FEARLESS FLYER IS HAMILTON

The New York-Philadelphia Aviator Had Many Lively Experiences

TEMPTED DEATH SEVERAL TIMES

Began to Fly with His Mother's Parasol from a Barn Roof at Age of 8—Some of His Records.

Charles K. Hamilton, latest record-breaker in aviation, was born in Connecticut twenty-nine years ago. He is said to have started on his flying career at the age of 8 by attempting a flight from the roof of a barn, using his mother's best parasol as a parachute. He next invented a kite which carried him 100 feet in the air and nearly paralyzed his parents with fright. In 1906 Hamilton heard that Israel Ludlow, a young attorney of New York, had built a man carrying kite and came to New York and offered to fly it. He made about forty ascensions from Riverside Drive over the Hudson, the apparatus being towed by a tugboat. Once the men who were steering the boat became so interested in Hamilton that they allowed the tug to collide with a ferry boat and Hamilton took a tumble of several feet. But Hamilton can swim like a fish as well as fly like a bird, so a cold plunge only added excitement to the situation.

A few months ago when Hamilton was doing fancy flying in an aeroplane over water at Seattle he lost control of the machine, which took a somersault and threw him 100 feet. Part of a broken piece of wood was imbedded in one of his legs, but he swam until he became unconscious and was rescued by a boat. He was taken to a hospital, where he remained for several weeks.

From New York in 1906 Hamilton took the Ludlow kite to Ormond beach, where he gave exhibitions with the automobile races. Ludlow himself for the first time attempted to go up in the apparatus and met with an accident that crippled him for life.

An Elevated Thriller.

Late in the same year Hamilton made ascensions in the California Arrow, a dirigible balloon inevnted by Captain Thomas S. Baldwin. One of the most exciting experiences was with this airship. He was billed for an ascension at Patterson, N. J. Right after he had left the ground he lost his ballast and the balloon shot up to an altitude of 6,000 feet and continued to soar. Hamilton struggled with the valve cord, which failed to respond. He had found it easy to get up, but how to get down was giving the aeronaut considerable trouble. He finally climbed to the top of the frame and slashed the gas bag with a knife.

The rush of gas increased the rent and the balloon was descending at a tremendous velocity. Again his cool head stood him in hand, and he climbed back on the frame and with his hands held the cut parts together until the balloon hovered over a three-story building. Hamilton, who is as nimble as an acrobat, leaped from the frame to the roof.

According to Hamilton's story the owner of the building took offense because Hamilton had scraped off some fresh gravel and refused to allow the aeronaut the privilege of coming down through the skylight. Hamilton said he tied a rope to the chimney and scaled his way to the ground.

In 1907 and 1908 Hamilton drove a Stroebel balloon and gave exhibitions in the United States, Mexico and Japan. He was flying in Mexico at the time Antonio Montes was killed in a bull ring.

Hamilton had another hairbreadth escape in 1908 when making a balloon ascension at Brighton beach. He was cruising about 600 feet above the water when the guide rope caught in a propellor and caused it to snap. Hardly had the accident occurred when a squall struck the craft and carried it almost three miles out to sea, where it came down. After he had battled with the wind and water for about twenty-five minutes and was exhausted he was taken from off the frame by a yacht, which reached him before the life-saving crew that had started for his rescue.

A Quick Learner.

Last November Hamilton returned to this country from Japan, where he had been giving dirigible balloon flights. It was said that he and his manager had failed to agree, and he decided to abandon further exhibitions there. He went to the Curtiss aeroplane factory at Hammondsport. The first day he took a seat in a machine he flew four miles before he stopped. The next day he made a flight of thirty miles. In January he took a leading part in the Los Angeles meet and set up a record for quick starting, leaving the ground in 3.8 seconds after a run of seventy-five feet. He also holds the record for a glide of 1,500 feet.

Hamilton's most notable aeroplane flight preciated in the east until a week or two ago, when he took his machine to the Hempstead plain aviation field and gave some startling exhibitions of diving from an altitude of several hundred feet to ten or fifteen. No other aviator in the world has ever performed such spectacular feats in making dives.

Hamilton says an accident to his engine in midair is responsible for his spectacular glides. It was while he was trying to beat Paulhan's height record in California that his engine stopped several hundred feet above ground and he skillfully guided his machine back to earth.

Hamilton's most notable aeroplane flight prior to the one made from New York to Philadelphia and return, was one from San Diego, Cal., in January, when he flew a distance of twenty-six and one-half miles across the Mexican border and back again without stopping. Thirty miles of the trip was over the Pacific ocean. In making this flight Hamilton was the first aviator to cross the United States border to another country.

