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Right now when you've school suits to buy for that boy of yours, we know you'll welcome a buying chance to get the very best value at \$5.00 possible for any store anywhere to sell. We are crowding more value into boys' suits at \$5.00 this season than ever we have before—having a big slice of the profit to out rival all other suits at this price.

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Made of superior quality chevrons, in classy mannish mixtures, made with all the "snap and go" of suits at twice the price; double-breasted coat, full lined; two pairs of knickerbocker trousers. Sizes range from 7 to 15 years. Step in and look at these NOW.

SCHOOL SHOES—The kind that never disappoint, for boys or girls—
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The secretary. "You received an invitation and ticket to the banquet," said the senator. "Now I have nothing whatever to say," and the interview closed. Another edition went to press flashing the Rooseveltian demand broadcast. Newsboys in the street beneath the bank windows shouted, "Extra! Roosevelt slams Lorimer," and still the newspaper men waited for a statement and still the senator remained at his mahogany desk. Again the door opened and still smiling the dictator of the sixth congressional district said to his questioner, "Doesn't this put the Hamilton club in a peculiar position?" "Turning down one of their own members?" was ventured. "Are you trying to get me to make a speech?" said Senator Lorimer in calm, even tones. "I have nothing to say."

PINCHOT TALKS AT ST. PAUL

(Continued from first page.)
istic control of the natural resources also. This is what we face today in the effort to apply conservation.

Fundamental Principles.
The fundamental principles of conservation are few and simple. One of the first is that the natural resources, and natural advantages belong to all the people, and should be developed, protected, and perpetuated directly for the benefit of all the people, and not mainly for the profit of a few.

"Another is that the natural resources still owned by the people, which are necessary of life, like coal and water power, should remain in public ownership, and should be disposed of only under lease for limited periods, and with fair compensation to the public for the rights granted."

"As to our waters:
"1. Every stream should be made useful for every purpose in which it can be made to serve the public. The preparation of a broad plan is needed without delay for the development of our waterways for navigation, domestic supply, irrigation, drainage and power."

"2. Every stream should be kept in state or federal control so long as it can be made to serve the public. The preparation of a broad plan is needed without delay for the development of our waterways for navigation, domestic supply, irrigation, drainage and power."

"3. In the development of our waterways, the co-operation of the states with the nation is essential for the general welfare."

"4. All forest necessary for the public welfare should be in the public ownership, such as the national forests already in existence, the proposed Appalachian and White Mountain national forests, and the state forests of New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and other states."

"5. The protection of forests against fire is the first duty in forestry of states and nation alike. The way to stop fires is to get men to them as soon as they begin. The maintenance and extension of forest fire patrol by the nation, the states and the subdivisions, and by citizens or private citizens who own timber lands is absolutely necessary."

"6. The protection of existing forests by wise use is the first step in forestry. Reforestation is the second."

"7. Land bearing forests should be taxed annually on the land value added and the timber crop should be taxed when it is cut, so that private forestry may be encouraged."

"8. The private ownership of forest land is a public trust and the people have both the right and the duty to the use of such lands in the general interest."

"9. As to lands:
"1. Every acre of land should be put to whatever use will make it most useful to all the people."

"2. The fundamental object of our land policy should be the making and maintenance of permanent, prosperous homes. Land monopoly and excessive holdings must not be tolerated."

"3. Settlement must be encouraged by every legitimate means possible, and that will support homes. Thus the tillable land in public ownership within and without the national forests should be disposed of in fee simple to actual home-makers, but not to speculators."

"4. The first and most needy thing to do for our cultivated lands is to preserve their fertility by preventing erosion."

"5. The non-irrigable and public grazing lands should be administered by the government in the interest of the small stockman and the home-maker, until they can pass directly into the hands of actual settlers."

"6. Rights to the surface of the public land should be separated from rights to the forests upon it, and the mineral beneath it, and each should be held subject to separate disposal. The timber and stone act should be repealed."

"7. As to our minerals:
"1. Those still remaining in government ownership should not be sold, but should be leased upon terms favorable for their development up to the full requirements of our people. Until legislation to this effect can be enacted, temporary withdrawals of land containing coal, oil, gas and phosphate rock are required in order to prevent speculation and monopoly."

"2. It is the clear duty of the federal government, as well as of the states in their sphere, to provide, through investigation, legislation and regulation against loss of life and waste of mineral resources in mining."

National Efficiency.
"With regard to national efficiency:
"1. The maintenance of national and state conservation commissions is necessary to ascertain and make public the facts as to our natural resources. Such commissions supply the fundamental basis for co-operation between the nation and the states for the development and protection of the foundation of our prosperity."

