"LANGLEY'S FOLLY" FLIES AT LAST

Aviator Shows Invention Theory Was Correct—Curtiss, Flew Machine

(By Associated Press.)

Elmira, N. Y., May 29.—The theory of Dr. Samuel Pierpont Langley, who proclaimed to the world that he had solved the problem of the air several years before the upper elements had been successfully navigated by a navier-than-air machine was vindicated at Hammondsport yesterday, when Glenn Curtiss, the aviator, went aloft in Langley's folly."

The crude flying machine, which fell into the Potomac river when Dr. Langley, its inventor, attempted to fly in it and which later was consigned to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington had every requisite for flight, and remained in the air long enough to demonstrate the practical mind of its maker who had been ridiculed by his incredulous contemporaries.

But for an untimely accident, and what was termed the "miserliness of the government" Langley would have undoubtedly won fame during his lifetime. Instead, he died a broken-hearted man, after devoting twenty years of his life to the study of aviation. Years later others received the fame and credit where he should have had a share.

Langley made the fatal error of trying to catapult the flyer into the air with the aid of ponderous spring, but he only succeeded in wrecking the machine. Had he tried the method pursued today of running it along the ally in the air, there is little doubt he would have made the first flight in a heavier-than- air machine.

The antiquated machine was sent to Hammondsport about two months ago. Scarcely a change was made in its parts. The surface of the wings, which had suffered from long storage, were replaced. Other minor parts repaired were duplicates of the originals. The machine was driven today by the old motor built by Charles Manly.

Dr. Langley was the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. He was satisfied of possibility of flight in heavier-than-air machines and spent years in working on the problem. In 1896 he flew a steam driven model a distance of about a mile over the Potomac river.

MOOSE PROGRAM IS ANNOUNCED

Teddy Refuses to Commit Himself On the Policy—No Amalgamation as Yet

(By Associated Press.)

Oyster Bay, N. Y., May 29.—The program of the progressive party in the campaign this fall, as outlined thus far is understood to be as follows:

1. No amalgamation with the republican party as such.

2. Fusion tickets in cases in which candidates who accept the policies of the progressive party are nominated, where the naming of two candidates of this description would split the liberal vote.

3. Insistence on policies rather than party names, and an endeavor to canvass in every state the voters who approve of the principles of the progressive party.

4. In New York state the probable endorsement of the republican candidate for governor, provided he is a man personally acceptable to the progressives and is willing to approve

While Col. Roosevelt declined to commit himself publicly tonight to this program it was learned that progressive leaders virtually had decided to adopt tentatively the foregoing plan of action.

Col. Roosevelt was asked whether he had been requested to consider being a candidate for governor

"They haven't asked me yet," he said "but if they did I wouldn't tell you."

He said that before he sailed for Europe Saturday he might issue a statement explaining his position.

