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LATEST HAPPENINGS

News Events of the Day in the State and Nation.

A still and five gallons of peach brandy were captured yesterday by officers near Hickory.

A strike of railway employees in England has resulted in a complete stoppage of railway transportation.

The peace treaty and the steel strike remain the crossing affairs of Congress this week.

Two negroes accused of criminal assault on white women were lynched yesterday near Montgomery, Ala.

Herbert C. Hoover has "retired from public office" and will devote his time to Stanford University in California.

Students of Davidson College were given a holiday in which to pick cotton. Money made in this way will be placed at the disposal of the college.

Wm. S. Benton of Salisbury died yesterday as a result of injuries received when he fell from a porch roof while walking in his sleep.

The lifeless body of Miss Ruth Blackwelder of Winston-Salem was found yesterday hanging by a rope from the barn rafters. No reason could be assigned for the rash act.

President Wilson returned to Washington yesterday from his interrupted speaking tour and was able to walk from his train to a waiting automobile.

The U. S. shipping board has taken over eight German liners, including the Imperator, second largest ship in the world. These ships were used to bring home American troops.

All bills in Alabama resumed work yesterday morning, an agreement being reached by strikers and mill representatives. Each of 19 defendant operatives were bound under bonds of \$200 each.

Mrs. George Singletary, her three-year old child and Charles Edwards are in a serious condition as a result of being shot by Mrs. Singletary's husband. The shooting occurred several miles from Lumberton. Jealousy was the cause.

President Wilson's breakdown on his western trip is taken by Democratic politicians in Washington as the answer to whether or not he will seek a renomination. It is not likely the President could be able to face a hard campaign.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium with many distinguished Belgians will arrive in New York tomorrow for a visit to this country. They will be the week-end guests of President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House.

Wm. Brown, a negro charged with criminal assault, was dragged from the county jail in Omaha, Neb., Sunday and hanged to an electric pole, following a struggle of nine hours by a mob to wrest him from the sheriff. Troops were rushed to the city and several are dead and injured.

Margaret E. Mills, alias C. C. Anderson of Greensboro was taken in custody yesterday under charge of being an escaped prisoner from a federal prison at Lorton, Va. Mills received a sentence of three years under a charge of using the mails to defraud, but escaped in 1917.

COST \$235 TO RAISE BALE COTTON IN 1919, SAYS DUNLAP

Correspondent Says 51.76 Per Pound Is What Farmers Should Get For This Year's Crop.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Waxhaw, R. F. D. No. 1, Sept. 29.—Your correspondent has compiled the following table, which shows the cost of raising cotton this year: Rent of 20 acres land at \$7.50 per acre, \$150; Three tons fertilizer at \$60 per ton, \$180; hauling fertilizer from market, \$15; Rent of one mule, \$25; feed for mule, \$250; wear of tools, \$15; wages for one plow hand at \$50 per mo., including board, \$600; hoeing three times at \$1 per acre, \$60; seed for planting (20 bus. at \$1.25), \$25; picking 10,000 pounds seed cotton, \$100; hauling 6 1/2 bales to gin at \$2 per bale, \$13; ginning, at \$3.50 per bale, \$22; bagging and ties, at \$2 per bale, \$13; total, \$1,478.75; less 3 1/2 tons seed at \$57, \$198.75; cost of 6 1/2 bales lint cotton, \$1,294.00; cost per bale, \$235.27; cost per pound, 47.05 cents. Therefore, figuring cost plus 10 per cent, we have \$1.76, which the farmer should be receiving for this year's crop.

You will notice that I have figured five hundred pounds seed cotton or 162 1/2 pounds lint per acre, which is more than this year's estimate gives, and is really more than the average yield; but wishing to be absolutely fair, I have figured wages below actual cost and yield's above actual so ridiculous.

Dr. Poe said some weeks ago in the Progressive Farmer that the reason why farmers could not cotton on the market for less than cost was explained by the fact that they worked themselves without wages, worked their wives without wages, and their children ought to be in school learning better sense than to treat their offspring as their daddies had treated them.

There is great big truth in the accusation, and when we figure cost hereafter let's figure some wages for the old woman and the kids. What moral right is there in working children for nothing just because they are our own kids? Think about it!—Novus Homo.

