

## Aeroplane Crosses South Carolina, but is Wrecked

The following account is given by the Columbia State of an attempt by Howard M. Rinehart to fly from Augusta, Ga. to New York Saturday:

Howard M. Rinehart, a Wright aviator, left Augusta early yesterday morning for New York, and though his machine was smashed, and he was forced to abandon it, he has the distinction of being the first person to fly from border to border across the State of South Carolina. A sprocket chain of the propeller broke when Mr. Rinehart was about four miles from Rowland, N. C., traveling about 3,000 feet in the air. He glided and landed in a newly plowed field. Mr. Rinehart did not jump, but was riding on a wing when the machine landed. He was thrown off and his head buried in the sand. He was not injured and after shipping the remnants of the biplane to Dayton, Ohio, came to Columbia.

"I was just going to New York through the air for the pleasure and to save a little railroad fare," said Mr. Rinehart in his room at a hotel here last night, "and now," he added, "I will pay both railroad fare and railroad freight."

Heavy clouds, the most beautiful Mr. Rinehart says he has seen, hung over South Carolina early yesterday morning, and these clouds caused Mr. Rinehart to deviate from his proposed route. He left Augusta at 5:10 o'clock and had perfect sailing and ideal weather conditions until he reached Aiken, where he ran into the clouds or fog and did not see land again until after he had passed Columbia.

"The first glimpse I had of earth after leaving Aiken," said Mr. Rinehart, "was caught a short while before I reached a city, which I know now was Sumter, but which I did not recognize at the time. I looked down and saw the trees and water and more trees and more water and then more trees. I wondered if I had strayed into Sout American jungle. I thought it no nearer to turn around than it was to go forward, so I continued, and I was glad when I left it behind." Mr. Rinehart was passing over the Congaree swamp.

The aviator guided the machine into a small enclosure and crawled out upon one of the wings when within 30 feet of the ground. The heavy engine plowed its way through the flimsy aluminum seat.

Falling from such a great height the aircraft buried its nose in the soft sand and turned almost a complete somersault. Its wings and rudder were a mass of twisted wire and splintered wood while the fuel tank was rent from stem to stern and the ground was saturated with gasoline for a radius of several feet.

The aircraft swooping down so suddenly upon the quiet community created consternation among the inhabitants and it was several hours after the accident before any of the colored population could be induced to approach the scene.

## Notice—Election of School Trustees

Notice is hereby given that all districts wishing to elect trustees to serve from July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1918, should present petitions in accordance with section 1818 Civil Code of 1912, on or before June 1, 1916.

R. A. Rouse,  
Co. Supt. of Ed.

## Monroe Has Flowing Well and Busy Roller Mill

Monroe Enquirer.

The Henderson Roller Mills Company is putting up flour in sanitary paper lined bags. The bags are dust and vermin proof and is a great improvement over the cotton bag which lets in dust and bugs. The Henderson Roller Mill Company makes good flour and it is wholesome. And that same Henderson Roller Mills Company is one of the busiest concerns in this town and keeps the wheels turning all the time.

June 30th is the date each year when automobilists have to come across with \$5, \$7.50 or even \$10, according to the size of the car, for State license here in North Carolina. Along about this time of the year it is rather remarkable to see the number of new cars spinning about with "D No." attached, denoting dealer, and also many with cards bearing the legend, "License applied for." But one new automobile owner passed through Monroe a few days ago whose license bracket brought a smile to all who observed it. "License wrote for" in good bold letters made him immune from all traffic cops.

Do you know there is a flowing artesian well in the town of Monroe? It is a fact. Such a well may be seen at the Monroe Manufacturing Co.'s plant near Henderson roller mill. The well is a bored one, a little over one hundred feet deep and it is running now, despite the long dry spell, a lively little stream of good pure water. Mr. T. C. Lee says when the manufacturing plant was running water was pumped almost constantly and apparently had no effect on the flow of water. The Monroe Manufacturing Co.'s plant is advertised for sale. The water supply on the lot should appeal mightily to prospective purchasers.

The city of Monroe is preparing to pave the street from the Gloucester Hotel to the passenger station. This hill was macadamized three or four years ago with slate rock. It was a good job when put down and there is no reflection on the board of aldermen who had the work done. But it has been learned by expensive experience that slate rock makes a road that the wind blows away and rains wash away in a remarkably short time. Mayor John Griffith and Mr. J. E. Henderson, chairman of the township road commissioners, have after thoroughly investigating the subject, come to the conclusion that cement streets and roads are the most satisfactory and durable among the several so-called permanent highway materials. Then, too, Monroe's streets have the advantage of having a hard macadam surface as a foundation for cement. The board of aldermen have recently purchased a cement mixer machine. The township road commissioners will let the city use the chain gang for the purpose of putting down the concrete and it is the intention of the city fathers to try this new street paving on the hill leading to the passenger station at an early day.

