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MARTIN'S MEDICINE
 By MARTIN HARMON

Nick Smith paid call Saturday. Nick is the Republican nominee for North Carolina attorney-general opposing the incumbent "Little Bob" Morgan and, as far as I know, is the first Kings Mountain native to become a candidate for state-wide office.

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He was accompanied by his friend Mike Duffos. When I rechecked the spelling of his surname, I suggested, "Believe you have a little Greek in your background." He replied, "Right much." He's a Brooklynite who became friends with Nick at Duke, where Nick has done some part-time teaching of anthropology.

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Mainly, of course, Nick is in the legal profession with a degree in jurisprudence which he earned at law school at Chapel Hill, after doing his undergraduate study at the University of Tennessee. Nick is disappointed the Volunteers no longer play Duke and Carolina.



"DO YOU HAVE ANY GOOD NEWS?"

TODAY'S BIBLE VERSE
 And be renewed in the spirit of your mind. Ephesians 4:23.

Parking Meter Haters
 Parking meters have never been the most popular public institution. There's something very depressing — perhaps humiliating — to return to a vehicle and find two red flags up: 1) the over-parked flag on the meter and the invitation to pay (or else) neatly tucked under the windshield wiper.

With the growth of plenty-of-free-parking shopping centers, merchants, who never cottoned to the meters have become more and more interested in seeing their demise.

Latest mercantile effort among several noted recently is in Smithfield, where a merchant group is belaboring the town fathers to put the meters to pasture. Chairman of the protestants, however, doesn't appear very modern in his suggestion that in lieu of meters, Smithfield return to the good old days of the walking officer with chalk stick — who also passed out invitations to pay.

The obvious answer is parking areas in the principal business areas.

To make them free the retailers will have to provide them, at least in North Carolina, where this conservative state has permitted cities to provide public parking but not the free variety.

Were it not for Southern Railway, which has made its leftover right-of-way on Battleground and Railroad avenues available for parking, Kings Mountain's situation could be much worse.

And the red flags only cost a quarter here, but it's a dollar and more in some places.

Kings Mountain got into the meter business 24 to 25 years ago.

For a time the business district had a somewhat dead look, as 80 "regulars" were moved off the metered streets.

The answer remains business' own parking area, whether owned by individual businesses as exemplified by the super markets and financial institutions, or group-owned the way the shopping centers provide free parking.

The Cliff-Hanger
 It doesn't happen that way many times but it sometimes does.

Back in the late thirties a High Point judge defeated a Durham lawyer for Congress by a margin of 16 votes out of more than 31,000 cast.

In Kings Mountain in 1951, Lloyd Davis won for the city commission by seven.

On the recent Saturday opponents scored an eight-vote victory over proponents of the county district \$4 million bond issue.

Credit the cliff-hangers, like the landslides, to democracy and the democratic process of the ballot.

Cleveland, like much of the Piedmont Carolinas, is growing.

County school officials were doing what Shelby district did successfully on Saturday and what Kings Mountain district will attempt to do in December — get ready for increasing school population.

School buildings don't go from drawing board to occupied plants overnight. Lead time is needed.

County officials have made some comment about a re-offer, but this pends a check on legalities and other points.

Mrs. Cora Long Rhyme
 The death of Mrs. Cora Long Rhyme removed from Kings Mountain a lady who gave long and valiant service to a legion of youngsters under her menage as teacher and principal of West Elementary school. One of her pupils in the fifth grade was her son, Myron, he recalls.

Mrs. Rhyme had the reputation of running a taut ship, to use navy parlance, both in her classrooms and in her school, which she served as principal for many years. After retiring, she was happy to be on call for substitute duty, as long as her health permitted.

She had charm, intrepidity and wit and enjoyed laughing at herself more than at others.

A fine wife, mother and grandmother, she was a good businesswoman and a devotee of the Lutheran church.

Vitamin C
 A team of scientists have confirmed that extra heavy dosages of Vitamin C is the best preventative of the common cold.