"2. A national health service is needed to act in co-operation with similar agencies within the states for the purpose of lengthening life, decreasing suffering and promoting a vigor and efficiency of our people."

"In the effort to conserve our natural resources, we recognize that combinations against the public welfare which extend beyond state lines, can be met effectively only by agencies equally capable of operating across such boundaries. It is clear that the control of interstate commercial power is possible only by the use of interstate federal power. We are opposed to the extension of state jurisdiction at the expense of real control by the people over monopoly as in the case of water power."

"While I do not believe that the state alone can carry out the conservation program in the face of interstate attacks upon it, I do not fail to recognize the great and useful part which the states must play in this great movement for the permanent welfare of all our people. Also, I appreciate that in much of the work ahead co-operation between the states and the nation is an essential condition of success. But when I see the special interests attempting to take refuge behind the doctrine of state's rights, I propose to say so."

"It is not possible in a speech like this to give the details of propositions covering so wide a field as the conservation question. The country has expressed in America this program in the coming and future sessions of congress and of the state legislatures, the friends of conservation will devote themselves with ever increasing energy and ever increasing prospects of success, as a conservation more and more generally wins not only the belief, which it has already, but the determined fighting support of our people."

CHIEF FORESTER MAKES SPEECH

Critical Period Reached in Movement for Conservation.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 8.—United States Forester Henry S. Graves, addressing the conservation congress today, said:
"The movement for the conservation of our natural resources has reached the second and the most critical period in its progress. The country has expressed in unmistakable terms, its approval of the principles of conservation; there is now before the country the problem of the practical application of those principles. In forestry, there is a very general agreement that our forests must be protected from fire, that waste must be reduced, and that a future timber supply must be some way provided. In applying these principles, differences of opinion arise, and it soon develops that with many persons, the interest in forestry is confined to its abstract idea and does not extend to its practical application."

"A survey of the forest resources of the world shows that in the long run this nation must be dependent chiefly upon its own supplies. Those who believe that we may destroy our own forests and then draw upon foreign resources of timber are ignorant of the facts, for forest supplies will not be long available. To the production of mercantile resources, the annual production of timber by growth amounts to much less than one-third the average quantity used and destroyed. In other words, we are actually using up our forest supplies."

"The reason why prompt action is not appreciated is that, except locally, the effects of forest destruction have not yet keenly felt. It is true that the prices of lumber have tended to increase. This increase is in part due to the reduction of supplies, but it is due also to the same cause of increased cost of production as have raised the price of other manufactured commodities. As long as the value of timber is below what it would cost to produce it by growth, the general public will not realize that our supplies are being depleted. It is after the virgin supplies are exhausted and that will come in a comparatively short time—that the great increase in values will come, and the public will suffer. We are using action now in order that there may be new supplies produced to meet the needs of the nation at that time."

"Mr. Graves then discussed at considerable length the disastrous effects of forest depletion, saying that it amounted to an enormous amount every year. He then continued:
"The forest problem is peculiarly difficult on account of the length of time required to produce timber of useful dimensions. We are using today trees which, for the most part, are over 150 to 200 years of age. The time required to produce trees suitable for lumber varies from about thirty years with our most rapid growing species to about 100 years in many mountain regions. The production of timber requires a long investment. Private owners will not, as a rule, make this investment unless

there is a return clearly in sight. In view of the long investment, risk from fire, a burdensome system of taxation, and the present uncertainties of market most lumbermen today are not practicing a system of forestry which takes into consideration the production of new timber supplies. Let me say, and with all the emphasis I am capable of using, that forest production will not take care of itself. There are cases, and remarkable ones, of natural reproduction of forests, even under the worst of abuses. But when there is systematic provision for reproduction, ordinary lumbering in the long run results in a steady reduction of growth of valuable material, and there are only too many cases of destructive lumbering, which leave the land in an unproductive state, even when fires do not occur."
"The federal and state forests alone will be sufficient to produce the supplies of forest products needed by the nation. The practice of forestry on private lands is a public necessity. The practice of forestry by private owners must be brought about through assistance and co-operation at the federal government and the states. Direct assistance to private owners is the practice of forestry must come chiefly from the states. The proper adjustment of taxes is a state matter. Assistance in fire patrol and fire fighting must come from the states, but when these are in a system given by the states and the government and the obstacles now standing in the way of private forestry are removed, private owners must assume their obligations in actually setting to work to practice forestry."