Star and Dramatist Too Is the Great Nazimova.

Nazimova, the phenomenal Russian artist, in her latest screen production, "The Brat," will be the attraction for excellence at the Strand theatre Wednesday and Thursday of this week. In "The Brat" Nazimova will be presented in the dual guise of star and dramatist, for it was she, in collaboration with Charles Bryant, who adapted Maude Fulton's sensational stage success for her own use in the name role. June Mathis wrote the scenario and Herbert Blache directed the production under the personal supervision of Maxwell Karger, director general.

"The Brat" will show Nazimova for the first time in her brilliant career in the part of an American girl. Latin and other foreign types had been considered Nazimova's métier; but she is said to amaze even her warmest admirers by her remarkable impersonations of the nameless waifs of the streets around whom the dramatic action of "The Brat" revolves.

The vicissitudes and final triumph of "The Brat," a child-woman whose life has been one charitable institution after another until she lands in the chorus, form the theme of Nazimova's version of Maude Fulton's play. How the brat loses her job because she is too shabby to compete with the other girls; how she is later insulted and then taken to the night court on a trumped up charge; and how she is noticed by an author who takes her home to study her as the type for his new novel, are the beginning of a romance that has a distinctly original flavor and is pungent with wit and satire.

Charles Bryant, who has been Nazimova's leading man in every one of her great screen vehicles save "The Red Lantern," again plays opposite the brilliant Russian star in the role of McMillan Forrester, the author. Others in the splendid cast are Frank Currier, Henry Kolker, Darroll Foss, Amy Veness, Bonnie Hill, Millie Davenport and Ethelbert Knott.

Among the spectacular and unusual settings provided for the production are an exact reproduction of the night court in New York and a fashionable theater, which was built on the stage at the Nazimova studios especially for the pietization of "The Brat."

COTTON BROUGHT FIFTY CENTS

It was Long Staple, However, and One Bale Came From Lanes Creek.

Mr. James McRay of Lanes Creek township sold a bale of long staple cotton Saturday to Mr. J. D. S. Plyler for 50 cents, the bale weighing 470 pounds. The day before Mr. A. M. Blackmon of Chesterfield, S. C. sold a similar bale to Mr. George Hart for the same price.

Over three hundred bales were sold on the market Saturday, which was by far the best day experienced by the buyers this season. Gainers report that many farmers are taking their cotton back home with them to store for higher prices.

The price of seed, though, is giving many farmers more concern than 50 cent cotton. They believe, like Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, that prices paid for seed do not compare with other food prices, and they are wondering why.

Teachers' Examination.

Teachers' examination for State Certificates will be held in the assembly hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Monroe, N. C., October 14 and 15. Teachers who wish to secure any sort of certificate whether it be High School, Elementary or County certificate will please report to the County Superintendent on the morning of October 14th at nine o'clock.

There are three groups of subjects on which teachers are required to stand. Group A, the professional group, will be given on the morning of the fourteenth. This group includes Letter, Raper, School Law, Klapper (high school) and Strayer (high school). Group B, includes spelling, reading, language, grammar and drawing. This group will be given on the afternoon of October 14. Group C, the science group, will be on the morning of October 15. This group includes arithmetic, geography, hygiene and agriculture. Group D, the history group, will be on the afternoon of October 15. This group includes North Carolina history, United States history and civics.

Those teachers who have to stand on only one or two groups will report at the time when those examinations will be given. The subjects will be given at the time indicated above.

This is the last examination to be held this year and it is necessary that teachers secure certificates, for the State refuses to appropriate funds to those schools whose teachers do not have certificates.

White and colored teachers will report on the same day, October 14, at the Chamber of Commerce hall over Bank of Union.

RAY FUNDERBURK, Supt. County Schools.

The executive committee of the union county cotton association, in session here yesterday, abandoned the idea of securing a warehouse in which to store distress cotton when they learned that it was impracticable to build a platform this year. Stack & Co. had offered to lease the association their warehouse if the county commissioners would build a platform, which they were unable to do this year. However, the committee decided to begin now selling stock in a \$40,000 warehouse for next season. Warehouses will also be built at Marshville and Waxhaw.

