

PERILOUS TRIPS OF BALLOONISTS, FATALITIES AND
HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.

Ascending Is the Easiest Part of This Game; Alighting's
the Rub—Disaster Never Discourages
Aeronauts Entirely.

So great is the fascination of an aerial voyage that men are constantly killing themselves in yielding to it. The death of Paul Nocoquet, the Belgian sculptor and aeronaut, on the Long Island coast last Wednesday points an old moral. Man was created a land animal, and his attempts to turn himself into a flying creature seem to arouse the special resentment of nature. To be sure, his efforts to spurn his native element do not always prove disastrous. The majority of men who go up in balloons or launch themselves into air in or on flying machines do not break their necks or perish in swamps into which they have descended, as did Nocoquet. Balloonists, as a class, are wont to laugh when asked if their sport is dangerous, although too often, even while they laugh, another of their number is killed.

The first balloonist called the sky so many times in safety that he once said: "Man is the master of the heavens as well as of the earth and the sea. His mind has proved itself greater than matter. Not only can he bring down the stars from the sky with his telescope, but he can now lift himself to the stars by means of the balloon."

Yet in the end the speaker of these grandiloquent sentences was dashed to death in trying to cross the English Channel. For him at last matter proved mightier than mind.

A BOLD PIONEER.

His name was Francois Pilatre de Rozier, and he made his first ascent on October 15, 1783, at

Paris, which has ever since been the "aeronaut capital of the world," as Santos-Dumont speaks of it. He went up in a captive balloon inflated with hot air, and in order to keep himself aloft he took charcoal along and built a fire in a brazier beneath the wide mouth of the great silken bag. But the captive balloon soon became too tame for de Rozier. He longed to cut loose from the earth altogether, believing that with enough fuel aboard he could fly to Russia. At last he persuaded the Marquis d'Arlandes to accompany him, and on November 21, 1783, they started away from Paris on the first aerial voyage ever attempted successfully by man. Though it lasted only twenty minutes, and although instead of reaching Russia the two aeronauts travelled only a little more than four miles, yet the trip was not without those thrilling features so characteristic of ballooning. The airship had risen to a height of five hundred feet and had begun to drift over the Invalides and the Ecole Militaire, when the marquis discovered that the bag from which they hung was afire. Some sparks from the brazier had ignited the silk. "We're lost, lost!" he shouted. "We must either jump to our death or be burned alive! As for me, I'd rather jump!" So saying, the marquis sprang to the edge of the basket. But his companion was too quick for him. With one hand he restrained d'Arlandes and with the other he threw water on the burning silk. A moment more and the flames were extinguished.

Yet it was fire that finally caused de Rozier's death. The feat of Blanchard in making a flight

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Cleanses and beautifies the
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from England to France had aroused de Rozier's ambition to perform a still greater achievement. It would be more difficult, he said, to fly from France to England because of the danger that east or west winds might sweep him out to sea. Yet he boasted that he could make such a trip, and on June 15, 1785, he ascended from Boulogne and bore away over the British Channel before a gentle south wind. That his balloon might have sufficient sustaining power, he built it double with a fire balloon 10 feet in diameter underneath a gas balloon 37 feet in diameter. In this way he planned to ascend or descend without waste of gas by increasing or diminishing the fire. He did not appear to realize the great danger of such a combination of gas and fire, and when it was pointed out to him that only a spark from the brazier would be enough to blow up his airship as if it were a powder magazine, he only laughed and said:

EASTMAN JOHNSON.
Who died suddenly on Thursday.
(From a photograph by Pach.)



"THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME," BY EASTMAN JOHNSON (1858).
This painting practically established his reputation as an artist. Photograph by Rockwood.
Also the first important photograph made by that artist.

