

**PINCHOT GIVEN  
GREEN REVOLUTION**

Conservation Congress Wild at  
Mention of Name—Patched  
by Evidence of a Rev.

**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—Pardee 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 day. 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 handkerchiefs.

Senator Beveridge had no sooner retired than cries of "Pinchot, Pinchot," rang through the house. He was dragged forward 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 inseparable 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 committee called that body to order today before 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 committee is composed as follows:

- George D. Pardee, California, chairman;
- John A. Swain, Arkansas; H. T. Colledge, Colorado; W. J. McGee, District of Columbia; Alfred L. Baker, Illinois; William H. Dye, Indiana; Robert Hunter, Iowa; Alex Mitchell, Kansas; C. C. Crasman, Kentucky; Mr. Menden, Louisiana; Cyrus C. Babb, Maine; Mr. Meekin, Maryland; E. A. Starr, Massachusetts; E. B. Robinson and J. A. Dubois, Minnesota; Francis King, Michigan; H. L. Whitefield, Mississippi; George B. Logan, Missouri; Rudolph Von Vogel and E. Newman, Montana; Woodruff 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; Benjamin Martin, Oklahoma; Malcolm A. Moody, Oregon; P. McCraig, Pennsylvania; R. 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. Knoll, 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 latter the present chairman of the executive committee, are being honored by their friends for president of the congress.

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

"Conservation in National Questions" was the subject chosen by Mrs. Emmons Crocker of Massachusetts, chairman of the conservation department of the federation of Women's clubs.

**ADDRESS BY JAMES J. HILL**

**Railroad Builder Talks About "Practical Conservation."**

ST. PAUL, Sept. 7.—James J. Hill, addressing 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 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 agricultural arts. It is mentioned here because its progress illustrates the dangers that beset conservation in general.

"They are dangers inseparable from national control and control 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 distress for water promised long ago. So costly 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 reclaimed. 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 of 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 enclosure, 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 five at 11:45 o'clock this morning and at 1:35 officially crossed the starting line above St. Cloud. He used a Ferman 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 Triomphe in Paris and arriving at Clermont Ferrand, he must circle the spires of the cathedral and make a landing on the summit 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 distance to be covered is 217 miles "as the crow flies."

CLERMONT-FERRAND, France, Sept. 7.—At 5:45 o'clock, thirteen minutes before the expiration of the six hours allowed him in which to accomplish the flight, it was learned here that Weymann had descended at St. Imbert, in the southern part of the department of Nièvre, after having covered a little more than half the trip planned.

**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 regarding the results of the last census. Instead of grouping the information according to subjects as has heretofore been done, he will present all the information regarding 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 distinguish 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 qualifications, 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 asserted 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, engaged in a pistol duel with his uncle and intimidated officers with shots. He surrendered 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 congratulated 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 professor of farming having wonderfully increased of late, the president said it 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 eked out.

**Visitor Who Sees Things  
Imagines Circular Insanity**

Following a queer experience Tuesday night, R. C. Mandell of Papillion wants to know whether a man has circular insanity when he "sees things." Mandell stood at the corner of Fourteenth and Farram streets directing a terrified gawk 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.

"Say, friend," Mandell whistled huskily, grasping Carney by the arm as though for aid. "Is that a cat walking across the street there? Do you see it?"

"Sure that's a cat. It's a black cat and it's got four legs, and I guess, four paws. Wouldn't surprise me if it had a bunch of sharp teeth. Move along now, or I'll show you a set of pretty little stars." Carney made a move to swing the stranger right

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 Ester." "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 Henderson, friend," the policeman announced. "You're all right, only you hit low on an off night." Mandell was much relieved when the policeman sent him away with the assurance he didn't have "circular insanity."

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

**RECOUNTING UP  
TO EACH COUNTY**

State Board Decides Local Bodies  
Are Proper Agents for Work in Accordance with Court Decisions.

**GOVERNOR'S REQUEST DENIED**

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

**MCOWIN 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 decided this because of the holding by at least two courts that the county canvassing 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 concerned.

