

TUMBLE 20,000 FEET

Balloon Collapses and Aeronauts Have Miraculous Escape.

Vice-President of Aero Club Passes Through Snow Storms on 400 Mile Flight.

Horse Cave, Ky., May 12.—After a thrilling flight of 400 miles, during which they ascended to an altitude of 20,000 feet and encountered two snow storms, A. Holland Forbes, of Bridgeport, Conn., vice president of the Aero club of America, and J. C. Yates, of New York, lost control of their balloon, the Viking, yesterday afternoon and descended so rapidly that both were badly bruised and the balloon partly wrecked.

The balloon came to earth near Center, Ky., a hamlet about 20 miles from Horse Cave, and dropped through the final 100 feet of space like a stone.

The escape of the balloonists from instant death was little short of miraculous.

"We left Quincy, Ill., at 6:55 o'clock Monday evening," said Mr. Forbes. "We were hoping to strike favorable air currents from the West that might give us a chance at the long-distance record. We were carried in a semicircle, passing over parts of Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky."

"Tuesday morning we encountered intense cold and a severe snow storm at an altitude of 16,000 feet. Tuesday afternoon at an altitude of 16,000 feet we ran into another snow storm. Shortly afterward we shot up to 20,000 feet. From that time on the cold was so intense that we became numb and half stupefied and gradually lost power to control the balloon."

"I cannot tell what the altitude was just before we made our final drop, but efforts to let out the gas by the valve had not succeeded in bringing us to the ground as fast as desired."

"Finally I decided to use the rip cord before we lost consciousness entirely. In some manner as yet undiscovered, the cord did not work well and ripped the bag almost from top to bottom. The descent was terrific, and I judge that for the last 100 feet there was very little gas left in the balloon, as it fell like a stone."

Mr. Forbes was able to dictate a few letters and telegrams to friends and relatives. Both men are being cared for at the home of a farmer, Tilden Boston, near Center. Forbes' injuries are not serious, but the physicians are yet doubtful in the case of Yates.

DISCOVERS KEY TO NATURE.

Four Geometric Units Compose All Known Forms.

Los Angeles, May 12.—Philip W. T. R. Thompson has set local scientific circles agog by claiming to have discovered the fundamental forms upon which the entire physical world is reared.

He asserts that chemistry, the vegetable and mineral realms and mathematics in all its stages have their bases in certain fixed and unvarying forms, which are only four in number. Explaining his new science, which he termed stereometry, before a body of Southern California educators, yesterday and today, Mr. Thompson declared that with the four units, which he illustrated with wood models, he could produce any geometric shape now known and many never dreamed of.

There was no limit to the minuteness or to the colossal proportions of the creations built of these forms. Combined in octaves or in series of seven, he said, they interpreted nature in its infinite variety from the tiniest molecule to the mightiest sun.

Mr. Thompson said that there was no form of crystal, snowflake or any geometrical conception which he would not produce with a combination of two or more of his four units.

Mr. Thompson labored nine years to bring his discovery to its present state. He says he devoted 20 hours of every day to the task.

Lion Toys With Tiny Babe.

Cleveland, Tenn., May 12.—A trained lion being exhibited on an opera stage here tonight suddenly became again the bloodthirsty beast of the jungle, and, snatching a babe from the arms of its mother, carried it to the back of the stage, dashed it to the floor and planted both his forepaws on the little one's body, licking the blood from the wounds on the baby's head and face. Frontal citizens advanced on the lion and diverted its attention, while a man snatched the baby. The child is terribly lacerated but may live.

Gohl Guilty in First Degree.

Montesano, Wash., May 12.—After requesting further instructions at 11:50 last night as to whether or not a verdict of murder in the second degree could be returned if premeditation was shown, and being ordered by the court to return to the jury room and read their instructions, the jury in the trial of William Gohl for the murder of Charles Hadberg at 12:35 this morning brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Roosevelt Will Be American Envoy.

