

## IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

### PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed For Quick Reading.

"There's real horse sense sonny in this old Arab proverb," said the Old Timer as he sat on the courthouse steps this morning whittling a stick:

He that knows not, and knows not that he knows not, he is a fool; avoid him.

He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, he is ignorant; instruct him.

He that knows, and knows not that he knows, he is asleep; awake him.

He that knows and knows that he knows, he is a leader! Follow him.

Peppery Paragraphs.

We shall have smiling friends as long as we keep still and let our money do the talking for us.

Economy enables some people to pile up a lot of money for the benefit of the get-rich-quick promoter.

Some women seem to enjoy boasting of their troubles.

Most parlor ornaments are probably so-called because they are not.

Many a so-called truthful man is merely a diplomatic liar.

Music may even have charms for the savage who is pounding the piano.

Dead men tell no tales but their friends do.

Don't attempt the things you can't do—and some of the things you can.

Any man can tell a lie, but it takes a born diplomat to induce people to believe it.

About all that a pretty girl asks is a chance to show off.

Skits and Skats.

A bright young woman of Bethel township who has a very keen sense of humor and who keeps her eyes and ears open as she goes through this Vale of Tears sends Views and Interviews this couple of skits:

If Eve had been a 'fraid of snakes As women are 'fraid of mice,

We'd not have had to Pull up stakes And move from Paradise.

Ole Mistah Trouble, he comes along one day,

An' he says, "Ise gwine ter get you, so you bethah run away.

I likes to see you hustle; dats de way I has mah fun.

I knows I kin ketch up to you; no matter how you run."

I says: "Mistah Trouble, you've been a-chasin' me Ebbeh since I kin remembah,—an' I'se tired as I kin be:

Now I'se gwine ter stop right heah, an' turn aroun' a facin' you.

An' I'll lick you, 'I kin, an'fin' out jes' what you kin do."

Ole Mistah Trouble, he look mighty ashamed:

An' acted like a buckin' hoss 'at's suddenly been tamed.

Den he turns aroun' and troubles off, a-hollerin' out, "Good-day!"

I aint got no time to talk to folks acts such a-way."

Sweet Potatoes.

John R. Blair, farm demonstration agent for York county, who spent Saturday in his office at the courthouse was talking to Views and Interviews about sweet potatoes and their fertilization at this time. Said Mr. Blair: "Owing to the fact that there are a great many sweet potatoes planted in York county this year it might be well to say that they are a great lover of potash and amonia and where a farmer thinks he has not already applied a sufficient amount of these elements it would be well to apply on light, sandy lands 75 to 100 pounds of soda and 100 to 150 pounds of kainit or 50 pounds of 48 per cent. potash, or better still 100 pounds of nitrate of potash per acre as it contains a combination of 18 per cent. amonia and 16 per cent. potash.

On the richer soils I would advise only the application of either 150 pounds of kainit or 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, as too much amonia on rich soils has a tendency to make the potatoes too rough and large and will make them much more susceptible to rot. I might also add that sweet potatoes like other crops need to be clean cultivated. Crab grass above all is one of the worst enemies to growing sweet potatoes; therefore they should be carefully hoed and plowed and see that the grass is kept down until they are laid by."

News and News.

Stepping past the desk of Views and Interviews a gentleman approached the desk of the editor a few days ago and announced:

"I have a piece of news that you can put in the paper, if you want."

"What's that?" asked the editor.

"Had roasting ears for dinner today."

"Did you bring us any?" asked the editor.

"Why no," said the visitor, looking surprised, "should I have brought them? I thought you liked to print things like that."

"To be right frank with you," declared the editor, "we are not hunting news of that kind. Of course there is some interest in the proposition. If you were absolutely sure that you were the first man in the county to have enjoyed home grown roasting

ears this year, it might be worth while to mention the circumstances; but for all we know a good many people may be eating roasting ears and we do not care to mention yours for the reason that it might cause others to wonder why we had not mentioned theirs. Then again if we mention your roasting ears others might come along and tell us as how they are eating potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes and other things and lots of people would be wondering what we print all that stuff for."

"Well somehow I had not thought of all that," said the roasting ear man.

Automobile Upkeep.

"There is not nearly so much doing in the car business as there used to be," said a leading garage man to Views and Interviews yesterday, "and the tendency seems to be in the direction of less repair work instead of more."

Views and Interviews asked questions calculated to develop the ideas of the garage man.