W. H. McCowin of Frontier county was declared the winner of the populist senatorial nomination in the Twenty-ninth district. This selection was made by lot, four candidates having received one vote each, their names being written in.

George D. Sayer, who received sixteen votes as a populist, did not push his case, as his name has been printed on the democratic 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 populist 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 several 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 having lost two by the refusal of 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 petition the courts for a mandamus to compel the canvassing board of Custer county to rescue 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 reduced the majority of J. B. 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 the republican column. 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 after the name of the candidate on both the populist and democratic tickets in both columns. In all these cases the voters, Mr. Taylor said, have confined 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 affidavit said, that the voter wanted the affidavit 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 knowledge 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 anywhere, he lost eight votes. In the first precinct where he lost votes.

(Continued on Second Page.)

**Champ Clark's Dream**



**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 Bars 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 Newfoundland is finally closed today with the award of the international court of arbitration 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?"

The American government claimed the right to take the measure from any part of the British North American shore, and therefore 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.

**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 companion, Emil Frenzel, is also being held. Frenzel did not get on the train.

**Circus Employees Have Typhoid.**

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Sept. 7.—Ringling 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 Harry Marnit, E. L. Sayer, 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.

**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 personal acquaintance or possibility of influence is lacking.

Some of the changes are:

Charles H. Pison, 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.

**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.

**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 Dumas 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, which was adopted by a majority of the committee. The substitute, which has been made by Gifford Pinchot and Louis Glavis, a former chief of a field division of the general land office, were submitted.

Representative James (democrat) of Kentucky offered an amendment to Representative Madison's substitute resolution providing 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, Democratic, James M. McCall of North Dakota, democrat; Representative James M. Graham 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 Massachusetts, 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 evidence, that a quorum was present and had a right to transact business. Senator Nelson, 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 offered 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;
- Representative McColl, republican, and the following democrats: Senators Fletcher and Purcell and Representatives G. M. James of Kentucky, James M. Graham of Illinois, Representative Madison of Kansas, republican, was also present.

Chairman Nelson in opening the session stated he had received telegraphic advices that Representative Denby of Michigan, republican, who had been detained in Michigan 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 proposed that a recess should be taken until Friday morning in order to permit them to participate in the deliberations 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 evidence to be further resolved, That a report to congress be prepared setting forth the grounds and reasons as shown by the evidence for this finding and recommendation including other matters referred to this committee and that the same be submitted to this committee on Friday next at 10 o'clock a. m.

**Madison Offers Substitute.**

Mr. Madison offered the following substitute:

"Resolved, That the findings of the committee be as follows and the report based thereon be prepared and reported to congress:

First, That the charges made by L. R. Glavis against Secretary Ballinger should be sustained; that in the matter of the disposition of the Cunningham coal lands, Mr. Ballinger was not a faithful trustee of the interests of the people and did not perform his duty in such a manner as to properly protect such interests.

Second, That the charges made by Mr. Pinchot should be sustained; that Mr. Ballinger's course in the administration of the Department of the Interior has been characterized by a lack of fidelity to the public interests, that this has been shown in his treatment of the Cunningham coal claims, the restoration of the water power sites to entry without intention to re-withdraw, and in his administration of the reclamation service, the latter resulting in unnecessary humiliation to the director and tending towards the disintegration of the service. He has not shown himself to be that character of friend to the policy of conservation of our national resources that the man should be who occupies the important post of the Secretary of the Interior in our government and that he should no longer be retained in that office."

This motion and substitute was laid aside and the following resolution offered by Representative Madison:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of those

present who believe in the removal of Secretary Ballinger from office, that the committee be instructed to report to congress on Friday next at 10 o'clock a. m. a report to congress setting forth the grounds and reasons as shown by the evidence for this finding and recommendation including other matters referred to this committee and that the same be submitted to this committee on Friday next at 10 o'clock a. m.

"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 misunderstand them in the magazine articles 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 disapproved responsibility for the mayor's utterance, saying that "Mr. Roosevelt will understand that Milwaukee's welcome is nonetheless wholehearted—hardly the less unanimous—because the mayor has seen fit to voice a social distinction 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 impossible 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.)