THINK ROBBERS CAUSED WRECK AT PETERSBURG.

Switch Was Deliberately Misplaced—Lock Broken and Jaws Held Open by Stone—Engineer C. L. Smith of Raleigh and Two Others Killed.

Railroad officials have no doubt that the wreck of Seaboard Air Line train No. 5, three miles south of Petersburg, Va., early Sunday morning was caused by the switch being opened with malicious intent.

The switch lock was broken and the jaw of the switch held apart by means of a large stone. The switch lamp was stolen, the wick being found this morning some distance from the lamp standard. Dr. J. M. Burke, chief surgeon of the Seaboard, who was summoned to the scene to attend injured, made a very close examination of the surroundings and says he has little doubt that the wreck probably was caused by robbers.

Embers of a fire built on the embankment above the scene were found. Bloodhounds were brought to the scene within two hours, and followed a trail for some two miles, when it was lost at a street railway crossing just beyond the corporate limits.

The body of Engineer C. L. Smith of Raleigh was taken to Asheville Monday morning for interment. The body of Harry Ferguson, the fireman, is still at an undertaking establishment in Petersburg.

A negro killed in the wreck while beating his way, was identified as James Hobbs of Dinwiddie county, for whom a reward of \$100 was offered by the authorities of Brunswick for shooting another negro about six months ago.

HIG UNION MEETING HELD AT S. E. BELK'S SATURDAY

Han Galore was Served, and Correspondent Says no Bolshevism in that Section—Betting on the Number of Cows—Frost on the 27th.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Waxhaw, R. F. D. No. 1, Sept. 29.—Some editor up about Hickory predicted some days ago that we would have frost about the 27th. Judging from experience with these "pinchy" mornings, it seems that this pencil pusher must have had some inside information.

Was it the old blueback that advised us to "make hay while the sun shines"? Well, anyhow, the farmers haven't forgotten that admonition yet. We have seen more "hay ricks" of considerable size and thick on the land recently than we remember to have seen at all in any one season.

I think it was Prof. Massey who said a few years ago that "southern farmers worked hard all summer killing grass to raise cotton to get money to buy hay. Seems like we have discovered the inconsistency of that kind of rotary maneuvering and have begun to make hay at home and save the freight; also three or four middlemen's profits.

On a recent trip across the country, two men of the party, Messrs. R. D. Sims and J. W. Starnes, entered into a cow counting contest, one of them counting on the right and the other on the left. At the end of the journey the one having the greatest number of cows to his credit was to receive 25 cents from the other for every cow he saw more than his antagonist. The writer kept tally for them and when we arrived at our destination each of them had just forty-three. Sims didn't like it because there wasn't more cows on his side of the road and said he never liked to break even, and insisted that they get back to Waxhaw. Starnes thought, however, that the cows had been counted and that he had eaten too much ham for dinner to be at all interested in beef for several days.

Our destination was S. E. Belk's where the union was holding forth for the day. When we arrived we found the union already in session with G. W. Sutton, president, in the chair, and the entire office force on the floor.

There were encouraging reports from all locals except one which was not represented, and the spirit of determination which seemed to possess the delegation was such as to lend encouragement to all present.

Several live talks were made on subjects pressing for solution, and the general tone of the meeting was for more close cooperation and a more minute understanding of the problems confronting producers of the raw materials of life.

After the conclusion of the business session of the meeting the invitation to dinner was responded to enthusiastically and the way those Belk people set out good eats before that hungry crowd made more like a farce than ever. We concluded, while standing around that well-laden table that before we had revolution in eastern Union county there will have to be a big reduction in food supplies.

The music by the string band on the ground was excellent. We listened until some of the crowd going west decided we had better make a start for home since we got lost coming down.

—Rev. V. T. Shehane of Heath Springs, S. C., and who is pastor of several Baptist churches in South Carolina, has moved to Wingate in order to enjoy the excellent school advantages offered there. Rev. and Mrs. Shehane are good people and will find a hearty welcome in Wingate.

PRESIDENT WILSON HAS LED STRENUOUS LIFE SINCE 1906

Has Worked Indefatigably as a College Professor, Governor and U. S. President All of Which Lead To Nervous Collapse Last Week.

