

# ZEPPELIN'S BIG FLYER WIPE OUT BY FLAME

Napoleon of Air Losses Craft by  
Fire and Explosion as He  
Triumphs.

## GALE CAUSES DESTRUCTION.

Alpine Storm Uprobs Benzine, Which  
Ignites Gas Bag During  
Repair Work.

Overwhelmed with disaster in his  
hour of triumph Count Zeppelin Wed-  
nesday saw the giant airship in which  
he has wrested the supremacy of the  
air from a score of competitors catch  
fire, explode and drift away a mass of  
wreckage on the wings of a resistless  
storm. Four men of the aeronauts' crew  
were badly burned, but Zeppelin him-  
self escaped injury. The end of Zepp-  
elin's \$125,000 machine—the fourth he  
has constructed—came at the village of

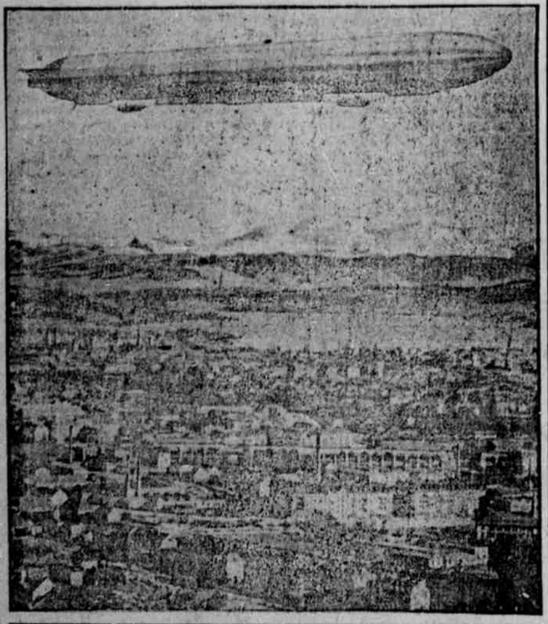
1,000 feet, made by the navigator as a  
final test of his craft.  
Having already lost all hope of mak-  
ing the twenty-four hour continuous  
flight demanded by the German govern-  
ment as a condition of the purchase of  
the airship, Count Zeppelin recognized  
that time no longer counted and deter-  
mined to have thorough repairs exe-  
cuted, before continuing the trip. He  
therefore sent to Friedrichshafen for a  
staff of mechanics to place the balloon  
in commission again.

Storm Grips Airship.  
At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the  
repair work was still in progress, a  
force thunderstorm swept down from  
the Alps and seized the huge air flyer  
in its grip. The wind upset a quantity  
of benzine which lay around the ma-  
chine. In a moment the fluid blazed up,  
the flames reached the gas bag float-  
ing aloft, and there was a tremendous  
explosion.

Simultaneously the hurricane tore the  
balloon from its anchorage and hurled  
it, a fiery mass, in a southeasterly di-  
rection for fifty yards. Then the rear end  
of the great fabric dropped, the motors  
and frames attached to the under side  
crashed to the earth, knocking down  
several bystanders, and all that re-  
mained of the great airship floated  
away on the gale, a mass of blazing  
cordage and material.

The accident to the Zeppelin airship

## ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP WHICH BURNED IN MIDAIR.



Echterdingen, near Stuttgart, and only  
45 miles from the finishing point of the  
522-mile aerial journey which the count  
was aiming complete, where tens of  
thousands of persons were already gath-  
ered to greet him as conqueror of the  
air.

Orders have already been given by  
Count Zeppelin for the construction of  
another airship. Subscription lists for  
funds with which to provide the means  
have been opened in Berlin, Bremen,  
Stuttgart and other towns in Germany  
and Switzerland.

### Gets Check for \$125,000.

While the airship was being destroyed,  
Privy Councillor Lewald was on his  
way to present Count Zeppelin with a  
check for \$125,000, the budget estimate  
for aeronautic experiments, which it  
had been decided to give to the naviga-  
tor as a reward for his many years of  
sacrifice in the interest of the father-  
land.

