

MAKES HIGH RECORD

Paulhan Soars Nearly a Mile in the Air.

CURTISS WINS BEST SPEED

Goes Over Course at Rate of 43 1/2 Miles an Hour.

MAY FLY TO PASADENA

Frenchman Also Is Considering a Run to San Diego, One Hundred Miles Away.



Louis Paulhan.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., January 13.—Exhilarated by his success in breaking all high flight records, Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, who became a world hero by his exploit of yesterday, may test today a flight to San Diego, which lies more than 100 miles southward in an airplane from the Dominguez aviation field. After enthusiastic visitors from the southern city had presented Paulhan with the \$500 silver cup trophy for his thrilling achievement they extended him a pressing invitation to visit San Diego, "at your convenience."

Paulhan replied: "Not mine, but my engine's convenience." When he was asked today if that meant that he would attempt such a flight he answered: "It is not impossible. In endurance tests other aviators have traveled more than 100 miles, though never between cities that far apart."

Then he recalled the fact that Curtiss machines have fuel capacities for flights of ten hours duration at thirty miles an hour, and remarked that as his Farman biplanes were much larger, with correspondingly larger motors and tanks, he saw no reason why he should not make such a flight.

This, however, is Pasadena day at aviation camp, and that may suggest to the Frenchman a flight to Pasadena instead. The exact height Paulhan reached yesterday in his marvelous flight is yet in doubt. The judges are still working out the figures of the triangulation. But it is certain that he has surpassed Latham's Marmorion record by at least 800 feet.

Rose Nearly a Mile. The last figures the judges announced were 4,146 feet, but before final calculations are complete today it may be found that the altitude reached was but 100 or 200 feet less than a mile. In any event the Frenchman has reached the height of the snow-capped mountains that surround the aviation field. And that is what he said he would do the day he arrived.

Cortlandt F. Bishop of New York, president of the Aero Club of America, was one of the most enthusiastic witnesses of the flight.

"It was a magnificent achievement and one of the most important of the age,"



Glen Curtiss.

he said, and he added that it was all the more marvelous because of the fact that Paulhan has been an aviator not more than six or eight months.

Paulhan is still under thirty. Just how much under he politely declines to say. Mr. Bishop first knew him four years ago as the engineer of one of the French government's dirigible war balloons. Before that he is said to have been an aerial wire walker, so that he came to be an aviator by degrees. He is his own best mechanic, but that is natural, as he started out as a mechanic and exchanged the overalls for the spangled tights of the wire performer.

Started Unannounced. Early in the afternoon, after tuning up one of his Bleriot's, Paulhan made his first flight. The crowd had heard of his promise to break the altitude record, and every time he appeared he was given an ovation. But as the day wore on and he made comparatively short and low flights the crowd began to lose hopes. Shortly after 4:30 he was seen rising from a point near the aeroplane tents in the lower end of the field. No announcement was made of the flight, and after swinging away around the grandstand "the bird man," as he is known here, turned and swept directly toward the center of the massed 50,000 people.

It was as if he were making a salute in lieu of the official announcement. The crowd recognized his purpose and rose to its feet cheering like mad; the nose of the biplane lifted and Paulhan flew over the grandstand from the front.

Paulhan is the idol of the crowd to-

day. He made his record shortly after losing the speed record of the course to Glenn H. Curtiss.

At 2 o'clock the balloons and the dirigibles driven by Knabenshue and Beachey crowded over the course. Two Curtiss machines were dragged to the starting place.

Curtiss Breaks Speed Record. Then Curtiss stepped from his tent and the megaphone announced that he would try for the speed record of the course. He took his seat and gave the signal. After a short trial flight he increased his speed to the rate of 43 1/2 miles an hour. The time for the course of slightly more than a mile and a half was 2:13-5. No sooner had Curtiss alighted and strolled away than Paulhan's manager announced that the Frenchman would seek to take the speed honor from the American.

The sporting instinct of the spectators was aroused. The course was cleared with difficulty and Paulhan started. His engine had less power. His turns were not so sharp. The result of the second lap, which was the one timed, was fourteen seconds slower than Curtiss' record. The Frenchman kept on circling the course six times, but he did not equal Curtiss' record, though he covered more than eight miles in the flight. Pleased by his victory, Curtiss went up to feel out the air currents for a high flight. At the height of 100 feet he circled twice round the course and came down.

