

## 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.

People are not paying their dog taxes very rapidly; but that is probably because the books for other taxes are not open, and won't be open until the fifteenth. The dog tax, however, which is separate from all other taxes, is due and payable now. Treasurer Nell said the other day that up to that date he had issued only fourteen tax tags.

#### Bullock's Creek Paragonage.

"We are putting the paragonage at Bullock's Creek in good shape," said Mr. H. D. Cranford, the postmaster last Tuesday. "It will be of bungalow style and will be quite a homey little building when it is finished. No we have not made much headway about calling a pastor yet. We are waiting until we have the paragonage ready at least."

#### Told Wonderful Stories.

Speaking of the late John Whisonant (Arkansas John), who died last Saturday, a well known citizen of the Piedmont Springs neighborhood, said to Views and Interviews:

"He was a pretty well-liked old fellow; but was especially noted for telling some wonderful stories that we did not always believe. For instance, one of his stories was that out in Arkansas cotton stalks grew to be large trees and many a time he has sat out on the limbs of a cotton stalk to pick cotton."

#### Case of a Bad Check.

The next time anybody gets off a bad check on Sheriff Quinn they will know it. The sheriff having advertised certain lands in Fort Mill township for sale for taxes, penalties and costs, before the first Monday in October, when the land was to be sold he received a check to pay the bill. The sale was withdrawn; but the check came back marked no good. The land was re-advertised, just before salesday the parties at interest sent another check, endorsed by Charlotte attorneys. It was presented by a local attorney. "Don't know the Charlotte attorney," said the sheriff to the local attorney; but if you will endorse the check it will be all right. The local attorney endorsed the check and the property was withdrawn from sale."

#### Potato Houses.

"Why people don't get together and erect sweet potato houses strikes me as strange," said a well-known business man to Views and Interviews a few days ago.

"I suppose I know about as much about sweet potatoes as the next one," he went on. "I know that they are easily and cheaply raised. I know that they are not worth much as a money crop—that is at regular digging time the price goes almost down to nothing—that if you keep them until January or February you can generally get a fair price for a limited quantity. As I see it there is not much encouragement for cash money profit in potatoes. But with the best you can do at saving potatoes in hocks, the trouble and risk always amount to more than you are going to get out of the undertaking. But it don't cost much to put up a standard potato house, and it seems to me that neighbors should cooperate in the matter. If two or three neighbors would get together and put up a house on a co-operative basis, between what they could use on the table, sell on the market and feed to hogs they would find that it would pay."

## FLYING FOR CRIMINALS

### Chicago Police Use Aeroplanes in Catching Criminals.

Maj. R. W. Schroeder, famous American aviator, simply must have his fun, relates a Chicago dispatch.

The armistice brought to an end his activities against German flyers, and he finds no more thrills in breaking altitude records since he went so high he froze an eyeball. So he is now co-operating with Chicago police in chasing automobile bandits by airplane.

Bandits have been operating with great success in the vicinity of Checkboard Field, where Maj. Schroeder is now stationed. Approaching the field, he saw an automobile that answered the description of a bandit car which had escaped through a fusillade of bullets the day before.

The aviator called detectives on the phone, and the car was positively identified. He arranged signals with the detectives, who were to follow in an automobile, and as it was getting dark, took aboard the plane a number of signal lights, searchlights and rockets.

The alleged bandits disappeared down the road, with Schroeder in hot pursuit. The detective car was lost, and so the aviator's plan missed fire. "We'll get these young men yet," he said on descending. "This is a great idea and more fun than I've had since the armistice."

### Portentous Red Sunset.

Below the 35th parallel of latitude in North America, a fire colored sunset in the hurricane season may be a storm warning to be heeded. The United States weather bureau finds that, even without any particular fall in pressure, such a sunset may precede 24 or 48 hours such signs as sea swell and the moving of the upper clouds in unusual directions, and may be the only early indication of dangerous tropical storms of small diameter forming over the Gulf stream or as offshoots of larger hurricanes. The fire colored sunset is quite different from the ordinary. It is an awe-inspiring spectacle, and is apparent to the most untrained in weather signs. An approaching hurricane may affect the atmosphere and the light rays passing through it, for more than 1,000 miles.