Passing over Stuttgart at 6:30 in the  
morning on the last stage of its voyage,  
and steering straight for Friedrichshaf-  
fen, the Zeppelin airship moved along  
with the greatest ease. Five miles far-  
ther on, however, one of the motors  
suddenly developed defects and the bal-  
loon was brought to earth on a plateau  
near Echterdingen.

It was discovered that the cause of  
the breakdown was the overheating of  
the piston of the motor and the reduc-  
tion of the gas in the balloon as the re-  
sult of an ascension to an altitude of

recalls the end of the French military  
airship Patrie in December, 1907, which  
was then considered the finest dirigible  
balloon in existence. A sudden gust  
of wind struck the airship and the 200  
men who were holding the guide ropes  
were dragged for several hundred  
yards. The balloon shot up to a great  
height and disappeared. Five days later  
the Patrie came down in Ireland.

Count Zeppelin's record-breaking voy-  
age with his great airship surprises no-  
one familiar with the present state of  
the art of aerial navigation. That a  
modern motor balloon can be depended  
upon to make voyages of from one to  
two thousand miles, under fairly favor-  
able conditions, has long been known to  
men who are familiar with aeronautics.  
Count Zeppelin's success is epoch-mak-  
ing in that it convinces a skeptical  
world of the practicability of airships  
and of their utility as engines of war  
and as instruments of exploration of  
the upper air, as well as of parts of  
the earth otherwise inaccessible, like  
the great unknown area surrounding  
the north pole. The recent demonstra-  
tion, although it ended disastrously,  
without doubt will assure the rapid  
building of aerial navies by the chief  
military powers. In fact, Germany,  
France, Great Britain and the United  
States are already moving in that di-  
rection. France has the Lebaduy and  
La République already in commission,  
and Zeppelin's ship, it is understood,  
is to be taken over by the German  
army.

A Composite Airship.  
M. Malcot, a French aeronaut, has de-  
veloped a new kind of air craft, which  
combines the principles of the balloon and  
the aeroplane. The directing part is the  
aeroplane of triangular shape. It is 62  
feet long, with a surface of 420 square  
feet and made of bamboo and aluminum.  
In its center are the car and the appar-  
atus for propelling and steering the whole.  
A twenty-eight horse-power motor drives  
a screw fan of walnut wood ten feet long  
and giving 1,200 revolutions a minute.  
The whole weight of aeroplane and ma-  
chinery is attached to a cigar-shaped bal-  
loon 100 feet long and 28 feet wide, which  
is designed to give additional safety and  
buoyancy to the whole.

The first formal appeal of the Demo-  
cratic candidates for contributions to  
their campaign fund has been made to  
the farmers of the land. It begins with  
the statement that the first contribution  
this year came from an Iowa farmer, a  
naturalized Swede. Bryan's paper, the  
Commoner, is asked to call for and re-  
ceive the offerings of the farmers, to be  
turned over to the national committee  
later. Bryan has been very busy receiv-  
ing delegations at his Lincoln home and  
conferring with leaders. He made sev-  
eral speeches into a phonograph machine

J. G. Phelps-Stokes, the wealthy young  
New Yorker, who married Rose Pastor  
out of the ranks of the workers, has been  
nominated for the State Assembly by  
Eighth District, which is on the lower  
East Side of the city. His brother-in-  
law, Robert Hunter, prominent as a so-  
cialist writer, is to run for Congress in  
another East Side section of the city.  
The New York World, though opposed to  
socialism, has been very busy receiv-  
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conferring with leaders. He made sev-  
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The British proposals concerning mili-  
tary questions in Macedonia will be ex-  
amined by the German foreign office in  
connection with Russia's plans for judi-  
cial and financial reforms in that coun-  
try, and the British and Russian notes  
regarding Macedonia will be treated by  
Germany as a whole.

A terrific earthquake occurred in the  
province of Tacna and Arica, in Chile,  
the southern part of Peru and Bolivia.  
Considerable destruction of property, but  
no loss of life, is reported. The cable  
between Arica and Lima has been broken  
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## INTERSTATE FAIR NEWS

BETTER FACILITIES FOR HAND-  
LING STOCK.

Suburb Hotel Accommodations—Large  
Premiums and Cash Prizes—  
High Class Amusements—Dates  
September 7-12, Inclusive.