STATISTICS SHOW INCREASE SPINDLES

Textile Directory Contains Good News for the South—Issued By Railroads

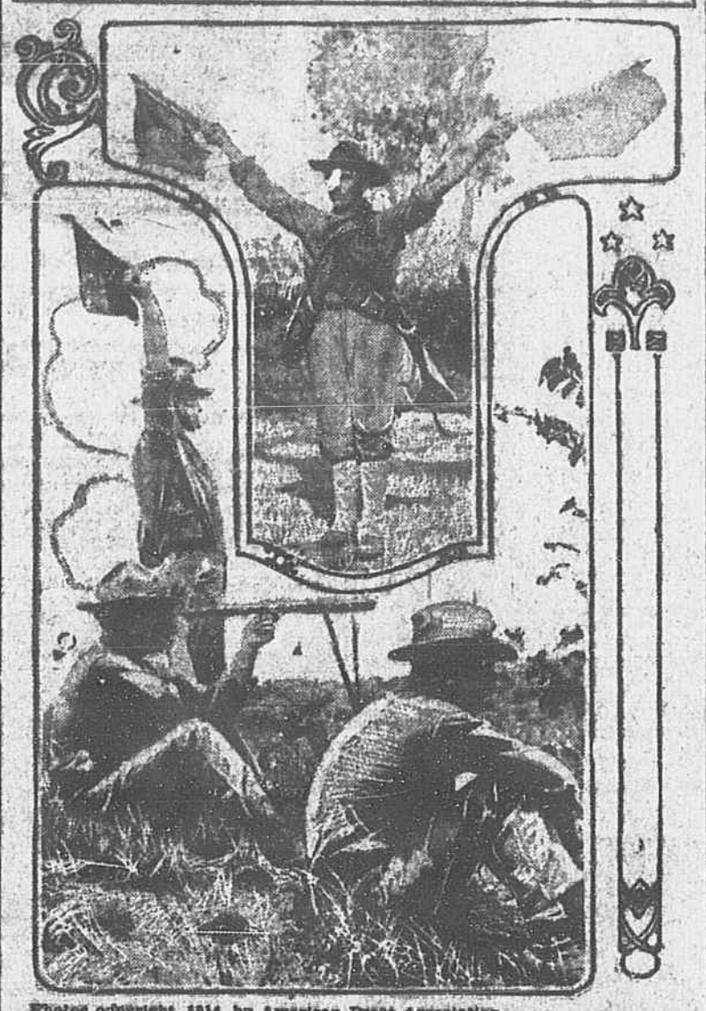
(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 29.—An increase for the year of 10,703 looms and 619,984 spindles is shown in the 1914 edition of the textile directory giving cotton, woolen and knitting mills on the lines of the Southern Railway, Southern Railway in Mississippi, Mobile & Ohio railroad, Georgia Southern & Florida Railway and Virginia and Southwestern Railway with their equipment on January 1, 1914 which has just been issued by the land and industrial department of these roads.

The directory contains a list of all mills, their equipment, the power under which they are operated and kind of goods manufactured. It shows that along these lines there are 618 cotton mills, 142 knitting mills and 31 woolen mills, a grand total of 790 textile plants of this character. These mills have a total equipment of 268,744 looms and 9,369,684 spindles. Eight new mills were put in operation during 1913. These figures do not include mills under construction or improvements not ready for operation January 1.

In addition to the information about the mills the directory contains a map of the Southern Railway system and schedules of the daily cotton goods trains operated over the Southern Railway in connection with other lines.

U. S. Army Signal Corps Men Operating Outside of Vera Cruz



Photos copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.

THE United States army signal corps in Mexico has been doing notable work for General Funston's army. It has kept continual watch over the operations of the scattered federal forces and transmitted information by heliograph, by field telephones and by "wigwagging" with flags. The illustrations show some of the army signal men operating with the flags.

CRAYTON L. REID IS NO MORE

Passed Peacefully Away at Advanced Age of Almost 76 Years.

Keowee Courier.

The news of the passing away of Crayton L. Reid last Saturday morning came as the source of deep grief to many, though those who had known him intimately in his home town for years were not surprised, for it had been known for days that the end was near, and that the gallant soldier of the Confederacy who had faced death fearlessly on many fields was waging a fearless fight against the last foe with odds against him. The end came without a struggle, the aged veteran surrendering without conflict to the last enemy, "crossing over the river to rest under the shade of the tres" along with th comrades who had gone before.

Crayton L. Reid was born in Abbeville county, South Carolina, September 25, 1838, and would, therefore, had he lived to the 25th of next September, have rounded out 76 years. His parents were Thomas L. and Annie Sutton Reid. In early life he was happily married to Miss Foxie A. Stribbling. To this union one child was born, the child dying in nfancy, the mother living but a short while. On January 20, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Stribling, and to this union five children were born, two sons and three daughters, all of whom, with their mother, survive. They are Chas. S., of Woodbury, Ga., and J. E. Reid of Batesburg; Misses Roxie and Annie Reid and Mrs. Ella Reid, of Walhalla. The deceased is also survived by one brother, W. P. Reid, of Seneca, and four sisters, Mrs. Esther Garrison, Mrs. Montgomery McCrary, Mrs. Nannie Eskew and Mrs. Sallie Riley, all of Anderson county.

