

AIRPLANE FLIES ACROSS ATLANTIC WITHOUT STOP

Pilot Alcock (British) and Navigator Brown (American) Both Reported to Have Stood the Voyage Well

LANDING MADE AT CLIFDEN, IRELAND

In Taking the Ground the Machine Struck Heavily, Ploughing into the Sand, and Repairers Will Be Necessary Before Proceeding to London

London, June 15.—The final goal of all the ambitions which flying men have ventured to dream since the Wright brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier-than-air machine, was reached this morning when two young British officers, Captain John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, landed on the Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic ocean.

Distance of 1,900 Miles

The voyage was without accident and without unforeseen incident, so far as can be learned. It was a straight-away clean cut flight achieved in sixteen hours and twelve minutes—from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of more than 1,900 miles.

The brief and most descriptive account comes from the airman at Clifden, who said that the flight was an amazingly hazardous enterprise. Fog and mists hung over the North Atlantic and the Vickers Vimy biplane climbed and dove, struggling to extricate itself from the folds of the airplane's worst enemy.

Flying Outside Down

She rose to 11,000 feet, swooped down almost to the surface of the sea, and at times the two navigators found themselves flying upside down only ten feet above the water.

What Brown Said, After Breakfast

The wireless staff rushed to the aid of the aviators. They found Brown fainted and Alcock temporarily deafened by the force of the impact. As soon as they were able to be secured to the wireless station they telegraphed the news to their friends; then had breakfast.

Landed at Clifden

London, June 15.—Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown in their Vickers Vimy biplane landed at Clifden, Ireland, this morning, completing the first non-stop airplane flight across the Atlantic. Their trip from St. Johns, N. F., was made in 16 hours and 12 minutes.

The landing was made at 9:40 o'clock, British summer time. In taking the ground the machine struck heavily and the fuselage ploughed into the sand. Neither of the occupants were injured.

Wireless Propeller Blew Off

Captain Alcock explained the silence of his radio instrument during the trip by saying that the wireless propeller blew off soon after the airplane left Newfoundland.

Word Came from Clifden This Afternoon

Word came from Clifden this afternoon that the pilot and the navigator of the biplane were leaving for Galway, whence Lieut. Brown planned to travel by train to London, arriving there on Tuesday morning.

Must Repair Damage to Machine

It was hardly believed there that the machine could be repaired before several days had passed and it was thought both the aviators would proceed to England by train.

Alcock and Brown Stood the Trip Well

During the achievement of the flight across the Atlantic was one of three recent notable and daring achievements by airman.

To Captain Alcock and Lieut. Brown goes the high honor of having made the first non-stop air passage of the Atlantic, the achievement going to the credit of Great Britain.

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS IN THE SEAPLANE NC-4 WITH A STOP AT THE AZORES ENROUTE FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO LISBON, PORTUGAL, THE JOURNEY BEGINNING MAY 16 AND ENDING MAY 27.

Less than a week they were during the achievement of the Vickers Vimy pilot and navigator, the recent flight by two other British aviators, Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve. On May 19 they covered more than half the distance across the Atlantic before being forced to alight in mid-ocean. For nearly a week they were given up for lost, but finally before the news of their dramatic rescue was relayed ashore by a British destroyer.

Different From Seaplane Flight

The successful flight of the British airplane and the American seaplane were made in pursuance of different phases of experiment in the problems of the air. Elaborate precautions were taken to guide the NC-4 and her companion fliers by destroyers, placed at frequent intervals the aim being not so much to make a record as to establish the practicability of cross-ocean traffic by air under conditions of comparative safety.

Comparison of the Two Flights

A comparison of the records show that the NC-4 carried five men 2,150 nautical miles in 23 hours and 28 minutes, while the Vickers Vimy plane flew with two men, 1,650 nautical miles in 16 hours and 12 minutes. The achievement of the British fliers in a single flight, the longest single jump of the NC-4 having been approximately 1,200 miles from Newfoundland to Horta in the Azores.

The Landing Place

Clifden, Ireland, where the Vickers Vimy biplane completed its wonderful flight from Newfoundland, is 43 miles northwest of Galway and is situated on the inlet of Ardara harbor. From St. Johns to Galway the distance is approximately 1,900 miles (1,652 sea miles).

CONVICTS ARE SAVING THEIR MONEY

Richmond, Va., June 14.—Convicts in the Virginia State Penitentiary are buying thrift and war savings stamps regularly, according to a statement made today by Major James B. Wood, the prison superintendent. The men are saving time within the high walls of the prison.

