

# Gainesville Daily Sun.

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TEN CENTS A WEEK

## WRIGHT'S AEROPLANE IS AVAILABLE FOR WAR

### Great Flight Demonstrates Practicability of Use of Machine by the Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Orville Wright's great flight Friday evening, in which he took Lieut. Benjamin D. Foules over a ten-mile course from Fort Myer to Alexandria and return at a speed of more than forty-two miles an hour, has made a deep impression on the army and navy officials. They contend that the accomplishment of the cross-country flight demonstrated the availability of the aeroplane for use in warfare.

Although they were there for the purpose of timing the aeroplane as it crossed and recrossed the mark, the officers stationed at Shuter's Hill, the southern end of the course, were taken by surprise when the aeroplane was discovered flying their direction. The manner in which the flying machine was lost to view from Fort Myer and then the rapidity with which it returned there after it was sighted above the crest of a hill, was another hint of the possibilities of the practical use of the aeroplane by the army or navy.

#### Advantage of Aeroplans.

"The great advantage of an aeroplane over a balloon for use in warfare is that it can fly low over a rough country," said Wilbur Wright, "thus having objects on the ground in plain view. Orville demonstrated that Saturday. The speed at which he was traveling, with the small exposed surface of the aeroplane, would have made him practically safe from the fire of the enemy."

After Orville had completed his successful speed trial Miss Katherine Wright, his sister, telegraphed the news to Bishop Wright, the father, who lives in Dayton, and to Reuchlin Wright, another brother, who resides in Kansas.

Miss Wright was flushed with excitement as she ran across the drill

grounds to greet her brother after he had landed and could hardly contain herself because of the pleasure Orville's success gave her. "I just knew he would do it," she said. "I was determined that Orville should finish these trials here if he broke his leg a dozen times doing it. I was never so determined about anything in my life. He is just as good an operator as Wilbur, and I was determined that he should finish the job."

#### What Orville Wright Says.

Orville Wright, whose remarkable achievement in flying across a broken country through which a height at times over 450 feet had to be maintained, was inclined Saturday to minimize the magnitude of his performance. He was chiefly concerned with what he might have done had he not miscalculated the elevation at which he had to round the stake balloon at the Alexandria end of the course.

"I feel sure," said he Saturday, "that had I continued at the same height at which I crossed the half-way hill or continued climbing instead of gradually descending, I would have gained at least two miles an hour in my speed average. I turned Shuter's Hill too close to the ground, and this compelled me to climb up again in order to clear the higher ridge between Alexandria and Fort Myer. This used up power which might better have been employed for propulsion."

Both brothers will go to Dayton for a short stay, after which Orville will journey to Europe to take up the work begun there by his brother. Wilbur will change places with him and remain in this country to teach the army officers who are to be detailed as members of the aeroplane corps in the handling of the Wright machine.

bered, the help of a few Tammany Democrats who turned traitor to their party in consideration of special favors which the Speaker was in a position to grant. The Ways and Means Committee met, and the Payne bill contained the glove duties demanded by Littauer as the price of his assistance to the Speaker. The House objected, but was powerless under the rules to prevent the glove duties being adopted without defeating the entire bill. Influential members of the House immediately began work in the Senate, however, to prevent the adoption of the glove duties there, and were successful. The Dingley rates were adopted in the Senate and the bill went to conference. Meanwhile, however, the President learned of the Cannon-Littauer trade and determined to defeat it.

When the tariff bill went to conference Speaker Cannon "picked" the committee against Representative Payne in order to insure the retention of the glove duties. But the President informed the conferees that he would never agree to any increase over the Dingley rates on gloves. Cannon went to the White House after first telegraphing to Littauer to come to Washington and make the fight. The Speaker told the President that he was an old man, that he had just one request to make, and that was that he be permitted to keep his promise to Littauer. The President was thoroughly disgusted that such a trade should have been made, that the people of the country were to be compelled to pay tribute to Littauer for the far from meritorious privilege of having Cannon Speaker of the House. He told Cannon so very plainly. That did not silence the Speaker, however. He has been making political deals all his life, and was absolutely unable to see anything improper in his conduct or to grasp the President's meaning. He never ceased his fight. The conferees promised the President to report the Dingley duties, but Cannon kept up the contest. Finally, when the conferees had agreed to the President's demand for free hides, Cannon got them to demand the President's approval of a compromise on the glove schedule. The compromise was rejected, but even after that a still further compromise was proposed.

The Republican conferees have come very near wrecking the tariff bill altogether. Their insistence on the glove rates demanded by Cannon and Littauer and the duty on lumber demanded by certain Western Senators placed the bill in serious jeopardy, and incidentally demonstrated to the leaders of the Senate and the House that although he was big and good natured and apparently easy going, William H. Taft possessed a determination more dangerous to encounter once it was aroused even than that of Theodore Roosevelt.

#### THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP

SAILS 220 MILES.

FRANKFORT, July 2.—The dirigible balloon, Zeppelin II, steered by Count Zeppelin himself, descended here safely between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon after having sailed from Friedrichshafen, a distance of about 220 miles, at an average speed of 21 miles an hour. Half of the time the flight was made against strong head winds. Almost the whole population of the city was in the streets or on the air-navigation exposition grounds to receive Count Zeppelin. The balloon circled above the city, displaying the ease with which she answered her rudder, and then descended lightly into a wire enclosure guarded by two regiments of infantry, while 100,000 people lined the barriers, yelled and had two batteries of artillery saluted.

The performance Sunday, while not so far as the trip from Friedrichshafen to Bitterfeld and return, which the Count made a couple of months ago, was the most successful flight yet made.