"But you must remember, Edith," said the young husband after the quarrel, "that my taste is better than yours."  
"Undoubtly," said Edith acidly, "when we remember that you married me and I married you."

## How High Will Cotton Go?

The market, since the German answer to the note of President Wilson, has been showing some unmistakable symptoms, which are being diagnosed as a feeling that the beginning of the end of the war is very near. The Observer has been inclined to the opinion for weeks that Germany would waste herself in the assault against Verdun and that the eventuality of this mighty struggle will mark the turning point that will lead swiftly to the end. There seems to be a feeling in the air that "something is going to happen soon." The country has had evidence that the cotton trade holds to that view. We find Theodore H. Price, from the office of Commerce and Finance, 15 Wall Street, talking about how cotton is likely to act when the war ends. He sees signs of a speculative cyclone in the market the like of which was never known. According to his opinion, "a cyclonic readjustment is inevitable the moment the barriers of war are removed." He sees a situation "commencing to develop." And what will happen when the war is actually ended? "If the excitement of the stampede," says Price, "shall be intensified by reports that suggest a short crop the market may be carried to a figure the mention of which is unnecessary and would seem ridiculous. All that need be said now is that the material for a great, speculative conflagration in cotton has been assembled and only awaits the magic signal of peace for ignition. That cotton will be carried far too high before the fire shall have burnt itself out is almost certain, but we need not concern ourselves with the culmination of a movement that has hardly yet begun except insofar as those who are more forehanded or better informed than most have commenced to prepare for it." It is a pity Price did not have the nerve to give the figures to which it is probable the cotton market may go when competitive buying in Europe at the close of the war begins. The Observer's own opinion is that 15 cents will be merely a stepping stone. Eighteen cents may be probable as soon as the end shall have come and 20 cents is not at all a wild improbability. King Cotton is booked for the biggest frolic of his life when the war ends.—Charlotte Observer.

## W. M. U. Meeting Postponed

The quarterly meeting of the Pageland division of the Woman's Missionary Union has been postponed from Wednesday, May 31 till Friday June 2nd in order that Mrs. J. R. Fizer, the State secretary might be present.

Mrs. Fizer writes Mrs. Edna Funderburk as follows:

"Your card just received, but I regret very much that I can not be with you May 31, you know that is semi-annual Board meeting 30, 31, when every officer must be in place to help plan the years work. If you can arrange for it a little later in the week, I shall be glad to come, for I have been looking forward with great pleasure to being with you."

The meeting will be held at Jefferson.

A little lad was boasting that he worked in a blacksmith shop.  
"What do you do there?" he was asked. "You can't shoe horses."  
"No, sir," the youngster answered promptly. "I suoo flies."

## League for World Peace After Present Struggle

New York, May 12.—Theodore Marbur of Baltimore, formerly United States Minister to Belgium, at a dinner given by him here tonight to members of the league to enforce peace, told of an interview he had with Sir Edward Grey in which the British Foreign Minister said he was wholly in favor of the plan of the league to enforce peace. This proposal is that a league of the great Powers be formed at the close of the war in Europe to guarantee a lasting peace by pledging the use of their joint armed forces, together with economic pressure against any signatory Nation which shall refuse to keep its agreement to try arbitral methods before beginning hostilities or declaring war.

"Sir Edward Grey," said Mr. Marburg, who recently returned from Europe, "expressed the opinion that if some such plan had been in operation when the present war was threatened, the war would not have occurred. As the attitude of England would greatly influence the action of her allies, the view of Sir Edward will carry great weight when the terms of peace come to be discussed."

"I found other leading men in England quite in sympathy with President Wilson's aspiration for some sort of joint guarantee of peace on the part of the great Nations. Indeed, I have come home convinced that there is a real prospect of the great ideal of the league to enforce peace being carried out after the war. But great emphasis needs to be laid on a serious study of all the problems involved now so that the envoys who gather to frame a treaty of peace at the end of the war will come to the conference with a plan, the principal features of which have been approved by the various chancelleries."

"I found it was generally felt that the United States which is the greatest example of a successful league of States might properly take the initiative in this movement."

## Rid the Coops of Lice and Mites

"If the young chicks are drooping around and looking sick, examine them for lice and mites," is the suggestion now being given poultrymen by E. P. Clayton, head of the Mississippi A. and M. College Poultry Department. Both the young chicks and the sitting hens are likely to be attacked by these pests at this time of the year.

If lice are found, pull them off with the fingers and kill them, then rub a little grease on top of the head and under the throat. Be careful not to get too much, as much grease is dangerous for the young chick. The old hens and roosters may be dipped in a solution of 1-2 parts creolin to 98 1-2 parts water.

To get rid of mites, spray with pure kerosene (coal oil) all the roostin places, poles, dropping boards, floors, and nests. Repeat within a week to get all eggs they may hatch. Remember that mites harbor in cracks and crevices, and be sure to spray such places thoroughly.

