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A. Graham Bell's 2266 New Aero Really Flies

Gigantic, Tetrahedral 'Plane, May
inaugurate New Era in the Art
of Aviation.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, assisted by his foster son, J. A. D. McCurdy, the aviator who flew from Key West to Havana, has been experimenting with a tetrahedral aeroplane at Badock, N. S., for the last three weeks. According to private information received in New York yesterday McCurdy succeeded in flying the unique machine over the ice-covered fields of Cape Breton on Thursday.

It was not stated how high or what distance he had flown, but that he was able to get the gigantic, many-celled aeroplane off the ground has greatly excited the aeronautical colony here.

It has always been admitted that if Dr. Bell's aeroplane could ever be induced to fly it would be the most efficient as well as the safest aircraft ever devised. Its principles of construction are such that it cannot turn a somersault or lose its equilibrium in any direction. The remarkable feature about the stability and efficiency of the craft is that it needs no auxiliary devices.

The tetrahedral aeroplane is an immense structure, triangular in shape, made of thousands of small cells, also tetrahedral. The principal obstacle in making the craft fly hitherto has been the enormous power required. It is not known what motor McCurdy is using.

The place where the flights are being made is an inaccessible spot in Nova Scotia, where Dr. Bell has one of his homes. F. W. Baldwin and several of the original members of the Aerial Experiment Association are there aiding in the trials.