

### PINCH GIVEN GRE. IN VATION

Conservation Cong. s Wild at  
Mention of Name—F  
by Evidence of A. val.

### NATIONALIST IDEA PREVAILS

Opposite Views Presented by Senator  
Beveridge and James J. Hill.

### RESOLUTIONS TO BE READY SOON

Platform Recommended Will Follow  
Ideas of Roosevelt.

### PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE

Membership Indicates Colonel and  
Close Friend Will Have Way on  
Principles—Parade Issues  
Call to Order.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—The two opposing  
ideas of conserving natural resources met  
squarely today when senator Beveridge in  
an eloquent speech declared for national  
control, while James J. Hill argued on the  
contrary.

Gifford Pinchot received an ovation that  
furnished the most dramatic moment of the  
congress. The former forester, the object  
of a wild demonstration by the audience,  
stood with tears streaming from his eyes  
until the outburst of cheers had subsided  
and the spectators were again in their  
seats.

Just what Senator Beveridge was trying  
to say complimentary to Mr. Pinchot was  
drowned in the roar that rose the moment  
the friend of remarks became apparent.

"Gifford Pinchot—"  
said the speaker, and the outburst started. It grew until  
everyone was yelling and the whole house  
was on its feet waving hats and handker-  
chiefs.

Senator Beveridge had no sooner retired  
than cries of "Pinchot, Pinchot," rang  
through the house. He was dragged for-  
ward by President Baker. His voice shook  
as he spoke.

"It is magnificent," he said, "to hear  
conservation acclaimed as has been done  
here today. Conservation has won out. I  
thank you."  
Senator Beveridge sounded his keynote  
in the statement that "this is one nation,  
not forty-six nations."

Mr. Hill said there were dangers insepar-  
able from national control. The machine  
was too big and remote, he said, and its  
operation too slow and costly.

### Resolutions Committee Meets

Chairman Pardee of the resolutions com-  
mittee called that body to order today be-  
fore the congress resumed. The membership  
of the committee is said to indicate that  
the platform to be recommended to the  
convention will be strongly along the lines  
of national control as favored by Colonel  
Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot. The com-  
mittee is composed as follows:

George D. Pardee, California, chairman;  
John A. Egan, Arkansas; H. T. Colledge,  
Colorado; W. J. McGee, District of Colum-  
bia; Alfred L. Baker, Illinois; William H.  
Eyre, Indiana; Robert Hunter, Iowa; Alex  
Mitchell, Kansas; C. C. Graessman, Kan-  
sas; Mr. Menden, Louisiana; Cyrus C.  
Babb, Maine; Mr. Meekins, Maryland; E.  
A. Stapp, Massachusetts; E. B. Robinson  
and J. A. Dubois, Minnesota; Francis King,  
Michigan; H. L. Whitefield, Mississippi;  
George B. Logan, Missouri; Rudolph Von  
Sobel and E. Newman, Montana; Wood-  
ruff Hall, Nebraska; F. W. Kelsey, New  
Jersey; W. A. Fleming-Jones, New Mexico;  
J. S. Whipple, New York; J. E. Boyle,  
North Dakota; Charles L. Pack, Ohio; Ben-  
jamin Martin, Oklahoma; Malcolm A.  
Meady, Oregon; P. McCraig, Pennsylvania;  
C. W. Border, Rhode Island; S. F.  
Cowan, Texas; Harden Benton, Utah; I.  
C. White, West Virginia; William Irvine,  
Wisconsin; and Jerome J. Day, Idaho.

### Row Over Credentials Averted

President Baker introduced Bishop Samuel  
C. Essall, who delivered the invocation.  
Gifford Pinchot occupied a seat on the  
stage. Many women were present.

