

LONG FLIGHT BY PAULHAN

French Aviator Covers Eighty-Three Miles in Less Than Three Hours at Rheims.

STOPS FOR LACK OF FUEL

Part of Trip Made in Breeze of Twenty Miles an Hour.

FLIGHT MADE IN VOIS PLANE

Previous Record Was 73 Made by Wilbur Wright at 1

FAST TIME MADE BY TISS

American Equals Record Over of Rheims Made by Blériot day—Short Flights by Other Machines.

RHEIMS, Aug. 25.—Another sensational exploit was added to the marvels of aviation week today when Paulhan, the plucky French aviator, broke the world's record in a wonderful flight of 2 hours, 53 minutes and 24 seconds. During twenty minutes of the time Paulhan had a heavy rain and wind storm to contend against. The previous official record for time in the air was made by Wilbur Wright at Le Mans, December 31, 2 hours, 26 minutes and 23 seconds. The unofficial record was 2 hours, 27 minutes and 25 seconds, made by Sommer at Marnes-la-Meudon, a new record for distance was about 120 kilometers, or eighty-three miles. He made thirteen circuits of the course and the wind squall ceased as he was coming down the home stretch for the last time. Simultaneously the dirigible of Colonel Renard appeared to the westward, plowing its way unopposed through the smoke of the city of Rheims. When Paulhan finally came down it was because the fifty-six litres of essence which he carried in his tank was exhausted. He said, immediately after he landed, that both the machine and the self-cooling Gnome motor had stood up perfectly and that he could have continued indefinitely if the tank had been replenished. No one who witnessed the marvelously impressive flight now entertains the slightest doubt that aerial navigation with heavier than air machines has a glorious future.

Starts in Irish Breeze

Starting in a twelve-knot breeze shortly before 4 o'clock, with the avowed intention of completing the fifty kilometers before 8 o'clock to his less venturesome rivals, who desired to await calmer air, Paulhan not only accomplished his original purpose, but continued to circle the vast plain until his tank was literally empty. Thirty-seven times he made the circuit. Even when a shower, accompanied by a high wind, fell on the ground, he did not falter. He battled to the teeth of the rain and wind for ten minutes up one length of the course and then the spectators watched the struggle against the elements in spellbound admiration. When he succeeded in rounding the turn the excitement and enthusiasm broke into a frenzied roar. Going down on the wings of the wind, Paulhan made up for the time lost in fighting against it. Fortunately the storm was of brief duration.

Excitement is Intense.

As the time approached when it was evident that he would beat the Wright record the excitement was intense and the crowds rushed out of the tribunes each time he passed, cheering and shouting words of encouragement. At one moment there was an enchanting play of the aeroplanes floated in the limpid blue beneath a beautiful rainbow, while the approaching dirigible, a Colonel Renard, was silhouetted against the black clouds banked up on the horizon.

As Paulhan in turn broke the time and distance records the jubilation of the spectators was beyond description. The Americans joined the French and other foreigners in paying tribute to the courage of the daring aviator.

Exhibition flights meanwhile were being given by Sommer, LeBlanc, Latham, Roussin, Tissandier, Blériot, Gobron and Busby-Varilla and although they offered a wonderfully impressive sight as they heeled and circled about in the gathering dusk, they were almost forgotten in the intensity of interest as to how far Paulhan would go.

Eighty Paulhan descended near the back turn and it was announced that the committee had granted him permission to replenish his tank on the field to permit his return with his own power. Everybody decided to await his return and it is doubtful if 300 persons left the tribunes, despite the lateness of the hour. While they waited, Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, got out his machine for an effort to beat Blériot's time of yesterday, and he made a fast round, lowering his own time for the six and one-half miles flight, only 74 seconds behind that of Blériot.

Cheers for Paulhan.

It was dark when a great cheer arose as Paulhan appeared out of the blackness of night and descended gracefully in front of the tribunes. The fence was torn down in the rush to reach him, and he was borne on the shoulders of some of the most enthusiastic among the spectators, the crowd escorting him to the box of the Marquis De Polignac, president of the committee on aviation, to receive congratulations and have his health drunk in champagne.

