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ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1909.

THE VICTORY AT KING'S MOUNTAIN Coloniats. But up to this time their chief business had been to keep the Indianas in check, who were continually wrought upon by British agents to join them in the conflict. Roosevel just none counted for more in aprily described these Americans of the april described these Americans of the saboard and the red warriors of the wilderness, and well had they of the wilderness, and well had the wilderness and the wilderness, and well had the wilderness, and w

Message.

GREAT ADDRESS BY DR. HENRY N. SNYDER

President of Wofford College Rehearses the Story of the Battle, and Draws

Therefrom the Lessons That Should Be Heeded by the Present Generation.

Therefore the Present Generation. the Present Generation.

who fought here, to a faith in the principles for which they fought, and to an abiding love for the country whose foundations they helped to lay. In this celebration we are expressing some among the noblest emotions or the country which our human nature—a memory which will not let us forget, in the clamorous interests of the present hour, a splen didly heroic past, a tribute of homage to those who gladly gave life itself in devotion to a large and noble cause, a generous gratitude for this rich heritage of free institutions, and a patriotism that dedicates itself afresh to the maintenance of these institutions, and in the high and holy passion of this hour resolves to hand them down, not only unimpaired, but enhanced to bless the after generations Memory for an heroic past, homage to who served nobly in it, grati tude for blessings received from dead hands, a new and stronger love for a country and a cause besprinkled with blood of willing human sacrifice— these are, I repeat, among the finest emotions of our humanity The mood they bring to us makes this a sacred occasion and touches our thought with something of the high passion of religion. It transforms this nill into a shrine of patriotism and consecrates us and all Americans I shall enterpresent familiar story, interpresent that beat at the spirit that I shall endeavor to tel heart of the men who here acted their so greatly, and bring home to our thought, with what clearness and as Englishmen which were threatened

of war, no dauntless daring, no lighthearted courage, no glad willingness
to give up life and all that men hold
dear-none of these things avail to be a specific or the spec dear—none of these things avail to heroic men for principles that make bright September day, with the clear-flowing Watauga at their feet and of its sneer innumanity and transform its gory field into a sacred spot, to which men and women of the after-time journey as to a shrine. The battle and its field get their recemption. From the truth, the principles, the ideals that animate the combatants.

And the mere story of it is well worth the is well glowing in the first gorgeous penciling of autumn. As they move to and from the truth, the principles, the ideals that animate the combatants.

October 7, 1780? By the middle of their readers have to say, ideals that animate the combatants.

pany of Americans can have the face to gather together on an occasion like this without reminding themselves afresh of those fundamental principles which furnished the life-giving spirit to all their institutions. Moreover, it the state from that complete subjugawhich furnished the life-giving spirit to all their institutions. Moreover, it is the beauty and significance of these principles grasped in the thought, imbedded in the conscience, and aglow in the heart of the rifiemen of King's Mountain that made the grim, relentless slaughter of that October day an less slaughter of that October day an experience of the resourceful spirits and effectively active. This man had stern of deed, their struggle to subdue the wilderness and their contests with the Indians had made them resourceful, self-reliant, in many respects, the most skillful of the British leaders, was vigorously and effectively active. This man had less slaughter of that October day an experience of the contest with the North manner, and stern of deed, their struggle to subdue the wilderness and their contests with the Indians had made them resourceful, self-reliant, independent, brave. They were essentially a product of their surroundings and of their manner of life. They were not builders in the wilderness and their contests with the Indians had made them resourceful, self-reliant, independent, brave. They were essentially a product of their surroundings and their contests with the Indians had made them resourceful, self-reliant, independent, brave. They were essentially a product of their surroundings and their contests with the Indians had made them resourceful, self-reliant, independent, brave. They were essentially a product of their struggle to subdue the wilderness and their contests with the Indians had made them resourceful, self-reliant, independent, brave. They were essentially a product of their surroundings and their contests with the indians had made their contests with the state from that complete subjugation.