A subscriber asks, "Should one say 'I've taken a drink?' One should not. Bragging is never in good taste."

## THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

Epochal Conference to be Held in Washington.

### FIVE GREAT POWERS SIT IN COUNCIL

In Effect a Continuation of the Versailles Deliberations—Purpose to Agree on a General Curtailment of Armaments—Possible Settlement of Many Vexed International Questions.

The convocation of the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments and the Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, as its formal and official title runs, is set for tomorrow morning, Nov. 12, in Continental Hall, the home of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, and will be open to the public.

If present plans are adhered to, the public will not be admitted to any of the following sessions, which will be held in the Hall of the Americas in the Pan-American Building, one of the most beautiful structures in Washington, which the late Andrew Carnegie erected in 1906, at the suggestion of Elihu Root, then secretary of state and presented to the Bureau of American Republics as its home. No date has as yet been set or suggested for the termination of the conference.

To the Limitation of Armaments Conference proper five nations have been invited and will be represented by delegates. They are the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, the same nations which during the World War and at the Paris Peace conference formed the controlling group known as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

The same five powers will be represented by the same delegations at the conferences on the Pacific and Far Eastern Questions, but to these latter discussions four other powers, by invitation, have sent delegates. These countries are China, Holland, Belgium and Portugal. Their status, it has been officially announced, will be that of the "most distinguished guests" of the conference to the sessions of which it is expected they will be invited in from time to time as questions in which they have a direct interest come up for discussion. Only official delegates will attend the conference, except when open sessions are held, and necessarily only the "Big Five" delegates will actively participate in all discussions of the full conference and the committees into which it will be divided.

Five Powers the Principals.

It has been agreed that none of the five principal powers shall send more than four accredited delegates, who have ambassadorial status, though to the British Empire four additional delegates have been permitted, representing India and three of the four great overseas dominions. Each of the invited nations has also sent her most distinguished military and naval leaders as official advisers on questions of arms limitation, while large staffs of technical advisers are also attached to each delegation.

The field to be covered in the discussions of the conferences became the subject of diplomatic interchanges as soon as President Harding's invitation had been issued and accepted. As a result of this discussion a definite programme limiting and defining the range of the conference was drawn up by Secretary of State Hughes and accepted by the other powers. This programme, called the agenda of the conference, was officially published by the State Department on Sept. 21, as follows:

#### Limitation of Armament.

One—Limitation of naval armament, under which shall be discussed (a) basis of limitation, (b) extent, (c) fulfillment.

Two—Rules for control of new agencies of warfare.

Three—Limitation of land armament.

Pacific and Far East Questions.

One—Questions relating to China.

First—Principles to be applied. Second—Application.

Subjects.

(a) Territorial integrity.

(b) Administrative integrity.

(c) Open door—equality of commercial and industrial opportunity.

(d) Concessions, monopolies or preferential economic privileges.

(e) Developments of railways, including plans relating to Chinese Eastern Railway.

(f) Preferential railroad rates.

(g) Status of existing commitments.

Two—Siberia. (Similar headings).

Three—Mandated Islands. (Unless question is earlier settled).

## THE BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

Story of King's Mountain and its Meaning.

### SWORD OF THE LORD AND OF GIDEON

Where, How and by Whom Was Established the Boon of Human Liberty—Overthrow of Arrogance and Pride Through Rough Mountaineers.

For The Yorkville Enquirer.

Let us go back in imagination to the 26th of September, 1780. The place is a lovely valley in the eastern part of Tennessee. Off to the south is the outline of the "Great Smokies" and near at hand tower spurs of the Alleghanies in the dazzling sunlight, presenting in purple and gold a picture of loveliness.

But there is near a serious body of men at the foot of Yellow Mountain on the Watauga, armed with Deckard rifles, many clothed in the buckskin of the frontiers man, most of them in tears with prayers on their lips. The venerable Samuel Doak, a Presbyterian minister engages in fervent supplication to God for the safety of the men, and as they are departing, closes his utterances with the famous Bible quotation: "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon."