In midst of the mad enthusiasm Paulhan's eye rested on a face in the crowd below. Instantly he stretched out his arms and, turning, broke his way through the throng in a moment later throwing himself into the arms of his wife. His mother and father also were there to embrace him and weep and finally to carry him off in triumph.

Paulhan is not an inventor, but simply an operator, who tonight has taken rank as the world's greatest professional. The belief is unanimous that he won the Prix De L'Aviation today, although the manager of the Wright machine intimated that they will have a try for it tomorrow. The final day for this event is Friday. Lefebvre, with a ninety-liter tank, went out this afternoon in an attempt for the prize, but the tank developed a leak and Lefebvre was forced to descend before he had gone 300 yards.

Experts Greatly Impressed.

The experts are greatly impressed with the exhibition of stability and regularity by Paulhan's machine. They are now divided

Real Meaning of Seizures of Bleached Flour

Made for Test Case as Agreed Upon Between the Millers and Department of Justice.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—There is a measure of misunderstanding about the seizures of bleached flour which the newspaper press has featured in the last few days. There was an understanding between the attorney for the millers of Nebraska and Iowa and representatives of the Department of Justice that flour should be seized in transit in one or both of the states named for the purpose of testing the ruling of the Agricultural Department as to the deleterious effects upon bleaching of winter wheat flour. So far as can be ascertained the seizures of cargoes of flour in transit is but carrying out an agreed upon proposition between the millers and the Department of Justice in order that a case may be made. There is no reason for hysterics on the proposition as presented in this case. The millers of Nebraska and Iowa do not object with the order of Secretary Wilson issued through the bureau of chemistry. They believe that the bleaching process does not detract from the nutritive qualities of the flour and in order to try this case out properly the attorneys for the millers in Nebraska and Iowa submitted to the Department of Justice a brief and asked for a friendly suit in which the seizures might be completely joined. The seizure of flour recently reported is believed here to be an evidence of good faith that the courts shall decide the question whether bleaching by electrical or other process is deleterious.

Killed by Husband Of Woman He Ran Away With

Wealthy Missouri Farmer Shot Dead When He Returns for Woman's Effects.

GALLATIN, Mo., Aug. 25.—Returning to the home of Otis Claycomb, a farmer, living near here, last night, to secure the effects of Mrs. Claycomb, wife of a farmer, with whom he had stayed three weeks previously, John Ward, a wealthy farmer, was shot and killed by Claycomb. The Claycombs have been married twenty years and have six children. Mrs. Claycomb is 33 years of age, her husband 37 and Ward 35. During the fatal illness of Ward's wife a year ago, Mrs. Claycomb, then a neighbor, was a constant attendant at the Ward home. Later Ward employed Claycomb and induced him to move into a house on one of his farms.

West Has Money to Move Crops

Little Aid Will Be Needed from Eastern Institutions This Season.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Western banks and those of the interior generally are overflowing with money. They can get along with little aid from eastern banks. This is the view of Acting Secretary of the Treasury Norton, who has just returned from Beverly, where he had a conference with the president. Any talk indicating that the banks are pressed for money with which to move the crops seems to be discounted by this view of the acting secretary. The banks of the south are included by Mr. Norton when he described those of the country generally as being in excellent condition. Officials of the office of comptroller of the currency hold that no better evidence of the prosperous condition of the country can be found than the banks. They point out that not for two months has there been a failure of a national bank. The failure of one then was due to embezzlement of officials. It was a small institution in Michigan. No fear of hard times seems to assail the banks, as was the case about two years ago.

CHINESE-JAPAN AGREEMENT

Text of Articles Involving Loans for South Manchuria Railway Made Public.