Washington, May 12.—The appointment of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt by President Taft as special ambassador to represent the United States at the funeral of King Edward in London, May 20, was officially announced today. Cablegrams were exchanged last night. Roosevelt's answer was the one word "Accept."

WINTER WHEAT IMPROVES.

Crop Reports Show Pacific Northwest Grain Better.

Washington, May 11.—According to May estimates of the department of agriculture, the winter wheat crop of the Pacific Northwest was in better condition May 1, 1910, than May 1, 1909, in Washington and Idaho the condition being above the 10-year average.

Reports show that 6 per cent of the winter wheat acreage in Oregon has been abandoned, leaving 476,000 acres to be harvested. The condition of this crop is reported at 95, as compared with 93 last year. The 10-year average for Oregon is 96.

Eight and two-tenths per cent of the Washington acreage has been abandoned, leaving 676,000 acres to be harvested, the condition of the crop on May 1 is 95, being 2 per cent above that of last year and 3 per cent above the 10-year average.

In Idaho 4 per cent of the acreage has been abandoned, leaving 345,000 acres to be harvested. The condition of the Idaho winter wheat on May 1 was 98, against 93 of last year, and 95 on the 10-year average.

SOCIALISTS BACK UP THEORIES WITH CASH.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 11.—It is announced by city officials that Milwaukee municipal bonds will not go begging under a Social Democratic administration.

At a meeting in Chicago the executive board of the International Bakers' union decided to buy Milwaukee bonds to the extent of \$200,000, should the need for such action arise. The bakers have in their treasury \$200,000 in United States bonds and these they have decided to sell, giving them that amount of money for Milwaukee bonds should there be any move by Eastern bankers to hamper the Social Democratic administration.

The International Bakers' union requested all other unions to take similar action. It is said the brewery workers' organization, holding nearly \$1,000,000 in United States bonds, will fall in line on the proposition.

MINERS RESUME CRUSADE.

Further Disorders Result in Pittsburgh District in Kanras.

Pittsburg, Kansas, May 11.—Marching miners resumed their crusade against the operations of the mines in this vicinity today and some disorder resulted.

Forty-seven miners at Croburg attempted to pull the fires in the mines there, but they were driven away by other miners seeking to prevent trouble.

At Carransville, the marchers succeeded in putting out the fires in the Breezy Hill mines and the men there were driven away.

The fires under the boilers of the coal company's water works also were drawn, and the town is without water. The marchers later started for the mines near Mulberry.

WAGES FURTHER INCREASE.

Five Thousand Telegraphers Gain Concessions from Railroad.

Philadelphia, May 11.—Several important concessions have been secured by the 5,000 telegraphers on the Pennsylvania railroad system east of Pittsburg, following a meeting of the general committee representing the operators and General Manager Myers, of the company.

In addition to the general 6 per cent increase in wages recently declared by the company, supplementary increases were granted to equalize wages with the amount of work performed.

Blow at Bleached Flour.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 11.—Judge McPherson in the Federal court today upheld the national pure food law as regards bleached flour when he dismissed the complaint of the Shawnee Milling company, of Kansas, and the Updike Milling company, of Omaha, brought in behalf of the Western Milling company, asking that United States district attorney M. L. Temple, of Iowa, be enjoined from seizing bleached flour shipped into Iowa. The decision does not state whether or not the bleached flour is injurious.

Boat is Made of Concrete.

Washington, May 11.—It will puzzle most people to know that a boat built of concrete will not only float, but has a greater carrying capacity, is more durable, and even lighter than a strongly constructed wooden boat. The Panama Canal commission has just launched on the banks of the Panama canal a big barge built of reinforced concrete, which weighs 60,000 pounds, and two others will soon be finished. These vessels are indestructible.

Alaska Fishermen Strike.

Seattle, Wash., May 11.—Three hundred Indian salmon fishermen at Ketchikan, Alaska, have formed a union and struck against an attempt of the factories to reduce the price of fish from 6 to 4 cents. The Ketchikan factories preserve salmon by a mild-cure process and ship the product to Germany, where it is a favorite article of food.

