AMERICA'S FOREMOST AERONAUT



Lieutenant Lahm of the United States army has devoted considerable of his time to the study of aeronautics and the possibility of using balloons In case of war. He has recently been given charge of ballooning in the United States army. Lieutenant Lahm was the winner of the international balloon race held in Europe in 1906, which started at Paris; he went the longest distance before descending, over 400 miles, landing in Scotland.

RICH FACTORY GIRLS

VOUNG LADIES OF GREAT FOR-TUNE WORK FOR \$3 A WEEK.

One Investigator Says She is Surprised Have No Hope and Dislike

Their Labors. New York .- Two college girls of wealthy families left New York a short time ago to study the conditions of the factory girls' life in Troy, N. Y. They have just returned to this city, very much wiser for their exploring expedition, and quite willing to tell of he adventures they had. They worked. Hved and "played" with the factory

girls, and are quite sure now that they know all about their poorer sisters. One of the inquiring young women is Miss Gertrude Weeks, a cousin of R. W. De Forrest, the well-known St. Louis. awrer. She is a graduate of the normai college. The other is Miss Eva Averbach of the 1907 class at Barnary. Miss Auerbach is the daughter of

Eighty-seventh street. They left New York with \$15 each for railroad fare, and a determination to live for two weeks on what bey could caru.

They went to a working girls home in Troy and told pitiful stories of their inability to get work in New York. their invalid parents and starving sixters and brothers. These tales were promptly declared "fishy" by the woman who kept the house, but at length they obtained rooms for four dollars ₩ week.

After two days' search Miss Auerbach succeeded in getting the last vawant place in one of the biggest collar and cuff factories in Troy. It was to tun a stitching machine for ten hours # day for three dollars a week.

A few minutes after Miss Auerbach was accepted Miss Weeks happened to go to the same factory. The superintendent told her that the last vacancy had just been filled. She repeated her memorized "tale of woe," and the superintendent was evidently touched.

"I like your looks," he said. "Go westairs, and I think we can make a forewoman of you in a few days."

One day of the din and racket of the machine room and the wearlsome work was enough for Miss Auerbach. She got herself transferred to the stamping department, where the work was lighter, and stayed there the rest of the week.

visits to her department of the super-'ntendent who "liked her looks" led her to abandon the position.

At the end of the week both were and returned to New York, with just shough money to pay their car fare. press of Benjamin Franklin. When asked for her impressions of

To find them. So far as I saw in safety deposit box. the factory where I worked the girls are a remarkably shiftless lot. They ook upon their labors as an oppressive necessity, and get along with as torneys here received by express a box Ettle work as possible. A life of un labeled "Eggs." When opened the anding toil is the natural one to them, box was found to contain the model and if I had said that I had never of an invention and 12 eggs. worked before they would have looked spon me as a curiosity. They don't

n the future without hope. mashes and money and the the ay ter arrived in explanation. The poor things have few pleasures.

TO STUDY FIREPROOFING.

Uncle Sam Would Find Out Why Losses Are So Great.

Washington.-Are the many alleged fireproof building materials really fire-

Uncle Sam means to find out Aroused by the recent school horror in Collinwood, O., he will spend \$100,006 n testing materials and the best meth ods of fireproof construction.

The annual fire loss in the United States is approximately \$240,000,000. The per capita loss is close to \$3. The loss of life is exceptionally heavy. In Europe the per capita loss in the 21 principal cities is only 33 cents.

With proper construction of buildings from really fireproof materials the firé loss in America may be reduced to 10 per cent, and hundreds of lives be saved.

The various building materials will be subjected to the severest tests. These will be made in half a dozen cities, but principally in Chicago and

Statistics show that America spends equipment for fire fighting, while Europe spends the money in erecting Meyer Auerbach of No. 304 West Structures which offer the greatest resistance to fire.

The investigations will include cements in their various preparations, sand, gravel, stone and clay products: tests of the sustaining power of steel construction; and the efficleucy of the various preparations in use for fireproofing woods and inflammable materials necessary in house

Richard L. Humphrey, engineer in charge of the structural material laboratories of the geological survey. who is directing the experimental work, expects to give almost a year to the investigation.

When it is completed the report may put a big crimp in the business of some of the manufacturers in "fireproof" building supplies.

FINDS CASH AFTER 100 YEARS.

Colonial Bills Discovered Between Leaves of Old Bible.

Belleville, III.—A family Bible appears to be as safe a place to keep money as a safe deposit vault. Wal ter Kraft of 19 Pine street has nearly \$1,000 worth of colonial money that was hidden in a family Bible for 100 years without being discovered.