Every year since the organization of the  
Interstate Live Stock Fair Association  
at Sioux City, Iowa, the manage-  
ment of the fair have been making  
improvements. The Interstate Fair  
association and its private insti-  
tution and does not receive state aid.  
It never has received aid from any-  
one except the business men of Sioux  
City. It has, therefore, been forced to  
make improvements gradually. Even  
the railroads have not been so liberal  
as they should have been; they have  
not been supplying unloading and  
loading facilities at the fair grounds  
that were entirely up to standard.  
This year, however, the Milwaukee  
railroad is busy laying new tracks and  
new platforms, which will enable it to  
handle the business for the fair with  
dispatch. Formerly only one or two  
cars could be unloaded at a time.  
When the present improvements will  
have been completed, which will be  
two weeks before the fair opens, ten  
cars can be loaded or unloaded at a  
time. This news will be especially ap-  
preciated by the breeders who intend  
to show live stock at the fair. Formerly  
they have frequently been de-  
layed from one to two days on the fair  
grounds after the close of the show  
before they could get their stock ship-  
ped out. This inconvenience will not  
obtain this year. On the other hand,  
they will be able to ship their stock  
late Saturday afternoon immediately  
after the stock parade, which will take  
place as usual in front of the grand-  
stand.

Better Facilities Everywhere.  
What applies to the stockmen also  
applies to machinery exhibitors and  
others. It is confidently expected by  
the management that the improve-  
ments which the Milwaukee railroad is  
putting in will greatly increase the  
exhibits at the fair, this year, and  
as make the exhibitors better satisfied.  
The Interstate Fair management are  
to be congratulated upon the many  
other improvements they are mak-  
ing on the grounds. Barns are  
being repaired, walks are being fixed  
up and better drainage is being pro-  
vided for the grounds in general. This  
will be a very great improvement and  
will be especially noticeable in case  
there should be a rainy day or two  
during fair week. Teams with drags  
and rollers and other paraphernalia  
are at work on the race track every  
day and they will continue to work  
until the fair opens. This is done in  
order to maintain the track in first  
class condition, and if possible to make  
it faster than ever.

Good Hotel Accommodations.  
One of the things prospective visit-  
ors want to know about is whether or  
not they will be able to find comfort-  
able sleeping quarters in the city should  
they decide to attend the fair. It may  
be stated in this connection that hotel  
accommodations in Sioux City this year  
are better than ever, many new  
hotels having been built since last  
year. There is no city in the north-  
west that has better hotel accommo-  
dations than Sioux City. A bureau of  
information has been organized, one  
branch of which will be located at  
the fair grounds and another in Sioux  
City, either in the Iowa building or  
in the Commercial Club rooms, or in  
the Y. M. C. A. building. This bu-  
reau of information will have a com-  
plete list of private homes where visit-  
ors who cannot be accommodated in  
hotels will be able to find someone,  
therefore, who reaches the city at a  
time when it is difficult or impos-  
sible to secure rooms at the hotels should  
consult the bureau of information and  
be directed to some private home.  
With new hotel facilities, it is not like-  
ly that a great many will have to go  
to private homes unless they so de-  
sire.

Larger Premiums and Purses.  
To induce a larger number of breed-  
ers to make exhibits at the Interstate  
Fair the management have increased  
the total amount of premiums offered  
very materially. The classification of a  
number of the breeds has been re-  
arranged so that the total amount of  
four premiums for individuals and  
herds as has been the case in former  
years, six are now offered in many of  
the breeds. This is true at least of  
the Short-horn, the Hereford and the  
Angus breeds of cattle. The purses  
for the different races are also very  
liberal and will serve to interest an  
immense number of horsemen. Over  
150 horses have been entered for the  
different race events and among them  
are some of the fastest on the turf.  
The race program is said to be one of  
the best in the northwest by those fam-  
iliar with racing events all over the  
country. The races will not be allowed  
to drag at any time, but will be con-  
ducted as in former years with a  
snap and vim so characteristic of the  
many races that have been pulled off  
on the track in Woodland Park.