Rioters Destroy Mission.

Changsha, China, May 11.—Word has reached here that riots have occurred at Yuen Chow, which is 225 miles from Changsha, and that the inland mission has been destroyed. No details are given, as the telegraph wires have been cut.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 14.—Many members of the house of representatives today received in the mail a printed copy of a telegram sent to Representative Poindexter May 9 by Father H. J. Vandeven, pastor of St. Patrick's church of Walla Walla, viciously attacking the Jones bill authorizing the sale of the Walla Walla military reservation to Whitman college. It is expected this bill will be called up for passage in the house Monday, and the sender of the telegram expects his message to be read to the house at that time.

The house committee on library has favorably reported the Humphrey bill authorizing the marking of the old Oregon trail, and authorizes an appropriation of \$25,000 as the government's contribution toward the cost of the undertaking. The bill is amended to permit the secretary of war to receive contributions from any one source to a fund to be known as the Oregon trail fund, which money shall be used, in connection with that appropriated by congress, in the erection of suitable monuments along the Oregon trail.

The adoption by the senate yesterday of a long and short haul amendment to the railroad bill will result, it is believed, in hastening the final vote on the measure and make easier the task of the conferees who will attempt to harmonize the differences between the senate and the house. This is the consensus of opinion expressed by congress leaders.

Washington May 13.—By a sudden welding late today of supposedly irreconcilable factions, the senate by a vote of 56 to 10 adopted a compromise amendment to the railroad bill for the regulation of relative charges for long and short hauls.

The agreement was reached chiefly because each faction apparently thought it was getting the better of a shrewdly-driven bargain. Some senators tonight suggest the Supreme court may have to arbitrate the question as to which faction's judgment is right.

Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, is playing the "Heyburn act" with the Warren irrigation bill that is now before the house committee on irrigation. He is not objecting to the bill on the alleged ground that it is unconstitutional, as Heyburn did, but he is objecting to the form and the language of the measure as it passed the senate, and wants to substitute a bill of his own framing. This is Mondell's favorite method of opposing legislation that other Western men advocate.

Ever since he entered congress Mondell has regarded himself as the only man in either body competent to draw satisfactory legislation in the interest of the West. No matter who introduces a bill, how popular it may be, or how satisfactory its form, Mondell wants to change it and substitute language of his own.

In the house of representatives today, Congressman Fordney, of Michigan, delivered an address in reply to Senator Beveridge's Indiana tariff speech, in which the latter criticized the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Fordney declared Beveridge had assaulted the Republican party and held himself up to his constituents as a martyr, representing himself as the savior of his people.

Washington, May 12.—"The new corporation tax law is exceeding our expectations," said Internal Revenue Commissioner Royal E. Cabell, the official charged primarily with the imposition and collection of this new form of tax which was authorized by the Payne-Aldrich tariff act of August 5, 1909.

"Not only will the corporation tax yield a greater revenue than we anticipated," continued the commissioner, "but the corporations, with very few exceptions, are showing a disposition to meet the requirements of the law and have made prompt returns. There has been very little attempt to evade the law, and it may be said to be working with greater satisfaction than might reasonably be expected of a law so new and which is such a radical departure from past practice."

"While the constitutionality of the corporation tax has been brought into question and will soon be decided by the United States Supreme court, we are proceeding with the enforcement of the law as if the question had not been raised, for the law today is binding in its effect and will continue so, unless declared unconstitutional."

The commissioner in his annual report estimated that the corporation tax for the first year, being the calendar year which ended December 31, 1909, would approximate \$25,000,000. In gross the estimates ran all the way from \$12,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Washington, May 11.—Senator Jones today introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the cost of experimenting with the parcels post system on rural free delivery routes. He also presented to the interior department a petition of residents of Nespelem, Okanogan county, on the south half of the Colville Indian reservation, asking that lands they occupy be set aside as a drug standard raised.