When Kraft came into possession of this old Bible a short time ago he glanced through it out of curiosity. It had been the property of his great nucle, John H. Dennis, one of the early settlers of Illinois. In the book of Miss Weeks worked hard for the po- Exodus he found several colonial bills sition of forewoman, but the daily of various denominations. Some of the money had been issued during the "thirteenth year of the reign of his majesty, George III. of England," by the colonies. Each bill bore the imthoroughly tired of being factory girls, print of the printer and one of them was found to have come from the

On the back of each note is the ne factory girl, Miss Auerbach said: warning: "To Counterfelt is Death." They are not at all as I expected Kraft now keeps his old money in a

Ships Invention as "Eggs."

Washington.--A firm of patent at-

The clerks who opened the box were puzzled, as there seemed to be seem to have any ambition, and look no connection between the model and the eggs, and were at a loss to They are forever talking of their understand the matter until a letter

It was from Mrs. W. Roseman, an They spend most of their time in the inventor of Sullivan county, New York. Mrs. Roseman said she sent the inveg-Both young women are students at tion as eggs to insure its careful handthe School of Philanthropy, and each ling and safe delivery. The eggs as to write a theels on her experiences served their purpose, but five of them were broken in transit,

WORLD'S GREATEST TO BE BUILT AT HAWAII.

United States Will Spend \$10,000,000 en Pearl Harbor-Outpost in Pacific Will Be impregnable Against Assault by Fos.

Washington.—The greatest naval station in the world will be built by the United States at Pearl harbor, on Oahu island, seven miles from Honolulu. The vast project will make nec-~sary the expenditure of between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000.

Once it is accomplished the Pacific fleet sheltered there will protect not only Hawaii, but will become the watchdog of the Pacific coast, always alert, ever ready for attack.

A bill has been passed by the house, and will be passed by the senate, providing for the expenditure immediately of \$650,000 in the preliminary work, and before the next session of congress an additional amount of approximately \$2,500,000.

There are no official figures upon the probable ultimate cost of the improvement, but the Taft board recommended fortifications to cost \$3,500,000, and there is planned a drydock to cost \$2,000,000 more. This with the eatimated cost of dredging the channel and removing the bar at the harbor mouth, \$2,000,000, the equipment of machine shops at a cost of \$1,000,000. and the coal shed, storehouse and naval yard construction to cost another million, brings the amount approximately to \$10,000,000.

In preparing for this auxiliary to the Pacific fleet, congress and the house naval committee are acting independently, for the naval board has never made any estimates or recommended the general project, despite the fact that the land surrounding the harbor, some 600 acres, was purchased by the United States for this purpose before the acquisition of the islands, for \$650,000.

The importance of Pearl harbor as a naval strategic point has been urged Naval engineers have made voluminous reports upon it. The first step toward making it a naval base followed Dewey's victory in Manila bay, when Uncle Sam purchased the harbor and its surrounding territory from the Hawallan government.

The harbor is formed by the mouth of the Pearl river on the southern shore of Oahu island, seven miles from Honolulu. With the exception of the bay at Honolulu it is the only harbor for large vessels in all the islands.

Topographically Pearl harbor is an ideal naval station site. It is a beautiful lagoon, three miles long, which branches out at the inner end into a delta-like harbor with a land frontage 30 miles. The water varies from 30 to 60 feet in depth. Coral and sandstone banks rise so straight that a full-rigged man-of-war could anchor alongside without docks. The rise and fall of the tides in the harbor is scarcely noticeable.

A sand bar now obstructs the mouth of the river, and the plan contemplates its removal and the dredging of a wide, deep channel out to sea. For a mile beyond the sand bar the approach to the harbor shows only a depth of 100 feet, a condition especially well suited to marine mining operations.

It would be utterly impossible for a hostile fleet to force an entrance to the harbor, once it was properly fortified. Two immense cliffs jut upward at the mouth of the river, and heavy guns placed here could not only repel any attack from the sea, but also defend Honolulu, whose sea approach lies within easy range. Back of Honolulu are cliffs that would afford defenses, which, coupled with the Pearl harbor fortifications, would make that city of 50,000 practically immune from a sea attack.

Supplies could be brought to Pearl harbor over the Oahu Land and Railroad Company's line, which skirts the harbor. Fresh water springs and artesian wells on all sides insure an excellent water supply. Surrounding it. inland, is a fine agricultural country. which could be drawn upon for ordinary food supplies.