David Lawrence, Greensboro News correspondent, gives some interesting data concerning the strenuous life Mr. Wilson has been leading, and which led to his nervous collapse last week. His article follows:

"President Wilson will not be back at work for a considerable length of time—nobody should expect the presidential train can predict with accuracy just how long. All engagements have been cancelled. The king and queen of Belgium and other distinguished visitors will tour the country and call on the President after their travels. The industrial conference scheduled for October 6 will be held at the White House, but President Wilson in all probability will not be permitted by his physicians to attend. The President may be removed from Washington to some health resort for the next few weeks.

The President's nervous breakdown is perhaps the most serious illness he has ever had, for it comes upon him at a time when he has spent almost all his reserve strength. He will be 63 years old next December, and during the last 10 years an incalculable strain has been superimposed upon other years of all-out, so that his close friends have marvelled at his endurance thus far.

Woodrow Wilson was never a robust individual. He worked indefatigably as a college professor and frequently put so much energy into his lectures that he used himself up completely each day. It was in 1906 that he suffered a nervous reaction and was given leave of absence from the presidency of Princeton university. He traveled in Europe and came back to Princeton refreshed. He soon was engaged, however, in the bitterest fight of his career—the graduate school controversy at Princeton—and was compelled again to interrupt his lectures and take a vacation, this time at Bermuda. Mr. Wilson suffered from neuritis in his arms and hands, due very largely to the years spent in writing books. It was this ailment which compelled him to take up the typewriter as a means of expression, something he had used almost constantly since.

When Mr. Wilson resigned from Princeton to become a candidate for governor of New Jersey he entered vigorously to a fight against the election of James Smith as senator and thus began a series of mental strains such as the struggle with a Republican legislature to get a reform program through and then speech-making tours in the presidential primary contest.

MR. WILSON TIRELESS WORKER.

"This dovetailed into the presidential campaign of 1912 itself, and when Mr. Wilson was elected he did not relinquish the governorship of New Jersey until three days before he was inaugurated President. With the exception of a few weeks in Bermuda with his family he had been continuously at work for two years when the cares of the White House began to accumulate. He had a hard fight on tariff and currency legislation, and then came the seizure of Vera Cruz, followed soon by the outbreak of the European war, in 1914, which made the first eighteen months of his term exciting.

"Throughout the first two years of the war the Lusitania controversy and neutrality problems weighed heavily on the President's mind, and then came the preparedness tour and later the presidential campaign of 1916. America's entrance into the war a few months later piled high the duties and tasks imposed by Congress on the executive.

"While war operations were at their height decisions affecting the placing of American troops into battle and naval questions of moment were referred to the President from abroad. Mr. Wilson spent many long hours at night coding and decoding confidential messages. Perhaps the climax of it all came when Germany asked for an armistice and the President began to exchange notes that led to Germany's capitulation.

SIGNS OF COLLAPSE WEEKS AGO

"In the midst of this excitement, so great was the President's anxiety for the League of Nations and the making of the terms of the treaty of peace, that he asked the country to return a majority in Congress as a vote of confidence. His determination to hasten the peace conference and go to Europe himself was the source of some apprehension to his friends, who wondered if he could stand the added strain. In Paris he worked day and night and caught cold while in a conference with Prime Minister Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau. This developed into influenza, from which, as Doctor Grayson says, the President has never recovered entirely.

"It is true that there were many reasons for postponing the President's trip across the continent in behalf of the League of Nations, which had been planned to begin immediately after his return from Europe, but even if he could have finished sooner those conferences with individual senators his physician would probably have held him in Washington, as he was beginning then to show signs of a collapse.

"But the President's recuperative power has on more than one occasion been a pleasant surprise to those who have worried about his health, and when he insisted on making his

tour for the League of Nations committee was given on the condition that he would not make an extensive trip, and that he would rest on week-ends. It was suggested that he rest in Yellowstone Park or Rainier Park, or in the Yosemite, but to all suggestions the President firmly objected, saying he would not rest on a pleasure journey, a business trip.

