

Look at The Bee's birthday book on the editorial page of each issue. It is sure to interest you.

For Nebraska—Cloudy. For Iowa—Cloudy. For weather report see page 2.

STATUE UNVEILED TO VON STEUBEN

Taft Pays High Tribute to German Whose Military Knowledge Made American Arms Proficient.

HELEN TAFT RELEASES FLAGS

Daughter of the President Frees Figure of Draperies.

ADDRESS BY THE AMBASSADOR

Kaiser's Representative Recognizes Bond Between Two Countries.

MONUMENT OF REAL FRIENDSHIP

Statue More Than Mere Testimonial of Regard for One Man—Steuben Not Adventurer, But Defender of Liberty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Another statue erected in honor of a distinguished foreigner was today being successively unveiled today and filled the last of the four corners in Lafayette Square facing the White House. At the other three corners stand the heroic bronze figures of Lafayette, Rochambeau and Kosciuszko.

German-Americans gathered from all parts of the country to participate in the imposing military and civic parade and ceremonies. President Taft paid high tribute to Von Steuben for his work in bringing efficiency to the American army.

Miss Helen Taft, the president's daughter, released the American flags draped about the statue. Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, representative Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis Mo., and Charles Hoxmer, president of the German-American alliance, delivered addresses in which they recounted the services of Von Steuben. Secretary of War Dickinson presided.

Unveiling Scene Impressive. The scene at the unveiling was one of unusual impressiveness. Lafayette park lay deep in snow, but overhead a brilliant winter sun was shining from a cloudless sky.

President Taft's remarks followed: "We dedicate today the last of the monuments which fill the four corners of this beautiful square and which testify to the gratitude of the American people to those who have aided them in their struggle for national independence and existence."

"Lafayette, Rochambeau, Kosciuszko and Von Steuben contributed much to the success of American arms in the revolution. The assistance of the first three was perhaps more conspicuous and spectacular than that of Von Steuben, but it was not so valuable."

Von Steuben Trained Soldier. Von Steuben, a trained soldier, learned his profession in the best of schools, that in actual warfare. The character and severity of the drill and discipline of the German army were as exceptional in the days of Frederick William and of Frederick the Great as they are today.

Baron Von Steuben refused into the rank and file of the revolutionary army discipline and organization. "The effect of Von Steuben's instruction in the American army teaches us a lesson that is well for us all to keep in mind, and that is that no people, however weak, and that in spirit, and in natural courage and self-confidence, can be made at once by uniforms and guns a military force. Until they learn to drill and discipline, they are a mob and the theory that they can be made an army over night is a cost this nation billions of dollars and thousands of lives."

Washington, that calm, sane, just judge of men, recognized fully the debt that he and the army of the people owed to Von Steuben, and it is gratifying to know that he gave his evidence as he laid down his command of the army in the full expressions of sympathy for his comrade in arms, whose important aid at a critical juncture he fully appreciated.

When Baron Steuben came to this country he found Germans who had preceded him, and who, like him, had elected to make this their permanent home. Since his day millions of his countrymen have come to be Americans, and it is gratifying to see the property of the action of congress in erecting this statue to know that the German race since the revolution, has played so prominent a part in the great growth and development of our country.

It is particularly appropriate that there is present the German ambassador, the personal representative of the illustrious successor of Frederick the Great, Count Bernstorff. Count John Bernstorff, von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, in his address said: "I highly appreciate the honor and privilege of appearing before and addressing this imposing gathering after having had the pleasure of hearing the eloquent speech made by the president. Many descendants of the old German stock who have found a new home in this hospitable country, and now form a natural bond of an ever increasing friendship between Germany and the United States, have come to Washington today to do honor to the memory of one of the heroes of the nation, which is also the work of an American citizen of German descent. I am therefore very pleased to be able to regard this monument not only as one erected to the memory of a distinguished German officer, who aided our country, but also as a monument to the unbroken friendship which has existed between Germany and the United States since the birth of the people of the United States as a nation. In those days the great king from whom Michigan learned the art of war issued his order refusing transit through Prussian territory to the Hessian and other German troops hired to fight against the colonists. Frederick the Great was also one of the first to recognize the independence of the colonies by concluding a treaty of commerce with the United States. This monument will all the more be a token of the old friendship existing between the two great nations, as the United States congress, besides manifesting its providing for the erection of this statue, has decided to erect copies of it in the cities of Berlin and in Germany wherever regards one of

PRIVATE TREASURER BEE PUBLISHING CO.



GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Taft is Chagrined Over the Supreme Court Situation

Position Taken by Insurgent and Democratic Senators is Making President's Task Hard One.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Taft is reported by persons who profess to know something of his views to be disappointed and somewhat chagrined over the situation that has arisen in connection with the pending supreme court appointments.