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By Virtue of a Legislative Enactment

the men are allowed a small sum for daily work. A number of the convicts send all of this to their homes; others retain half of it and much of this is being put into Thrift and War Savings Stamps. The superintendent said his book showed that the prisoners had invested more than \$2,000 in Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

MAKING STRENGTH FROM MILK

Plenty of milk is one of the simplest ways of improving the general health of children, authorities believe, and home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture are making special efforts to create public interest so that every child will get his share. In some cities, where many children have been found undernourished and underweight, milk is served in the schools. In 15 Indianapolis schools, 2,000 children have been served a half pint of milk each day during the past year.

The milk is delivered at the school in individual half pint bottles. The hole is punched in the cap of the bottle and a straw is inserted. The children help themselves as they march past, and afterwards they return the empty bottles to the rack. This work in Indianapolis is maintained by the parent-teacher clubs, but it is largely self-supporting. The majority of the children pay cents a day, or 1 or 2 cents for milk and crackers. Those who can not pay get the milk free, and the chart of each child is kept in his schoolroom, so he may see whether he is up to normal or below.

All the children are much interested in weighing what they should. The teachers report a marked improvement in the schoolwork and want the work continued. The Indiana home demonstration agents cooperate with the county welfare committees in weighing and measuring the children.

If thoughts were legal witnesses many an honest man would be proved a rogue.

MEXICAN STATEMENT TO UNITED STATES

Monthpiece in Washington Says American Troops Violated Mexican Sovereignty.

Washington, June 17.—Gen. Carrancho Aguilar, President Carranza's confidential ambassador to the United States, issued the press today a formal statement declaring that "the government and people of Mexico consider as a violation of Mexican sovereignty the crossing of United States soldiers into Mexican territory, and expressing the hope that the situation created by the latest occurrences in Juarez will be satisfactorily adjusted between the two countries."

A copy of General Aguilar's statement was sent to the state department but officials there said they did not regard it in the nature of a formal protest and that no reply would be made. They added that no other communication had been received from the Mexican government regarding the entry of American forces into Mexico to disperse Villistas who fled into El Paso, Texas.

After the American troops crossed the international border, General Aguilar and Dr. Rojo, the Mexican charge, were invited to the state department by Acting Secretary Phillips, who explained why the American forces entered Mexico and gave assurances that they would be withdrawn immediately after their object had been attained.

OFFICERS FIND STILL NEAR FUQUAY SPRINGS

Four Plants Destroyed in That Section, Three Being in Harnett County

One large copper still, four still plants, 1,200 gallons of beer and a small quantity of blockade whiskey were captured yesterday by revenue officers while on a trip in the lower edge of Wake County, and also in Harnett County.

WILSON TO TOUR COUNTRY

Washington, June 16.—President Wilson, on his return home, will tour the country, speaking in support of the League of Nations. Secretary Tamm announced today that he has arranged a tentative itinerary for the trip.

PROPOSED HARNETT COUNTY MEMORIAL BUILDING

Harnett county promises to be the first in North Carolina to erect a memorial to the soldiers of her soil who fought in the world war. Plans have already been drawn for the building, which will be erected in Lillington near the courthouse, and preparations are being made to start actual work very soon.

SOLDIER TAKES HIS LIFE

Salisbury, June 15.—Virgil A. Lawrence, aged 23 years, a soldier returning from France, took his own life by cutting his throat with a razor with a razor about midnight last night while a passenger on a troop train near Lexington, 16 miles north of this city, and his body was taken in charge of an undertaker here. It is said Lawrence was in late stage of the time and was alone. His dead body was found some distance later by comrades who were on the job of securing the train. A surgeon also on the train made an examination and reported death by suicide. A sister of the dead soldier, Mrs. Glen A. Fleming, of Duxbury, Oklahoma, has been notified of the death of her brother. The undertaker is awaiting instructions from the War Department at Washington before disposing of the body.

BAKER INSISTS ON ARMY OF 500,000 MEN

Washington, June 15.—Secretary Baker, appearing today before the Senate Military Committee, insisted that Congress make provision for an army of 500,000 men until a permanent military bill can be adopted. He declared that the force of 300,000 proposed in the annual army appropriation bill passed by the House was "insufficient."