"What is the trouble, hard times?" "That is part of the trouble, but only a part of it. There are a good many cars standing—more than you have any idea of; but still there are enough running cars to keep the garages as busy as ever, if as large a proportion of them were coming to the shops; but the cars are not coming like they did."

"We don't get many of these minimum charge jobs any more. When we work on a car at all it is because of some job that the average man cannot fix without expensive machinery, which he has not got."

"Used to be that we did a lot of work for the doctors, who do more traveling than anybody else; but it is very little that we do for the doctors now because most of the doctors are able to take care of their own cars and they prefer to do it rather than pay the repair bill."

"No, when a car comes to the shop nowadays there is usually something the matter with it. There is something bent or broken or lost, and the damage cannot be repaired except by a machinist of experience."

"If you have noticed too," the speaker concluded, "there are not so many tinkers in the garage business as there were."

Learn a Little Today.

By the way did you know that— There are estimated to be 3,424 languages or dialects in the world.

Of these, America is said to have 1,624.

The others are distributed: Europe, 587; Asia, 937; Africa, 276.

More people speak the English language than any other.

Next come, in the order named, German, Russian, French and Spanish.

The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 people.

It is estimated to contain approximately 700,000 words.

Of these, nearly half are scientific or obsolete terms.

Shakespeare used about 15,000 different words in his writings.

Milton used about 7,500.

Persons of superior culture are familiar with more than 5,000 words.

Ordinary persons know 2,000 to 3,000. Illiterate persons use about 300.

The Missouri-Mississippi is the longest river in the world?

Its length from the source of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, is 4,200 miles.

The Mississippi has 53 branches?

The total navigable length of the Mississippi and its branches is 13,912 miles?

There are 295 navigable streams in the United States?

Their total length is 26,410 miles?

One hundred and forty-eight of the 295, totaling 5,365 miles, empty into the Atlantic?

Thirty-eight, totaling 1,606 miles, empty into the Pacific?

One hundred and seven (including the Mississippi and branches) totaling 19,124 miles, empty into the gulf?

Two, totaling 315 miles, empty into Canada.

Cotton Seed Statistics for April.—The monthly cottonseed and cottonseed products report for the 10 months period from August 1 to May 31, announced by the census bureau, last Friday shows:

Cotton seed crushed 3,892,951 tons, compared with 3,962,570 for the same period a year ago, and on hand May 31, 139,471 tons, compared with 47,977 a year ago.

Crude oil produced 1,249,224,428 pounds and on hand 76,198,795 pounds, compared with 78,517,569.

Refined oil produced 1,066,722,942 pounds, compared with 432,795,248, and on hand 334,065,303 pounds, compared with 345,536,710.

Cake and meal produced 1,713,191 tons compared with 1,754,870, and on hand \$4,283 tons, compared with 216,741.

Linters produced 423,605 500-pound bales compared with 602,862, and on hand 180,998 bales compared with 233,237.

Exports for the period were: Oil 265,424,607 pounds, compared with 137,806,297. Cake and meal, 205,983 tons, compared with 210,738. Linters 41,415 running bales, compared with 45,686.

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## ABOUT THE AUTOMOBILE

Machine Born in America and Developed in France.

### ROADS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART

Practically all the Words Used in the Description of Various Parts of the Machine are of French Origin; but America Has Adopted Them Quite Willingly.

"Flivver" is good old United States, but "limousine" is French, originally a proletarian sort of word, but now limited in its use to kings of finance, brokers, porters, and favorite sons of fortune. America manufactured the first automobile, but she had to borrow her automobile terms from the French, which explains why they have such a classical sound and why they are so well beloved of those whose knowledge of the French language is comprised within automobile terminology. The French early took the lead in the new industry, because they had the requisite imagination, capital, mechanics and some of the best roads in Europe. In those days an automobile could not be steered easily out of ruts; it could not climb telegraph-poles and jump fences without serious damage to itself and its owner; it could be managed only on the best of highways, with which France had had the foresight to provide herself. In England progress was delayed by legislation and in the United States the poor roads effectually staled the weak engines of that day and put a damper on the infant industry. So the French took the automobile and christened the various parts of its anatomy, and later, when both motor-engines and our roads had improved, we adopted the names without any ceremony whatever. Now such words as chauffeur, chassis, garage, tonneau, limousine and the rest of them are common, every-day words in our language. They were not made up from nothing, like the word "gas," which was invented by a chemist, or "kodak," by a manufacturer, writes Albert N. Atkinson in the New York World. They were words already in common use in France and were naturally used in the new industry as the ones most suitable. The writer delves into word history and informs us that—

The word "chauffeur" means a fireman or stoker. A man who fires a boiler is called a "chauffeur" in French. There is a curious survival here which is difficult to explain. The early cars were steamers and required two men to operate them, the "mechanic" and the "chauffeur"—the mechanic and the fireman respectively. But as the word has now acquired a definite legal standing, meaning a paid driver of an automobile, it will probably last as long as automobiles are used.