Perhaps the oldest saw known is the doctor's alleged answer to a cold victim's question about a cure: "Take a lot of medicine and wear it out in two weeks. Don't take any medicine and wear it out in two weeks." After the sulpha and mycin drugs the line was supposedly added, "I can cure pneumonia, can't do anything for the common cold."

Dr. Linus Pauling got first headlines with his statements praising Vitamin C as a cold preventative and some criticism with it. Some medical men charged that the claim was invalid, others that over-dosage of Vitamin C would produce harmful side effects.

The reasearch team says not so.

It has long been a medical principal that Vitamin C is needed daily because it is not stored in the human system.

The only harmful side effect the Herald recalls appeared in the Wall Street Journal which reported that a fellow who was developing a red body coloring devoured tomatoes as if each were the last he'd ever find.

Our British friends get the nickname of "limeys" from the old unrefrigerated days of sailing when limes were aboard in quantity to prevent scurvy.

Dr. Pauling didn't figure the average person would like the tomato devotee and recommends supplementing Vitamin C foods and juices with pills, which are perhaps cheaper than comparable food bearers of Vitamin C.

Revenue-Sharing
 A few weeks ago the Herald published a news story on the bill for federal revenue-sharing with cities and counties and reported the bill at that time would provide \$59,000 for Kings Mountain this year.

In recent days news stories have Kings Mountain's share at \$125,000.

How nice!

Well, the Mayor called Representative Jim Brody's office Wednesday to learn that the figures had run afoul of a computer error.

The situation as of Wednesday afternoon, according to the Congressman's office:

1) The bill is before a House-Senate conference committee to harmonize the differences.

2) It is expected that a revenue sharing bill will go to the President for his signature not later than October 14, when Congress anticipates adjournment.

Monday Deadline
 Registering for the November 7 general election will end Monday.

Meantime, the elections board office will again be open for three hours Saturday morning to further accommodate voters.

On the recent Saturday morning, when the office was also open, business was brisk, officials report.

Nick has done some work as an assistant solicitor in Durham county, has some worthy ideas on the drug problem and on speeding the settlement of litigation generally.

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He and his friend tarried less long than I would have preferred but were en route Gastonia and the Jim Holshouser campaign visit there.

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Also had a chat Wednesday with Joe Rhyme, here for his grandmother's funeral. It was Joe's 43rd birthday. He lives at Odessa, Texas, and when on locating Odessa for a foreigner to the Lone Star state, he gives a pretty good idea of just how large Texas. If I am not mistaken he put Houston about 535 miles southwest.

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After starting with the firm as a truck driver nine years ago, he is a supervisor with the Mercer Company, specialists in hauling pipe, the big 36-inch and 42-inch kind the natural gas and oil companies. The company operates at such distant points as Salt Lake City and South Dakota.

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Joe grew up here with Mrs. Claude Rhyme, his grandmother. He said, due to Mrs. Rhyme's injured ankle, he was issued a driver's license at 14.

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Joe says he had 17 years in the army and active reserve which provided his training in trucking.

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I have just finished reading, after playing along with it for several months, the memoirs of Albert Speer who was Germany's World War II production boss — comparable to our Donald Nelson, among others. His writings provide some interesting insights into World War II Germany, particularly in the personal notes on Goering, Himmler, Goebbels, Admirals Doenitz, Generals Jodl, Keitel, and Kesselring, and many others.

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Speer was an architect by profession, came to Hitler's attention shortly after Hitler took over the German government, and designed about all that Germany built in important public buildings before the war began.

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He was 1) of the commissions Hitler provided him and 2) fascinated by the dictator's magnetic and highly meteoric personality. Jewish friends who got out of Germany in time have told me the same.

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He confirmed the statement in the memoirs of General Alfred Galland, ace fighter pilot ace who later was commander of the fighter wing, that who wrote that Germany had more planes at war's end than anytime before — but no fuel to fly them.

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He contends he knew nothing of the horrors of the concentration camps until near war's end, freely admitted at the Nuremberg trial he had employed forced labor including a million expatriated French. For that he was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

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Not a fast-read book, but interesting.