John Forsythe
We invite inspection of our new and magnificent collection of
EASTER GARMENTS.
We have had many beautiful displays, but through unusual preparations our showing this season is the most elaborate and attractive of all former exhibits—an array of styles of remarkably striking character, representing the
**LATEST FASHION
CONCEITS.**
Each model possessing lines of grace and perfection, combined with a certain elegance that appeals to clever taste.
Our entire second floor is given over to this Easter gathering, and so cleverly are the garments arranged that customers, without the least trouble, can view them and make their selection with comfort.
WHITE SERGE SUITS.
The kind that are so attractive—the style with that particular tailor cut and finish that give snap and tone to the wearer. Some are made in the Eton model, others in the natty pony effect, and some in the coat style. Prices start at \$38, then to \$45 to \$58 up to \$78.
VOILE SUITS.
In a great variety of exclusive styles so much out of the ordinary that they must be seen to be appreciated. Every new spring color and tint is represented and so tastefully finished—all built over heavy silk drapes. Prices start at \$52, then to \$58 to \$65 up to \$97.
PANAMA SUITS.
With a certain go to them that is found only in the Forsythe model. The newest styles are represented in all colors and black, and never have we had styles that were just quite so attractive. Come to see our Panama suits. Prices start at \$28, then to \$35 up to \$55.
IMPORTED LINGERIE DRESSES.
We have just received from our Paris office 47 of the most beautiful lingerie dresses that ever came to our store from such well known tailors as "Forsythe," "Robert," "Lafayette," and "Brewster." Material used in their manufacture are Christine Cloth, Banzai, Paris Mull and Lizon. They will be on show for the first time Monday. Prices run from \$78 to \$125.
LINEN SUITS.
We wish to call special attention to this department, as our showing is one of the largest and finest that has ever been shown in the country. The models are beautiful and so pronounced that they appeal at once to smart dressers. Prices start at \$18 and up to \$150.
TAILORED SUITS.
In the worsted, French and English mixtures. In all the new spring models. Prices run from \$28 to \$58.
CHIFFON TAFFETA SUITS.
In all colors and black, very handsome models and tastefully finished. Prices run from \$28 to \$98.
LINGERIE BLOUSES.
We are showing the finest and largest assortment of exclusive novelties in French and domestic Lingerie Blouses in the country. Designs never before offered—every one beautiful and fashionable. Prices run from \$7.50 up to \$45.00.
John Forsythe,
THE WAIST HOUSE,
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets.

"Buy China and Glass Right"
**HIGGINS
&
SEITER**
Fine China—Rich Cut Glass
**EASTER
AT THE WORLD'S GREATEST
CHINA AND GLASS STORE.**
Nowadays it is not a question shall we give, but what to give at Easter-tide. Easy to solve by coming here. A few suggestions follow:
CUT GLASS BASKETS. For the season of 1906 we have procured several new shapes and cuttings in cut glass baskets. Prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$40.00 each.
CUT GLASS VASES. This season's display of cut glass vases is, we believe, more comprehensive than ever before. Prices from \$1.50 to \$50.00 each.
TALL COMFORTS. There are many new shapes and cuttings, in tall, rich cut glass comforts. One particularly pretty style at \$3.75 each.
CUT GLASS BOWLS. Two new specials in 8" salad, fruit or berry bowls. \$2.75 and \$3.75 each.
CELERY TRAYS. There are a number of entirely new designs in cut glass celery trays. One especially priced at \$2.90 each.
FLOWER CENTERS. Nothing makes a prettier table decoration than one of our new shaped flower centers, priced moderately as follows:
8".....\$3.00 each
9".....12.00 "
10".....15.75 "
HANDLED NAPPIES. Suitable for olives, hot-bonns, etc. 5" handled, \$1.50 each; 6" handled, \$2.25 each.
SUGARS AND CREAMS. A regular \$2.50 sugar and creamer, special for this Easter sale, \$2.25 for the pair.
ROCK CRYSTAL GLASSWARE. We have imported a very comprehensive and interesting assortment of Rock Crystal, consisting of Vases, Bowls, Comforts, Nappies, etc.
ART POTTERY. If you wish to give something in bric-a-brac or art pottery, it is quite probable that you can make one dollar do the work of two, as we are offering a large line of artistic bric-a-brac, art pottery AT JUST 50¢ ON THE DOLLAR.
GLASS FLOWER BASKETS. Of special interest to Easter purchasers will be this magnificent and enormous display of glass baskets in plain crystal, green, gold and flower decoration; also a large line of iridescent baskets, ranging from 80¢ to \$3.50 each.
West 21st and West 22d Sts.,
Near Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