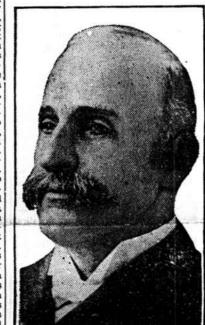
It should be remembered, first, that they were not fighting for some new principle of government. They were probably simply conscious that they were fighting to hold what they had brought with them from the older lands over sea. The civilization they had planted along the Atlantic shore line was new only in the conditions by which it was surrounded. The organized form of government by which this civilization was protected and furthered was no strange discovery flashing suddenly upon the American colonists as they struggled to make the wilderness habitable. They were Englishmen in the main, with English con-

The leading address at the King's of these principles that fused English, Puritan and Scotch Covenanter to-gether, and sent them victorious to gether, and sent them victorious to Superior and Scotch Covenanter to-gether, and sent them victorious to Superior and Scotch Covenanter to-gether, and sent them victorious to Superior and Scotch Covenanter to-gether, and sent them victorious to Superior and Scotch Covenanter to-gether the superior and Scotch Covenanter the superior and Mountain celebration yesterday was delivered by Dr. Henry N. Snyder, president of Wofford college. It was an able effort, characterized by complete knowledge of the subject discussed, and stirring eloquence that held the undivided attention of all toe thousands within range of the doctor's voice, and elicited round after round of applause. Following is the address in full:

KING'S MOUNTAIN.

Its Meaning and Message.

Patriotic women, worthy and gracious descendants of those wen neaded to make this republic a reality, and the republic itself, grateful to the men who, in this spot one hundred and the republic itself, grateful to the myon, in this spot one hundred and the republic there in the blood their faith in free institutions—the Daughters of the American Revolution and the government of the United States—have today brought us together to dedicate this shaft of enduring granite to the memory of those win found and broad and brid on a holding love for the recountry was a side of the principles of the people. These principles of the blood and bred in the right and the ability of the people to the blook after he had been tried and condemned by an elected parliament of the people. These principles of the sublict of the people. These principles of the must retreat—the mountain men to of the people. These principles of the sublict of the people to the loward that the principles of the sublict of the people. These principles of the sublict of the people to the loward that the principles of the sublict of the people. These principles of the sublict of the people. These principles of the sublict of the people to the people. These principles of the sublict of the people to the loward that the pr



Carolina. Dark and desperate seemed the cause of free men and free institutions. To hope for success now would seem but the futile dream of those who took no sane reckoning of conditions. Further resistance were a

down in the stormy darkness of a starless and uncertain night.

Early in September, Ferguson, be-fore moving eastward from Gilbert Town, sent a message to the mountain chieftains on the Watauga, the Nola-chucky, and the Holston, that if they

did not desist from their opposition to

British arms, he would march his army over the mountains, hang their

leaders, and lay waste their country with fire and sword." Wrong-ly he reckoned in the real effect of

such a message. It came as a chal-lenge to men little accustomed to let a challenge pass without taking it up. Besides, it held out a threat of inva-sion and the destruction of homes, but

recently won from the wilderness and

they were, resting under the shadow of great mountains, they were yet the

homes of American free men, and with

memories that cling about their tradi

tions, their first duty was to keep these homes sacred within and safe

from any attack without. Moreover, these men were not of the sort to wait for the foe to come to them. They

were accustomed to seek their foes. On the 25th of September, at the call

however, home builders in the wilderness, and therefore woodmen, hunters

first established was strengthened by the enterprising men of other faiths

and blood who also loved liberty-

Swedes, Germans, English and even a sprinkling of Huguenots. But in the

useless waste of life and The sun of liberty had gone

GOVERNOR ANSEL.

force I may, the profound significance of October 7, 1780, not only to this republic, but to the future of humanity A battle as a battle, in which men shoot and cut and slay one another in fierce, siaughterous lust for blood, is an ill thing to consider. No maunting of bright banners, no blare of silver trumpets, no rythmic tramp of marching feet, no glittering of the trappings of war, no dauntless daring, no light-hearted courses no slad williams. It is a fateful and significant gathering. The destiny of the future republic is involved in it. Campbell is there with his four hundred Virginians; Sheiby has brought two hundred and these were too precious to give up. It is these principles, therefore, their supreme worth to them and to humanity and the radiant heroism that was spent to maintain them that in-

And the mere story of it is well their great hills towering above them, before the battle of King's Mountain, form the truth, the principles, the ideals that animate the combatants. There is no virtue in mere fighting. The virtue lies in that for which men fight.