Stall and Pen Prices.  
Stockmen will be interested in  
knowing the price to be charged for  
stalls and pens. Box horse stalls will  
be \$3 for the season; stalls not boxed,  
\$2; cattle stalls that will hold two  
head will cost \$2; single stalls cannot  
be charged. Hog pens \$25 in size  
will rent at 50 cents for the season and  
so will also sheep pens. Stall space  
reservation should be made at least  
thirty days prior to the opening of  
the fair, September 7. Breeders who  
desire to bring stock to the fair  
may do so; for this purpose a reason-  
able number of stalls, at twice the  
prices mentioned above for show ani-  
mals, will be provided. A consider-  
able amount of sale stock has always  
been on the grounds in former years,  
and no doubt there will be a large  
year. In view of this farmers who are  
looking for some good foundation  
stock with which to found new herds  
or improve grade herds will have a  
most excellent opportunity to find  
what they want during fair week.  
There are many advantages in buying  
stock at a fair, prominent among  
which is the fact that nothing but  
the very best cattle, horses, sheep and  
swine are ever taken to the fairs.

Amusement Features.  
In addition to the races already  
mentioned the very best and highest  
priced carnival company, and which  
has shown at practically all the lead-  
ing state fairs throughout the United  
States the past five or six years, is en-  
gaged to furnish the midway shows  
for the fair. In view of this it is safe  
to say that the midway shows will be  
of a high class order. The shows will  
be clean and suitable for the most  
exactingly attend.

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Congestion of the traffic of the coun-  
try so great as to materially jeopardize  
general prosperity is now the problem  
that confronts the great transportation  
companies. From all indications the  
congestion will be as bad as that of  
the fall and winter of 1906-1907, when  
whole communities in the Northwest  
suffered throughout an icy winter be-  
cause there were no cars to haul coal  
and business became stagnated because  
the crops were not moved to market.  
The reports of increasing car move-  
ments have come in steadily for the  
last six weeks from all sections of the  
country. The West and Middle West  
look for exceedingly heavy grain crops,  
while the South is expectant of the  
greatest tobacco crop in its history and  
a phenomenal cotton crop. New Eng-  
land and the East report factories and  
mills preparing for a resumption of  
full-time work. All of these reports in-  
dicate that the demand for transporta-  
tion facilities will be the greatest in  
years and that centers of production  
will be glutted while markets are bare.  
In the opinion of the members of the  
Interstate Commerce Commission there  
is no way now open to prevent this  
damning of the tides of commerce.

During the six months ending July  
1st less than two hundred thousand im-  
migrants arrived in the United States.  
The arrivals in the first half of 1907  
were nearly three-quarters of a million.  
Moreover, in the past six months the re-  
turning emigrants numbered more than  
three hundred and seventy-five thou-  
sand, twice the number of immigrants  
and more than twice the departures  
for the corresponding period last year.  
Europeans come to the land of the free  
because it is the land of the dollar.  
When there is a panic, and dollars get  
scarce, Columbia does not do much  
business as the haven of the oppressed.  
The figures of the last two years throw  
much light on the immigration prob-  
lem, so far as it is a problem of mere  
numbers. The flow of newcomers seems  
to be regulated by the demand for  
labor, which means that the country is  
not in danger of being glutted with  
people it cannot support.

The recent "revolution" in Mexico  
deserves attention as an illustration of  
how small a movement of disorder in  
orderly Mexico can make a sensation.  
A generation ago such rioting as took  
place in the northern part of the re-  
public would have been ignored, as  
more serious risings were of frequent  
occurrence. President Diaz has  
brought order out of the former Mexi-  
can chaos, and the recent troubles  
amounted to little more than rioting  
and looting by idle workmen assisted  
by the criminal population. Many men  
have been thrown out of employment  
by the closing of mines and factories,  
and were wrought upon by political agi-  
tators who are hostile to the presence  
of foreigners in the country. The move-  
ment lacked organization and effective  
leadership, as well as justification in  
morals or in political expediency.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General  
Degraw has announced that the dead  
letter office during the fiscal year, en-  
ded July 1, received 210,000 letters less  
than for the preceding fiscal year, and  
has returned to the senders 7,750,000  
letters, or 2,255,000 more than for the  
year ended June 30, 1907. During 1907  
letters containing \$67,456 were received,  
while for the fiscal year just ended  
the figures were \$85,599. Of the money  
thus received about 85 per cent was  
returned to the senders.