Mr. Reid was one of the early settlers of Walhalla and for many years was prominently identified with every progressive movement that took shape for the upbuilding of the town. He built the first brick store in Walhalla, in which he conducted for years the biggest business done by any one firm in the county, his name being known far and wide on account of the immense stock of goods carried for that day and time, and his was a business built upon the firm foundation of integrity and strict honest in every dealing. For thirty consecutive years the doors of the store of C. L. Reid were open on every business day. Others have been connected with business interprises here for a longer period than Mr. Reid was known as the head of his business, but he was the longest in business consecutively of any merchant who has ever done business at Walhalla. His doors were first opened January 1, 1866, and it was then, when he closed his doors—a period of within a few days of 31 years during which time no business day found the establishment of C. L. Reid closed or idle.

As citizen and soldier he performed well every duty. Three terms he served his town as intendant, and for 16 years as a member of the board of wardens, during which tenure of the latter office he was the clerk and treasurer of the town. He was prominent in the movement that brought to Walhalla Adger College; he was in the forefront of the movement that finally brought about the movement for bonding the town for the extension of the Blue Ridge Railway on to Walhalla; and it was through his untiring efforts and work that the town secured the site for Westview cemetery, the first lot in which was deeded to C. L. Rid. He advocated the purchase of the land and sale of cemetery lots as a means of reimbursing the town funds for the purchase money. The first to purchase a lot in Westview, he lived to see more than a hundred lots sold and numbers filled with bodies of his fellow-citizens here he laid aides the cares of life and "fell asleep."

At the age of 23 years Mr. Reid volunteered for service in the Confederate army, entering the service in the Fourth South Carolina Regiment, seeing active and hard service in the "Seven Days' Battle Around Richmond," and being seriously wounded at Frasier's Farm, where he was felled by a bullet, which entered his left shoulder, ranging into the body and penetrating the left lung, then coursing to the back and tearing away a piece of the backbone, the bullet still traveling on its deadly mission following a rib across the body, taking again an upward course into the right shoulder, from which it was latcuot out by the army surgeon. For some time he lay in a regimental hospital, but so soon as he was permitted to go he was back at his post on the firing line. On returning to the active service, however, he was transferred from the Fourth South Carolina Regiment to Company C, Palmetto Sharpshooters, under Capt. W. W. Humphreys, his regimental officer being Gov. Joseph Walker, of Spartanburg. Mr. Reid had not been on the field long before he was again wounded, this wound partaking of the nature, though not of the severity, of the wound received in Virginia. At the time of his second wound he was on the advance lines of the sharpshooters at Wills Valley, Tenn., in position and in the act of firing when struck by a minie ball that left eleven separate and distinct scars upon his body. By reason of the frequent position of the sharpshooters as they kneeled on one knee, picking off the enemy as opportunity presented itself, the shot that struck Mr. Reid took two fingers from the left hand first, then two from the right hand, then s'amplisecwsando right hand, passing into the hand and forearm, then into the leg and thigh, leaving in all eleven scars. He was at other times wounded, but the two occasions, in Virginia and Tennessee, were the only times that he was incapacitated from duty.

His was a happy disposition, and it is said by those of his comrades who survive him that in the darkest hours of despair and adversity it was to Mr. Reid that they went for cheer. There was never a fellow-soldier so badly wounded that he could not cheer him up and give him hope; there was never a situation so serious that he could not find comfort in the fact that it might be worse, and he had the happy faculty of reassuring those of his less optimistic comrades. To the very end this characteristic was predominant, and within the week before he passed away, at times when he was conscious, there came to the surface rays of cheerfulness and humor.

C. L. Reid had his faults. Who has not? But the world is brighter and better for his having lived and moved and had his being among his fellow men. Many are there among the younger generation—and we among them—who can truly say that they have found inspiration from the upright, honest, and high integrity of this patriot and gentleman of the old school—this manly man—for he was all of that. His form, bent with years of suffering that came from wounds received in battling for that which he conceived to be right—for his county and her rights—housed a heart so big, so great, so full of the milk of human kindness, that there was no room for rancor, hate or envy, but from which ever flowed good will and good wishes for all mankind. For thirty years we knew him, and we shall ever remember him kindly, thankful that it was our good fortune to have known him and to have seen exemplified in his life those characteristics which endeared him to his every acquaintance. Peace to his ashes.