Charles K. Hamilton, in a Curtiss machine, made a qualifying flight, but came down after an erratic flight of a few minutes. Then Curtiss half circled the field with C. B. Harmon as a passenger.

James Hammond, fifty-two years old, a widely known farmer, died at his home near Mount Jackson, Shenandoah county, Va. He was recently operated on at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, for cancer. He leaves his widow, who was Miss Mary E. Clananah of Rockingham county, two sons and three brothers.

FIRST OF THE KIND

Wireless Telephone Line Will Soon Be in Operation.

SIGNAL CORPS TO WORK IT

Will Extend From the Bureau of Standards, on the Pierce Mill Road, to the Mills Building.

Within a month the first wireless telephone "line" to enter the capital of the United States will be in operation in Washington. As was the case with the first telegraph line to the capital, so in the instance of the wireless telephone, the government will stand sponsor for the movement.

The wireless telephone "line" is now being constructed by the Signal Corps of the army, under the supervision of Gen. Allen, chief signal officer. One terminus will be in the quarters of the corps on Pennsylvania avenue near 17th street northwest and the other will be at the bureau's standards on Pierce Mill road, slightly over three miles away.

To Test All Devices. The corps has taken up the subject of wireless telephony with a view of equipping the army with the most modern means of communication in time of war. Every apparatus for the transmission of articulate speech directly through the

medium of the ether, without intervening wires, that has been placed on the market has been purchased by Gen. Allen. It is for the purpose of testing these, and possibly for the development of will be undertaken. The antenna at the city end will be that used for the operation of a wireless telegraph station on the top of the Mills building.

So far, it is said, two methods have been employed with more or less success for getting sustained electrical oscillations, such as are deemed necessary to transmit the articulate speech through the ether without the use of wires. One of these methods involves what is known in the realm of technicalities as the "singing arc," and the other method calls for a specially constructed high-frequency dynamo. One of the high-frequency generators required by the second method of transmission has just arrived at the quarters of the Signal Corps, and many of the experiments will be connected with it.

Great Mechanical Difficulties. "The mechanical difficulties in constructing high-frequency generators are great," said Gen. Allen, in discussing the various problems to be solved in developing wireless telephony, "yet such progress has been made that it is possible at present to produce a two-kilowatt generator giving a frequency of oscillations of 100,000 per second. The attainment of this result involves the use of a motor of about one foot in diameter, operated at a speed of 353 revolutions in a minute. This means that the peripheral speed of the motor is 1,046 feet per second, or 714 miles per hour; in other words, this disk would roll in the United States to Europe in four hours. Such a frequency generates electro-magnetic waves with a wavelength of 1.86 miles, which is suitable for wireless telephony."

It is hoped by the officials of the War Department that the requirements just mentioned will meet the requirements recognized as necessary for the transmission of articulate speech. The lines destroyed were: King Furniture Company, Warren, Ohio; Miller Table Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Coates Manufacturing Company, Wellsville, N. Y.; Chair Craft Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Novelty Woodwork Company, Union City, Pa.; Artistic Wood Turning Company, Chicago; Lullaby Cradle Company, Detroit; Ohio Iron and Brass Bed Company, Eaton, Ohio; Elmira Table Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Marvel Manufacturing Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; P. A. Wright & Co., Boston; Black River Bending Company, Black River, N. Y.; Fremont Table Company, Fremont, Ohio; Luder Manufacturing Company, Logan, Ohio; Rockford National Furni-

EXHIBITORS BURNED OUT

FURNITURE EXCHANGE AT GRAND RAPIDS DESTROYED.

Fire Breaks Out in the Sheppard Building and Causes Loss of \$375,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., January 13.—Fire, originating in Young & Chaffee's furniture shipping room, in the Sheppard building, early last night, caused a total loss approximating \$375,000 to buildings and firms. It quickly spread to the furniture exchange, one of the five big furniture exposition buildings, and the latter was destroyed. The building was occupied by thirty-four sample lines of furniture, with losses running from \$500 to \$20,000, and a total of over \$100,000, few of them insured.