But the French dictionary gives another definition of the word which is not so complimentary: a robber. It seems that, in the Middle Ages there were bands of marauders who had their own methods of exacting toll from frequenters of the highways. If these unfortunate people did not contribute as much as the robbers thought reasonable they had a playful way of warning the victims' feet by building a fire under them which soon overcame any unwillingness. As this gentlemanly practice antedates the steam-engine by several centuries, the word, it will be seen, has almost a high antiquity, so that it is a far cry from the lowly chauffeur of the Middle Ages to the lordly autocrat of the modern automobile. Be that as it may, some people claim to have found the same strain running down the line and cropping out in the modern taxicab-driver.

"Chassis," the next word on our list, means a "frame" but is now taken to mean the mechanical part of the car—all that remains when the body is removed. It is now used in this sense in French as well as in other languages.

The word "garage" means a rail-road siding, but as applied to automobiles means a room or building where cars are kept ready for use—a close analogy, for the cars are switched off the main line for the time being. It is not a storeroom or repair-shop, but is similar to a livery-stable, where your horse and rig are, or rather were, kept in proper condition, ready for immediate use when required.

The word "tonneau" applied to the rear seats, has apparently passed out of use, although it was once heard very frequently. It merely means a tank or cask. The gasoline-tank is called a "tonneau" in French, and the rear seats were called the tonneau because the back of the car was almost circular in outline. The French had a circular cart which was called by the same name, and so it was naturally applied to that part of an automobile which looked like a cask. Of course, the word was adopted in this country as it sounded more "automobilious."

You would hardly ask your lady friends to "jump into the tank."

But the word "limousine" has the most picturesque origin of all. It is named after the head-covering of certain ladies of France; the inhabitants of the region round the city of Limoges, which was the capital of the old province of Limousin. A woman of this region would be called a Limousine. The ladies thereabout—the peasant ladies, he it understood—wore a sort of coif, or hood, with a cape attached. This has come to be known

as a limousine because the ladies of Limoges—the peasant ladies—wore it. The French have a sort of covered cart, much like a prairie-schooner, which was named a limousine because it was covered with a hood, and when the closed winter body of the automobile was devised, what more natural than to call it a limousine also? Thus we see the evolution of the word from the peasants' coif to the modern high-powered automobile; but, while all the ladies of Limoges and vicinity own limousines and some of them more than one, and even go driving in them, yet they are not all run by gasoline!

Looking over the above list we see that some of the words were not really needed, but they have become fixed in the language. "Tonneau," however, was a pure affectation, much as the word "hangar," applied to the place where airplanes are stored. In French the word merely means a shed for wood, cows, or any other use. If a word had to be coined, why not use "airage," meaning a garage for airplanes? And why not pronounce it so that a Frenchman could understand it? It sounds very much like "ong-gar," and not as it is usually pronounced, like the English word "hangar." However, few of the words we get from the French would be recognized at home, the words elite and limousine being notable exceptions. But the French have just as much trouble domesticating the many English words they have adopted, so the odds are even. As long as this is so there is no danger of ending the Franco-American entente cordiale. But if both nations, when borrowing each other's words, were required to learn the pronunciation also, there is no telling what disasters might be precipitated.

WORLD'S STRONGEST MAN

Safety Lies in Keeping Within the Limits.

Coney Island, N. Y., June 14.—"I do anything I really want to do, but I never go the limit," said Warren Lincoln Travis, strongest man on earth in explaining to me his meteoric rise from a sickly youth.

Travis is modest. He doesn't boast. But he is proud that he has succeeded in defeating the three other great strong men, Eugene Sandow, Arthur Saxon and Louis Cyr. Travis is older than all three, but he possesses their combined strength.

Pinned to his leopard skin girdle is a \$10,000 Liberty Bond. Any man can have it at a moment's notice, or any woman too, if he or she can meet the tests of strength that Travis performs daily.

"I was born on the East Side of New York; practically reared in the gutter," says Travis. "I was sickly and weak. Had nosebleeds and hemorrhages several times a day. I couldn't study; I couldn't learn. I had no will power."