Funeral services were held from the residence on Tugaloo street at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Rev. R. M. Marshall, of the Episcopal church, officiating. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends to pay the last sad tribute to the deceased, numbers from the country, neighboring counties and points in Georgia being present. The interment took place in Westview cemetery immediately following the services at the house. The active pallbearers were A. P. Crisp, V. L. Norman, Geo. M. Ansel, Geo. Seaborn, J. A. Steck, B. R. Lucas, C. P. Walker and B. R. Moss. The honorary pall-bearers were Confederate Veterans and old friends as follows: Capt. S. K. Dendy, John D. Perry, W. P. Powell, Newton Crenshaw, Nathaniel Phillips, W. T. McGill, J. W. Holleman, Fred White, J. D. Fincannon, J. P. Reid, of Anderson, and S. L. Eskew, of Pendleton.

The deepest sympathy of a wide circle of friends is extended to the bereaved ones in their hour of sorrow. From the home is taken a loving husband, a kind and indulgent father, and from the community a citizen whom every one had oft delighted to honor. He had spent much of his life in Walhalla, and his name will long linger in the memories of those whose pleasure it was to have known him.

HONEA PATH NEWS.

(From The Cronicle.)

At a meeting of the board of trustees a few days ago Prof. B. C. Givens of Fountain Inn was elected superintendent of the Honea Path graded school for the next session. He comes highly recommended and the trustees feel that they have secured a man well fitted for the work. The assistant teachers have also been elected but the trustees are waiting to hear from some of them before announcing the list. Prof. Givens has accepted.

Today one year ago Honea Path was visited by a destructive cyclone, and while no one was killed or injured, considerable damage was done to property in the heart of town. The cloud gathered in the north-eastern part of town at about half past two o'clock and in a very short while the storm had wrought havoc to many buildings including the churches in the town.

The many friends of Mrs. Alla Kay, who has been critically ill for the past three weeks, will regret to learn that her condition has shown no improvement during the past few days. She is unable to take any solid food and her condition is alarming.

Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of Mr. Murphy Smith, died last Friday at her home near Shady Grove church after a brief illness. She was about 60 years old. The interment took place Saturday at Shady Grove, church.

Miss Ora Bigby, who has been teaching near Branchville, arrived in Honea Path last week and will spend the summer here with her sister, Mrs. John Kay.

Mrs. A. M. Graham has been seriously ill for several weeks and her condition is causing her family and friends much anxiety. She is thought to be somewhat better this afternoon.

A message from Greenville this week states that the condition of Mrs. E. L. Kugler is still quite serious. She was taken to a sanitarium in Greenville some time ago to be treated by a specialist.

Mr. Loanie Hill barely escaped drowning yesterday morning in the pond at the Brick mill, two miles north of this place. He had gone over to the pond with a number of young friends and while standing near the brink was pushed into the pond by one of his companions. The water was about seven feet deep and as he could not swim he became frightened and went down. His friends came to his aid and had considerable trouble in rescuing him. Two of those who went to aid were caught by him and they would doubtless have lost their lives had it not been for the heroic work of Mr. "Hop" Tice, who caught young Hill by the hair and pulled him and his companions to the shore.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowley Young and Mr. and Mrs. Will Looper of Greenville were here yesterday to attend the funeral of their cousin, Miss Lou Austin.

Dr. James B. Shirley, who recently completed a course in the Atlanta Dental College, is spending awhile in Honea Path with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Shirley. Dr. Shirley has not yet decided where he will locate.

Mr. J. A. Simpson left yesterday afternoon for Oxford, N. C., where he will spend a few days visiting his daughter, Mrs. Henry McGee. He was accompanied by his grand-children, Abney and Gladney McGee, who have been attending the Honea Path Graded School.

Mr. Malcomb J. Shirley, who has been attending Davidson College, is spending awhile in Honea Path with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Shirley. He will sail from New York on June 19th for Ireland where he will spend a week with relatives. He will also visited Switzerland while away. He will be absent from Honea Path for about two months.

BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS, ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. REPAIRS—GALVANIZED PIPE ROOFING
LOMBARD IRON WORKS
Augusta, Ga.

IVA NOTES.

Iva, May 29.—Mr. R. S. Sherard spent a few days in Anderson this week.

The teachers of the Iva high school left Wednesday for their homes to spend their summer vacation Misses Nettie Sotzler and Bernice Sligh to Newberry, Miss Julia Kennedy to Due ges and Mis Nannie Pearson to Wood-West and Miss Kate Rampey to Woodruff.

Mr. E. B. Willis of Clifton spent a few days here this week with relatives.

Mrs. Jane McGhee spent last Wednesday in Anderson with friends.

Misses Marie McGhee and Helen Leverett have returned from a few days' stay in Anderson with their cousin Miss Ruby McDonald.

Quite a number of old soldiers from here attended the reunion in Anderson this week.

Misses Evie and Lizzie Townsend have returned from a short stay in Anderson.

Miss Annie Brown spent a short while in Anderson this week with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister have returned from Anderson.

Miss Lois Jackson entertained the Philathea class at her home last Wednesday afternoon. After the business had all been transacted a most interesting game was played in which Mrs. Ruth Stewart received the prize, a beautiful lace collar. A most tempting sweet course was served. Miss Jackson was assisted by Miss Annie Beaty.

Miss Margaret Black has gone to Mt. Carmel to spend some time with her father and other relatives.

Miss Meta Harden, who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Sarah Gilliland has returned to her home in Lowndesville.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Leveret were shopping in Anderson Thursday.

Mrs. E. B. Willis has gone to Anderson to spend awhile with her sister, Mrs. J. F. McDonald.

Mr. Carlton Watt left yesterday for Anderson where he has accepted a position with the G., S. & A.

Mr. S. M. McAdams was a business visitor in Anderson yesterday.

PERSONAL.

The court of appeals of our Church has reversed the trial committee's verdict on every charge and on every specification on which they adjudged me guilty. My friends will rejoice with me in this complete vindication; and I assume that even my accusers will be glad; for I wil not assume that any Christian, whether preacher of layman, prefers to believe a minister of God is guilty of gross immorality, rather than to know that he is innocent, and that he can continue to serve that Master, whose servant he is, without reproaching upon His name.

The highest court of our Church has unanimously declared that I have not been proven guilty of any immorality; and if I have sometimes acted impulsively, this court has held, also unanimously, and with the full facts in no case have been grave enough or offensive enough for the committee to have jurisdiction even to place me on trial for them.

But I was placed on trial. I was convicted, and sentenced; and I have fully carried out the sentence imposed—suspicion from the ministry for three long months of humiliation, of shame, and of anguish. That I should be convicted and degraded from the ministry for awful lying—I who have loved the truth and hated a lie from my youth up! I pray the merciful Father that none of my accusers, or judges, or any other brother of the Conference may ever know the agony of my Gethsemane. If I have ever wounded the feelings of any brother, and he has sought compensation or revenge against me, surely I have made ample atonement!

As to the charges which were brought against me and the manner in which they were prosecuted, I shall say nothing. The Jew Zacchaeus said to the Master, "If I have wronged any man by false acusation, I restore him fourfold." I believe that the religion of Christ is no less exacting in such matters than the religion of the Jew. But I neither ask nor demand anything of my accusers or prosecutors. That matter is between them and their God.

Our Conference, at its session in November, 1913, gave me and my management of the Advocate a full and overwhelming endorsement. At its session in 1913 a majority of the same Conference requested the bishop not to reappoint me as editor of the Advocate. This action was taken expressly because of the charges against me which were then pending. Had the Conference known that I was not guilty of any offence against our Church, either in law or in fact, as found by our highest court, it is inconceivable that they would have taken such action on such grounds. I had previously been elected editor and publisher of the Advocate by the publishing committee, who had full power from the Conference to do so. I am under contract with them to do that work. After the judgment of the trial committee, in deference to the sentiment caused by that verdict, and with the concurrence of the publishing committee, I employed another editor, for whose efficient labors I am deply grateful. Since the decision of the court appeals, I stand exactly where I was before the Conference. There is no longer any reason or excuse why I should not proceed to carry out my contract with the publishing committee. When this name I shall therefore again assume the editorship of the Advocate.