President Baker introduced Mr. Condra  
as chairman of the credentials committee.  
Mr. Hines was not on the stage. It was  
learned that Mr. Condra acted only after a  
personal conference with Mr. Hill. The  
latter had just flatly refused the request  
of the Illinois delegation to withdraw. He  
said he would fight it out on the floor of  
the convention. After talking with Mr.  
Condra, however, he agreed to allow the  
latter to represent three delegates and it  
was agreed that the committee should be  
discharged immediately thereafter to avoid  
further embarrassment.

### Gifford Pinchot and J. B. White, the lat- ter the present chairman of the executive committee, are being honored by their friends for president of the congress.

Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the  
University of North Dakota discussed  
national taxation of resources.

### Address by James J. Hill

Railroad Builder Talks About "Practical  
Conservation."  
ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—James J. Hill, ad-  
dressing the Conservation congress today  
on "Practical Conservation," said in part:  
"We should first exclude certain activities  
that come only indirectly under the term  
"conservation." The reclamation service is  
one of its work is not preservation, but  
utilization. The arid lands of this country  
have been where they now are, the streams  
have flowed past them uselessly ever since  
Adam and Eve were in the garden of Eden.  
Irrigation was practiced in prehistoric times.  
What we have to do is to bring modern  
methods to the aid of one of the oldest agri-  
cultural arts. It is mentioned here because  
its progress illustrates the dangers that  
threaten civilization if we do not preserve  
it."  
"They are dangers inseparable from na-  
tional control and conduct of affairs. The  
machine is too big and too distant; its  
operation is slow, cumbersome and costly. So  
slow is it that settlers are waiting in dis-  
tress for water protection long ago. So  
slowly has been the adjustment of time and  
money that congress has had to authorize  
the issue of \$30,000,000 of national obligations  
to complete projects still hanging in the air.  
The work of irrigation would have been  
more cheaply done if turned over to private  
enterprise or committed to the several  
states within which lie the lands to be re-  
claimed. This is not a criticism upon any  
individual. It is merely one more proof of  
the excessive cost of government work."  
"Toward the conservation of our mineral  
resources little can be done by federal  
(Continued on Second Page.)

### Weymann Starts in Attempt for Michelin Prize

American Aviator Trying to Win Big  
Purse for Long Flight with  
Passenger.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Weymann, the American  
aviator, started just before noon today in  
an attempt to win the Michelin prize of  
\$25,000 offered for the first aviator  
who, with a passenger, flies in six hours  
to the top of Puy De Dome, after circling  
the steeple of the cathedral at Clermont  
Ferrand.

The conditions of the prize demand a feat  
considered the most difficult yet out-  
lined for the air men. When M. Michelin offered  
the prize, which must not be confounded  
with the Michelin aviation trophy offered  
for the longest annual flight in an enclo-  
sure, it was thought by some that he was  
joking. However, the premium stood and  
subsequently Louis Paulhan announced he  
would undertake the journey.

To Weymann falls the honor of the first  
try. He ascended at 11:45 o'clock  
this morning and at 11:55 officially crossed  
the starting line above St. Cloud. He used  
a Farnam biplane and carried a passenger  
as required.

The rules provide that the passenger may  
start anywhere in the departments of the  
Seine or Seine Et Oise. He must first turn  
a complete circle around the Arc De Tri-  
omphe in Paris and arriving at Clermont  
Ferrand, he must circle the spires of the  
cathedral and make a landing on the sum-  
mit of the Puy De Dome. The trip must  
be made with two persons in the machine  
and within six hours.

The Puy De Dome is a mountain, 4,800  
feet high near Clermont Ferrand. The dis-  
tance to be covered is 217 miles "as the  
crow flies."

### New Plans for Publishing Census Data

Information to Be Grouped by Cities  
Counties and States Instead of  
by Subjects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Census Director  
Durand is preparing for an innovation in  
the publication of detailed information re-  
garding the results of the last census. In-  
stead of grouping the information accord-  
ing to subjects as has heretofore been done,  
he will present all the information regard-  
ing the people of a given county or city  
under one heading. Carrying this plan into  
execution, he will begin the publication of  
state bulletins about the first of the year.