Congressional advocates of greater naval extensions are enthusiastic over the project. "Within my lifetime," says Representative Richmond P. Hobson, "I expect to see Pearl harbor become the greatest naval station in the world. I make this statement because it presents the one combination of physical conditions that makes possible a great naval station as the focus of radii of 2,500 miles to the Pacific

Rooster Catches Rats. Winsted, Conn.-The latest from Berkshire county is a chanticlees owned by William H. Shaylor of Lee. which hunts and catches rats. It is the best "mouser" he ever had on his place, he says. Not only will it keep the hennery and the barns free from rodents, but it has been known to seek the rat in the dwelling on hearing its noise between the clapboards.

The cock sometimes eats mice after

rearing them to pieces.

Gives Teeth in Lieu of Cash. Sloux City, la.-Fined five dollars for intexication, John Shay could not find money in his clothes nor could he prevail upon any friend to bail him out. Eagerness to escape afforded him a sudden inspiration. He deposited with Desk Sergeant Pierce his set of false teeth, worth \$25, as security. Unless Shay returns with five dollars Sergesni Pierce fears the mas ODD CREW HANDLES SHIP.

Mixed Talent Signed as Sallors on Sark from San Pedro.

Tacoma, Wash.--in a mixed crow which brought the four-masted British bark Howard D. Troop to Tacoma, Capt. Durkee found an amazing array of talent. On his articles he has stenographers, musicians, restaurant keepers, and, in fact, many other ancient and honorable professions and occupations represented. In looking over the men he secured at 8an Pedro Capt. Durkee found a collection of genius that would be hard to beat. Every kind of talent was there but the kind he wanted. The Nova Scotia master asked for sailors, and out of the 14 new hands there was but one who had had actual experience at sea.

During the seven weeks that the four-master lay at San Pedro discharging she naturally lost the majority of her crew, and when the vessel was ready to sail for Tacoma in ballast it was necessary to sign 14 new men. Real saflors were scarce, but there were many willing young fellows who wanted to try for experience.

in flying fish weather the new hands were all right for sweeping down decks and lighting the binnacle, but even at that real seamen had practically all the work to do. But when the weather was more threatening the green hands were next to useless for going aloft, furling sails or steering "full and by." If the weather had been at all heavy, Capt. Durkee says he does not know what he would have done with his crew of novitiates, and he considers his trip up the coast remarkable under the circumstances.

BUILD A CHURCH AT NIGHT.

Work of a Congregation That Could Not Afford to Pay for Labor.

Kansas City -With the light from a dozen lanterns helping them to see where to place joists and how to nail on weatherboards, ten members of the Yecker Avenue Baptist church worked until after 11 o'clock at night on their new church building.

The Yecker Avenue Baptist church a organized about thre Until recently the congregation worshiped in a small frame building. Additions to the congregation made a larger building necessary, and it was

decided to build a church. But the congregation was not a wealthy one, and the members felt that they could not give money enough for a new building. Then Rev. William L. Harms, pastor of the church, had an idea.

"We can afford to buy material for a new building, and each one of us can give a little of his time in work." Mr. Harms said. The congregation agreed and the material was bought.

Every day and many nights, under the direction of some of the members of the congregation who are carpea ters, the work goes on. Those who cannot work by day give a little of their time at night, and the women of the church have coffee ready for the men when the work is over.

SIXTY CIGARETTES A DAY.

Russian Quits After Smoking Nearly a Million Coffin Nalls.

Lake City, Ia .- With a record of nearly 1,000,000 cigarettes at an average of 60 a day. Isaac Manhoff, a peddler of this place, 40 years old, has decided to renounce the weed.

The habit had such a hold on him that it was necessary to awake at all hours of the night and roll a "coffin nail" before he could be lulled to sleep again. When a lad in Russia he began the habit which he found so hard to shake off. Despite this fact he will devote his days to trying to convince men and boys that they should cease the practice.

Manhoff was in the habit of smoking ten cigarettes before breakfast, and the rest of the day a cigarette was out of his mouth only a few minutes at a time.

For a man who has inhaled the fumes of so many cigarettes Manhoff is a strong man. He weighs about 175 pounds and has a massive chest and square build. For cigarette paper he used the Russian rice paper, and not the rag paper used generally in America.

Manhoff estimates the cost of his moking at \$3,191.

Tramps Outwalk Their Dog. Darby, Pa.-Because the animal was footsore and could accompany them no further on their wanderings two. tramps were given a night's lodging! in Darby lockup. Next morning they? kissed their little dog good-by, and presented it to Patrolman "Nick"; Smith.