But I wish to lay down this work as soon as possible. I have published and edited the Advocate for eight years. In that time I have more than doubled the circulation; sending it into thousands of homes where it never went before; carrying the news of Methodism, and the teachings of our religion, and the words of wisdom of the godly men who have contributed to its columns. I reduced the price to one half its former cost, and am giving more reading matter than ever before. There is no other Conference paper in Southern Methodism sold for less than double the price charged to the Methodist of South Carolina. But in order to do this I have had to do the work of two men—both editor and publisher, and I have received for this double work for less than the former editors received for doing the editorial work alone. I am getting to be an old man—nearly three score years have passed over me. This strenuous work is too much for me. I shall ask to be released from it as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made for my relief.

I have no hatred against any of the brethren. In the case of most of them they knew not what they did. And now may the peace which passeth all understanding be and abide with us all, for Christ's sake.

S. A. Nettles.

—Southern Christian Advocate.

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ARCHITECTS
Blackley Bldg. Anderson, S. C.
Citizens National Bank Bldg.
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SIDE DRESSING PAYS

Every stalk of cotton grown in South Carolina last year could and would have taken on more bolls than it did if it had been properly side-dressed. You will not see the long skips between bolls in side-dressed cotton that you see in other cotton, and you will see more bolls to the stalk.

Every stalk of cotton grown in South Carolina last year would have "shed" less if it had been properly side-dressed. The reason cotton sheds is that it is deficient in plant food. The only way to supply this plant food is to side dress your cotton. You can't pump it into it. A young, tender, growing child should be fed frequently to make it grow rapidly and develop and come into its own, and it is the same way with young, tender growing plants, they should be fed (side-dressed) frequently. You don't expect to feed your mule enough in April to last until October and the plant food you supply your crop with in April will not last until October either. When the plant exhausts your cotton sheds. Your crop is "cut."

You can only make one cotton crop a year, that is your money crop. You want to make all the cotton you can. You want to make all the money you can. For every dollar you pay out for fertilizer for side dressing you get back from three to five dollars. This man Rodgers in Florence county who fertilized every time he cultivated his crop, made 880 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, lint cotton—not seed cotton—lint cotton.

By side dressing early your cotton grows off early and gets its maturity early and opens early, for when cotton gets its growth and maturity and ripens it is going to open. Your early cotton weighs better than late cotton. It takes about 120 bolls of cotton picked in September and October to make a pound. It takes from 300 to 400 bolls that are picked in the last half of November and later to make a pound.

When the boll weevil strikes a country the early cotton is all the farmer gets. The boll weevil gets the balance. You don't know when the Boll Weevil will strike you, or I don't.

Experienced ginners say that 1,300 pounds of side dressed cotton will make as heavy a bale as 1,500 pounds that has not been side dressed. The lint is better developed and there is more of it. Suppose sidedressing makes two extra bolls to the stalk. The right kind properly applied will add more than that and make every boll heavier. It will add three and four to the stalk. You will have at least 12,000 stalks to the acre, taking two extra bolls to the stalk and 120 bolls to make a pound you have 200 extra pounds of cotton from the extra bolls to say nothing of all the bolls being larger and heavier.

Side dressed cotton stands drought better than other cotton. It is better fed and in better condition to stand anything better. Side dressing makes more bolls, makes heavier bolls, makes more lint to the boll, makes cotton shed less, makes a better sample, that means a better price, causes your cotton to stand drought better. If side dressing does not pay, it does not pay to farm. The side dressing specially prepared by the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company boys, is the goods you need.

Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co.
J. R. Vandiver, Pres. D. S. Vandiver, Mgr.

Side dressing does not pay any better anywhere than when applied to corn.

You are in Danger

of losing your sight altogether. It pay neglect to attend it at the first sign of failing. The eye is the most delicate of organs and is easily injured or destroyed. Let us look at yours if they bother you at all. A pair of our glasses now may save you from blindness later on. Prices reasonable, $3.00 to $5.00, and upwards. Repairs on frames and parts, 10c and upward.

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