At Governor's island in making preliminary tests of his biplane for his long cross-country flight, Hamilton braved a drizzling rain and flew in a wind estimated from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour. He is the only aviator who flies over water without the protection of floats.

In personal appearance Hamilton is not a matinee idol. He is red headed, freckle faced and some say bow legged. He is called the featherweight aeronaut and tips the scales at 110 pounds.—New York Sun.

PARTY KICKER AND HIS GROUCH

Chicago Man Roars About Roosevelt Policies and Joins Democratic Party.

Samuel W. Allerton of Chicago, at the age of 82, has relinquished his allegiance to the republican party and has become a democrat.

In all the years since he attained his majority he has never voted anything but the republican ticket, and he was reared by a Whig father.

The antagonism of the veteran ranchman, packer, banker and capitalist has been aroused against the republican party on account of what he terms its tendency towards paternalism.

This is the story of his change of heart just as he told it to the reporter for the Chicago Tribune in the front parlor of his Prairie avenue residence:

"In the first place, young man, I believe love of country should come first in the heart of every man above party or anything else.

"In the second place, you can't have a democratic form of government without two parties.

"A man's got to think in these times, and I've been thinking about where this country will land if the republican party stays in power. We'll have government ownership of everything. That's what the republican party is trying to give us. Then what'll become of our individual rights? This country was built up individual enterprise.

"Why, the government can't even build a postoffice economically. Talk about conserving the forests. The government has spent three quarters of a million for conservation of the forests and $40,000 for typewriters, when anybody with a grain of sense knows that all the forests the government owns could be conserved for $100,000.

"Did you ever stop to think, young man, how Roosevelt filled this country with government officials and spies? He more than doubled them; the country is overrun with them. They have spies everywhere, and what do they do? Nothing except interfere with everybody's business.

"I've got a little stock yards in Jersey City, and three men could do the work there if it wasn't for having about twenty government officials there to tell us what we had to do and what we couldn't do.

"I believe in a reasonable protective tariff, but you take the necessities of life, such as wood, iron and coal, yes, and hides and beef, and I tell you, they ought to come in free.

"Take cattle, for instance. It is the fool policy of the republican administration that is to blame for the high prices. It went to work and made the ranchmen take down their fences, and the consequence is that there ain't cattle raised west of the Mississippi river any more compared to what there ought to be. There's hundreds of thousands of acres of range land out west that ain't good for anything except to raise cattle on. It never can be irrigated, and yet the government says it can't be fenced. What it ought to do is to lease it for a long term of years so the ranchman could fence it in and raise cattle and sheep.

"But that isn't the thing that's made me turn republican so much as it is the tendency of the republicans toward government ownership. Now, they're going to have postal savings banks, and that'll give them a chance to create another raft of government officials. And then, after awhile, they will get $600,000,000 or $700,000,000 in these banks and they'll have to do something with it, so they'll go out and buy something, and before you know it everything in the country will be run by the government, and the individuals won't have any rights at all.

"Of course, the government has to tax everything in sight to support all these officials and spies, and now they've got a corporation tax.

"I've done a lot of thinking, and if the democratic party puts up a good man like Judson Harmon and has a sound platform, I'm going to vote the democratic ticket, and I tell you there's thousands of men in this country who think the same way I do.

"I don't think Bryan would make a good president. He's too full of theories, and I don't think much of Folk. What the democrats want is a strong man who can reunite the party and a good platform for him to run on. Harmon was Cleveland's attorney general, and Cleveland was the strongest president this country has had for many a year, and I say it, though I've been a republican all my life. If I was a younger man, I'd get out and stump this state for the democratic party, and I bet I could carry it.

"Taft means all right, but he's in wrong. As for Roosevelt, I can't stand for him. He'll come back here and he'll be the next republican nominee for president just as sure as you are born. That's the tendency of this insurgent movement, and if he's elected in 1912 he'll be re-elected four years from then, and at the end of his eight-year term you'll see in this country the most tyrannical form of government in the world.

"He's a socialist, that's what he is. He's got a big personal following because he's done things that tickle the public, and when he comes back he'll put on the lion's skin and go out and pose as the savior of the country, and I wouldn't be surprised if he was elected."—Chicago Tribune.

TRIALS OF TELEPHONE GIRLS

Strain to Which They Are Subjected During Heavy Business Hours.

In a recently issued special report the bureau of labor of the federal government gives much information respecting labor conditions of the telephone business. One portion of the report endeavors to portray the conditions of strain upon the telephone girls during the "peak of the load" periods of the day—that is, the intensely busy periods.

The telephone girl is expected to give to all persons the quickest possible service in the order in which calls are received. But when a number of signals come at once and others come before these can be cared for the order of calls is necessarily lost and the effort is concentrated merely on clearing the board, or catching up.