There is to be special efforts to distin-  
guish the urban from the rural population  
in each county and those living in villages  
or cities of more than 2,000 will be assigned  
to the former class.

Comparisons with the population of 1900  
will be made, the purpose being to show  
the tendency of given localities cityward or  
countryward. Following this there will be  
a classification for each county as to color,  
race, nativity, sex, educational qualifica-  
tions, etc. Statistics regarding voters will  
also be presented, affording congress, if it  
so desires, an opportunity to determine  
whether citizens are being disfranchised in  
any section of the country, as has been as-  
serted in the case.

### Divorced Wife Kills Successor

Clarence Stanley of Campbell, Mo.,  
Then Sets Fire to Home of First  
Wife and Wounds Brother.

CAMPBELL, Mo., Sept. 7.—After the  
divorced wife of Clarence Stanley killed his  
second wife last night by shooting her  
first time, Stanley set fire to the home of his  
first wife, twice wounded his brother, en-  
gaged in a pistol duel with his uncle and  
unintentionally officers with shots. He sur-  
rendered today and was lodged in jail at  
Caruthersville.

### Taft Speaks at Pittsfield

President Calls Attention to Danger  
of Rapid Growth of  
Cities.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—President  
Taft completed the last stage of his long  
journey to St. Paul and back. He made a  
rear-end speech during the day to a large  
throng at Pittsfield. Mr. Taft congrat-  
ulated the people of Pittsfield on the growth  
of their city, but declared that the rapid  
increase in urban population throughout the  
country had its serious aspects. The prof-  
erous of farming having wonderfully in-  
creased of late, the president said was a little  
difficult to understand why so many young  
men drifted into the big cities and became  
content with such a meager existence as  
some kept out.

Following a queer experience Tuesday  
night, R. C. Mandell of Papillion wants  
to know whether a man has circular in-  
sanity when he "sees things." Mandell  
stood at the corner of Fourteenth and  
Farram streets directing a terrified gaze  
upon a peaceful cat when he first came to  
notice.

"What's the matter, partner?" Policeman  
Carney asked him as the officer came upon  
the scene.

### RECOUNTING UP TO EACH COUNTY

State Board Decides Local Bodies  
Are Proper Agents for Work in Ac-  
cordance with Court Decisions.

### GOVERNOR'S REQUEST DENIED

Shallenberr's Demand Disposed of  
So Far as State is Concerned.

### M'COWIN DECLARED WINNER

Populist Senatorial Nomination is  
Settled by Lot in Twenty-Ninth.

### EACH RECEIVED BUT ONE VOTE

Request of W. J. Taylor to Delay An-  
nouncing Result of Democratic  
Race in Sixth District  
is Granted.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)  
LINCOLN, Sept. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—  
The State canvassing board decided this  
morning that any candidate for office  
whose votes are canvassed by this board  
may secure a recount in any county he  
desires by filing a request with the state  
board within three days after the final  
canvass. The recounting is to be done by  
county boards. The state board de-  
cided this because of the holding by at  
least two courts that the county canvass-  
ing boards are the proper boards to do  
the recounting. The action disposes of the  
governor's request for a recount of the  
state so far as the state board is con-  
cerned.

W. H. McCowin of Frontier county was  
declared the winner of the populist sena-  
torial nomination in the Twenty-ninth dis-  
trict. This selection was made by lot, four  
candidates having received one vote each.  
George D. Sayer, who received sixteen  
votes as a populist, did not push his case,  
as his name has been printed on the de-  
mocratic ballot and under the law it could  
not be legally written on any other ballot.  
So the attorney for Mr. Sayer sent word  
to the board that instead of going into the  
courts he would endeavor to get the popu-  
list nominee to withdraw.