Who are these strange men and what object have they in view? They are Scotch Irish Presbyterian soldiers from that region under the command of Shelby, Sevier and Campbell; and they march across the mountains to the distant borders of the two Carolinas to defeat and destroy that monster of infamy, Colonel Ferguson, who had left in the south a track of burning houses and dead or starving men, women and children. A man of gentle blood and noble descent was Ferguson, yet he neither regarded man nor respected God; he seemed to delight in inflicting torture and misery on poor helpless humanity—a man of "blood and iron," he laughed at kindness and made a mock of mercy. He was of the Scotch nobility and regarded common people as brutes and beasts of burden.

He was in September, 1780, carrying on his fenshish way in the border counties of North Carolina just east of the Blue Ridge. So these stern faced avengers turn their faces eastward and begin their long journey filled with hardships and toil. In front of them is the blue top of Mt. Mitchell beckoning them onward to the call of duty and the service of humanity. As they are encamped on the summit of the "Bald of the Yellow," two men, James Crawford and Samuel Chambers desert and convey to Ferguson tidings of his doom. It will be recalled that the American cause seems hopeless and helpless at this time. All that Ferguson has to do is to march straight to the camp of Lord Cornwallis at Charlotte to safety. But no; he takes refuge on a small spur of the King's Mountain range and laughs at his foes. He is said to have boasted that God Almighty could not dislodge him from this place. Thus situated Ferguson would have been secure, except as against these expert riflemen from across the mountains.

The battle ground is a ridge about six hundred yards long and about two hundred and fifty from one base across to the other; or from sixty to one hundred and twenty wide on the top tapering to the south—"so narrow" says Mills "that a man standing on it may be shot from either side." The top is about sixty feet higher than the other lands in that section.

On the 7th of October, 1780, Ferguson and his Tory band look out on a vast expanse painted in yellow and scarlet flaming with the glory of autumn and on which the smile of God is stamped; but they have no eyes for this beauty, for they soon find themselves surrounded by these pioneers who had come from afar—joined by their compatriots from South Carolina and headed by the gallant Campbell who begins the attack and leads his men into the fray. Our men rush up the mountain with terrific yells striking terror to the hearts of the enemy. Instantly the conflict grows hot and furious—our troops assaulting from all sides, surging up the hill and driving the Tories helter-skelter. They in turn, with bayonets gleaming along the hill sides, rush the Americans down the slopes. Now it is that the battle grows fierce—guns flashing, men shouting, groaning, cursing, dying. Through it all sounds the shrill silver whistle of Ferguson guiding and directing his men, encouraging here and threatening there. It is soon apparent that the Presbyterian riflemen, cool and well poised, are deadly in earnest and their bullets go straight to the mark. As the British push the Americans down one side, their comrades are quickly attack from the other side. Shelby, a man of iron, goes forward and upward like a man with a single purpose, to do or to die. The mountain appears aflame along its summit and around its base, with the guns spitting the roar of the musketry mingled with the moans of the suffering, create the impression of pandemonium. The play of death is fearful—the sky is darkened with the smoke of the conflict and the earth quivers with the beat and throb of battle.

Will the men of God, or the son of Belial, Ferguson, prevail? The battle wavers and hangs in the balance.

## FOREST FIRES CHECKED

### Both State and Government Preserves Threatened.

Heavy rains of the last few days have checked forest fires that were inflicting heavy damage in this section, says an Asheville dispatch. Five hundred acres of the Cane river, near Mount Mitchell were burned over last week, threatening the state and government preserves of the vicinity. Fires also have been reported at the head of North Fork of the French Broad and along the Pigeon river in Haywood county. So far no fires have occurred this fall on the government areas of Pisgah, Boone or Mitchell.

The French Broad river, which supplies electrical power for the city and vicinity was back to normal level today the first time in three weeks, and power, which had been reduced to fifty per cent. of industries was restored.

The American War Mothers, a national patriotic organization, has elected Mrs. R. E. Digney of White Plains, N. Y., as president.