Washington, May 12.—Speaking to the 500 delegates of the United States Pharmacopoeial convention, Secretary Nagel today told them they were voluntarily doing a work which would make government regulation of their business unnecessary and sharply condemned what he termed the "opposition of the large interests" to the efforts of the government to regulate commerce and establish standards of honesty and fair dealing.

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A SUNNY SOUL.

She Was Missed for the Brightness She Had Diffused.

"The Dyson girls," as Dulverton expressed it, "all amounted to something; they had faculty—except, of course," it usually added, with an indulgent smile, "Miss Vinnie. She didn't seem to take after the Dysons, somehow. She did her best; she never shirked; but Lavinia Dyson's best friend could scarcely maintain that she was capable."

She was gone now, and the gentle, indecisive, fluttering hands had no more tasks to do. The other Dyson girls—elderly women all, but still girls in Dulverton parlance—sat soberly in the sunny parlor, in a companionable silence, each with her task.

They were busy women, seldom idle even for a moment. Miss Lucretia was a leader in church work; Miss Pamela was a notable housewife, and took orders for special kinds of preserves and cakes and pickles; Miss Anne had worked her way through college, and was a teacher in the high school; Amanda, the Widow Cole, had done her duty by three children of her own and a half dozen stepchildren before she joined her sisters in the old homestead.

Abruptly Miss Lucretia laid down her scissors. "I don't believe any one of us would have been missed so much," she said. "It's—I'm ashamed to say it's coming to me as a surprise. We knew what Vinnie was; we knew what she meant at home, and, thank heaven! we loved her for it, and she knew we did; but—I never even guessed what she meant to other people."

"The things that everybody is saying—the people who stop me in the street—" She broke off to master her voice, and finished with a sudden little sobbing laugh of pride: "Vinnie was an influence in the community. And how amazed she would have been if any one had told her so!"

"I know! I know!" assented Miss Anne. "I'm finding it out, too; and I've been trying to make out just how it was. She didn't do much—or say much, even, but she was always so friendly; and she always took it for granted everybody wanted to do the best thing the best way—she never wasted time or strength on worries or resentments, or suspicions, or pettinesses. People were somehow ashamed not to behave the way she expected them to."

"Yes," agreed Miss Lucretia, "and then they liked her so much; nobody could help that, and of course that made them want to do what she wanted. She was always so pleasant!"

"My girls adored her; they thought there was nobody with such ways and manners as Aunt Vinnie," murmured Amanda. "Young people never seemed to feel the bar of age with her; she seemed so happy."

"Ah, that was it!" cried Miss Anne. "I think it was her way of gathering brightness, and passing it on. Seemed happy—she was happy! She didn't need to do things like the rest of us. She just—shone! No wonder she's missed; it's like losing sunshine."

"A single sunbeam," quoted Miss Lucretia, softly, from her favorite Saint Francis, "can disperse many shadows."—Youth's Companion.

TIBETAN SENSIBILITY.

The Audubon Society has an unconscious branch in Tibet, or one may say, since such compassion exists in that distant country, that a similar influence is unnecessary. In Sven Hedin's "Trans-Himalaya" the traveler speaks of the sorrow of Oang Gye, the son of the Governor of Saka-Dzong, when one of the caravan shot a wild goose. He was quite overcome at this brutal murder, and could not conceive how the servant could be so heartless and cruel.

"You are right," I answered. "I am myself sorry for the wild geese. But you must remember that we are travelers, and dependent for our livelihood on what the country yields. Often the chase and fishing are our only resources."

"In this district you have plenty of sheep."

"Is it not just as wrong to kill sheep and eat their flesh?"

"No!" he exclaimed, with passionate decision. "That is quite another matter. You will surely not compare sheep to wild geese. There is as much difference between them as between sheep and human beings. For, like human beings, the wild geese marry and have families. And if you sever such a union by a thoughtless shot, you cause sorrow and misery."