TOKIO, Aug. 25.—The text of the agreement between Japan and China relating to the South Manchuria railway and involving the loans for construction of the line from Kirin to Chang Chun and from Hsin Min Tun to Mukden, was published here today. For construction of the stretch between Kirin and Chang Chun a loan of \$12,000,000 is authorized, the bonds to be offered at 10 and to be redeemed in twenty-five years. A loan of \$10,000,000 for a period of eighteen years is provided for that portion of the line between Hsin Min Tun and Mukden.

Remsen Board to Defend Benzoate of Soda Report

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 25.—The contentions of the Department of Agriculture that benzoate of soda, used as a preservative in thousands of food products, is not harmful to the public health, will be defended here tomorrow by an array of chemical experts at the convention of the association of State and National Food and Dairy departments. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was joined here today by Dr. Ira Remsen of Baltimore, Dr. Russell H. Whittenden of New Haven, Conn., Dr. John H. Long of Evanston, Ill., and Dr. Christian H. Herter of New York City, all members of the Remsen referee board, which was created by President Roosevelt in the latter part of his administration, to decide upon disputed points in the enforcement of the federal pure food laws. They will appear before the convention to defend their findings that benzoate of soda is not harmful when used in small quantities. On the other hand in the association, which is

HARRIMAN IS IN SECLUSION

Railroad Magnate Whisked from Public View Like Stage Manikin in Toy Automobile.

HIS ISOLATION IS COMPLETE

Arden is Now Practically Out of the World.

STOCK MARKET UNEASY ALL DAY

Union and Southern Pacific Issues Show Marked Declines.

HIS RETIREMENT A POSSIBILITY

Belief in New York that His Successor Will Be Judge Robert S. Lovett, Counsel of Harriman Lines.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Two thousand feet above the sea level at his country estate at Arden, N. Y., Edward H. Harriman is resting in seclusion tonight. Shielded from business cares, barred from visitors, practically isolated in his mountain home, he disappeared from the public eye in a manner no less dramatic than his display of grit upon his arrival from Europe yesterday. With the click, click of the automatic railway that bore him seated in an automobile to his lofty home last night he was whisked from view like a stage manikin in a toy automobile. Then the curtain dropped and news of E. H. Harriman almost ceased. If he ate his meals today, if he took a drive in his motor car or carriage, if he was cheerful or morose—none but his physicians and members of a solicitous family know.

A brief announcement was made at the Union Pacific offices today that he was resting quietly and by telephone to Arden it was learned tonight that there was no change in his condition.

All reports concerning Mr. Harriman's health, his associates made known today, are to come from his offices in this city. There is to be no telephoning to Arden, no vigil of reporters there, no informal talks with members of the family or physicians. Mr. Harriman has retired, in the truest sense of the word, for his "retirement" and nothing is to disturb him.

Stock Market Uneasy.

Just as the country eagerly read the cables from abroad concerning the financier's health, debated thereon and bought or sold stock according to its interpretation, so it has gone on since the brief glimpse of him yesterday. Although he is in what may be termed easy railroad distance of the financial district, uneasiness there continues and was strongly reflected in the movements of the stock market. With a weak opening, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, together with New York Central, now classed as a Harriman stock, underwent declines at the outset, under rather heavy selling orders. Firmness followed the first losses, but it was only temporary and was followed by even greater declines as trading continued, and by noon nearly all active stocks were off from 2 1/2 to 5 points.

It came to the Street unofficially that Mr. Harriman was resting easy throughout the morning and early afternoon, but this did not serve to offset the general apprehension. And in addition bear operators made capital of his interview of yesterday indicating that improvements rather than declines were to be expected. Substantial gains were recorded as the afternoon wore on, but the pressure on Harriman stocks made the close irregular. Trading was not in a remarkably large volume, but it was not far below the million, for at 2 o'clock 800,000 shares had been sold.

Lovett Possible Successor.