"Well, then, even if my body comes down too fast, my soul will go up."
A MIGHTY TUMBLE.
De Rozier was accompanied by M. P. A. Roman. The balloon ascended rapidly and for a half hour all seemed to go well. Then a wind from the north blew it back to the French coast, and spectators below could see de Rozier plying the fire with more fuel in order to rise still higher and strike a counter current of air. By so doing he is believed to have stirred up sparks which ascended to the gas, for of a sudden the whole apparatus burst into flames and from a height of about three thousand feet, or more than five times as high as the Washington Monument, the two adventurers fell to the earth. De Rozier was killed instantly. His companion lived only ten minutes. As if by the irony of fate the place where they fell was only a few feet from the monument erected where Blanchard descended a few months before after his aerial trip across the English Channel.
Count Zambecari, who on March 23, 1785, launched a balloon successfully in England for the first time, also met a tragic death. The count, in 1812, made an ascension at Boulogne in a fire balloon. Like de Rozier, he carried a brazier of coals in the basket, replenishing the fire whenever he wished to go higher. He had travelled nearly thirty miles, when, in order to obtain still more fuel, he decided to alight near a small village. A forest lay directly under him, and beyond a small pasture, bordered on the

further side by a lake. Fearing that he might drop into the lake, the count threw out a grapnel, expecting that when it caught in a tree he himself would land on the meadow. Down went the anchor, and so good was the very verge of the forest; but, instead of being able to pay out the rope and thus ease the strain, he became entangled in it. This gave the balloon such a jerk that it upset the brazier and set fire to the apparatus. To save themselves from being burned alive, Zambecari and his companion, Senor Bonaga, leaped to the ground, more than fifty feet below. The count was killed instantly, Senor Bonaga, though fearfully injured, escaped with his life.
FAR UP IN THE AIR.
In attaining to the highest altitude ever reached by man before their day, James Glaisher and a companion almost lost their lives. Indeed, after returning to earth, Mr. Glaisher said that he thought at one time that he was dead. The ascent was made on September 5, 1862, from Wolverhampton, England. In speaking of his sensations when the balloon had reached the fearful altitude of 29,000 feet, or as high as Mount Everest, of the Himalayas, the highest mountain in the world, Mr. Glaisher wrote: "I looked at the barometer and found it to be 10 inches and still falling fast; its true reading, therefore, was 9 3/4 inches, implying a height of
Continued on second page.

COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES CAN DO MUCH FOR CIVIC REFORM.

What are called "Good Government Clubs" exist in the most prominent of the Eastern and Western universities of the country, and before proceeding to treat in detail of the character and activities of these organizations it may be well to give a story of student enterprise in Syracuse, which, while illustrating one phase of activity associated with these clubs, also seems to confirm the claim made for the Salt City by some of its citizens and legions of commercial and other travellers, that it is "as open as New York."
Led by a law student, Wesley Hook by name, several "undergrads" of Syracuse University entered recently on a campaign against "what they knew to be a gross laxity" of certain municipal departments in the enforcing of the laws as applying to saloons, Raines law hotels, opium "joints," gambling dens and houses of ill repute. They seem to have known just where to go to collect damaging evidence in support of their contention that they were making no rash or ill digested charge against the city's administration in certain departments. These energetic reformers had not been at work long when they succeeded in prodding the public conscience into activity, and were reinforced in their crusade by a well known local clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Fulton, pastor of the First Baptist Church. To emphasize, too, the inward truth of the situation that their energetic and refreshingly unconventional methods had disclosed to public gaze at a trial some days ago, the city's Assistant Chief of Police admitted that "it was not safe for a stranger to roam about even in the vicinity of the City Hall," which is in the heart of the city.
For the last three months young Hook and his lieutenants are said to have kept the various Syracuse resorts of vicious characters and law-breakers in general in a state of turmoil. In addition the law officers have been kept busy issuing warrants and hearing charges of various transgressions of the statutes, while these inde-