W. J. Taylor, democratic candidate for  
congress in the Sixth district, asked that  
the board declare no candidate a winner  
until he had tried out his mandamus suit  
in the courts. Taylor is asking that sev-  
eral ballots which were thrown out by the  
county canvassing board of Custer county  
be counted for him. For technical reasons  
the board refused to count about half a  
dozen ballots. The majority of Judge Dean  
in the district is only three votes, he hav-  
ing lost two by the record by Custer and  
Buffalo counties. The request was granted.  
The board took a recess indefinitely.

Taylor's Affidavit.  
W. J. Taylor, in his affidavit filed with  
the board, set out that he intends to peti-  
tion the courts for a mandamus to compel  
the canvassing board of Custer county to  
recount and count several ballots for  
him, which were thrown out. He alleges  
that he was defeated by five votes for the  
democratic nomination for congress in the  
Sixth district, but that the recount in  
Custer and Buffalo counties had re-  
sulted in the majority of J. H. Dean, his  
competitor to three votes. In Custer  
county he set out that two parties voted  
the straight democratic ticket except on the  
proposed constitutional amendment. On  
this question the voters marked in favor  
of the international union. Another ballot  
he said was not counted because the voter  
had marked a cross after his name in both  
the democratic and peoples' independent  
columns. Another ballot was thrown out  
because the voter had marked a cross af-  
ter the name of Walter Dean, his competi-  
tor, on both the populist and democratic  
tickets in both columns. In all these  
cases the voters, Mr. Taylor said, have con-  
fided themselves to the democratic ballot  
except as indicated. One ballot was thrown  
out because the voter had marked a cross  
after the name of Dean and after Taylor,  
though it was intended and the affi-  
davit said, that the voter wanted the affi-  
davit to erase the mark after the name of Dean.

### First Harmonious Session

The board decided that inasmuch as the  
Douglas county district court had held in  
favor of the recount by the county  
board, this action should govern the  
board. Consequently the board decided  
that if the application is filed within three  
days after it makes its canvass, then a  
recount will be granted, but the work will  
be done by the county board. The state  
board holds that no candidate running in  
more than one county can have knowl-  
edge of his vote until the state board  
acts, so under the law as interpreted, the  
application if made three days after the  
state board completes its work is within  
the law.

### Dahlman Gets Two More Votes

Recount of Thirteen Precincts Give  
Mayor Advantage.

The recount of the thirteen precincts up  
to Wednesday evening resulted in a net  
gain for Dahlman of two votes. In the first  
three precincts of the Third ward, where it  
was expected he would lose if he lost any-  
where, he lost eight votes. In the first pre-  
cinct where he lost votes.

### Visitor Who Sees Things Imagines Circular Insanity

about, as he spoke, when the latter seized  
the officer's sleeve again.

"Please don't get so officer, but take a  
look up at that sign down here, then take  
a look up at this one up here." Mandell's  
words guided Carney's gaze toward an  
electric sign whose letters spelled "Rug  
Eater." "That's the Krug theater,"  
Carney, "only we ain't standing right to  
see it all." Looking at the other sign  
Carney read "He has." "That's the Hen-  
shaw, friend," the policeman announced.

"You're all right, only you hit down on a  
off night," Mandell was much relieved  
when the policeman sent him away with  
the assurance he didn't have "circular in-  
sanity."

Speaking of signs, if Mandell had trav-  
eled a little farther he could have seen  
that one about the "complete line of ladies'  
clothing," and the one that says, "we are  
manufacturers," and maybe a few more.

### Champ Clark's Dream



From the Washington Star.

### DECISION IN FISHERIES CASE

United States Wins Five of the Seven  
Points in Dispute.

### GREAT BRITAIN WINS POINT FIVE

This Excludes American Fishermen  
from Fishing Inside Bays or  
Harbors and is Main Bone  
of Contention.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 7.—The centuries-old  
fisheries dispute, the source of constant  
diplomatic friction between the United  
States, Great Britain, Canada and New-  
foundland is finally closed today with the  
award of the international court of arbitra-  
tion largely in favor of the United States.