With Mr. Harriman's permanent retirement from the active management of his railroads considered at least a possibility, those of a prophetic turn of mind pick Judge Robert S. Lovett, counsel of the Harriman lines, as the man to fill his shoes. This is mere gossip at this stage, but it is nevertheless predicted. Judge Lovett is a native of San Jacinto, Tex., where he was born 63 years ago. After entering the legal field of railroadism in 1884, he became general counsel for the Southern Pacific in Texas. When Mr. Harriman took over this road he picked Judge Lovett as a man of ability and has since advanced him rapidly. Judge Lovett visited his chief at Arden today, or at least made the journey, whether he conferred with him or not.

On arriving at his new home on the mountain top at Arden, Mr. Harriman repeatedly expressed his delight at the progress made during his absence in completing the house and grading the grounds, and declared his pleasure in getting home again. "The German food may be all right, but the champagne bath may be all right, but the rest cure right here will be the only cure for me," he declared.

He walked without a cane from his automobile at the Arden station. Arriving at the house he assisted Mrs. Harriman from the car and walked a distance of two city blocks to the entrance. Without assistance, but aiding himself by holding on to the railing, Mr. Harriman climbed a flight of steps leading to the terrace garden and entered the house from the terrace.

Real estate presents a safer investment, paying a higher rate than money invested in any other way

In buying Omaha real estate, at present prices, you can make five, and even fifteen per cent on your investment by holding it for two or three years. The increase may bring your rate on the investment up to twenty or twenty-five per cent. Moreover, you know every minute just how your investment stands.

If you have a few thousand dollars to invest, put it in Omaha real estate. Nearly a page of choice realty bargains and investments in the real estate columns of The Bee today.

Anxious and Confused



From the New York Mail.

RATE CASE TO BE APPEALED

Interstate Commerce Commission Does Not Regard Decision as Final.

Views of the Attorneys

Are Confident of Reversal, as It is Manifestly Impossible to Follow Decision of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—It is regarded as certain that the Interstate Commerce commission will take an appeal to the United States supreme court from the decision of the United States circuit at Chicago in the Missouri rate case.

Judge Clements is the only member of the commission now in Washington, and no opportunity has been afforded the commission since the decision was handed down to confer about the case. Attorneys of the commission who had charge of the preparation of the case have not received yet the opinion of the court, and until that has been examined carefully no determination as to the course of procedure will be outlined.

Judging from the press reports of the opinion which was written by Judge Grosscup, the court, in the judgment of the commission's lawyers, failed to apprehend fully the principles of law on which was based the commission's order in the case. It is the unanimous opinion of the attorneys that the supreme court will reverse the decision of the circuit court. It is pointed out that it manifestly would be impossible for the commission in the fixing of a reasonable rate between two given points widely separated, to take into consideration every one of the thousands of rates that might be affected at intermediate points. This phase of such a situation, necessarily it is asserted, would have to be handled by the carriers themselves so that the rates should conform to the principles laid down in the commission's order.

It is a noteworthy fact that in the Missouri rate case the commission itself was not unanimous in its opinion. While no dissenting opinion was rendered, it is known that Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Prouty did not agree with the

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Taft Will Hear Ugly Charges in Coal Land Case

President Takes Cognizance of Accusations Made by L. S. Glavis Against Superiors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The president has taken cognizance of charges made by L. S. Glavis, chief of the division of the general land office, in the northwest, with headquarters at Seattle, against his superiors.

Mr. Glavis has presented a report to the president in which he is understood to have attempted to show that higher officials of the interior department have been unnecessarily concerned in the expedition of what are known as the Cunningham claims to valuable coal lands in Alaska, and in doing so acted entirely independent of the general officers of the department.

The officials are much incensed over the report, but they take the position that as they are preparing a report for the president their lips are sealed against any outside discussion of the subject. This was the attitude assumed by Commissioner Dennett, who only this morning arrived from an inspection tour through the west, and Acting Secretary Pierce coincided with this view. The two officials were engaged early in the day with Assistant Attorney General Lawler in consultation with reference to the proposed report to Beverly, and assurance was given that it would be put in shape as soon as possible.

The incident is regarded generally as a phase of the conflict between the interior department and the forestry service. It is felt in the department that Mr. Glavis is cooperating with the forestry bureau, and this circumstance adds no little to the resentment there expressed.