But these men of King's Mountain were fighting for principles of home, of social, of religious, of political life, which lift their battlefield, this spot, from the low level of a physical struggle, with all its attendant horrors, into a high and holy place of sacrificial service. The principles that moved them and the ideals that gleamed before the battle of King's Mountain, May of this year Augusta, Savannah and Charleston had fallen into the hands of the British. Following these well worth our considering, they are well worth our considering, who and of what sort they are Clad in the familiar fringed hunting shirt of the frontiersman, their long hair flowing from beneath coonskin or minkskin caps, their feet shod in the moccasin of their Indian foes, in their hands, ever ready, reaching from the low level of a physical struggle, with all its attendant horrors, into a high and holy place of sacrificial service. The principles that moved them and the ideals that gleamed before the primer of our social and political organization, nevertheless no company of Americans can have the face

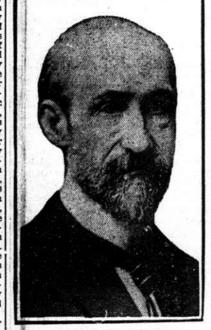
less slaughter of that October day an courage, dash, resourcefulness, power inevitable and glorious necessity.

It should be remembered, first, that conciliating the disaffected and win-

onists as they struggled to make the wilderness habitable. They were English content in the main, with English content to the ills of a foreign invasion were to the ills of a foreign invasion were to the ills of a foreign invasion were the most to the ills of a foreign invasion were the most to the ills of a foreign invasion were the thin line of settlements which they public rights, with English ideas of added the horrors of civil war. Familaw and order and government. They lies were divided into opposing camps knew they were but planting an old of Whigs and Tories; father against seed that are soli, and they feel it specified a specified and every solid the specified and the turn to charge and free and the turn to charge and the turn to cha seed in a new soil, and they felt it son; brother against brother; neightheir bounden duty to see to it that bor against neighbor; the unhappy it should be so cultivated and tended, as it grew, as not to lose any of its fruitful occasion for the expression of

liams and Hambright, South and North Carolinians who knew not how to yield. They are now within striking distance of the foe they are seeking. He is only a little way ahead, having taken a position on a hill near King's Mountain, from which he said God Almighty Himself nor all the Rebels out of hel could drive him. But there is hardly time even for

rest. The time to strike their blow is at hand. At 9 o'clock they set out, The stars are obscured by heavy clouds and a drizzling rain begins to fall. clouds and a drizzling rain begins to fall. been at King's In black darkness they press on till the and wasn't.



nor of Georgia, who should have

Hon. E. Y. Webb of North Carolina, Tells What the Country

Was at the Time of the Victory at King's

WARVELOUS GROWTH OF AMERICA.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia could all be laid on a map of Texas, and still a surface as the of South Crosling would

and his address was read by Congressman R. N. Page, of the Seventh North Carolina district as follows:

The United States of America. Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: In attempting to discuss so big subject as the "United States of Amer ica," in the short time necessarily al-lotted to me, I am reminded of the braggart who boasted that he could whip any man in Richmond. No one taking the gage of battle, he declared that he could whip any man in Virginia; still no one accepting the challenge, could

banks in existence; the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, the Bank of New York, and the Bank of Massa-chusetts in Boston. It is interesting to observe that we now have more than seventeen thousand banking in-

the Carolina district as follows:
The United States of America.
Chairman and Fellow Citizens:
attempting to discuss so big a
lect as the "United States of America.
The immediated of the
grart who boasted that he could
pany man in Richmond. No one
now fine gage of battle, he declared:
a still no one accepting the chairthe, the loudly announced that he
d whip any man in the United
tes, whereupon some one struck him