The American government is sustained on  
points 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, out of the total of  
seven points in which the issue was framed.  
Great Britain wins on questions 1 and 5.  
While the United States triumphs on  
five of the seven points, point 5, decided  
in favor of Great Britain, has been held  
by Englishmen as the most important of  
those submitted. This was stated in the  
form of this question:

"From where must be measured three  
marine miles any of the coasts, bays,  
creeks or harbors referred to in article 1  
of the American-British treaty of 1818?"  
United States fishermen claimed the right  
to take the measure from any part of the  
British North American shore, and there-  
fore the liberty to fish in the middle of any  
Canadian bay having a radius of more than  
three miles.

The British contention was that the limit  
should be measured from an imaginary  
line connecting the headlands. The peace  
court sustained the British contention.  
Dr. Heinrich Lammasch of Austria was  
the umpire of the court. The agent of Great  
Britain was A. B. Aylesworth, minister of  
justice of Canada, and the American agent  
was Charles P. Anderson. The United  
States counsel were Senator Elihu Root,  
George Turner and Samuel J. Elder and  
associated with them were James Brown  
Scott, solicitor for the Department of State,  
Charles B. Warren and Robert Lansing.

### BANK EXAMINERS ARE SHIFTED

Twenty Men Transferred to New  
Fields by Order of Com-  
ptroller Murray.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Twenty national  
bank examiners, about one-fifth of the  
force employed by the government, were  
transferred to new fields today by an order  
from Lawrence O. Murray, comptroller of  
the currency.

The object of the changes, it was said  
at the treasury department, is to throw  
the examiners into fresh fields where per-  
sonal acquaintance or possibility of in-  
fluence is lacking.

Some of the changes are:  
Charles H. Pilon, northeastern Texas,  
with H. C. Reed, southeastern Oklahoma  
and Arkansas.  
William Hutt, northern Texas, with John  
D. Mossman, northern Kansas.  
C. D. Sample, southern Kansas, with  
George W. Goodell, western Nebraska and  
southern Colorado.

### Broker Carries Accounts for Assemblymen

Street Railway Lobbyist Gives Sensa-  
tional Testimony in New York  
Legislative Inquiry.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Within two hours  
of the beginning today of the Merritt leg-  
islative committee investigation into the  
charges of corruption at Albany, G. Tracy  
Rogers, for years a representative of the  
street railway interests at the state capital,  
had testified that brokers with whom he  
had been connected after 1889 had carried  
partnership accounts for former Senator  
Fred D. Green, and Assemblyman Louis  
Bedell.

Mr. Rogers also testified to having in  
1900 bought 100 shares of the stock of the  
New York Transportation company for  
James T. Rogers, republican leader of the  
assembly, and 400 shares for the late  
Speaker S. Fred Nixon.

### Alleged Train Robber Arrested

Albert Julian of Chicago Held in Con-  
nection with Robbery Near St.  
Louis Tuesday Night.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Albert Julian, sought  
by the police as the slayer of Flagman J.  
M. Wine and the robber of passengers on a  
Burlington train last night, was arrested  
today. He admitted jumping on the train  
at the Union station. He said he got on  
in front of the baggage car and rode about  
100 yards. When searched he had no money.  
Witnesses identified him as the man who  
got aboard the sleeper. He lives at 1915  
West Monroe street, Chicago. His com-  
panion, Emil Freund, is also being held.  
Freund did not get on the train.

### Circus Employees Have Typhoid

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 7.—Ring-  
ling Bros. circus, which recently  
showed in this city, has undoubtedly been  
in a town where the water used was filled  
with typhoid germs. As a result four of  
the employees of the circus are in St.  
Thomas hospital here sick with typhoid  
fever. Three of them were taken to the  
hospital the day the show appeared here.  
The fourth was admitted yesterday. The  
patients are Henry Marvin, E. L. Sayre,  
head ticket seller, of Omaha; George W.  
Kealey, a clown, of New Haven, Conn.,  
and Albert Hodgkin, of Berlin, Germany.  
The latter is an equestrian.