EVEN SUNDAYS NOT FREE

"Even his Sundays were not kept free. Local committees insisted on seeing him. Everywhere along the journey requests for labor conferences have been made and the result was that Mr. Wilson got very little rest on Sundays. All day long and all night crowds would gather at the passing stations and cheer. If the train stopped to take water or change locomotive it was pretty certain that the President's rest would be disturbed at night, while during the day he would go out on the back platform to shake hands. The people insisted on seeing him. His physician would not permit him to make any but scheduled speeches. Between stations the President worked away on his typewriter on official business. Much of his time was spent in studying cables from Frank Polk, head of the American peace commission, negotiating treaties with Austria, and Bulgaria. Lately the situation at Fiume has given him much concern.

"But the greatest burden of all has been the extemporaneous speeches. Instead of stretching his trip out to eight weeks and covering ten thousand miles as other presidents have done, Mr. Wilson sought to accomplish his purpose in four weeks. He spoke extemporaneously everywhere—forty times in twenty-one days.

GOVERNOR COOPER WELCOMED THIRTIETH VETERANS

Praises Their Valor and Devotion to Duty—Greenville Decorated for the Occasion.

Greenville, S. C., rally decorated with thousands of American flags and festoons with a scattering of allied colors, gave a joyous welcome to veterans of the Old Hickory Division who began to arrive Sunday night.

"Your record for valor and devotion to duty is as good as that made by the southern soldiers in the Revolutionary war, or in the Mexican war, or in the civil war, during which conflicts soldiers from the southern states made records which will live as long as history lives."

These words were used by Governor Cooper in welcoming the men of the Thirtieth division to Greenville, where the initial reunion of the men who broke the Hindenburg line was held.

Governor Cooper's statement was replete with commendation for the fortitude, endurance and achievement of the men of the Thirtieth division.

Marriage of Miss Parker to Mr. Richardson.

(Written for The Journal.) Mr. Franklin Stevenson Richardson and Miss Johnnie Ethel Parker were married last Sunday at Sandy Ridge church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. K. W. Hogan. The church was almost filled with people to witness the marriage. The attendants were Mr. Jesse B. Parker, the bride's brother, and Miss Cynthia Broom, the groom's sister. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Richardson and is one of Union county's most progressive farmers. He is known by hundreds of people, for he has traveled extensively. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Parker, and is one among the most beautiful and charming young women in the county. The bride and groom have a host of friends who wish them much joy. After the ceremony the bride and groom and a number of their friends went to the home the groom had prepared for his bride.

Hamlet Defeats Monroe.

The Hamlet High School defeated the Monroe High School Friday afternoon in the first football game of the season by a score of twenty to nothing. Lack of practice was the main reason for Monroe's defeat, the team having practiced together only three times, while Hamlet has practiced nearly three weeks. Not being used to a sandy field, was another cause for defeat, because speed could not be developed quick enough.

Hamlet comes to Monroe for a return game Friday, October 10th, and the High School wishes the support of the entire town.—Reporter

The New Medical Fee Bill.

On account of the greatly increased expense of living, and of equipment and maintenance in the practice of medicine, the physicians have decided to make the following medical fee bill, effective at Monroe, Oct. 1, 1919: Day visits at \$2.00; night visits, \$3.00; prescriptions, \$1; office examination with diagnosis, prognosis or competent medical advice, \$2 to \$5; visits in the country up to 3 miles, \$2.50; 3 to 4 miles, \$3; 4 to 5 miles, \$3.50; 5 to 6 miles, \$4; 6 to 7 miles, \$4.50; 7 to 8 miles, \$5; 8 to 9 miles, \$5.50; 9 to 10 miles, \$6.

The citizens of Union community in Sandy Ridge township, at a mass meeting Saturday night, raised the money for the following additional premiums to be given at the fair Oct. 16: First and second prizes for horse colts; first and second prizes for mule colts. The following districts are invited to bring exhibits and co-operate with them in every way: Weddington, Beulah and Wesley Chapel.

W. B. CRANE OF MARVIN DIED SUDDENLY SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Had Returned From Church Early in the Afternoon and Was Apparently in the Best of Health.—Jed McIlwaine a Waxhaw.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Waxhaw, Sept. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray Clark spent Sunday in Waxhaw at the McDonald Hotel.

