the Federal aid would be about \$166,000 and one amendment agreement involving \$40,000.

North Carolina Casualties.

Casualties recently reported from the War Department as having occurred among North Carolina troops, are as follows:

Killed in Action—Corp. Norman L. Beach, Morganton; Privates Jas. P. Lach, Southern Pines; Jos. W. Runyan, Shelby; Thomas Hunt, Alert.

Died of Wounds—Private Norman Woods, v. Barnard; Corp. Marvin Dale, Morganton; Ira N. Carpenter, Wadesboro.

Died of Disease—Private J. S. Everett, Robersonville; Corp. Simon Boyd, Winterville; Privates Fred Gillis, Lumber Bridge; Sam Turner, Woodland; Gilbert Carver, Jonesboro; Willie Coffield, Maryhill; Corp. M. S. Johnson, Durham; F. B. Williams, Lewiston; Corp. E. C. Taylor, Furchess.

Died of Accident—Cook F. C. Henry, Currie; John Thomas, Clarkton. Severely Wounded—Privates Willie Maynard, Raleigh; Wm. A. Davis, Wanchese.

Other Missing Men Located—The names of the 31 missing men, all from North Carolina, most of whom arrived on the Huron, are: Cornelius Burrell, James S. Lane, Joe R. Davis, Jesse Hooper, Miles Burnett, Lonzo & Fitchell, John L. Holbrook, Frank W. France, William Taylor, Whitford Tolpin, Ed Young, Ernest Gaddy, Cliff Butler, Elmer W. Cline, Albert W. Hartsell, Carey E. Smellgrove, Pete Waddo, Charles Lassiter, John L. Wild, John P. Madson, James C. Evans, Albert Goodman, Jacob M. Matthews, Ernest Norris, Charles W. Cozeman, Walter L. Post, Robert H. Delveche, Chester W. White, Roy Donald, Peter J. Duddy and Roy Williams.

Forming Adenoid Clubs.

The State board of health is arranging to form Adenoid clubs in the counties of the State as rapidly as possible to the end that competent specialists may be assigned to remove diseased tonsils and adenoids where needed. This will be accomplished through special rates for the operation made possible by gathering numbers of children together at a central point for a given date so that all the operations can be performed with one visitation. It is estimated that there are 40,000 children in the State who need this operation and less than 25 per cent are able to pay the fees for single operations.

Chance of Foreign Service.

Following a call for volunteers to police the areas of Europe devastated by war, United States army recruiting stations have been opened in Raleigh, Durham, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, and Asheville with Greensboro as headquarters. Lieut. Col. Edwin Patcher is in charge with Lieut. Chas. C. Floyd assistant. Those who have had previous service may enlist for the period of one year in this country or three years in the event they choose foreign service.

Better Babies Week.

Governor Thomas Walter Bickett issued a proclamation for Better Babies' Week beginning May 11. It has been the custom in North Carolina to observe this week for several years past but this year is the first time it has been dignified with a call from the chief executive to the people for its observance.

"A little child shall lead them," says the Governor in starting his proclamation which he concludes by urging the people to study and put into execution the plans of the Health Department.

War Motion Pictures.

"The Price of Peace," a wonderful motion picture to be used throughout the country during the approaching Victory Loan campaign, will be seen in a number of North Carolina cities. Two prints will be released in the State. Engagements or bookings are now being made by Lieut. G. K. Burgess, of the 112th Field Artillery, who has resumed his law practice in Raleigh with his former partner, Major W. T. Yinger. Lieut. Burgess has consented to serve as State ship chairman in the final war loan drive.

WHAT TIME IS IT?

Tick-tock— It isn't much of a clock as clocks go. Just an ordinary, everyday affair, such as one sees on the wall of almost any office. Perhaps you'd never glanced up at it unless you happened to be late for luncheon.

It hangs in the counting-room of one of the biggest banks in New York, and there's nothing unusual about it except that it was put up the same day an Austrian princeling got himself killed at Sarajevo—and started the war.

It used to keep pretty good time. After we got into the war and got to going good, some one put a little red sign across the face of it so that whenever you looked up to see what time it was you saw the little sign staring at you impudently.

"TIME TO BUY LIBERTY BONDS" Tick-tock— That clock was ticking off the minutes when the guns were booming along the Somme and while the Crown Prince was battering valiantly at the gates of Verdun. It was ticking when the Lusitania went down—when Bernstorff went back—when Pershing went over. It was ticking when there wasn't an American soldier on the Western Front, and when there were two million, with more on the way.

Tick-tock— It was ticking that day four months ago when the German Armistice Commissioner took out his fountain pen and signed his name on the dotted line—ticking at the rate of \$55 a second.

Tick-tock— Sixty seconds make a minute—sixty minutes make an hour—\$50,000,000 a day.

That's what the war was costing America when the Armistice was signed.

Quick! Some one! Stop the clock! Well, some one did.

That day of our first Peace Celebration when we all went crazy and tore loose, some way in the bank did stop the clock. Took out the pendulum and tied a big piece of black crepe on the clock itself. And everybody laughed and yelled their heads off—because the war was over.

That was the end of it. The war was over—the clock was stopped and everything.

Well—almost everything.

Other clocks still went on ticking—at \$55 a second! They're still ticking. Not at \$55, to be sure—but it will run far into millions before next June.

We still have a job to finish. We still have war-bills to pay. And Americans always pay their bills.

We still have an army at the bridge-heads of the Rhine, and we've got to keep it there for a while—if we're going to get a real peace in place of an armistice.

And then there are the soldiers to bring back and the wounded to care for and the crippled to make over and job to find—before our job is finished—before we can turn all our energies to making plows and automobiles again.

It's going to take money. And we've got to raise it. That's part of our job—yours and mine and the people's next door.

The bank with the clock can't do it—all the banks in the country can't do it—if we are going to go ahead afterward making plows and automobiles and opening up new mines and planting more wheat fields.

We've got to have credit, if we are going to get back on a prosperous business basis. And we can't have credit, if the banks have all their money tied-up in Liberty Loans.

Whenever one thinks of the prosperity and happiness we can have in this country, if we make good use of the opportunities that be just ahead, he should think of that clock in the bank with its streamer of crepe and its little red sign.

And of the millions of other clocks that were ticking off the minutes during the war just as that clock in this bank did and well—

Tick-tock— Those clocks are still ticking. There's another Liberty Loan coming. Tick-tock— What time will it be by your clock next month when the Victory Liberty Bonds are offered?

THIS KIND OF SPIRIT WON THE WAR.

The following letter has been received by the War Loan Organization at Richmond, Va., from Mr. A. W. Hall, manager of the Aykewill's (M.) Herald. Who could ask more?

"The Herald will go to the War Loan Organization without charge. Moreover, we invite you to use its columns in any way you see fit for the Victory Loan. It has freely given service and space for all war activities and will not stop now. Please accept the free copy."

TOMBSTONES G. G. PAGE - Herald Office