## CITY OF OSAKA, JAPAN, IS REDUCED TO ASHES

### Conflagration Eats Out Heart of Great Manufacturing City and Destroys Twenty Thousand Houses.

OSAKA, Japan, Aug. 2.—Confusion still prevails here as the result of Saturday's disastrous fire. Thousands of people are homeless, and hunger is staring many of them in the face.

A system of relief has been organized by the municipal authorities, but it is inadequate to supply all needs. Outside cities and towns are generously sending in contributions to be used in alleviating the sufferings of the homeless and destitute.

The number of casualties has not yet been determined, but hundreds of persons are crowding the hospitals.

The latest estimate is that 20,000 buildings are destroyed, these including banks, the stock exchange, the museum, government edifices and factories. While at present it is impossible to approximate the losses, they are given at around several million yen. It is feared that some of the insurance companies will fail as a result of the heavy losses they will have to pay.

The conflagration lasted more than

twenty-five hours, and the burned sections present a deplorable sight. The streets of the city are very narrow and the houses were mostly of wood construction. Under a strong breeze, therefore, the buildings were easy prey for the flames which jumped from one to another with great rapidity. Once hope was almost abandoned that the conflagration could be arrested. The firemen fought valiantly against the odds of lack of water, and the high wind, and many of them fell unconscious, while working bravely at their posts. Had not the water supply been curtailed by the existing drought, it is believed the fire would have been quenched without great damage.

During the fire the greatest confusion prevailed among the spinning girls in the factory quarter, but fortunately no serious loss of life occurred there.

The belongings of the people who

(Continued on Page Two.)

## Important Item Omitted From Appropriation Bill

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 2.—The general appropriation bill which passed both houses of the Legislature of 1909 contained an item of \$7,000 for the repair of the roof of the capitol, for certain minor alterations in the interior of the building, and for the improvement of the capitol grounds. It was estimated and understood that about \$3,000 of this amount would be needed to put the roof in good repair. It has recently been in bad shape.

Unfortunately, the general appropriation bill was left by the Legislature to the last day of the session, and after the bill, containing the said item of \$7,000 for capitol repair and improvement, was passed by both houses the one line carrying this particular item was left out of the enrolled bill, due without doubt to the great haste in which the enrolling secretary of the Senate had to do his work on the last night of the session. The bill got to the Governor in a pile of 120 measures which were sent to him on the last day of the session, and there was no chance to detect the omission.

Meantime, during the recent continued rainy weather, the condition of the capitol roof has been getting worse and worse, and giving more and

more trouble on account of leaks. The danger of serious damage to the capitol building and to the many valuable records there filed has become apparent, and it was necessary to do something to protect the State's property.

Under these circumstances the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, which consists of the Governor and his entire cabinet, recently discussed the matter and requested the Secretary of State, as custodian of the capitol, to see what terms he could make for getting the roof thoroughly repaired. At a meeting of the board Saturday afternoon the Secretary of State reported an offer from a responsible contractor to furnish and put in place 646 feet of 16-oz copper eave gutter, 20 squares 12x12 slate and 1 box conklin's old style tin for flashing and work around the tower, for \$1,752, which is \$1,248 cheaper than the legislative estimate and than the amount which the Legislature really appropriated, but which was left out of the appropriation act in the haste of enrolling.

The board resolved to authorize the Secretary of State to have this work done under said offer, and to submit to the next Legislature a statement of the facts, with request that an appropriation be made to take up the cost of the work.

## Prohibitionists Again Win a Victory in Santa Rosa

PENSACOLA, Aug. 2.—With returns from other precincts reaching there during the day advices from Milton yesterday are to the effect that the prohibitionists have scored even a larger and more decisive victory than they did two years ago, when Santa Rosa county went dry. The election of Saturday on the "wet" or "dry" question appears to have been a landslide for the "dry" element, notwithstanding the claims of the saloon men that the county would give safe

majority for them. Only three precincts in the entire county were carried by the "wets," and two of these gave majorities of only two, while the other had only eleven more votes than cast by the prohibitionists. Some of the precincts are located far into the interior, and will probably not be heard from until today, but those are all admittedly "dry," and when the votes are canvassed it is believed the prohibitionists will have a majority of at least two hundred votes.

## Speaker Cannon's Fight to Increase Tax on Gloves

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—One of the most edifying spectacles of the tariff session has been that presented by Speaker Cannon almost attempting to hold up the passage of the bill, actually sending threats to the White House because the President would not approve the deal which Mr. Cannon made with former Representative Littauer for extortionate duties on women's gloves, which Mr. Littauer, who is one of the largest glove manufacturers in the country, wishes to make without foreign competition at his plant at Gloversville, N. Y. When

at the beginning of the session, there was a threat to defeat "Uncle Joe" Cannon in the race for the Speakership, and when a large number of Republicans joined forces with the Democrats to prevent the re-adoption of the Reed rules which make the Speaker nothing short of a despot, Cannon sent for Littauer and made a hard and fast agreement with him that he should have prohibitive duties on women's gloves if he would save Cannon from defeat. Littauer, who is a liberal entertainer, achieved the task assigned to him with, as will be remem-

## Highway Robbers at Work Saturday Night in Ocala

OCALA, Aug. 2.—Adam Johnson, colored, while returning to his home in the western portion of the city about 11 o'clock Saturday night, was held up and robbed of several packages of clothing and about \$15 in cash by two masked men. In his efforts to get away Johnson's clothing was badly torn and was cut with a knife in a number of places.

air and after a few minutes' search in that vicinity located two suspicious looking negroes, who started to run when ordered to halt. The officer gave chase and fired several shots at the fleeing men, but the men succeeded in escaping via the fence route.

You may find what you are looking for through a want ad. in The Sun.

Officer Baldwin was notified of the