"So," runs the narrative, which breathes more of the spirit of human feeling than is usually found in official reports of the bureau of labor, "when the impatient subscriber, angry because his call has not been answered, moves the receiver hook up and down rapidly, he flashes the signal light in front of the operator and produces a click in her ears every time the hook goes up and down. The consciousness of numbers of people waiting for call connections she is unable to make, and that each one is growing more impatient each second; that a supervisor is standing behind her either hurrying her or calling her number to be taken by other operators; that a monitor may plug in and criticise at any moment—these, with the height of up-reach and length of side-reach, go to form the elements of strain on the operator who is 'overloaded.' What makes the conditions worse is that when she reaches the call of an irritated subscriber and says, 'Number, please?' instead of giving the number the 'party' begins to scold and demands to know why he has waited so long."

The peak loads, according to this report, come at about 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If considerate persons would take pains to do their telephoning at other hours than the peak-load periods, it is pointed out, not only would they get better service, but the strain upon the telephone girls would be less severe.

The report also indicates, by statistics and otherwise, that the payment of better wages would tend to improve the service by encouraging experienced operators to remain at this work instead of seeking other employment.—Chicago News.

Curious Effect.

"Yes," said the man in the mackintosh, "you know he lost his nose in a premature explosion of gunpowder. Well, the surgeons took the nose from a little white dog and grafted it on his face in place of his own proboscis. It makes a pretty good nose, too."

"Anything peculiar about it?" asked the man with the green goggles.

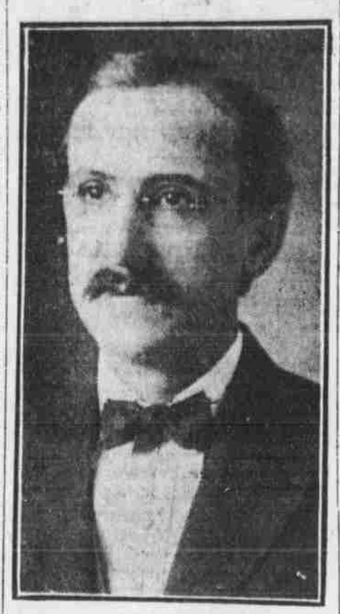
"Well you can believe me or not, but it is a fact that when anybody comes prowling around the house at night he wakes up and barks."—Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA MAN PROSPERS IN IDAHO IN DAIRY TRADE

Burt B. Corliss, Who Has Established Creameries on a Paying Basis.

Mr. Burt B. Corliss of Pocatello is an Omaha man who has made good in Idaho. Although a native of Ohio, he came to Nebraska when but a boy and for twenty-six years was a resident of the land of Ak-Sar-Ben. When he left, it was purely as a matter of his health, but now both Mr. Corliss and his family (and both of his boys were born in Omaha) say that they would not live anywhere except in Idaho.

As a boy Mr. Corliss worked on his father's ranch, but at 22 he went into the creamery business and while in this line he established every branch of the Waterloo Creamery company of Omaha and established an immense business for his company. He was both president and treasurer of the company until he disposed of his interest to his brother three years ago when leaving for his new home in the west. His brother, Mr. Leroy Corliss, not only purchased his brother's interests, but also succeeded him as president and treasurer of the company and has continued the business successfully since.



BURT B. CORLISS.

At Pocatello Burt B. Corliss has continued his career as an organizer of successful creameries and is there the manager and a heavy stockholder in the Jensen Creamery company, which has already built up an immense business. He is secretary of the Pocatello Commercial club and is pushing the interests of his new home just as he did the interests of Omaha when living there. He advises every young man who can go to Idaho and not to wait until others have picked up the best of the opportunities.

A CYNIC'S HAMMER TAPS.

A woman can believe any good of a man who asks her for a lock of her hair to be his talisman.

If only one in a hundred deserved it it would be better for men to have faith in all women than in none.

If everybody wanted to do somebody else's way, there'd be just as much trouble as there is now, with everybody wanting to do his own way.

A man who stays out until 4 in the morning and has to be at his business by 8 never has any doubt it's his wife's fault he didn't get enough sleep.

After a man has been married a few years, nothing seems so exaggerated as the love letters he wrote before his wedding, except the checks he was always writing after it.

If a man goes out and mows the lawn once a year he acts as if he did it all the time.

No matter how little a man got out of a college education, his son can manage to get less.—New York Press.

Wanted Them Permanently.

A young gentleman of the colored persuasion had promised his girl a pair of long white gloves for a Christmas gift. Entering a large department store, he at last found the counter where these goods were displayed, and, approaching rather hesitatingly, remarked, "Ah want a pair ob gloves."