A parcels post agreement between  
the United States and France has been  
signed by Postmaster General Meyer  
and Ambassador Jessorand, of France.  
Under the terms of the convention,  
which is effective Aug. 15 next, pack-  
ages up to four pounds and six ounces  
will be carried at the rate of 12 cents  
a pound. Later the maximum weight of  
packages which can be sent by mail  
to France at the rate of 42 cents a  
pound will be increased to eleven  
pounds.

The Department of Commerce and  
Labor has recently completed the estab-  
lishment of bureaus of information at  
several important European ports, es-  
pecially at Naples, Marseilles and  
Havre, where the investigation of the  
records of suspicious aliens may be  
undertaken quietly. Lists of such per-  
sons have begun to come to the im-  
migration authorities in this country.

The City of Buffalo has received  
formal notice from Secretary of War  
Wright that it must close its trunk  
sewer into the Niagara River before  
July 1, 1910. This notice is issued in  
consequence of the government's work  
on the Black Rock ship canal.

It is surprising how good the Pan-  
ama can be when American troops  
stand by, watching them. The result  
of the municipal elections indicated  
that the supporters of the independent  
candidate for the presidency were much  
more numerous than the supporters of  
the government candidate. To prevent  
a clash at the presidential election and  
the interference of American troops the  
government candidate withdrew, and  
the election passed off peacefully.

Capt. Baldwin's Aeronaut, or dirigible  
balloon, built for the army, is now  
at Fort Myer, Va., near Washington.  
According to the contract, Capt. Bald-  
win's balloon must carry two persons  
having a combined weight of 350 pounds  
in addition to 100 pounds of ballast.  
The balloon during the speed test must  
maintain an average of twenty miles  
per hour in still air. The speed accom-  
plished during the trial flight will be  
determined by taking an average of  
the time over a measured course of  
five miles against and with the wind.

## W. J. BRYAN IS TOLD OF HIS NOMINATION.

Democratic Candidate Is Formally  
Notified at the Nebraska  
State Capital.

## RAPS AT THE REPUBLICANS.

Says the Overshadowing Issue of the  
Campaign Is "Shall the People  
Rule?"

Lincoln (Nebr.) correspondence:—  
With a salute of forty-six guns, one  
for each State, given at daybreak  
Wednesday, Lincoln began the Bryan  
notification program. The city was  
asleep early and there were still a num-  
ber of decorations being put in place  
while the visitors were arriving. The  
trolley cars to Fairview were crowded  
all the morning and the automobile  
people were doing an active business,  
but the larger number of the visitors  
remained in the city looking at the  
various points of interest and especially  
at the State capitol grounds where the  
notification ceremony was held.  
It was 2 o'clock when Chairman  
Mack of the national committee intro-  
duced Representative Henry D. Clay-  
ton, of Alabama, chairman of the noti-  
fication committee, following prayer by  
the Rev. Father John F. Nugent of Des  
Moines, Iowa. Mr. Clayton notified  
Mr. Bryan of his nomination in a  
seven-minute speech, at the conclusion

of which he handed to the Democratic  
nominee the formal letter of notification  
signed by all the members of the  
committee. Mr. Bryan then replied and  
the ceremony was closed by a short  
speech by John W. Kern, the vice pres-  
idential nominee.