Firms Burned Out. The lines destroyed were: King Furniture Company, Warren, Ohio; Miller Table Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Coates Manufacturing Company, Wellsville, N. Y.; Chair Craft Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Novelty Woodwork Company, Union City, Pa.; Artistic Wood Turning Company, Chicago; Lullaby Cradle Company, Detroit; Ohio Iron and Brass Bed Company, Eaton, Ohio; Elmira Table Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Marvel Manufacturing Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; P. A. Wright & Co., Boston; Black River Bending Company, Black River, N. Y.; Fremont Table Company, Fremont, Ohio; Luder Manufacturing Company, Logan, Ohio; Rockford National Furni-

ture Company, Rockford, Ill.; Star Furniture Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; Newark Furniture Company, Newark, Ohio; West End Furniture Company, Rockford, Ill.; Banner Furniture Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; and C. H. Medicus & Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The heaviest loser among the outside lines was C. H. Medicus & Son, who occupied the entire top floor of the building, with high-grade parlor goods, and they estimate their loss at over \$20,000. Young & Chaffee's shipping department was entirely destroyed, and the fire also ate into the stock on seven floors, entailing a loss of \$50,000. The Daily News was completely drowned out by water, and the loss on the plant will aggregate \$20,000. The origin of the fire is said to have been defective wiring.

McRae's Case Goes to Judges. BALTIMORE, January 13.—After lengthy arguments by lawyers on each side, Judges Harlan and Stockbridge, who have been sitting in the trial of Mr. George P. McRae, charged with embezzling city funds while employed in the office of City Controller Hooper, yesterday held the case under advisement. It is expected that a decision will be announced soon.

In opposition to the plea that there had been no intent upon the part of McRae to embezzle the money Mr. Owens and Mr. Williams quoted authorities which, they said, tended to prove the president that in similar cases of like circumstances the courts had declared it embezzlement when he had extracted funds not their own in a manner similar to that pursued by McRae. After the trial the judges held a long conference concerning the arguments, and it is expected that the opinion, when delivered, will be in written form.

BIG FIRE AT ROSSLYN

Arlington Brewing Company Stable Is Burnt Out.

CAUSE NOT DETERMINED

Washington Fire Department Responds and Puts Out Blaze.

BOTTLING PLANT IS DAMAGED

Total Loss About \$12,000—Horses All Rescued and Turned Loose.

The two-story brick stable of the Arlington Brewing Company at Rosslyn, Va., was wrecked and the bottling plant badly damaged by fire last night. The fire occasioned a loss, it is believed, of about \$12,000.

Two weeks ago the stable of the Rosslyn Packing Company, adjoining the brewery property, was gutted by fire. In neither that nor the present instances could the cause be determined.

Carl Croen, watchman in the employ of the brewing company, discovered the blaze while making his rounds through the building, and gave the alarm. A distress signal was conveyed across the river by the steam whistle at the plant and the fire department was notified by telephone. An alarm was sounded from box 724, calling engine companies 1, 2 and 3 and truck 2 to 5th and M streets.

Fire Department Responds. Under the terms of the fire department only No. 5 engine company could proceed at once across the river, the other companies awaiting orders. Only a slight delay was caused, however, and the three companies assisted in fighting the flames.

Chief Honer responded to the alarm and directed the firemen. The flames were stubborn. It was nearly midnight when the blaze was out.

When Watchman Croen discovered the fire his first thought was for the thirty-eight horses in the building. They had returned from the city after a day's work and were in their stalls for the night.

The watchman obtained assistance and the rescue was prosecuted with such haste that all the horses were saved. They were turned loose as they were taken from the stable. Some difficulty was experienced in getting them together again.

Members of the fire department worked hard to save the big buildings near the stable. The flames managed to reach the bottling plant, however, and damaged the floor and roof, although the machinery in the building was not harmed. It is certain that the fire started on the second floor of the structure, where the feed was stored, and where the harness and other property were kept.

Sixty tons of hay, two carloads of oats and other feed were there.

Several Hours' Hard Work. The fire had gained considerable headway by the time the firemen reached the building. The roof had been attacked and the blaze had reached the lower floor. All the horses had been removed.

Employees in the brewery had responded to the call for assistance, and were using the hose at the plant. The small quantity of water thrown did not have much effect upon the flames. It was only after several hours' hard work that the firemen were able to control the blaze.

Only the four walls of the stable were left standing. The roof was entirely destroyed. Considerable damage was done the bottling establishment.

The fire will not cause any interruption to business.

PEARY WRITES OF COOK. Tells How He Guarded His Rival's Stores and Aided Franke.

NEW YORK, January 13.—For the first time in his "Story of the Discovery of the North Pole," now appearing in Hampton's Magazine, Commander Robert E. Peary mentions the name of his late lamented rival.