"How long do you want them?" inquired the business-like clerk.

"Ah doesn't want fo' to rent 'em; ah wants fo' to buy 'em," replied the other, indignantly.—Harper's Monthly.

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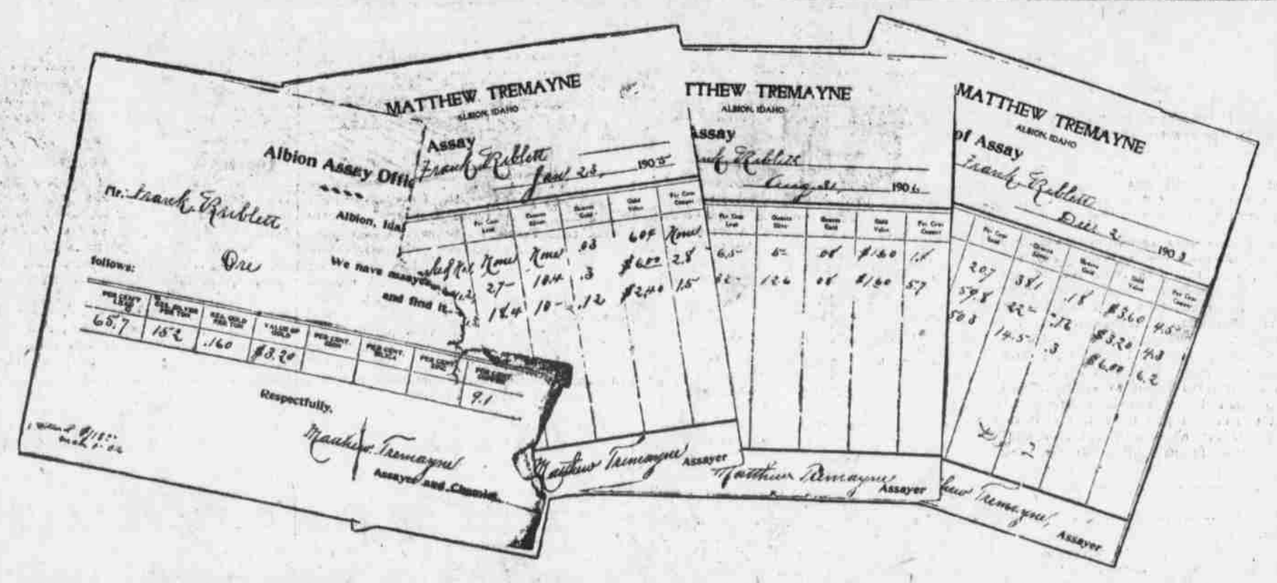
J. E. WHITE
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO



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You can't make YOUR OWN EFFORTS COUNT FOR ENOUGH to ever get very far ahead of the biggest fellows that YOU know; much less of those YOU SIMPLY HEAR ABOUT.

YOU HAVE JUST GOT TO LET YOUR MONEY WORK FOR YOU; the same way you WORK FOR YOUR MONEY.

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You can't ever tell when it comes.

And when it does you have to grasp it; hold fast to it, and ride it to a Garrison finish.

Here is a mine that is filled with ore assaying $22 to the ton. Don't you think we can sell gold ore that is worth $22 per ton at a profit IF COAL MINES MAKE MEN RICH.

They don't get $22 per ton for coal.

You NEVER PAID $22 per ton for coal.

But the coal barons get rich.

We've got just as much $22 per ton gold ore as they have $9 per ton coal.

We can mine and mill this gold ore at a profit. But none of us have money enough to go ahead with the necessary construction.

Here are the facts: We can SELL THE WHOLE MINE at a profit. It was mined thirty years ago and the ore sent to Pueblo, Colorado, to be smelted. The men who owned it got rich so that they shut it down when the Sherman Act was passed. We can wait for the country to grow and wait and wait, until we can get the money together for ourselves. We don't do either of these things for the same reason that the Kuhns didn't do it. THE KUHNS, the Pittsburg millionaires, HAVE SPENT ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS DEVELOPING IDAHO. You don't suppose they used their own money, do you? CERTAINLY NOT. They got their friends in and their friends got other friends in. They advertised their bonds for sale and they asked public subscriptions to their stock. That's the way Idaho HAS BEEN DEVELOPED. And that's the reason why we are doing what the Kuhns did. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THEY WILL MAKE SIX HUNDRED MILLIONS OF MONEY OUT OF IDAHO. We are doing what the Kuhns did with their projects. We are doing it with ours. Now if you will do what the people did who subscribed to the Kuhn stock, bonds, and debentures, then you will reap in the exact proportion just as their friends reaped.

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