The men are foreigners, and stated that the dog had joined them in Ham burg, Germany. They came to America as stowaways on a tank steamer. keeping the dog hidden all the way. The men walked to this place from Baltimoré, and stood the strain very well, but the dog was exhausted.

Stick is Taken Out of Cow.

Norway, Minn.-A novel surgical operation has just been performed on a cow by a veterinary of Iron Mountain. A turnip became lodged in the cow's throat. Her owner attenuated to gush the turnip into the stomach. The broomstick that he used broke off and about 20 inches of it disappeared, together with the vegetable. Recently the stick was noticed to have worked up to a point just back of the cow's right shoulder. The veteringry was summoned. He made an incision, and by spreading apart two of the ribs was enabled to extract the stick.

MEDICINES THAT ARE HARMFUL

Combinations of Drugs Dangerous If Not Used at Once.

Just one year from the time the medicine was little showed up again at the drug store. A woman brought

"This hottle was left at our house by mistake," she said. The clerk read the name on the wrapper and the date on the label, then he called to a man who sat leaning against the cigar counter with

his head propped up in his hands. "Captain," he said, "here is that medicine we had such a time about. I don't see," be added, turning to the woman, "why you didn't bring it back sooner "

"I didn't think of it," she explained The maid took it in one day when we were all out. She thought it belonged to somebody in our house. It has lain around there, in a cupboard all this while. It never occurred to us to return it until just this morning, and then it struck me you might be able to use it."

The man by the counter lifted his head out of his hands.

"Use it?" he said. "Of course we can. I had the grip last year when it was put up and I've got the grip now. I can take that medicine as well as a new bottle full."

"No, you can't," said the clerk Some druggists might permit you to. but we won't. It might apart you for a month. Some medicines never lose their healing power, while others not only fail to produce the desired effect, but become positively harmful after standing a few months: The length of time a medicine retains its officacy depends upon the ingredients Some combinations of drugs keep on good terms with each other indefinitely, while others get into a row after being mixed together for a while, and the man who swallows a dose of the stuff is apt to feel a good deal worse than before he took it. As a rule medicines that are quite sweet keep their curative virtues longer than those that are acid or bitter. Most any medicine can be taken in safety, six months after compounding, and many will be all right six years hence Those that are not grant generally take

on a curdled, milky appearance; but that is by no means an infallible test, and the person who wishes to save his system uncomfortable complications would do well to let old medicines strictly alone "

The man looked at the bottle regretfully.

"And that was an expensive prescription, too," he said. "It seems a shame to waste it."

"Never mind," said the clerk, "We are willing to stand the loss." We would rather do that than to take chances on losing a good customer

American Names a desire to touch with poetry the terminology of our American towns we have succeeded so far only in securing a sightly picule grove atmosphere such as is given off by Lakewood or Riverside.

The rich sentimentalism of the real estate dealer has done what it could considering the hurry he is in. If we have a new manufacturing auburn the chances are we shall be too lazily and flatly patriotic, call it Lincoln and be done with it, or too crudely roman tic, in which case the secretary of the company will report to the directors that he has had the place incorporated as Ivanhoe.

With the slightest dash of poerry in his soul he might keep true to the strengous character of the blace with all its prospective labor agitations. and at the same time give a tinge of beauty to the situation forever by calling it Fretley. Or if it is a place where hammers are to ring from morning to night, why not call it Stroke instead of naming it Smithville after the present chief stockholder in the concern? -Atlantic Monthly.

Collecting His Bill. One day last summer visitors to a merry-go-round on a vacant lot in the outskirts of Philadelphia were very much touched by the melancholy demeanor of a long, lean, lank individual who, suffering greatly, persisted in riding repeatedly. At last some one said to him sympathetically:

"You appear to be in great distress."

"Yes," replied the man on the merry-go-round, "this continual riding round and round makes me seasick." "Well, then, why don't you quit riding?" asked the inquisitive questioner.

"I can't help it," replied the poor man. "The man who runs this merry-go-round owes me money, and the only way I can collect it is by taking it out in rides."

If Odors Only Were Nourishing. "If one could live on odors alone," said Mr. Flatdweller, "it wouldn't cost much to live in a flat.

"For there's no odor of cooking known that you can't smell here. The dumb-waiter shafts and the various holes through floors and cellings for steam and water pipes seem to make the whole building a sort of universal smell conductor in which no cooking odor is lest, in which all odors come to all.