FIGHT BIG MARSH FIRE

Three Hundred Men, Women and Children Trying to Prevent Spread of Flames.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—A special to the Evening Wisconsin from Neshoro, Wis., says:

Three hundred men, women and children are fighting a big fire on a marsh covering 1,500 acres. The fire started yesterday, and the loss up to this afternoon is estimated at \$25,000. Other property in the vicinity is threatened.

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CRABTREE IN VIOLENT FIT

Fites at Mother in Effort to Stop Her Testifying.

ALIENIST IS ON THE STAND

In Response to Hypothetical Question He Testifies that Crabtree Was Insane Now and at Time of Shooting.

Crying out to his mother not to tell the court anything at all and that she had already told too much, Crabtree, on trial for killing Captain Raymond, was led to the back of the court room, where he had to be restrained by the sentinels over him yesterday afternoon. The sergeant in charge of him even had to hold his hand over his mouth to keep him quiet.

The third day of the Crabtree trial came to a close with Dr. Hill, the Iowa alienist, still on the stand for the defense. He is the last witness for the defense and the arguments will come next, unless the judge advocates offers evidence in rebuttal to the theory of insanity brought forth by the defendant's attorneys.

At the opening of court yesterday Private Tauf was called for the prosecution. He was the witness who was absent and had been sent for. He told of meeting Crabtree at the car station at the post on the fateful Sunday and of walking across the parade to the barracks with him and of seeing him go upstairs to his room. Crabtree had informed Tauf that he was on pass until 10 o'clock, which is a new version of the pass evidence, as heretofore Crabtree is alleged to have claimed that his pass was until seven that night. The witness stated that Crabtree was perfectly sober and normal. This witness completed the case for the prosecution.

Private Case, Troop C, Second cavalry, was called and testified that he first saw Crabtree on June 14, when the witness was on the post in front of the defendant's cell at the guard house. He was on post from 8 to 10 o'clock that night and the same time the next morning. He was also on the post from 2 to 4 in the early morning. When he first went on post in the evening Crabtree was lying down. He soon got up and walked about the cell, then crawled about on his hands and knees, and later stood on his head in the corner of his cell. This was the day after the shooting. When he went on post early in the morning the accused was asleep. The next morning the accused also seemed to be more quiet. Or cross-examination the witness stated that

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TAFT FAVORS POSTAL BANKS

President, in His Message, Will Recommend that They Be Established Speedily.

WANTS PLATFORM PROMISE KEPT

Money Can Be Used in Buying Two Per Cent Bonds.

OBJECTS TO GUARANTEE SYSTEM

Executive Restates His Position on Democratic Proposal.

ALDRICH WILL VISIT BEVERLY

Chairman of Senate Committee and Secretary MacVeagh Confer with Mr. Taft—Nagel Will Come Again.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 25.—President Taft indicated in talks with callers today that in his message to congress next December he will strongly urge the early establishment of a postal savings bank system. He will ask that the platform declaration of the republican party in favor of postal banks be fulfilled as speedily as possible.

President Taft believes that several hundred millions of dollars would be placed at the disposal of the government through postal savings banks. He suggested that this money might be well employed in taking up the \$500,000,000 or \$700,000,000 of government 2 per cent bonds which are outstanding and which have given much concern to the treasury department officials.

Already the 2 per cent bonds are selling below par and there is fear of further depreciation in view of the 3 per cent issues which have been authorized and which soon may be placed on the market. The president believes that the postal banks would appeal to those timid persons who are afraid to trust to ordinary banks and who would rather get the 2 per cent or less interest which the government would give than to place the money in the regular savings banks where it would draw from 2 to 4 per cent interest each year.

By placing the interest to be allowed by the postal banks at 2 per cent, Mr. Taft is convinced that no harm would be done to the ordinary banks of commerce, far discriminating persons who deposit their money in these banks and are appreciative of what the banks are doing for the community would not withdraw money drawing a high rate and place it under government care at half the interest offered by the ordinary savings banks.