### Fine rooms are as thick as hops in Omaha.

Some people have secured them.  
Some have not.  
It is in knowing how to reach  
them.

The Bee is read by those who  
have them.  
They will answer your ad if you  
state what you wish.  
Call Tyler 1000 and tell the ad  
man what you wish.  
The job is finished.  
Everybody reads Bee Want  
Ads.

### ROOSEVELT IN MILWAUKEE

Mayor Seid Charges Him with Great-  
ing False Impression of Socialism.

### COLONEL REFUSES TO REPLY

Says He Has Not Talked Partisan  
Politics on This Trip and Will  
Not Do So—Guest of the  
Press Club.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—Shortly after  
Colonel Roosevelt arrived here today and  
before he sat down to breakfast at the  
Pleasant hotel he found himself involved  
in a controversy with Emil Seidel, the  
socialist mayor, who had declined to act on  
the reception committee which welcomed  
the colonel to Milwaukee.

In a contribution to the "Big Stick," a  
newspaper published by the Milwaukee  
Press club for this occasion, Mayor Seidel  
stated that "if Mr. Roosevelt comes to  
Milwaukee holding the same ideas which  
he expressed in his magazine article of  
March 20, 1909, it is clear that he cannot  
serve the cause of honesty and decency in  
American political life."

"It is possible that I have misunderstood  
the article," stated Mayor Seidel, "but in-  
asmuch as I am a socialist and he has  
designated socialism as a thing which is  
against morals and religion, 'abhorrent,'  
'revolting'—which would 'replace the fam-  
ily and home life by a glorious state of  
free lunch counter and a state founded  
asylum—I am sure that he will be pleased  
that I am not personally connected with  
his reception in the city."

Charging the colonel "with a cunning and  
deliberate purpose to create a false im-  
pression," he declared that the visitor  
could lay no claim to the right of preach-  
ing his doctrine of morality, religion or civic  
righteousness.

"In the speaking tour of Mr. Roosevelt  
through the west," said Mayor Seidel, "I  
fall to see anything of importance beyond  
political plays and designs. As such,  
course, it is of no special service to the  
present city administration. The problems  
that now confront our city are of much  
the same nature as those the nation faces."

Roosevelt refuses to reply.  
On being shown this statement Colonel  
Roosevelt promptly said:  
"On this trip I have made no partisan  
political speeches, and of course shall not  
break through the rule now by discussing  
either state party matters or municipal  
party matters. At present, of course, the  
dominant municipal party in Milwaukee is  
the socialist party."

"If anyone wishes to know my views on  
what is usually called socialism they will  
find them set out in such fashion that it  
is impossible to misinterpret them or mis-  
understand them in the magazine article  
to which the mayor in his letter refers,  
and I advise them to read the articles  
themselves and not what the mayor says  
of them."  
The Press club's special publication, "The  
Big Stick," especially disavowed respon-  
sibility for the mayor's utterance, saying  
that "Mr. Roosevelt will understand that  
Milwaukee's welcome is nonetheless whole-  
hearted—hardly the less unanimous—be-  
cause the mayor has seen fit to voice a so-  
cialist diatribe for the former president of  
the nation."

Strenuous Program Set Down.  
In spite of the failure of the mayor to  
join in welcoming Colonel Roosevelt, the  
Press club had prepared a most strenuous  
program, including half a dozen speeches  
between breakfast and luncheon time.  
Realizing that this program was impos-  
sible of execution they cut it down so  
that the morning hours will include only  
visits to the boys' and girls' trade schools.  
The colonel making it plain before he  
started to inspect them that his visit would  
be purely one of education for himself and  
(Continued on Page Two.)