"The first necessity is prompt and effective action by the states. As yet, most states have not assumed their responsibility in forestry."
"The first duty of the federal government is the proper administration of the forest lands owned by the nation. The greater portion of the federal forest lands have been set aside as national forests and they have been managed on the principles of practical conservation. The purpose of establishing these forests has been to guarantee the best possible use of their resources to the people. The keynote of the federal policy in handling these forests in the use of their resources, but it is in continued use in contrast with use which exhausts the resources. There are many who assert that the national forests are retarding development. It is the policy of the forest service to encourage the opening up and development of the resources of the forests, but we take the stand that this must be developed with use which permanently build up the country. Our policy stands for permanent development and maintenance of stable industries, as opposed to mere exploitation, which exhausts the resources and which shortly results in the impoverishment of the region."

"In administering the national forests, the first task is to protect them from destruction by fire. In order adequately to protect forests from fire, the first necessity is a system of roads and trails to enable proper patrol and movement of fire fighters and telephone lines for quick communication. The second is a well organized force of rangers and guards to patrol the forests and fight fires. Ever since the national forests were placed under the administration of the forest service, the construction of trails and telephone lines has been pushed as rapidly as funds could be secured for that purpose. At the present time we already have built 8,238 miles of trails, 1,235 miles of roads and 4,831 miles of telephone lines. This represents but a beginning of the work when the vast area of inaccessible and undeveloped forests is considered. The forest service has a well organized and equipped force of rangers and guards, and although the number of men is still inadequate. Nevertheless, it has been possible in ordinary seasons to keep down fire to a small loss. During the present season there has been in the northwest an unparalleled drought, and constant high winds which have caused fire protection unusually difficult."

"The forest service has been subjected to criticism because it has not sold a larger amount of timber than has been its practice and thus increase the return to the government. It would be entirely possible for the government to sell a great deal of more timber than at present and to increase its income. This could be done by reducing the price of the timber below what is charged by private lumber men. The effect of this would be to overlook the present market, increase the waste in logging and in the manufacture of lumber and unnecessarily deplete the timber supply. It would result in private owners holding their timber for higher prices, while cutting the public forests, and the timber would usually bring to the government less than its real value."

"The government should encourage the utilization of the mature timber and sell such as can be absorbed by a legitimate demand. The national forests should not be managed with reference solely to public revenue. The policy of timber sales and other businesses on the forest must be based primarily on principles of broad public economy."

"The other resources of the national forests are also being put to use. The grass is utilized under a system of regulated grazing, land more valuable for agriculture than for forest purposes is opened to entry under the forest homestead act, prospecting is allowed without restriction, and legitimate mining is encouraged. It is the aim of the forest service to encourage the development of water powers and we are endeavoring to work out a practical plan which will facilitate this development by private capital and at the same time protect the interests of the public. I believe that the use of water-power sites on federal lands should be under government control and I believe that this can be accomplished so as not to prevent the attraction of capital to their development."

"FORT DODGE—The Corn Belt Packing company will rebuild its plant, twice destroyed by fire as soon as construction was completed. The action of the Fort Dodge Commercial club in raising \$15,000 for the provision of a private system for fire fighting is the reason for the decision to rebuild."

DEADLOCK OVER BALLENGER

Tangle in Inquiry Committee Not Straightened Out.

DENBY HERE, OLMSTED COMING

Minority Report Will Make Twenty-One Thousand Words—Mr. Madison Has Ten Thousand

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 8.—Representative Edwin Denby, one of the republican members of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, arrived today and will attend the executive session to be held tomorrow. Mr. Denby has been detained by the holding of the Michigan primaries and Representative Martin E. Olmsted, another republican member, expected to be present tomorrow.

The presence of Messrs. Denby and Olmsted at the committee meeting will give the republicans the votes on any action that may be taken. There are four democratic members here and an insurgent republican, Mr. Madison of Kansas. The democrats are relying on his support on questions at hand.

Senator Root of New York has not advised the committee so far as is known whether he will attend. If any event he could not reach Minneapolis in time for the meeting. Without the aid of Mr. Root it is probable that a tie vote would be reached on certain matters. No action on providing Representative Madison declares the democrats.

What Will Committee Do?
What action would be taken respecting the resolution adopted by the four democratic members and one insurgent republican was not known. This resolution declared that the charges of Clifford Pinchot and L. C. Glavin against Secretary Ballinger should be sustained, and that he should no longer be retained. Mr. Madison stated that the action could be reversed by a majority if it saw fit.