The symmetry of the symmet

ery home, and it is now only a relic preserved from the long ago. Such a machine could spin five skeins of No. 32 varus in thirty six houses with the read trains are strained as the constitution knew in the read trains. preserved from the long ago. Such a machine could spin five skeins of No. 32 yarns in thirty-six hours; while the modern mule spinning machine, operated by one person, can produce fifty-five thousand skeins of similar thread in the same time. With the old time loom one person could weave forty-two yards of cotton cloth in a week: two yards of cotton cloth in a week; while now a single person with modern and an American citizen now navimachinery can produce three thousand yards in the same length of time. The value of all manufactures then aggregated twenty million dollars, while now they are valued at about thirteen billions of dollars annually. The entire imports and exports in 1780, amounted to forty millions of dollars, they average more than two

billions of dollars. Education then was but poorly encouraged, there being but twenty col-leges about like our ordinary high schools; while today there are 500 with an enrollment of two hundred thousand students. There were but two medical schools in the early days of the republic and not a single

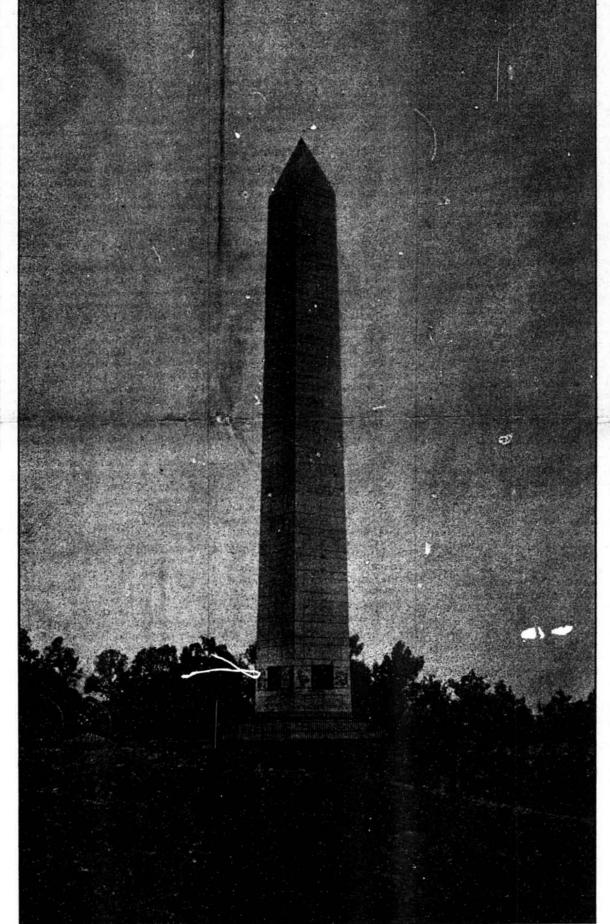
chool of law.
Only 103 newspapers furnished the news to the people; while last year there were more than twenty thousand of these publications. North Carolina had but one newspaper, the Fayette-ville Observer, and South Carolina had but two, the State Gazette, and the City Gazette or Daily Advertiser. In those days the printing of 250 small papers in an hour was fine work, while now we have printing presses that can print, cut and fold 96,000 eight-page papers per hour, or 1,600 every minute. The paper in this modern mechanical chanical wonder passes through the cylinders at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

In 1780 New York was the largest city with 32,000 inhabitants, Philadelnext with 28,000, Boston next with 18,000, and Charleston fourth with 16,-000. The increase in poulation in the United States from 1780 to the present is 2,000 per cent. Belgium in the same time increased her population 204 per cent, England 155 per cent, Germany 143 per cent, and France but

42 per cent.

The total number of members of the lower house of congress was 65, each based on 33,000 population. We now have 392 members, each based on 190. 000 population. Had the basis of this remained unchanged since 1780, there would now be 2,259 members in the lower branch of congress; and, had the basis of 1900 been used in 1780, congress would have had but 18 members in it. In those days the entire wealth of

Since this battle was fought the Fed-



THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The history of this mounment as well as a complete description of it, together with a transcript of the inscriptions thereon, will be found in the article by Hon. D. E. Finley elsewhere in this issue.

scriptions thereon, will be found in the article by Hon. D. E. Finley elsewhere in this issue.

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beth, and James II.; it was the fire and fighting Indians beyond the Blue ardently espoused the cause of the triotic cause every where, and became dirt.



tory larger than the combined areas of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Italy and Turkey, and "dis-charges three times as much water

Mountain and What It Is Now.