300 SPECIAL TRAINS GOING TO THE DEMPSEY-WILLARD FIGHT

Toledo, O., June 14.—No less than three hundred special trains will be run to Toledo for the heavyweight championship contest between Jack Dempsey and Jess Willard on July 4, Tex Rickard, promoter of the contest, said today. Besides the railroads most of the lake steamship companies are planning to run special boats here and anchor in Maumee Bay. Willard announced today that he expects to weigh about 250 pounds when he is called into the ring to face his youthful challenger.

If the cut over Dempsey's damaged eye is sufficiently healed the champion will be allowed to resume boxing tomorrow, his manager announced today. Sailor Bill Ketchell, the young heavyweight who joined Jess Willard's staff of sparring partners yesterday, is on his way back to New York. Willard sank a left hook into Ketchell's midsection, and he "towed that he had had enough."

ASHEVILLE STIRRED OVER EVILS OF DANCE

Complaint of Cheek, T. Tooe and Shimmie Fricke to the City

Asheville, June 18.—"Tickle too" and "cheek," "tickle too" and "cheek," brought to the attention of the public through complaints by members of the City Commission of Women's clubs, who, in a resolution, are asking for a ban on the "many dances" that have been widespread in the poorer sections of the city, and are being held at a leading hotel here. The dances performed at the hotel were on the floor that the entry of the hotel turned out and the followers of the dances were forced to seek the streets. A special jazz band from Memphis at great expense of young people who still chase the "feeling hours" and determined to draw their full money's worth of the game to the city, sought out the hotel and continued the dance all night long.

Following the complaints made by the women, the city has swept the city and on the matter is being discussed. It is possible that some steps will be taken by the city commission to see that dances are held at places where the supervisor of dancing has a look after this matter. Complaints, scores of which have never would have come to the city for the publicity given by the papers, have been heard since then and managers of hotels are considering which other country would "follow" the best people attend at the Greensboro News.

U. S. REGULARS WILL NOT RETURN TO FRANCE FOR FURTHER SERVICE

Washington, June 17.—The fourth and fifth divisions of the United States, which were scheduled for duty in France, were advised today by the War Department that they will not return to France for further service.

WARD FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

ward for the following reasons: "The present standards of living among the masses; constantly increasing scale of wage shortage of unskilled labor; inflated credit conditions; present abnormal shortage of buildings; tremendous amount of necessary public construction work."

SELLS NEW YORK HAY IN THE FAR SOUTH

Raleigh, N. C., June 18.—Says a recent news service bulletin issued at Raleigh, N. C. "A farm cooperative company in western New York has found a strong demand for hay in the South. Recently this company has sold in the following cities: New Bern, N. C.; Lenoir, N. C.; and Rocky Mount, N. C. Other shipments have also been made to other points."

STUDY RETAIL MEAT MARKET

A series of conferences with retail meat dealers has been held by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, the plan being to collect information that will be of value to the meat trade and to consumers of meat. Specialists of the bureau have already held meetings in 15 cities, from San Francisco to New York, and have made plans to hold similar conferences in sections not yet visited. It is hoped to reach important conclusions regarding the retail meat situation and to make tangible suggestions to dealers and others interested in bettering the system of accounting used by retailers, trade customs, seasonal demands, and efficiency of the different types of markets. It is planned to work out a simple accounting system and to make up a manual for the guidance of retailers and consumers.

THE LITTLE SON OF MR. AND MRS. M. F. JACKSON OF THE SPRING BRANCH SECTION IN SAMPSON COUNTY

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Jackson of the Spring Branch section in Sampson county, was thrown from a cart in which he was riding Monday morning and was seriously wounded. Dr. Righthelm was called and the use of the X-ray showed that both arms of the little boy were broken just above the wrist. The doctor says that this is the first case of its kind he has ever attended.

NO REDUCTION OF HIGH PRICES

Reply to Queries of Department of Labor From All Sections of the Country Are Practically Unanimous That Consumer Need Not Expect Any Time Seen Reduction in Price of Principal Commodities—Some of the Replies.

Washington, June 16.—The information and education service of the United States department of labor made public today replies of various bankers, business men and editors regarding the probable course of prices in the near future.

The replies indicate that, throughout the country there is a general opinion that there is little prospect of a reduction in prices and the high cost of living will remain for some time in the future as it is today.