Raps at Republicans.  
Here are some of the raps given Re-  
publicans by Mr. Bryan in his speech  
of acceptance:—  
"Our platform declares that the over-  
shadowing issue is, Shall the people rule?  
Shall the people control their own gov-  
ernment and use that government for the  
protection of their rights, or shall the  
representatives of predatory wealth prey  
upon a defenseless people? This is the  
issue raised by the known abuses to  
which Mr. Taft refers."  
"Why were these known abuses per-  
mitted to develop? Can Mr. Taft prom-  
ise to be more strenuous in the prosecu-  
tion of wrongdoers than the present ex-  
ecutive? Does he need more Republicans  
in the House or a Speaker with more un-  
limited authority?"  
"The Republican party . . . can not  
attack wrongdoing in high places without  
disgracing many of its prominent mem-  
bers and it, therefore, uses opiates in-  
stead of the surgeon's knife."  
"For a generation the Republican party  
has drawn its campaign funds from the  
beneficiaries of special legislation. Privileges  
have been pledged and granted in  
return for money contributed to de-  
bauch elections. What can be expected  
when official authority is turned over to  
the representatives who first furnish the  
sinews of war and then reimburse them-  
selves out of the pockets of the taxpay-  
ers?"  
"Only those are worthy to be intrusted  
with leadership in a great cause who are  
willing to die for it!"

Now for Home-made Ice.  
The Technical World Magazine has an  
article describing a new hand-power ice  
machine invented in France, which solves  
the problem of producing ice in small  
quantities in the home quickly and cheaply.  
The important feature is the cylin-  
der in which the chemicals are sealed—  
the latter not requiring renewal, and last-  
ing as long as the machine—and which  
revolving in water, produces the ice. It  
can also produce cold air. It is a double  
wall tin vessel, holding five gallons. The  
freezing process is brought about by the  
gradual automatic admission of carbonic  
acid into the hollow space between the  
walls and thence by a cross tube into the  
interior. The acid thus released from  
its reservoir suddenly expands and causes  
the lowering of the temperature.

Simple Tuberculosis Diagnosis.  
Dr. Boarrille of Paris has established  
a very simple and practical method by  
means of which any one may diagnose a  
case of tuberculosis at a stage earlier  
than it is capable of being detected by  
the ordinary clinical methods. It is to measure  
the chest at extreme inspiration and  
at extreme expiration. If the difference is  
greater than 1.43 inches the disease has  
already gained a foothold. This was de-  
termined by examining in this way thou-  
sands of women and men who were seek-  
ing employment.

Managers of the New Theater.  
The founders of the "new theater" at  
New York, which aims to be the repre-  
sentative national theater of America,  
have chosen Winthrop Ames of Boston  
as director, Lee Schubert as business man-  
ager and John Corbin as literary man-  
ager.

Americans Olympic Victors.  
The American team of athletes sent to  
the Olympic games in England have to-  
tally 115 points to England's 86 and  
Sweden's 11, not counting the various  
contests in which only Englishmen en-  
tered.

## Political Comment.

Tested and Untested.  
Mr. Taft has been variously tried  
in the public service. Mr. Bryan  
is untried. Mr. Taft has been doing  
while Mr. Bryan has been talking.  
One is a man of known performance;  
the other is a man of promises only.  
Mr. Taft has identified himself with  
no issues that are bold; Mr. Bryan  
conceals several that he once advo-  
cated with the greatest energy. Mr.  
Taft has no record of defeat or failure;  
Mr. Bryan has been twice defeated  
in a national election by a large  
electoral majority and a margin of  
from 600,000 to 800,000 in the popu-  
lar vote. Mr. Taft has had a long ex-  
perience in high judicial positions; as  
a cabinet officer, governor in the Phil-  
ippines, pacificator in Cuba and or-  
ganizer in the great work at Panama.  
Mr. Bryan has no such credit mark.  
For the last twelve years his business  
has been that of presidential candidate  
and anti-administration politician.  
While Taft has been busy in con-  
structive statesmanship Bryan has  
been a radical agitator, seeking to  
pull down what has been done so that  
he can shape national affairs after his  
own rashly experimental fashion.  
Taft points to his record in carrying  
important responsibilities. Bryan has  
never borne any. As a worker in a  
large sense Taft is known and Bryan  
unknown.