fatigable public censors have spent Sundays collecting and bottling drinks from saloons kept open in defiance of the law. They have wormed their way into opium dens and proved that white women are in the habit of visiting them; they have bought "chips" at the poker table in an establishment run by the "respected father" of one of the city's most prominent legal officials; they have beard magistrates and judges, charging them in open court with trying to defeat the ends of justice by conducting the examination of certain prominent defendants in private; they appealed to the Governor of the State when they had reason to suspect that a certain official was likely to shirk the unpleasant duty of proceeding against a relative, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the Governor indorsed their feeling in the matter in the most practical way at his command; they demanded the dismissal from office of the Commissioner of Public Safety on the grounds that he, being the representative of the companies holding the bonds for the protection of saloon keepers, was an obstacle in the way of proceeding against defaulters among these; they succeeded in so opening the eyes of the Police Department that on one Sunday alone officers brought in reports of thirteen violations of the excise law, and they caused to be reported to the District Attorney about one hundred violations of the gambling and excise laws, for which seven indictments have been obtained.
YALE TAKES NOTICE.
Whether Mr. Hook and his friends are members of the Syracuse University "Good Government Club," or whether that university has such an organization (for it does not appear to have been represented at the recent meeting held in this city organizing the Intercollegiate League of Civic Clubs), they are at all events discharging duties that are likely to come within the purview of the league's scope of action. Only recently, at New Haven, the Yale students'

Syracuse Students Show Highly Practical Results in Astonishingly Short Time—Other Colleges Joining Hands for This Work.
"Good Government Club" had under consideration the proposal to send a deputation to the Mayor of the city with a view to gaining information with respect to the working of certain municipal departments. This obtained, what course "undergrads" of Yale are likely to pursue it would be difficult to conjecture. That they will fall behind Syracuse in decisive, strenuous action is inconceivable. If there be a "town and gown" fight as the result of the action of the university's "Good Government Club," the combatants will be strictly limited in numbers, and on the students' side will be found many who never fought under those colors before.
In connection with the formation of the Intercollegiate Federation of Civic Clubs, previously referred to, it should be pointed out that sixteen universities were represented at the opening conference, held March 13, at the City Club, New York, and these were Amherst, Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, New York, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Williams, Yale, Chicago, Michigan, Vermont, North Carolina and Tennessee. A tentative constitution was adopted at this meeting, and the following officers were elected: President, W. S. Moorehead (Yale); secretary and treasurer, J. Beaumont Spencer (Columbia); vice-presidents, James Blake (Chicago), Donald McPherson (Princeton), and A. C. Blagden (Harvard).
The day following the conference the thirty-nine delegates attending it proceeded to Washington, in accordance with previous arrangements, to have an interview with President Roosevelt and receive his views on the important movement which they had started. They were received by the President in his study at

9 p. m., and the interview, which was of the "most delightfully informal" character, extended well over an hour. The Chief Executive of the nation drew the college men around him, and after listening to them by suggesting a relaxation dear to the heart of every "undergrad"—the production of his favorite weed. The road was then wide open to a heart to heart talk, and after listening to a statement of the federation's programme the President proceeded to enunciate "some views that had occurred to him on the subject," making four main points in regard to young men entering politics.
"First," urged he, "have high ideals, but work them out practically. Second, don't go into politics in a condescending spirit; forget that you are college men. Thirdly, conscience permitting, don't be afraid to compromise; if you can't get just what you are seeking, do the best with what you actually can get. Fourthly, ally yourselves with one of the great parties; be independent, but be so within the party ranks; this means be active in meetings, caucuses, etc.; stand out boldly for your own ideals, but if unsuccessful, do not bolt unless the issue is an absolutely critical one, because your power for work within the party is in inverse proportion to the number of times you bolt, and your power as an independent entirely outside the party is practically nil, except in peculiar and very unusual circumstances."
AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.
Mr. Roosevelt deplored the spirit that prompted college men to think that politics was beneath them, and his reply to unthinking critics who claimed that an undesirable class of men were found in the lower walks of political life was that this condition, if true, was due to the lack of patriotism on the part of the so-called better classes, who permitted themselves to be governed by, instead of governing, those whom they considered (and in the main erroneously) inferior to themselves.
The President punctuated his remarks with