The president's consultations with the regular and the "insurgent" republicans and with the democrats of the senate have developed a difference of opinion among members of the upper house which promises to make the president's already difficult task a much harder one. The president has consulted as many senators as possible, to be sure that his nominations will be acceptable.

Counterfeit Notes Seized in New York

Man from Italy with Twenty-Five Hundred Bogus \$5 Bills Arrested as He Leaves Ship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A counterfeit plot extending over two continents has been discovered by the secret service. Yesterday Chief Wicks' men arrested Cesare Paolotti, an Italian, in the employ of the Anchor Line of steamships, on a charge of having in his possession counterfeit national bank notes.

St. Joseph Carmen Refuse to Strike

Discharge of Conductor Not Considered Sufficient Grounds for a Walkout.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 7.—Because many employes union resented the interference of the members of the local street railway Fred Fay, national organizer, a meeting of the carmen called for 1 o'clock this morning, to vote on a proposition to strike, was abandoned. The controversy with the company was over the discharge of a conductor and the carmen declared that there was not sufficient grounds for striking.

For Christmas

The want ad pages are particularly interesting to Christmas shoppers. Before you start out on your shopping tour today look over the column "For Christmas" on the first Want Ad page.

There you will find a large number of Omaha merchants who are offering suggestions of things which they have suitable for Christmas presents. Many little things out of the ordinary are mentioned there. They will interest you and aid you in completing your purchases.

BANK GUARANTY LAW CASE BEGINS

Attorneys for Nebraska and Kansas must agree on division of time for argument.

LAWYERS DIFFER, CASE DELAYED

Justice Harlan Insists on Immediate Settlement of Fuss.

ONE YEAR'S PAID MIGHT RESULT

Mullen Refuses to Predict Who Will Do Talking.

COURT SETTLES ON QUESTION

Attorney General Mullen Asserts that Question of Who Will Speak for Nebraska Has Been Decided by Justice.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(Special Telegram)—With half an hour still remaining in the Oklahoma bank guaranty case for the attorneys to present their arguments to the supreme court, the case from Nebraska and Kansas it is expected will be reached tomorrow.

At one time it looked as if the attorney general of Kansas might allow his particular case to resume its original place on the docket, in view of the fact that the law is being enforced in his state, but better advice prevailed, and as these cases were combined for purposes of argument by the court they will in all probability be heard, three hours being given to each side.

In the Nebraska case, which will be heard first, Attorney General Mullen was averse even to predicting who would do the talking for his state. He was very frank in saying that there had been no throwing of dice or drawing of straws between the gentlemen who represent the prairie state. In fact he admitted himself wholly ignorant as to whether he himself, Mr. Albert or Mr. Whedon would present Nebraska's case.

All that was settled by the court," said Mr. Mullen. "Notwithstanding that, I see by the papers that we are in a finish fight for preference. Come up and see us get to it," said Mullen, as he and Mr. Albert retired into the cafe of the Raleigh, where they are stopping.

John L. Webster of Omaha and ex-senator Long of Kansas represent the banks in the Kansas case and Mr. Webster the banks in the Nebraska case. As these cases are now combined there will be no difficulty about time being assigned, but as to the others tomorrow will determine.

Argument is Begun.

Oral argument over the constitutionality of the bank guaranty law of Oklahoma was begun today. The Nebraska bank guaranty law, which has been held unconstitutional, and the Kansas bank guaranty law, which has been held constitutional, both had been advanced to be heard with the Oklahoma case, but counsel came before the court unable to agree as to the division of time for argument.

Presiding Justice Harlan gave counsel in the Nebraska and Kansas bank guaranty cases until after the argument in the Oklahoma case to agree on a division of time, under penalty of their cases going back on the docket in the regular places. This would mean that the Nebraska case would not be heard for a year and the Kansas case for two years.

Cody Lies in Heart of Irrigation District

Opening of Lake View Project Adds to Advantages Existing Along Shoshone River.

CODY, Wyo., Dec. 7.—(Special).—The recent opening of the 8,000 acres of the Lake View irrigation project in the south fork of the Shoshone river, near this city, has resulted in bringing to Cody a large number of homeseekers and investors. This tract, which is opened under the Carey act, is considered one of the most beautiful small irrigation projects in the west. The canal is constructed along the most modern and scientific lines, concrete being used extensively in the headgate, siphons and drops. A unique feature is bringing water to each 100 acres. This land is sold at prices fixed by the State Land board and on ten-year terms.