In the forthcoming February installment he says: "At Etah, Rudolph Franke, who had come north with Dr. Cook in 1907, came to me and asked permission to go home on the Erik. He showed me a letter from Dr. Cook directing him to go home this season on a whaler."

"An examination by Dr. Goodsell, my surgeon, showed that the man had incipient scurvy, and that he was in a serious mental state, so I had no alternative but to give him passage home on the Erik."

"Boatswain Murphy, whom I was to leave at Etah, was thoroughly reliable man, and I gave him instructions to prevent the Eskimos from looting the supplies and equipment left there by Dr. Cook, and to be prepared to render to Cook any assistance he might require when he returned, as I had no doubt he would as soon as the ice froze over Smith's bay (presumably in January) so as to enable him to cross to Anorok from Ellesmere Land, where I have no doubt he then was."

Woman Leaves 33 Grandchildren. BALTIMORE, January 13.—The last of a family of twelve children, Mrs. Elizabeth Lockerman, nearly ninety-two years old, died yesterday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Little, 722 2d avenue, Hampden. Mrs. Lockerman was born in Baltimore county in 1818, and at the age of twenty-two was married to Mr. Henry Harris. Mr. Harris died in 1845, and in 1853 his widow married Mr. Levi Lockerman. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. W. Steigerwald, Mrs. Margaret Ford and Mrs. Sarah A. Little; sixteen grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren.

Tramps Blamed for Fire. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., January 13.—An early morning fire, thought to have been started by tramps, caused a loss of \$20,000 to property. The entire wood-working plant of the Rightmire-Shriver Lumber Company, with a large stock of lumber, was a total loss. The residence property of Mrs. George Haymond was destroyed and a trestle on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was partially burned. With the Haymond property was burned the library of the late Augustus Haymond, much prized on account of the amount of public school children who are early history of Virginia. The loss to the Rightmire-Shriver company is \$15,000, with \$5,000 insurance. Mrs. Haymond, \$3,000, no insurance, and to the railroad company \$2,000.

Lighthouse Service Changes. Changes in the lighthouse service in the district, have recently been made as follows:

Joseph R. Diggs, keeper of the Cape Charles light station, has resigned, and Walter S. Hudgins, keeper of the York Spit light station, has been transferred to Cape Charles to fill the vacancy.

John F. Hudgins, first assistant keeper at the York Spit light station, has been promoted and transferred to Wolf Spit light station, where he will be transferred to Cape Charles to fill the vacancy.

Lieut. Commander L. R. de Steiguer, U. S. N., inspector in charge of the fifth lighthouse district, has sailed from Baltimore aboard the steamer Holly, Capt. Miles, on a tour of inspection on Chesapeake bay and tributaries.

CRUEL TO THE PRISONERS

ATLANTA STOCKADE OFFICIALS ARE FOUND GUILTY.

White Men and Women Severely Beaten for Trivial Offenses Against the Rules.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 12.—D. M. Vining, recently suspended as superintendent of the Atlanta city stockade, and Pet Cornett, a guard at the stockade, were found guilty in the superior court here on charges of assault and battery growing out of the alleged brutal beating of Floyd Green, a negro convict. Sentence was deferred until tomorrow.

The indictment against Capt. Vining and his whipping boss followed an investigation of the city prison by a special committee of the Fulton county grand jury, which created a sensation by declaring in a lengthy report to the court that the filthy conditions and cruelty practiced at the stockade were a disgrace to a civilized community. In that report it was stated that the prison reeked with filth and vermin, that the food was unwholesome, the clothing of the prisoners and the bedding filthy and that men and women inmates of the prison were cruelly beaten.

Chained Up to Walls. White women, for trivial breaches of the prison rules, the report stated, were fastened to the wall with iron hand rings, their feet barely touching the floor, and left in that position until they fainted.

In the case of the negro Green, it was testified that he was placed in the "bucking machine" and given twenty-seven blows with Parkes' leather strap, the blood from the cuts on his body running down his legs and leaving his body a mass of sores. Mayor Maddox and members of the grand jury testified to seeing the sores on the negro's body, some of which were three to four inches in length and an inch in width. This punishment was administered because the negro had cursed and threatened another convict. Green testified that he was unable to work the following day, and for this he was strung up to the wall for more than two hours.

Vining and Cornett introduced evidence tending to show that the negro was given but eight licks, "moderate punishment," and that Green had not a good reputation.