### RESOLUTION TO OUST BALLINGER

Joint Inquiry Committee of Congress  
Gets Into Parliamentary Tangle  
at Minneapolis.

### FIRST MOVE BY FLETCHER

He Offers Resolution Saying Secretary  
Should Be Removed.

### MADISON HAS A SUBSTITUTE

Two Republicans Leave While Vote is  
Being Taken.

### POSTPONEMENT ASKED BY NELSON

Chairman Requested that No Action  
Be Taken Until Messrs. Denby and  
Olmstead Arrive and Makes  
Point of No Quorum.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 7.—At a  
executive meeting of the Ballinger-Pinchot  
investigating committee today, Senator  
Duncan W. Fletcher of Florida, a democrat,  
introduced a resolution holding that the  
secretary of the interior was an unfaithful  
public officer and should be removed.

Representative Madison, the republican  
insurgent from Kansas, offered a substitute  
resolution, holding that charges which  
have been made by Gifford Pinchot and  
Louis Glavis, a former chief of a field divi-  
sion of the general land office, were sus-  
tained.

Representative James (democrat) of Ken-  
tucky offered an amendment to Represent-  
ative Madison's substitute resolution pro-  
viding for the removal of Mr. Ballinger  
from office, and Mr. Madison accepted it.  
The vote came up on the substitute of  
Mr. Madison as amended by the motion of  
Mr. James and the roll was called. Those  
voting were Senator Fletcher of Florida,  
democrat; James M. McCall of North Dakota,  
democrat; Representative James M. Gra-  
ham of Illinois, democrat; Representative  
Madison, republican, and Representative  
James.

When this vote was being taken, Senator  
George Sutherland of Utah, republican, and  
Representative Samuel W. McCall of Massa-  
chusetts, republican, left the committee  
room, insisting that the full committee  
should be present.

The democratic members replied that they  
had been for months considering the evi-  
dence, that a quorum was present and had  
a right to transact business. Senator Nel-  
son, the chairman of the committee, took  
the vote, voting present himself, and then  
made the ruling that no quorum was  
present.

Mr. James made the point of order that  
no member had raised the point of no  
quorum.

The committee then took a recess until  
Friday at 10 o'clock, at which time reports  
in keeping with the resolution of Senator  
Fletcher and the amendment thereto of-  
fered by Representative Madison will be  
submitted.

Eight Members Present.  
When the committee met the following  
members were present:  
Senator Nelson, republican, chairman;  
Senator Sutherland, republican; Represent-  
ative McCall, republican, and the following  
democrats: Senators Fletcher and Purcell  
and Representatives Glavin, Senator Nel-  
son, democrat; James M. Graham of Illinois,  
Representative Madison of Kansas, republi-  
can, was also present.

Chairman Nelson in opening the session  
stated he had received telegraphic advices  
that Representative Denby of Michigan, re-  
publican, and Representative Glavin of Ken-  
tucky, republican, had been retained in Mil-  
waukee on account of primary election there,  
would reach Minneapolis tomorrow  
morning, also that Representative Olmstead  
of Pennsylvania, republican, would be here  
Friday. It was suggested in view of the  
fact that these two members were on their  
way it was only fair to detain them in Mil-  
waukee until Friday morning in order to  
permit them to participate in the delib-  
erations of the committee.

Mr. Fletcher's Resolution.  
Senator Fletcher, however, offered the  
following resolution:  
"Resolved, That from the weight of the  
evidence submitted to the committee we  
find that:  
"First, That Mr. Richard A. Ballinger as  
secretary of the interior has been unfaithful  
and inefficient in the discharge of his  
official duties.

"Second, That he is unfit for the very  
responsible position he holds.  
"Third, That the vast amount of public  
property under his control and the large  
public interests are not safe in his hands.  
"Resolved further, That the public good  
demands his prompt removal from said  
office.  
congress be prepared sitting forth the  
reasons therefor."  
It further resolved, That a report to  
congress be prepared setting forth the  
grounds and reasons