"So they took me out of school and I got better. We kids used to dare each other to do stunts. There was an old truck near our house and I discovered I could push it 10 feet if I grabbed hold of the dashboard in a certain way. The other kids couldn't budge. That made me proud and gave me self-confidence."

"Self-confidence and the ability to bluff yourself into doing anything you want to do is nine-tenths of success."

"The more I exercised the stronger I became. That's how I won out."

"What do you mean, about never going the limit?"

"Every man's capacity in everything he does is limited," he answered. "He can smoke only so much, work only so much, drink only so much, eat only so much. If he goes the limit of his capacity in any one of these things, he will break down. If he will go only two-thirds of his limit he will bank up energy, and energy, like a storage battery, will recharge itself."

"The whole thing is, don't go to excess."

"But," I said, "you just lifted 15 men having a combined weight of 3,500 pounds, and you didn't seem to exert yourself. How did you acquire such strength?"

"I began lifting one man several times a day. When I found I could lift three men I stuck to two until I could easily lift five, then I practiced lifting four, and so on."

"Do you live on a special diet?"

"No," he said, "but let me give you some good advice. Eat less meat; instead of drinking coffee, drink tea (if you must have a stimulant); laugh all the time; wear loose clothing, loose collars, comfortable shoes. Keep your teeth in first class shape; sleep nine hours a day."

Travis is fond of ice cream and sweets. He eats a quart of the former and several pounds of the latter daily. He says they agree with him because they put on flesh and his violent exercise burns it up; thus he is kept in trim.

He refuses to worry and he will not get excited.

As a result of this system of living he can defeat six horses in a tug of war; he can tear a 1,200-page directory in half and his fondest exercise is to play around with a 1,400 pound dumb-bell.

It is illegal for any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in business within the jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands to keep books of account in any language other than English, Spanish or a native dialect.

## KU KLUX PROPAGANDA

Organizer Delivers Public Address in Charlotte.

### PRINCIPLES OF INVISIBLE EMPIRE

Claimed That the New Organization Has Already Made Nation Wide Headway—Atlanta Man on the Job.

Charlotte Observer Saturday:

Principles of the reorganized Ku Klux Klan were dramatically and effectively told last night in the first public lecture in this city at the auditorium before a large audience by Dr. Caleb A. Ridley pastor of the Central Baptist church Atlanta, Ga., following an introduction by Dr. Luther Little pastor of the First Baptist church in this city.

Thrills and something of a breathlessness held the people who entered the auditorium, as the white-robed figures, saying never a word, ushered attendants into the building, through the doors, up the aisles and into their seats by merely pointing the way.

Probably 50 members were attired in these white robes, with skirt and jacket effect, high-pointed white headgear, ending in a red tassel, and with a white mask over the face, the only openings being the holes for the eyes. Several of these were stationed at different points along the route of the attendants, while the larger number of white-robed figures occupied positions on the stage.

While in the midst of his dramatic address, Dr. Ridley brought a chair to the front, took a seat and continued his talk. Whatever the reason, at this, as a signal, the white-robed figures on the floor and balcony began a silent march toward the door beside the stage and within a minute or two, all had disappeared, except those on the stage.

Likewise, Dr. Ridley, during his address, peeled off his coat and cast it aside, for it was a hot night, turned to his audience and said: "If any of you want to pull off your coats, go ahead; I've already got mine off." Many in the audience anticipated his invitation.

Dr. Ridley lived up to Dr. Little's introduction in at least one respect, that he did not allow his hearers to go to sleep, for he kept up a continuous line of information, humorous twists and turns of his speech, as well as of body, stamping his feet, kneeling, pounding the table and shaking his head and body.

The audience rose as the orchestra struck up "America," after which Rev. L. H. Washburn, pastor of the Advent Christian church, offered the opening prayer, which was followed by "The Star Spangled Banner."

"There is not one principle in the Ku Klux Klan but what I believed in 100 years before I was born. I would rather speak to a gang of Hottentots than a group of men in the south who have not always been members of this organization, at least in spirit," said the speaker.

The organization is not anti-negro, anti-Catholic, anti-Jew, the speaker asserted, saying that the Catholics have put up a barrier which he cannot cross and which they will not. Not one man in authority reflects on the negro, the Catholic or the Jew, he asserted, but added that there are lines of demarcation which neither can or will cross.