Men can be judged by their asso-  
ciates as well as by their records. Mr.  
Taft had the active approval of Mc-  
Kinley and has that of Roosevelt. He  
is in accord politically with Root,  
Hughes, Fairbanks, Cannon, Knox  
and other men of distinction who are  
sustaining, and have long sustained,  
the heat and burden of the day. Bryan  
has had for his political partners  
Weaver, Altgeld, Tom Johnson, Tom  
Watson, James K. Jones, William J.  
Stone, George Fred Williams and men  
of this stamp. He has fused with var-  
ious parties, including Greenback,  
Silver and Populist. He would be de-  
lighted if he could now arrange an  
alliance with Hearst, and Hearst is by  
no means backward about claiming  
a lion's share for his help. In a gen-  
eral way the composition of a Taft  
cabinet can be foreseen. What con-  
servative citizen can guess, without a  
sense of alarm, who would be selected  
by Bryan as his nearest advisers? The  
quality of his past and present  
associates is the best indication as to  
what his cabinet would be. His free  
silver crusade and his unexpected  
jump into the championship of the  
public ownership of railroads are fair  
specimens of his intrinsically unsound  
judgment.

If Bryan were elected he could not  
have during his term a Congress in  
political harmony with himself, and  
legislation would accordingly be tied  
up for the next four years, a period  
that would be wasted in a disorly  
deadlock when the need of the coun-  
try is unquestionably an administra-  
tion with power to act. The election  
of a president implies the exercise of  
a sober judgment based on definite  
knowledge and accomplished facts.  
A vote for Bryan denotes a willingness  
to take a man on blind faith, beyond  
the-known points that are plainly ad-  
verse to him. The election of Bryan  
is not probable. Under the circum-  
stances it seems scarcely possible. It  
is, in truth, impossible if men will  
think over the matter with calm de-  
liberation, weighing the two men fair-  
ly in the light of reason and experi-  
ence, putting aside the clamor of  
social popularity. Taft means a steady  
forward march. Bryan means doubt,  
dread, a general pause until a strange  
situation could be cleared up.—St.  
Louis Globe-Democrat.

Trade Balance, \$666,457,105.  
"For the complete fiscal year  
ended with June show a heavy falling  
off in imports, both free and dutiable.  
Imports free of duty have decreased  
from \$644,029,761 in 1907 to \$525,933,  
208 in 1908, a decrease of \$118,126,553;  
while imports that are dutiable and  
competitive have fallen from \$730,391,  
964 in 1907 to \$698,738,683 in 1908, a de-  
crease of \$31,652,978. Exports have not  
diminished correspondingly. The total  
for 1908 is \$1,800,799,097, being only  
\$20,651,981 less than for 1907. This year  
the excess of exports is \$696,457,103, or  
\$220,027,450 greater than last year. Im-  
ports fell off about 18 per cent, while  
the shrinkage in exports is but little  
more than 1 per cent. Those who claim  
that in order to sell such we must buy  
much will learn something from these  
figures. The world buys of us because  
it must, not because it wants to, and it  
buys practically the same, no matter  
how much we reduce our purchases.

Conscience.  
"The country is on the edge of a  
period of the greatest prosperity it has  
ever enjoyed," said John J. Sherman,  
president of the Wisconsin Bank Asso-  
ciation, in a recent address at Milwau-  
kee. Evidently Mr. Sherman counts  
confidently upon the election of Taft  
and Sherman and of a Republican  
House of Representatives, the abrogation  
of all so-called trade pacts that  
enable foreign producers to undersell  
American producers in the American  
market, and the complete restoration of  
adequate protection that shall guaran-  
tee "a reasonable profit" in all lines of  
productive activity. In no other way  
can his prediction possibly be verified.

American Cement and Protection.  
Some years ago, says the "Protection-  
ist," the free traders objected to a tar-  
iff on cement because, as they claimed,  
it would impose a grievous burden in  
building operations. In 1890 the pro-  
duction in this country was only 335,  
000 barrels. In 1908 the output was  
48,000,000 barrels, and the domestic arti-  
cle is cheaper to-day than it was  
eighteen years ago, when the main de-  
pendence was the imported cement.—  
Protectionist.

Penkiva are tempered at 470 de-  
grees.

## Mr. Bryan's "Conservatism."

A half dozen years ago "Mr. Dooley,"  
in one of his delicious Celtic imagin-  
ings, prophesied that the time would  
come when the world would speak of  
the Nebraska candidate as "that ar-  
rard old conservative Willyum Jim-  
nings Bryan."