Capt. Vining is seventy-three years of age and has served as superintendent of the stockade for fifteen years.

FOUND HANGING IN GARRET. Joseph A. Parks of Hagerstown Worried Over Ill Health.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., January 12.—Driven to desperation because of ill health and inability to work, Joseph Albert Parks, 52 years old, hung himself in the garret of his home. Parks told his wife he was not well. He went upstairs to finish dressing as his wife supposed, but when he did not come down she became alarmed, and, fearing something had happened to him, she summoned Harry Crumpacker, clerk of the Pope Hotel, near by, and Herman Hager, who instituted a search.

FACES UNUSUAL CHARGE.

West Virginian Accused of Trying to Burn Her Husband.

WILLIAMSON, W. Va., January 13.—With the members of the jury in their places the trial of Mrs. Mary Ferrell, charged with attempting to incinerate her wealthy husband, F. A. J. Ferrell, by burning him in his own home, is on here. Mrs. Ferrell is being defended by Attorneys Marcum of Huntington and Jones & Green of this city.

An important witness is Assistant State Fire Marshal S. B. Montgomery, who worked up the case against Mrs. Ferrell with a view to charging her with incendiarism.

Another important witness is ex-Mayor Hawk Bishop of Matewan, where the crime was alleged to have been committed, who is the defendant's son-in-law. He says Mrs. Ferrell asked him to burn the house, and that when he refused to do so she told him he had better move out.

The state is endeavoring to prove Mrs. Ferrell made an effort to do away with her husband in order to come into possession of his wealth, estimated at more than \$100,000. She did not visit the Matewan residence more than once or twice a year, living apart from her husband, though she was in the city for several days. It was charged she was at the Matewan home the night the building was mysteriously destroyed by fire.

The Greenville School in Grant district, near Morgantown, W. Va., has been closed on account of the epidemic of scarlet fever, making four schools closed on this account in this district in two weeks. Another school, the Riverside, was closed on account of smallpox breaking out in that neighborhood.

CITY TO CLOTHE PUPILS

NEW YORK TO SUPPLY WRAPS, ETC., FOR OPEN-AIR CLASS.

Schoolroom to Be Thrown Open to Anemic and Weak-Lunged Children.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Father Knickerbocker is going into the clothing business to the extent of buying garments for some of the pupils of the public schools. He will also buy overcoats, gloves, caps and foot wearers so that the children in the open-air class shall be comfortable while pursuing their studies.

The open-air classroom is a novelty in the schools of this city. The board of education at its meeting yesterday discussed the matter when Abraham Stern, chairman of the elementary schools committee, introduced a resolution proposing that the experiment be tried in public school No. 27 at 206 East 43d street.

Such classes are intended for anemic children who have a tendency to tuberculosis. The board of superintendents was strongly in favor of the idea.

Plan of Open-Air Schools. The plan outlined by the resolution calls for a remodeling of a classroom on the third floor of the school. It will be so altered that the pupils will be in the open air no matter what the weather outside is. That they may not suffer

from the cold in winter the board of education will supply robes, foot warmers and the other things necessary to keep them comfortable.

"This method is necessary to prevent the further development of tuberculosis among the public school children who are undernourished, poorly nourished and anemic," said Chairman Stern. "We have consulted eminent physicians and they highly approve the idea."

The Charity Organization and other societies say the plan is excellent. As soon as we see how this particular class works we propose to open twenty others.

The teacher in the open-air class is to have an extra \$100 a year salary. The meeting approved the proposition and the class will open soon.

NO MORE STAGE KILLINGS. Des Moines May Bar Even Shakespeare's Tragedies.

DES MOINES, January 13.—Commissioner John L. Mamery introduced an ordinance prohibiting Shakespearean tragedies and all other plays portraying the killing of human beings or the commission of crime of any form behind the footlights of any Des Moines theater.

For several weeks Des Moines churches have been waging war against burlesque shows, moving pictures and the so-called blood and thunder drama. The introduction of this drastic ordinance is the climax. It readily passed the first reading and will be taken up again later in the week.

S. Henry, a deaf mute, twenty-five years old, who ran away from the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution at Staunton two weeks ago, was run over by a train and killed at Harrisonburg, Va. The body was sent to his home at Bentonville for burial. Miss Virgie Mossburg, twenty-two years old, daughter of George R. Mossburg of Lime Kiln, Md., died of tuberculosis.