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## BROWN MOUNTAIN MYSTERY

Scientists Explain Mysterious Phenomenon.

### SUPPOSED TO BE DUE TO ELECTRICITY

Same Thing to Be Seen in the Andes Mountains, in the Swiss Alps and Elsewhere—This Particular Phenomenon is Observed in Late Spring and Fall.

"Tired professors and business men who sought succor from their sorrows in the mountainous regions of western North Carolina, have during the past few summers given up some of their much-needed hours of sleep to chase what most of them believed to be nothing more than a phantom, or the witch fires of some maker of mountains dew, but the Brown Mountain Light is now coming into its own as an accredited electrical phenomenon," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, issued from its Washington, D. C. headquarters.

"Brown Mountain lies seventeen miles from Blowing Rock in the Blue Ridge mountains in the western part of the state, and, though plainly visible from the resort, is in an uninhabited and sparsely wooded section. Suddenly and without warning a light sometimes blazes out on the crest of the mountain, slowly moves down its side and then fades out; sometimes it seems to rise from the top of the mountain and hang suspended in the air, where it fades.

A Wraith of Infinite Variety. "It has as many whims and moods as a temperamental artist, sometimes appearing several times during one night, now stationary, now slow, again swift in its flight, and sometimes it cannot be seen for a comparatively long period of time, but it usually is most active when the sky is clearing after a rain. Those who have studied it in all its guises say that it often is not unlike the star from a bursting, sky-rocket, though much brighter, and that it is sometimes red and sometimes yellow, due probably to the condition of the atmosphere.

"Scientists were at first prone to cavil at the stories which came out of the mountains with the tourists, thinking perhaps that locomotive headlights or wily mountaineers were playing tricks on active imaginations, but today Dr. J. W. Humphreys, physicist of the United States Weather Bureau, and other meteorologists of note, believe that there occurs around the mountain's crest a brush discharge of lightning, similar to the famous Andes lightning, or the St. Elmo's fire, which gave rise among the Greeks to the myth of Castor and Pollux. That glow which accompanied the slow discharge of electricity to the earth from the atmosphere, in southern climates, during thunderstorms, seen on the tops of masts, spires, or other pointed objects, was named St. Elmo's fire by sailors after one of their patron saints, because they felt that when the sign appeared they had nothing further to fear from the storm.

Compared to Andes Display. "Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the electrical discharge which takes place either from the earth to the clouds or from the clouds to the earth around Brown Mountain is that it is silent. The same thing is true of the electrical displays in the Andes, which have long been known to scientists and travelers in the South American continent as the Andes lightning. It appears as a silent but very luminous discharge of electricity along the crest of the Cordillera Real in Chile, in a region where thunderstorms are practically unknown.

"Its visibility is sometimes very marked, having been noted by the former director of the Meteorological and Geographical Institute of Chile, while he was out at sea, more than 300 miles from the head cordillera. The actual discharge, in which the mountain acts as a lightning rod between the clouds and the earth, resembles a glimmer, but sometimes the flashes which take place at the point of origin are strong and powerful, then gradually diminish in intensity and finally disappear into the night. The light flashes over the mountain from late spring to fall, and the displays grow less brilliant as one goes farther south.

"The same phenomenon has also been noted in the Swiss Alps. One observer, after a long period of hot and dry weather, reported that he had seen a succession of semi-circular flashes which shot up from a mountain in the Bernese Oberland, occasionally lighting the Jungfrau group. Such displays are notable for their likeness in appearance to the aurora, except that they do not reach such heights."

Where She Goes to Sulk.—What is a boudoir for? Most people think it is a little room where a lady goes for privacy and to entertain her intimate friends.

According to the origin of the word, however, she really retires to her boudoir for the purpose of sulking. The word "boudoir" is derived from the French "boudier," to pout, or to be sulky. So its real meaning is "a place in which to sulk."

Hops were grown this year on 25,000 acres in Britain, an increase of more than 4,000 acres in 1920, which shows there will be no diminution of beer for the working man.

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