If the Irish philosopher had confined  
his prediction to Bryan and eliminated  
the remainder of the world he would  
stand to-day as a prophet with honor  
in his own country. It was a far cry  
then to fancy the present one in the  
pale of a conservative. In those days  
he was a radical of radicals. It was  
his job to be radical. He believed that  
in radicalism lay his chiefest claim  
to unlimited advertising and possible  
ultimate victory. He was ready to  
drag the sun from the skies and beat  
it into red-hot letters for the pred-  
atory every-body-who-had-a-dollar. He  
yearned to grapple the moon and turn  
it around to see if the other side were  
not a better side. He was just as will-  
ing to upset the solar system as to re-  
vamp the monetary system. Anything  
looked good to him if it were jus-  
ticial.

But it's different now. Mr. Bryan  
believes that he has been beaten twice  
on the charge of radicalism. In the  
stilly watches ad interim he has figured  
it out that the radical pose is out of  
fashion. He has discovered that the  
American people, in sober judgment,  
choose prosperity and peace and plenty  
rather than spectacular theories with  
resulting ills they know not of. And so  
it is that, knowing these things and  
weighing them, Mr. Bryan has cast off  
the flaming, flaming garment of radical-  
ism and robed himself of the sober gray  
of the conservative. When the Denver  
newsperson assembled it was not the  
east, but William Jennings Bryan who  
sat on the lightning and curbed the  
whirlwind. It was not delegates from  
the Atlantic states, but Mr. Bryan him-  
self who softened the radical utter-  
ances and turned the sensational phras-  
ing of the Democratic national platform.  
The firebrand of '96 had become the  
fire extinguisher of 1908. It was just  
as imperious, just as arbitrary, just as  
tyrannical a Bryan as of yore, but it  
was a new Bryan. The hand had not  
lost its cunning. But it was pitching  
a different kind of curve.

The change is not impressive. It was  
to be expected, and it furnishes its own  
discount. Mr. Bryan's radicalism failed  
of its purpose. A similar fate awaits  
his conservatism. For the people of  
the Union have learned Mr. Bryan and  
they know that his conservatism is  
like his radicalism—for revenue only.  
—Toledo Blade.

Campaign Publicity.  
It might be supposed, from the nota  
made by Mr. Bryan on the subject of  
publishing a list of party campaign  
contributions, that he represents all the  
virtue that can be discovered in this  
connection. It was only the other day  
that he felt called on to explain that  
neither he personally or his paper re-  
ceived any part of the campaign cash  
sent to Nebraska four years ago on the  
strength of the representation to the  
Parker campaign managers that Bryan  
would try to carry the Nebraska Legis-  
lature as a senatorial candidate. A  
Nebraska's majority against Parker  
was no less than \$6,000. It must be re-  
marked that whatever became of the  
money, it was obtained by false pre-  
tenses. An immense amount of money  
was invested in the Bryan campaign  
fund of 1896 by the silver mining in-  
terests, for Bryan's success meant im-  
limited profits for them.

The worst plague spot in the United  
States for a campaign corruption fund  
is Tammany, an organization without  
which the Democratic party would be  
in a hopeless condition in the State  
of New York, and nationally. Tam-  
many rolls in campaign money, a fact  
that could be guessed from the enor-  
mous expenditures and huge salary  
list of New York City, whose debt is  
rapidly approaching \$1,000,000,000.  
What chance is there that Tammany  
will ever publish a true statement of  
its financing of a campaign? Not one  
dollar in twenty that it spends in po-  
litical work will ever see the light of  
print. Mr. Bryan claims that he was  
beaten by the use of money in 1896 and  
1900, but the popular plurality against  
him was first 600,000 and then 800,000,  
and he must have a low idea of the in-  
tegrity of the American people if he  
thinks these verdicts were purchased.  
The Republican party can better afford  
to face the publicity issue, both as to  
the past and the present, than can any  
of the combles with which Bryan has  
been identified.

The Two Platforms.  
It is safe to predict that no Demo-  
cratic speaker will attempt to dis-  
cuss tariff duties in a specific way  
during the canvass. Possibly Mr. Bryan  
himself might not object to having the  
tariff question take a shape that would