McGOVERN AS SCAPEGOAT
 In press commentary on the election campaign, a new trend has emerged in the last week or so. The sharpest criticism of George McGovern has come not from those opposed to the ideas he represents but from those most enthusiastic about them. Apparently, too, this trend in the press reflects the feeling of a broader section of his supporters.

"The feeling grows," writes columnist Mary McGrory, "that McGovern against Richard Nixon is Boris Spassky against Bobby Fischer." She complains that he "drones along in a reedy monotone" and "steps on his good lines and wanders off into marshy subordinate clauses."

"The situation is even more serious for McGovern than a failure to persuade the uncommitted," writes Anthony Lewis of The New York Times. "There is evidence that he is turning off his own supporters. People who feel strongly about the war and detest the vacuous oiliness of the present administration are heard to say that they are not going to bother to vote."

"I am splitting mad at McGovern and his people for their ineptness in presenting their case for his replacing Nixon as our president," writes early McGovern contributor Ralph Ingersoll on the Times' op-ed page. "I want him to come out fighting, with the flashing blades of truth so cutting as to shatter Nixon's shield of synthetic half-truths."

Watching this theme develop — and we fearlessly predict it will spread rapidly so long as the Democratic nominee is 34 points behind in the public opinion polls — you can start to glimpse George McGovern's ultimate historical role. For the theme is that he is losing because of his reedy monotone, not because of his stammering too much to people who think like Miss McGrory, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Ingersoll, but letting them down because of purely personal failings. So George McGovern will go down in history as the scapegoat for explaining why America somehow didn't green after all.

Now obviously the McGovern campaign has been something short of a blitzkrieg. In fact his greatest handicap is an aura of bumbling created by his on-again-off-again welfare and tax proposals, the Eagleton fiasco and his current desperate flailings about everything under the sun. Yet there is every reason to believe the confusion underlying these problems is not accidental.

Historically, after all, the morass of American liberalism have seldom been accused of hard-headedness. For that matter, a certain detachment from reality has seemed to accompany ideological movements of both right and left; the Goldwater campaign suffered from lapses of the same sort the McGovern one now displays. An even closer historical analogy for the New York "Democratic reformers," who have displayed the same fervor, the same preoccupation with procedural issues, almost the same ideology and the same ability to keep Republicans in office.

The reasons for such historical relationships are revealed in a glance at the development of the McGovern campaign. His route to the Democratic nomination was to appeal to those who moralize about the problems of American society: The problem in Vietnam is immorality. The problem with busing is racism. The problem with poverty is lack of generosity. All can be cured if we finally find a candidate who is "candid" and "decent."

The cumulative impression is that America is a pretty rotten place, which is not exactly a sure-fire campaign slogan. Beyond that, with a presidential nomination comes a certain amount of scrutiny. It turns out Vietnam impinges on international credibility, which impinges on support for Israel. It turns out that racial quotas, the real heart of the busing controversy, must be judged suspect. It turns out poverty involves certain problem of financing and incentives. The complexities are enough to send a candid and decent man reeling.

So when the commentators berate Senator McGovern's "inemptness" and cry out for a return to the McGovern of the primary campaigns, it's hard to judge whether to laugh or cry. For the source of Senator McGovern's difficulties is that in those campaigns his stance was shaped by the necessity of appealing to people who wanted to be told problems were moral and simple, who wanted to be told you could abolish poverty by giving \$1,000 to everybody. Who is inept, the McGovern who said you should do that, or the McGovern who discovers you can't?

In short, the true source of Senator McGovern's present difficulties is that to win the nomination he had to campaign in a way guaranteed to lose the election. Whether or not the politician who volunteers to run such an obstacle course is a paragon of rock-eyed realism, he should not have to take the rap for the people who built the course in the first place. —Wall Street Journal.

Viewpoints of Other Editors

CLEAN WATER BILL CLOSER
 The agreement of a House-Senate committee on a clean-water bill is one of the most reassuring events to have taken place in Washington this year.

Not that there are not some hurdles both in getting the bill enacted and in implementing it in future years — still in its way. Passage by both houses of Congress seems likely. Mr. Nixon could veto the bill, both because its dollar total is high and because of pressure from industrial polluters. But this would be a politically costly decision for him to make.