Hon. E. Y. Webb, congressman from the Eighth North Carolina district, was on the programme to respond to the toast "United States," but was unable to be present on account of the critical illness of one of his children, and critical illness of one of his childr Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Rus-sia, Greece, Japan and Belgium all combined. All of these great nations could be laid on a map of the United

letter to San Francisco or to the Philippines for two cents, or to the farthest part of earth for five cents.

In 1780 North Carolina had but four postoffices, Edenton, Washington, Newbern and Wilmington. South Carolina nad but two, Georgetown and Charleston.

There was then but one cotton mill in existence; and now we have about 2,000, furnishing cotton goods to the farthest markets of earth. The old-time spinning wheel was found in every home, and it is now only a relic

During the last century the farmer, too, has made wonderful progress. Since the invention of the cotton gin our cotton crop has grown from a few bags in 1800 to 12,000,000 bales in 1908. One hundred years ago the wooden play was the only implement. 1908. One hundred years ago wooden plow was the only implement for breaking up the soil; just such a plow as was used by the Bible prophets; while today the farmer may proudly ride his plow, while the share it sinks deep into the productive soil, and his grain is gathered, bound, threshed and measured by wonderful threshed and measured by wonderful machinery. In the beginning of the last century, "in the heat of midsummer, without protection from the brolling sun, the working men of the world, sickle in hand, gathered the heavest while women crent after them. harvest while women crept after them, and kneeling, bound the sheaves." In those days books were so scarce and dear that illiteracy stalked in every home; while in this enlightened time the poorest may afford a good library and send his little ones to school at least four months in every year. The farmer nowadays rides in bug-

gles and vehicles that only royalty could afford a hundred years ago. My friends, we should feel a thrill of pa-triotic pride as we see our country in the beginning of the 20th century marching at the front of the world's procession in wealth, agriculture, mining, fisheries, forestry, transportation, education and discoveries. All these accomplishments have taken place can indeed exclaim with Tennyson:

"We are living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time; As age on age is telling, To be living is sublime."

By means of the telegraph and tele-phone one may sit at his breakfast table and read of the happenings of yes-terday in the remotest parts of earth. The whole world is bound together by 320 cables, which make all nations neighbors. By means of the phono-graph one may sit at ease in his home and listen to the voice of a dead friend or hear Madam Melba sing in her grandest operatic style. By means of the wireless telegraph the voyager the country did not exceed one billion on the sea no longer fears the terrors dollars, while now it exceeds 113 bil- of the deep, for help can be called over the winds and waves and arrive in time to rescue.

One hundred years ago the doctor one hundred years ago the doctor and the surgeon were almost unknown; while at the present science has advanced so rapidly and wonderfully that parts of the human anatomy may be replaced with animal substitutes, the human system lighted and inspected death itself baffled and often robbed

All this wonderful progress, this marvelous growth, these phenomenal inventions and discoveries, have taken place in our glorious republic, whose foundation was laid in the storm and stress of a battle, the anniversary of which this concourse of people are here to commemorate today. This, therefore, is holy ground, and on ap-proaching it one should feel instinct-ively that he should remove his hat and unlatch his shoes; for here took place the decisive battle which sealed the destiny of unborn millions. God bless and keep the spirits of the stain-less heroes who here fought and yielded their noble lives in such a country's cause! Brave, simple men! Pure in motive, patriotic in action, allant in battle and glorious in death! This magnificent shaft but feebly expresses our admiration of their death-less deeds; for, could the loving and patriotic hearts before me today erect a monument in keeping with their sen-timents, it would rise to the stature of pure gold and pierce the clouds beyond the flight of bird or eagle.

But yonder lofty, lonely mountain peak will stand forever as a twin sentinel of this splendid government tribute in granite, to point where American liberty first received its full inspiration and drew its first

Let us emulate the lives of these no-ble men who fought and died and are buried here, by placing our country's God and home. Let us reconsecrate our lives to this beautiful republic and for us a garden of peace, of happiness, and religious liberty.

Burled in rude holes, called graves, the noble dead lie all about us.

"Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead Dear as the life you gave! No impious footsteps here shall tread The herbage of your grave. While fame her record keeps,

And honor points the hallowed spot