numerous anecdotes from his own political experience, from his salad days in New York to the present time. At the close of his remarks he invited his visitors to ask any questions that occurred to them, and many took advantage of the invitation, to the evident delight of the host. At parting the President expressed his keen pleasure at the opportunity of meeting delegates from so many universities, and his gratification with the work they were doing and proposed doing, especially since the idea of forming such political clubs was suggested some six years ago by himself at Oyster Bay.
In this auspicious way did the young federation enter on its career, and if it develops along the lines sketched out for it by one whose life has won the admiration of all classes of Americans there is every reason to hope that it marks the opening of a new era in the country's political history.
Things are yet in the embryonic stage with the "Good Government Clubs" and the federation, but some idea of the work being done and what the clubs stand for may be gleaned from the following statement made to a Tribune reporter by the federation's secretary and treasurer, J. Beaumont Spencer, of Columbia University.
"The movement," said Mr. Spencer, "is part and parcel of the moral and political awakenings; it is the local application. We owe much to the inspiration and encouragement of the College Men's Political Association, which has already proved its usefulness in New York's political arena, and our organization will be modelled much on its lines. We are at the outset satisfied that the movement will prove a formidable one, though, of course, our plan of action will take time and thought to mature. Anyway, we are in dead earnest. Let me tell you how far we have got at Columbia, for I think this is typical of the general advance made up to date.
"To begin with, we limit the membership of our organization to forty (at Columbia) in order to give it the aspect, character and concentrated strength of a club. We hold monthly 'smokers' to which we invite prominent public men of all and no parties, to address us on the practical side of politics. We want to know the methods, the tricks, the underlying purpose of men engaged in the fray—rough bottom facts we are after. The meetings are essentially informal, and at the close of the address of the speaker of the evening we proceed to discuss what he has said, and ask for the elucidation of any obscure points. We are not afraid to betray our

A FINE OUTLOOK.
"The idea of the federation, its raison d'être, is to find a 'Good Government Club' in every university throughout the country, and to encourage one another and co-operate in every way that may be practicable. The members of the clubs as such know no political party; they exist to learn how things are done, and then to go ahead as the uncompromising foes of all dirty work. What they may elect to do in a vigilance way will depend entirely on local conditions, but as you may suppose, the movement is full of luminous possibilities under this head alone. As far as this kind of activity goes, we in New York would not be so advantageously placed, say, as the Yale men, in a small city like New Haven. It seems certain, however, that where this is undertaken by students there will be 'something done'—and something done. But let it be understood, our main object is to educate and enlighten ourselves, not boss the community.
"In conclusion I would like to set down a few views of my own, seeing that I have been honored by an official appointment in the new federation. In the conventions, which will be held periodically, we shall come to know one another and be able to devise concerted action; and I think if the president of each club will keep in touch with his members who may be graduating and moving from their university to other cities a big step will be taken in the direction of welding the federation, and keeping the men in sympathy with the ideals they had formed. It must be the federation's concern, once apprised of the whereabouts of these men, to keep in touch with them, and this brings me to my pet notion of the federation's clubhouses, or rooms, in the larger cities. They would be rallying points for the men, and would constitute a sort of Citizens Union throughout the United States. Utopian? Not a bit of it. It's a business proposition—and there is plenty of money about, once you demonstrate that fact."