Messrs. Charles and Theodor McGuire left Sunday for Greenville to attend the 30th Division reunion. They are expecting to meet many old friends and will have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Walkup of Lancaster spent Sunday here with Mrs. J. L. Rodman.

Mr. Jesse A. Williams spent Sunday at Wingate with his father.

Mr. Frank McCain left Monday for Chapel Hill where he will attend the University. He is the last of the boys to leave for school.

Mr. J. E. Garrison spent Saturday in Charlotte. He was accompanied back by his wife, who has been in the Sanatorium there several weeks.

Mr. Walston Locke, who was just recently discharged from service, left Sunday afternoon for Washington to accept a position in the General Hospital there. He was with a hospital unit while in service and liked the work so well that he has gone back to take it up again, but as a civilian instead of a "Sammy," as before.

Rev. E. Myers closed a protracted meeting at Flat Ridge last Thursday night. It was well attended and was a great success spiritually.

Mr. Jeff McIlwaine of Memphis, Tenn., is visiting friends and relatives in Waxhaw and the community. He is a brother of Rev. R. J. McIlwaine of Monroe and Mr. C. C. McIlwaine of the Marvin community. He left Waxhaw 21 years ago and this is his first trip back. He is greatly interested in meeting old friends that have grown up since he left.

Cotton is opening fast these warm autumn days. There were 65 bales ginned here Saturday. The farmers say that the crop will all be ripe by November first, as it is such fine weather for it to open.

Mr. Ernest Newell had a rather serious accident Sunday night. He was driving home in a buggy and a Ford came running up and passed him. His horse seemed to resent it and started a while and decided that he had stopped, so he loosened the reins, and when he did the horse started again and didn't stop until he had caught the Ford and climbed up on the back of it. Mr. Newell sustained several slight bruises on the arms. The buggy was a complete wreck and the Ford had a blowout in the rear tire.

Mr. W. R. Crane died suddenly Sunday afternoon about dark at his home. He had returned from preaching earlier in the afternoon and was feeling very well. A few hours later he had a stroke of paralysis and lived only about an hour. He had a stroke nearly two years ago but had partly gotten over it and had been in very good health lately. Mr. Crane was 66 years old and was survived by eight sons: Messrs. Vance Ed, John, Sam, James, Will, Clyde and Reuben. He was a good citizen and a gentleman and numbered his friends by the score. It was with much regret that his friends learned of his death.

Plans are under way for the paving of the main sidewalks and it is with much pleasure that the people learn that we will not have to walk in the mud much longer, because Waxhaw's mud has a great tendency to stick. We are all looking forward to good streets.—Wm. R. McDonald, Jr.

MONROE Y. M. C. A. GIRLS ARE ATTENDING 30TH REUNION

Misses Heath and Lee Meet with Old Comrades at Greenville—May Bring Distinguished Guest Back with Them.

Two Monroe young ladies, Misses Annie Lee and Lura Heath, are attending the reunion of the 30th division in Greenville at the invitation of Col. Olmstead under whom they served with the 27th New York division. Major General Lewis and Col. Olmstead have been asked to represent the 27th division at this reunion. The 30th and 27th divisions broke the Hindenburg line just a year ago today. Misses Heath and Lee will insist on Col. Olmstead spending a day in Monroe when the reunion is over.

X. C. 4 DRIVEN BY FORD MOTOR.

"Engines Functioned Perfectly," Said Lt. Com., Who Drove Big Seaplane

The Ford Motor Company has just received official advice from the Navy department that it was four Ford Liberty motors—all built in the Ford Motor Company's shops at Detroit—which furnished the power that drove the N. C. Four to victory in its recent record breaking trip across the Atlantic from Trepassey, Newfoundland to Plymouth, England, a distance of 4,000 miles. They were regular stock motors built during the war as a part of the Ford Liberty production.

Upon his arrival in Lisbon, Portugal, Lt. Commander Reed said, "The engines functioned perfectly all the way from America to Portugal." and American Naval officers who thoroughly inspected the N. C. Four upon its arrival at Plymouth, England, stated that the big seaplane was in even better condition than when it left America.

The N. C. Four flight, which has meant a triumph for American engineering skill, also adds another record to Ford achievement.