"The goose which has just been beheaded by my mate will seek him fruitlessly by day and night, and will never leave the place where he has been murdered. Her life will be empty and forlorn, and she will never enter upon a new union, but will remain a widow, and will soon die of grief. A woman cannot mourn more deeply than she will, and the man who has caused such sorrow draws down a punishment on himself."

I had heard in the Lob country similar tales of the sorrow of the swans when their union was dissolved by death. It was moving to witness Oang Gye's tenderness and great sympathy for the wild geese, and I felt the deepest sympathy for him. Many a noble and sensitive heart beats in the cold and desolate valleys of Tibet.

Going to school finally becomes a habit. Many a young man continues in school long after he should be at work.

Some of our first impressions were made by mother's slipper.

MILWAUKEE'S SOCIALIST MAYOR



Emil Seidel was born Dec. 13, 1864, at Schuykill, Pa., of German parents. Went to Milwaukee with parents in 1889.

Educated in Milwaukee public schools until his 18th year.

Left school in 1877 and for three years worked in a spice mill.

Apprenticed in 1880 to a woodcarver, for whom he worked until 1885.

Left United States in 1886 for Germany to perfect himself in wood-carving, modeling in clay and designing.

Remained in Berlin six years, working at his trade and attending night school.

Returned to this country in 1892 as employee in the German exhibit at Chicago World's Fair.

Returned in autumn of 1893 to Milwaukee and accepted a position as designer for the Fuller-Warren Manufacturing Company.

Organized in 1900 the Milwaukee Pattern Manufacturing Company, of which he now is a member.

Nominated in November, 1909, as mayoralty candidate by Social Democratic party in referendum vote.

Elected Mayor of Milwaukee April 5, 1910.

Gifts to Diplomats.

Had the framers of the federal constitution realized how much heart-burning would follow as a result of their adoption of the clause forbidding any officer of the army, the navy or the civil service of the government to receive decorations or gifts from any foreign ruler without permission from Congress it is possible that they would have reversed themselves, the New York Mail and Express says. That provision has been a cause of hardness of heart and bitterness of spirit ever since it was ratified, for, while Congress has in many cases authorized officers to accept gifts offered by old world sovereigns, it has withheld permission in instances far more numerous.

The situation, apart from the personal side, has become really serious. The offices of the State Department are all cluttered up with presents bestowed by royal highnesses upon American officers who are not permitted to receive them. These articles include loving cups, golden swords, ribbons and jewels of various foreign orders, photographs and other trinkets, more or less gaudy. The persons for whom these baubles were intended have repeatedly asked Congress for permission to accept them, but have been heartlessly repulsed every time. More than 200 requests of that character are now before the Senate committee on foreign relations, but only the other day the chairman of that body, Uncle Shelby Cullom, an unmitigated exemplar of Jeffersonian simplicity, made it known that nothing or less was doing.

All of which is distressing. Something must be done to rid the State Department of these accumulated baubles or business will have to stop. It might work out all right to dispose of them by raffle.

For the Summer Guest.

"We just got a big dictionary," said Uncle Henry.

"You don't need one in your business, do you?" asked the owner of the general store.

"Yes," said uncle. "It's pretty near time for summer boarders, and I ain't goin' to have 'em askin' me how to spell words when they're writin' letters."—Buffalo Express.

The Menu Thing!

"I see," remarked Mrs. Beemis, who was reading the evening paper aloud because her husband's eyes were tired, "that boots and shoes are going up in price."

"I wonder," said Mr. Beemis, thoughtfully, "if all shoes will be affected. Do you suppose, for instance, that low shoes will be higher?"

Suppressed Sense of Humor.

"Women have no sense of humor," said the cynic.

"Oh, yes, they have," replied Miss Cayenne. "They have to suppress it. If they didn't there would be no marriages. You have no idea how laughable a man is when he proposes."—Washington Star.

We had hoped to finally settle the cost of the bride's outfit, but so many people are complaining of being bored that we are compelled to give it up.

When you say a man refuses to listen to reason, it means that he fails to agree with you.