Any plans the republicans may have were not divulged. Mr. Denby declined to discuss the matter until he had an opportunity to consider the situation. He spent some time this morning in conference with Representative McCall and Senator Sutherland. Mr. Denby said he might make a statement later in the day and Senators Sutherland and Nelson and Mr. McCall were likewise uncommunicative.

Minority Report Laid.
The findings of the democrats, which will make about 21,000 words, were put in shape for possible presentation tomorrow. Their report is the joint work of Messrs. James, Graham, Fletcher and Pusey and a feature will be the section devoted to the vindication of Mr. Pinchot. Other matters to be exhaustively treated will be the Cunningham claims and Alaska coal lands and Mr. Ballinger's connection therewith; granting of water power sites and the secretary's administration of the Reclamation service among other things.

Representative Madison deplored a part of the report and prepared an independent report which he will present. This is expected to make about 10,000 words. Mr. Madison would not discuss it in advance, but it is known to contain an elaborate defense of the former chief of the forestry department, Mr. Pinchot.

The findings of the republicans undoubtedly will be lengthy. Their nature was not divulged by any of the members.

FREDERICK GEBHARDT DEAD

Prominent New York Clubman Passes Away at Home at Garden City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Frederick Gebhardt, for years one of the best known clubmen in New York City, died today at Garden City, L. I.

A quarter of a century ago Mr. Gebhardt entertained largely at his city and country residences. He was assiduous in his attentions to Billy Lantry, the English actress, and their engagement was at one time reported. Shortly afterward, in 1894, he married Miss Lulu H. Morris of Baltimore. They were divorced a few years later. Mr. Gebhardt afterward marrying Henry E. Lewis, Jr. and Mr. Gebhardt four years ago, wedding Marie Wilson, an actress.

Iowa News Notes.
FORT DODGE—James Reason is the fifth alleged bootlegger to be jailed here within the last week, charged with having no legal reason for selling liquor at Mason City.

FORT DODGE—Saturday automobile races are to be the feature in Fort Dodge and owners of cars from many surrounding towns are entering their machines for the contest. Mineral City park race track will be the scene of the event.

FORT DODGE—Miss Joy Secor of Winnebago city, Minn., has accepted the position of general Y. W. C. A. secretary in Fort Dodge, and will assume her new work September 20. Miss Secor is to be the first trained secretary Fort Dodge has had.

SPENCER—Miss Beatrice Callahan, who for several years has been a teacher in the school here, was injured so badly in an auto accident in the city that she has cancelled her engagement for at least

THE WEATHER

For Nebraska—Generally fair. For Iowa—Fair and cool. Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour	Temp.	Dir.
5 A. M.	62	SW
6 A. M.	62	SW
7 A. M.	62	SW
8 A. M.	62	SW
9 A. M.	62	SW
10 A. M.	62	SW
11 A. M.	62	SW
12 M.	62	SW
1 P. M.	62	SW
2 P. M.	62	SW
3 P. M.	62	SW
4 P. M.	62	SW
5 P. M.	62	SW
6 P. M.	62	SW
7 P. M.	62	SW
8 P. M.	62	SW

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Yours for uniformity.
Yours for greatest leavening power.
Yours for never failing results.
Yours for purity.
Yours for economy.
Yours for everything that goes to make up a strictly high grade, ever-dependable baking powder.

That is Calumet. Try it once and note the improvement in your baking. See how much more economical over the high-priced trust brands, how much better than the cheap big-can kinds. Calumet is highest in quality—moderate in cost.

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Ballrooms

Everybody is Watching for Them

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Matinee Every Day, 2:15; Every Night, 8:15.
In Tortajada, Nellie Nichols, John F. Wade & Co., Moroni Opera Co., Five Alphas, Mullen and Correll, Fred Watson, Williams and Warner, Kinodrome, Orpheum Concert Orchestra of Fifteen Artists.
Prices: Week days, matinee only 10c and 25c; nights, only 10c, 25c and 50c. Sundays, matinee, 10c, 25c and 50c; nights, 10c, 25c, 50c, except few front rows, 75c.

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GAMES CALLED AT 3:45
Special car leaves 15th & Farnam, 3:30

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15c, 25c, 50c.
Few seats, 75c.
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6---Big Thrilling Events Each Day---6

Join the big Automobile Parade Saturday, starting at 1:30 p. m., at corner 16th and Capitol Avenue; \$50 in three cash prizes to the lucky ones participating in the parade. Dinick's band will furnish music for the parade, and also at the track. Tickets go on sale Friday morning at Myers-Dillon's Drug store.

General Admission, 50 Cents **Children, 25 Cents** **Automobiles, 50 Cents**

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