Secretary of the navy, formerly postmaster general, is strongly in favor of postal banks. He has given much thought and study to the subject and is convinced of its importance to the government. Idle funds would be placed at the disposal of the government at an exceedingly low rate of interest. The government's guarantee, it is believed, would stop the steady flow of gold across the Atlantic to foreign banks under government control.

President Taft expressed himself again today as he did so often during the campaign of a year ago, as unalterably opposed to a guarantee of the government's securities. He said that he did not believe in making one set of bankers stand responsible for another set and he does not think that the national government or the states should undertake to extend a guarantee to institutions which are not under government control and direction.

Tomorrow afternoon the president will have a conference with Senator Aldrich, chairman of the senate finance committee, and Secretary MacVeagh of the treasury. The postal banks will have a share in the discussion. Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor is expected between now and Saturday to dispose of the remaining vacancies in the list of census supervisors.

President Taft had a long talk today with Amos P. Wilder, American consul general at Shanghai, China, and discussed with him the opportunities for extending American trade in that empire. The Chinese people were never more friendly disposed toward the United States and Mr. Taft is impressed with the value of their trade.

CENSUS AND POLITICS SEPARATE

President Says Supervisors Must Give Up Political Jobs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Taft is leaving nothing undone to make it clear that he does not intend that census work and politics shall be mixed. Acting Secretary McHenry of the Department of Commerce and Labor today received a letter from Mr. Carpenter, secretary to the president, stating that census supervisors who hold political positions, such as secretaryships or chairmanships of county committees, must give up either their political or government position.

In a number of states, particularly in the south, republican politicians have been recommended for appointment as supervisors of the census. Complaint has been made that as the supervisors have authority to appoint enumerators it would be possible for them to build up powerful political positions.

FOUR JURORS IN VICTOR CASE

Twelve Men to Try Murderer May Not Be Secured Until Friday.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Up to noon today four jurors had been secured in the Victor case and the defense had exhausted twelve of its twenty peremptory challenges. It will probably be Thursday or Friday before the jury is secured. The jurors so far chosen are: Arthur Robinson farmer; Strouf, F. J. Cross, farmer, Rapid City; Nels Knudson, farmer, Hecla; and Mett Tomkey, hotel keeper, Hecla.

NEW RAILROAD INCORPORATED

Line Hundred Miles Long from Gann Valley.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state for the Missouri River & Northern Railway company, with headquarters at Gann Valley and a capital of \$1,000,000. The proposed line is to be 100 miles in length and in the counties of Charles Mix, Brule, Buffalo, Hand and Faulk. The incorporators are: W. O. Crockett, J. E. Ingersoll, J. E. Zschack, Gann Valley; J. Q. Anderson, Chamberlain; J. B. Rose, Miller.

Kentucky Governor Sees End of Night Rider Raids

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—Governor Augustus E. Wilson of Kentucky, in choosing as his text the opinion of the United States supreme court in Crowley against Christians that "liberty is not unrestricted license to act according to one's own will," entered into an exposition of the recent "night rider" troubles in Kentucky. The tobacco war, which produced "night riders," he reviewed at length, sketching the raids upon Hopkinsville, Princeton and Russellville, Ky. His reading of his chief justice's admission to the people: "You had better burn every barn in the commonwealth than with uplifted hand in the jury box pronounce your verdict in the name of the law," provoked much interest among the lawyers he was addressing. Mr. Wilson declared that his power had been limited to punishing known offenders and said that in all the time of the tobacco war in but a few counties had juries been secured which would find indictments against their neighbors who had done the night riding. He said that 300 militiamen had held back 30,000 organized night riders during the entire trouble. "My promise to the people that they would need no lawyers if they hurt anyone in defense of their homes was kept," said the governor. "There will be no pardons for the crimes of pillage, plant scraping, burning and organized murder. But now I look for trials and convictions, a rare thing up in this time. I believe that there will be no renewal of the trouble. The night riders are still unpunished, but the law will punish the criminals in time."