The replies to the queries of the department of labor are from all sections of the country, from North Carolina to lower California, and are practically unanimous in the declaration that the consumer need not expect a reduction in price of the principal commodities. Certain observers are so pessimistic as to declare that it will be four or five years before prices on the commodities of the dinner and breakfast table, or those affecting the wearing apparel of the average American citizen, will drop to a pre-war level.

AMONG THE REPLIES MADE PUBLIC TODAY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WHICH ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SHADINGS OF OPINION IN THE SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

"I do not look for prices generally to fall. I expect to see the cost of labor remain high. The war has made many millionaires, and others have accumulated large fortunes, but it has also developed, in America, at least, a spirit of generosity never known in any other country. 'Follow' the labor is justly entitled to a larger share in the profits. Of course, if labor is to receive a larger distribution of the profits, the cost of goods will remain high."—T. Oregon Lawson, president, Southeastern Life Insurance Company, Greenville, South Carolina.

THE GREATEST WHEAT CROP EVER PRODUCED IN AMERICA

The greatest wheat crop ever produced in America will soon be harvested. Grain elevators will soon be crowded with the surplus which this year's crop and mice will break into if they can.

Don't Feed \$2.25 Wheat to Rats and Mice

Don't feed \$2.25 wheat to rats and mice, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Traps, poison, and ratproof construction will stop their raids.

THE SOUTH ENEMIES OF STORED GRAIN ARE DAMPENING AND ROTTING RATS AND MICE

The south enemies of stored grain are dampening and rotting rats and mice. An elevator with a leaky roof is only a little worse than one allowing free entry to rats and mice. The present price of wheat makes a telling appeal for ratproof construction of wheat containers. Now is the time to fill rat holes with cement or cover them with sheet iron, and to build new moisture-proof granaries of either concrete or galvanized sheet iron.

WHEAT AND MICE HAVE PLenty OF FOOD AND ARE UNMolested They Multiply Overwhelmingly

Wheat and mice have plenty of food and are unmolested they multiply overwhelmingly. For example, in Australia, during the great war, much of wheat stacked in high piles awaiting shipment became infested by mice which riddled the stacks and destroyed a large part of the contents before preventive steps were taken. Under similar circumstances a like result would inevitably occur in this country. Where it is impracticable to provide tight containers for stored products steps should be taken immediately to trap or poison rats and mice in the general vicinity of storage buildings, and should be continued till the last mouse is disposed of.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FURNISHES PLANS AND BILLS OF MATERIALS FOR RAT-PROOF GRANARIES, AND IN ITS FARMERS' BULLETIN 806 DESCRIBES VARIOUS METHODS OF DESTROYING RATS AND MICE. THESE METHODS ONE MAY BE HAD FREE ON APPLICATION.

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SUN TIME WILL BE RESTORED OCT. 26

Both Branches of Congress Vote To Repeal Daylight Savings Act

BUT REFUSE TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE AT ONCE

Vote For Repeal at End of Present Session Was Overwhelming, 23 to 6 in Senate and 237 to 123 in House; Labor and Farm Interests For Repeal of Law

Washington, June 18.—Doors of the daylight saving, inaugurated as a war measure, was pronounced today by Congress, both Senate and House adopting by overwhelming measures to terminate operation of the law when the period of summer time ends next October 26.

The House, following three hours' debate, by a vote of 237 to 123, passed a bill to repeal the law on the spot Sunday in next October, but rejected an amendment to make the repeal effective at once.

The Senate, by a vote of 23 to 6, after a brief discussion, added a rider to the agriculture appropriation bill providing for repeal of the daylight measure on the same date fixed by the House bill.

The Senate measure goes to conference with the agricultural bill and the House bill is to be sent to the Senate. It is considered likely that Senate amendment will be finally substituted for the House measure. Action of Congress, therefore, means continuation of the present clock time this summer and early fall with return to sun time October 26, ending two years' operation of the daylight saving plan.

FARMERS AND LABOR PEOPLE FOR REPEAL

Members of both Senate and House, in advocating repeal of the law enacted March 19, 1918, said they were guided largely by wishes of farmers and laboring men who oppose the advanced hours during the hot and summer season. Opponents of the repeal legislation declared the extra hour of daylight was a boon to city dwellers and asserted that others easily could adjust their affairs to conform to the advanced clock schedule.

More than two score of House members participated in the debate, but as most speeches were limited to a few minutes all obtained permission to extend their remarks.

Senate discussion was confined virtually to addressing Senator La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, and Senator Calder, Republican, of New York, author of the daylight law.

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