One of the objects of the organization is to perpetuate a memorial to the spirit of the southern founders he said, adding that it is not confined to the south, but is all over the country, the second best organization being in New York city. He paid high tribute to the wearers of the gray and to Robert E. Lee, and also to the keen-eyed, black whiskered leader of the forces of peace in reconstruction days, Nathan B. Forrest.

There have been calls enough for speakers to come and tell the people north of the Mason and Dixon line to keep 25 men going for two years, he said, stating that seven men have already been sent to the Pacific coast. Within one day and in one state 1,222 men were received into the "invisible empire," he said.

Perils that threaten civilization today are worse than any that threatened the south during the reconstruction period, said Dr. Ridley, adding that there is not a city the size of Charlotte but what needs a little strengthening of the moral and civic backbone. "It will not be more than a thousand or two years before that thing I am talking about will make impossible the neglect of law that is now permitting people to run wild," the speaker said.

One of the cardinal principles of the order is separation of church and state, and that is not a whack at anybody, he said. He quoted the oft-repeated words of Cato in the Roman senate, "Carthage dienda est." "Carthage must be destroyed," saying "You must destroy Carthage, or Carthage will get you."

The organization stands for unconditional protection of women and girls, he declared, saying that the sweetest word he ever heard was "home." The men of the first organization put their protecting arms around the women and girls and these will do it today, he said.

"The organization lives, represents, stands for—see that—and he lifted the fold of the United States flag from the table and got on his knee beside it.

"No member of the invisible empire will ever bow a knee to the flag of any other nation," he shouted.

"If a man does not love Old Glory, he could not get into the empire if every hair on his head were worth a million gold dollars."

White supremacy was given as another of the principles of the organization, he said, telling of the dangers that threaten in this line, as he has found by investigation before and since he became president of the Dixie defense committee five weeks ago.

Cards had been distributed to men entering the door and Dr. Ridley asked those wishing to join the organization to sign them and give them to the ushers as they went out.

An informal reception was held in the Selwyn parlor yesterday afternoon, a number of men calling on Dr. Ridley.

THE MODERN SALESMAN

Advertising Accomplishes Gigantic Tasks.

Advertising is the great modern salesman, accomplishing titanic tasks for legitimate business, doing an infinite number of important things which would be impossible by any other method—such as the inspiring picture drawn in an address before the world convention of advertising in Atlanta, Ga., last week, by Richard H. Lee, of New York City, director of the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs. Mr. Lee's address was one of the outstanding features of the entire convention.

"Markets are in the minds of people, and can be created through truthful advertising," he declared. "Legitimate business thus can control its own demand, and therefore, it can be master of its own destinies, in proportion to the degree in which advertising is used legitimately and is believed and acted upon by the public."

"The old methods of doing business are gone. They are never coming back. There was a day when each business man might consider himself a unit unto himself. That day has departed. Today, he is but a unit in an industry."

"Once, he sent traveling salesmen, floating down creeks in skiffs and they drove into the back woods by horse and buggy."

Advertising, the Common Salesman.

"Today, the products of America are being marketed by a common salesman. Advertising. Each advertiser pays but a part of this salesman's salary, but no longer can any business man say to himself, 'When my competitor deals unfairly with the public, he hurts only himself, for if his competitor misuses advertising, he impairs the standing and the usefulness of Advertising—the common salesman for all American business."

"Confidence is the basis of all sales. If the customer does not believe what you tell him, certainly no sale is possible, but on the contrary if you could instill twice the amount of confidence in the buying public, your sales would be made in one-half the time and you could double the effectiveness of every sales person without any speeding up process or putting forth any additional effort. This would permit you to do your present amount of business with one-half your sales force or to double the amount of your business with your present force."

Reader Confidence is Everything.

"Reader confidence is all there is to advertising. As reader confidence goes up, so do sales and the value of advertising. As reader confidence goes down, so does the value of advertising and so do sales."

"Advertising as we use it today is a comparatively new thing. Of course, we have always had advertising in some form or other, but its use as a point of contact between buyer and seller as now employed has been developed largely within the last twenty-five years. Like all new things, its future is apt to be overlooked in the desire to use its most powerful appeal, and while most merchants and manufacturers have sufficient vision to realize this fact, it has been overlooked by some and deliberately ignored by others. Fortunately, they are few in proportion to the total number who use advertising, but their activities have been so pernicious and their copy so outstanding that they have reflected on all advertising."

"The National Vigilance Committee was formed and is now operating to prevent this abuse; to protect reader confidence; to maintain a more careful watch on copy—in short, to make