"If these directions are followed during the months of May and June," says Mr. Clayton, "lice and mites will give little trouble."—Exchange

## How to Grow Soy Beans.

In a general way, soy beans may be planted and cultivated by the same general methods that are used with cowpeas. It is very essential that the land be well prepared for this crop, for one of the chief difficulties in growing them is to secure a stand. If the land is not well prepared, or if the seed are sown too deep or too early and the weather is unfavorable after planting, the chances are that the seed will not germinate, but rot.

The planting in the lower Piedmont section and the eastern part of the State may take place anywhere from May 15 to June 15; while in the upper Piedmont and mountain section, the best time for reeding will usually be about June 1st.

Ordinary good preparation given the land for corn or cotton will be the kind that should be accorded land for this crop.

In planting soy beans, it will require about one-half bushel seed when planted in rows. The exact amount, of course, will depend upon the size of the seed.

Where the beans are sowed for hay or pasturages purposes, they should be put in as narrow rows as can be cultivated properly. However, if they are to be grown for seed purposes, it is suggested that the distance between the rows be from 30 to 40 inches.

If the land is well prepared, and the season is at all favorable, the crop can be produced under average conditions by one chopping and two to three good cultivations with one-horse cultivator.

However, it must not be inferred from this that if other cultivations are needed they should not be given, for it will not be advisable to stop the cultivations until the crop is well advanced and all grass and weeds are under subjection.

It has not generally been our experience, especially in the Piedmont sections of the State, that soy beans did as well as cowpeas when sown broadcast.

Under conditions required for the sowing of the leguminous crop broadcast, we would certainly generally advise the use of cowpeas in preference to soy beans or else use a mixture of equal parts of soy beans and cowpeas, using about a bushel of the mixture.—Exchange.

## Stevenson Heartily Endorsed

Whereas, Hon. W. F. Stevenson is a candidate for the House of Representatives of the United States, and whereas fully appreciating the ability, the character and attributes of the said W. F. Stevenson, and fully realizing that his election to congress would not only reflect credit upon Chesterfield county, but upon South Carolina and the Nation as well, we, the members of Chesterfield County Democratic Convention, in meeting assembled, do hereby endorse the candidacy of W. F. Stevenson, and do commend him to the voters of the Fifth Congressional District.

I certify that the Convention unanimously adopted this resolution after it had been seconded by many clubs and individual members.

(Signed) W. P. Odom,  
Sec. of Convention.  
(Advertisement)

A man can usually manage to keep himself busy by attending strictly to his own business, but some men have a mania for working over time.

## Germany Admits Wrong in Attack Upon Sussex

Washington, May 10.—Germany in a note received by the state department today by cable from Ambassador Gerard, admits that a German submarine torpedoed the channel steamer, Sussex in violation of assurance given the United States, expresses regret for the incident, announces that the submarine commander has been "appropriately punished" and declares readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to Americans injured on the vessel.

It was indicated at the state department that the German statement that the offending commander had been punished would be accepted and the Sussex case considered closed except for arranging for the payment of indemnity to the several citizens of the United States who were hurt. There probably will be no attempt to negotiate for these indemnities or for final settlement of the Lusitania and other cases pending, however, until sufficient time has elapsed to indicate how the last American note was received in Berlin and whether the new submarine policy is being lived up to.

Officials of the state department noted particularly the passage of the note which said "in view of these circumstances the German government frankly admits that the assurance given the American government in accordance with which passenger vessels were not to be attacked without warning has not been adhered to in the present case."

## Are You Planning to Put Peas or Beans After the Oats?

Progressive Farmer.  
All oat or wheat land left idle from June until next year will be returning not more than one-half what it should. In fact, a great deal of wheat and oat land in the South would return little or no net profit were it not for the legume hay crop following.

Both cowpeas and soy beans may be planted as late as the first of July, and every foot of the stubble land should be planted to one of them. Either will make a ton of hay per acre, worth \$15 or \$20, and a ton of such hay in these times of high-priced feed is not to be scoffed at. Or, in case you are one of the minority that has plenty of feed, then an acre of good peas or beans, turned under, will add nitrogen equivalent to a half-dozen tons of good stable manure. Surely it is not possible that your land is already as rich and productive as you'd like for it to be.

Land left bare from now until next spring is wasting. The hot summer sun will bake it, burn out the vegetable matter, and kill the beneficial bacteria in it. Then when the winter rains come it will be stripped of much of its remaining plant food. Guard against these evils by putting it in peas or beans. If you haven't the seed, buy them. The investment will one of the best you ever made.

## Card of Thanks

We desire to say that our recent misfortunes in the sickness and death of our wife and mother show that the people of Pageland are exceptionally kind and thoughtful. Never before have we seen a town where all the people were willing and anxious to give aid in time of trouble. Words fail us when we try to tell how deeply we appreciate what has been done for us. May God's richest blessings rest upon each of you.

C. C. Price and Family