"And so if anybody in the building has roast terkey we know that, but so, alas! do we know it full well if snybody has corned beef and cabbage: or onloss or fish. There is, indeed, a surfeit of odors, and as I said, if one rould live on odors what a place this would be to board—such a variety and bow cheep!"

GIYES WEALTH TO RELATIVES

Scheme of Millionaire to Induce Them Not to Break His Will.

Philadelphia.-John F. Betz, Sr., multi-millionaire brower, has given his son, John Betz, Jr., his skyscraper, the Bets building, and one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in the city. An offer of \$3,000,000 by Felix isman had been turned down by the owner a few weeks ago. This gift follows that of the Germania brewery, worth about half a million, to his grandson, and goes before other gifts of many more millions to his immedi

ate family. By these gifts the old brewer, who is now past 70, hopes to protect his young wife, who was the Countess Anna Helena Hierezoff of Batavia. whom he met ten years ago, secretly married and has been secretly living with in this city ever since. She is now only 33 and very beautiful. She has had two children, Frances, a girl, now aged four, and Johann, aged BOYOD.

Only through the transfer of the property, did the romantic marriage become known. Everyone thought Hetz a widower. It became known the other day that about a month ago John Hetz, Jr., discovered that his father was married. There was a bleter quarrel, into which were drawn John Betz III., the grandson, and others of the family. Notice was served on Berz, Sr. that a concerted effort would be made to break his will when he died and to recover anything he might give his young wife and her children Betz, Sr., who is in poor health, in cided to give away the greater part of his \$15,000,000 fortune to his family if they would agree not to molest Mrs. Betz and the two children after his death. Such an agreement was signed It is said Betz, Sr. aims to keep a million each for his widow and chil-

The Grand opera house and several hundred dwellings are said to be the

HOPES TO ABOLISH THE TRAMP.

Mrs. Sage Gives Money to Aid in the Effort.

New York -- Mrs. Russell Sage has been asked to supply \$50,000 to solve the tramp problem in America, and has already supplied enough money to begin the organization of a national committee of 100 to prepare for the

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Orlando F. Lewis, superintendent of the Association for the Improvement. of the Condition of the Poor of New York; Benjamin C. March and B. L. Reitman, both identified with the subject of tramp life, and David Breasier are among those who will be on the committee, of which Mr. Lewis is necretary. Mrs. Sage, in carrying out her announced intention to devote the bulk of her money to charity, is saidto have become intensely interested in the tramp problem and to have expressed strong opinions that the tramp as an institution can easily to done away with.

Besides the organization of a national committee personal work is being done in several of the large cities. During the last week, while parties of tramps have made their headquarters around the blazing pitch pots at Fourth street and Washington Square, a sociological student disgulard as a tramp has been living with them and preparing notes upon the best means of turning them into useful citizens.

RELICS FOR ROOSEVELT

Whalebone Shafts Sent from the Arctic by Boyhood Friend.

Seattle, Wash,-The schooner Volanti is in from the arctic circle. bringing as a present to Mr. Roose velt from C. H. Hawsworth, his boy bood friend, two costly shafts of polished whalebone. Aside from being the most northerly curios ever sent the president they are of such a character and around each are entwined such weird legends that it is probable they will occupy a prominent position in his collection.

Mr. Hawaworth secured the whale bone shafts from the old-fashioned grave of an Eskimo chief.

The grave, in keeping with ancient custom, stands several feet above the stretch of ice and snow near Point Barrow.

Mingled with the bones of the dead chief the whalebone shafts were found, turned to a deep brown from years of burial and the action of storms.

for a few yards of bright calico cloth. HORSE RECLINES TO BE SHOD.

Mr. Hawsworth secured the relica-

Animal Rests Head on a Hay Bag Whenever Brought Into Smithy.

New York.—George Canfield, a milkdealer of Caldwell, N. J., owns a horse which lies down to be shod, and, putting its head on a bundle of hay and holding its feet in the air, makes itself comfortable during the operation.

It was while the last snow was on the ground that the animal adopted this method. One day it had been slipping and stumbling over a 30-mile route and was tired out. It was led to Arlington Russell's smithy to haveits shoes roughened, and as soon as the blacksmith raised its hoofs it lay down with its hoof in the air.

Russell attached the four shoes while the animal was in this position. Since then every time it has been necessary to roughen the shoes againit has lain down the memont the amithy was reached. Russell now brings a bag of hay and places it under the horse's head for a pillow,

St. 4.8

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS

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