Actually the White House can say it did what it could to make the bill as acceptable as possible to industry. The date when municipal and industrial polluters have to install the "best practical" technology to eliminate wastes in water discharge has been deferred to 1977, and the date when "best available" technology must be employed has been put off to 1983. Even then, an escape valve was installed for industries in the form of an industry-by-industry review to protect against any gross unfairness or impracticality in enforcing the law.

The provision that caused the conferees the most trouble concerned a third date — the goal of eliminating by 1985 all "pollution" content from the waters discharged by cities and factories into American waterways. The committee hit on the simple compromise of adopting the zero-pollution goal but including no way to enforce it. This means that the goal is still alive, but that there will be many more battles over it in the years ahead.

The main impact of the bill, if it's enacted, will be to release some \$24 billion in federal money for town and city sewage treatment facilities, and to set up a discharge permit system to regulate how much waste industry can dump into waterways. There isn't much disagreement over the dollar figures, even though the administration had asked for a smaller federal commitment. The congressional bill runs for a long

period of time and pegs the federal government's share at three-fourths instead of the current 55 percent of sewage plant costs. The sewage system building program itself would not have varied much under either program.

Under the Senate-House bill, the federal government will hold final authority for enforcing clean-water regulations. Under a compromise solution, states will be allowed to set up their own permit programs, but the federal Environmental Protection Agency could overrule them if the state programs do not measure up.

The Senate-House bill makes one decisive departure in combating water pollution: instead of concentrating on water pollution standards and only indirectly on the source of pollution, it zeroes in on the potential polluter directly. This gives greater enforcement thrust.

Not all "pollution" of waters is manmade of course. The past week's "red tide" of toxic algae which spoiled New England seafood harvest is one instance of nature's own occasional negative impact. And yet there is no excuse for such monuments to man's reluctance to discipline himself as the killing of nearly all life in Lake Erie. It is possible for America's waterways and coasts to be clean enough for swimming again. The uplift on the thought of men, when it is realized a clean environment is possible and actually being achieved, should help dispel the gloom attitude toward the future now too widely held.

—Christian Science Monitor

ADMITTED THURSDAY
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 Mrs. Ruth H. Ledford, Rt. 1, City.
 Mrs. Lottie H. Mason, 210 E. Georgia Avenue, Bessemer City.
 Mrs. Jesse R. Moss Sr., 1030 Little Avenue, Gastonia.
 Lewis V. Smith, 501 1-2 South 12th Street, Bessemer City.

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 Mrs. Lillie Mae Boone, 108 E. Georgia Ave., Bessemer City.
 Lesley E. Childers, 118 Overhill St., Gastonia.
 Joe Lee Harmon, 612 Landing Street, C. City.
 Mildred Pauline Hicks, 3070 Midsipine, City.
 Mrs. Charles Keener, 2016 Weir Lane, Gastonia.

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 Mrs. John T. LaCount, Rt. 1, Gastonia.
 Juanita Smith, 415 S. Pinchback Ave., Bessemer City.
 Jim Williams, 204 N. F. St., Bessemer City.

ADMITTED SUNDAY
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 Mrs. Ida K. Rollins, Box 293, City.
 William R. Scates, 829 First St., City.

ADMITTED MONDAY
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 Ralph M. Chitwood, 2324 McFarland Extension, Gastonia.
 Jesse Guy Ledford, 610 Gantt St., City.
 Willie Gordon Miller, 3 1/2 Black St., Shelby.
 Mrs. Lois Neil, Rt. 6, Box 138, Shelby.
 Mrs. Alma E. Mitchem, 513 Cherokee St., City.
 Kenneth Eugene Moss, 314 Fulton St., City.

Over 1,600 delegates are expected to attend the 51st national 4-H Congress in Chicago, Nov. 26-30. The 4-H winners from all over the country will be accompanied by some 250 4-H leaders and greeted by some 300 representatives of 4-H donor organizations and over 200 members of the press. Total attendance at this year's congress is expected to exceed 2,400.

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