In addition to the Lake View Irrigation company's project, the announcement of the successful financing by Chicago interests of the Oregon basin project south of Cody, by which 130,000 acres of productive land will be supplied with water, has just been received. Added interest in this project has been due to the fact that the Burlington railway, which extends its Cody branch through this tract as soon as it has successfully completed the main line, now building from Denver through central Wyoming and the Big Horn basin to Billings.

The government Shoshone project east of Cody has practically all been filed upon and farmers who settled upon these lands this year have enjoyed abundant yields. Citizens of Cody feel that with the rapid settlement and development of these three excellent projects at their very doors, the city will continue to enjoy the steady growth which has characterized it for several years past.

Conductor Cook's Case Finally Decided

Cash Bond Put Up by the American Charged with Robbery in Mexico is Returned.

GUADALAJARA, Mex., Dec. 7.—The case of James A. Cook, the American railroad conductor, accused of complicity in freight car robberies on the Guadalupe division of the National railway, has been finally closed by the return of the cash bond of 4,000 pesos under which Cook was released from the state penitentiary on February 22 last. The money was originally provided by local members of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Huron Stock Yards to Be Moved.

HURON, S. D., Dec. 6.—(Special).—Nine blocks of land directly north of the Chicago and Northwestern tracks have been platted by the Western Lumber company for residence purposes. This means that the Northwestern company will remove the stock yards east of the river, thus vacating one of the most valuable tracts in the northwest part of the city.

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LONDON, Dec. 7.—The most interesting of today's election news came from Cork city, where in the pollings of yesterday, the independent nationalists defeated the Redmondites in the bitterest fight of the campaign.

William O'Brien, leader of the independent, was returned with a slightly decreased majority of 53 over William Redmond, brother of the nationalist leader, Morris Healy, who was defeated last January by the nationalist candidate, A. Roche, who had a majority of 300, yesterday turned the tables on Roche, winning the seat with 526 votes to spare.

So much feeling was aroused between the parties that it was thought wise not to announce the victory for the "all for Ireland" party last night and the results were first made known today.

In the preceding election O'Brien had a majority of 759 over Dr. W. Murphy. At the same time the other nationalist candidate was elected. In the present campaign William Redmond, the sitting member for the east division of Cork, decided to contest O'Brien's seat for Cork and the announcement of his retention was the signal for a fight that on several occasions developed into serious rioting.

The net result in Cork yesterday was the gain of a Redmondite seat by the O'Brienites, who up to the present have elected five members as against thirty-two Redmondites.

The unionists are still numerically the strongest individual party, with an aggregate of 131. The coalition forces, however, total 167, including the O'Brienites. The state of parties this afternoon was: Coalition Liberals, 110; Irish nationalists, 27; labor members, 20. Total, 157. Opposition, unionists, 151.

Had a Wide Acquaintance.

The life of Mr. Tzschuck during his long term of service with The Bee was marked by common sense and conservatism. He enjoyed a wide acquaintance in Omaha. He was a member of the Commercial club and Field club.

On a farm near the village of Bellevue Mr. Tzschuck was born September 20, 1855. He gained his education at Bellevue and at the State University of Nebraska. At the university he was a student in the School of Civil Engineering. For a year of his residence at Lincoln he was a clerk in the office of his father, who was then secretary of state.

June 2, 1880, Mr. Tzschuck came to Omaha to enter the employ of The Bee. It was thirty-first anniversary of that day was given in his honor by the heads of departments of The Bee Publishing company at the Field club last June.

While business affairs claimed the most of Mr. Tzschuck's attention and interest, he was devoted to one sport—shooting. His vacations were taken up with excursions to shooting grounds in Nebraska and neighboring states.

The family of von Tzschuck was significant in the earlier history of Germany. Ferdinand von Tzschuck, grandfather of Mr. Tzschuck, was chief of internal revenue of Prussia in the early part of the nineteenth century. His son, Bruno Tzschuck, former secretary of state, now living in Omaha, was marked for a brilliant career by the German army. General Bruno Tzschuck established a record for daring and valiancy in action at the battle of Hohenlohe in 1859. After further distinguished service in the battles between Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, the young soldier put the glitter of the military behind him and came to America to become a planter. He came to Nebraska in 1855 and took up land which became the farm where George Tzschuck was born.

Joint Feast for Foot Ball Teams.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Dec. 7.—(Special).—Prof. A. G. Smith, Iowa's representative at the "Big Eight" meeting in Chicago, spoke today of one phase of the meeting which had not been given out as yet. It is the matter of the "purty banquets" which the conference planned to take place the evening before each big game, the participants to be the members of the two opposing football teams in the game the day following.

More friendly relations between the opposing players is the aim to which this idea has been inaugurated.

His Farewell Visit

From the New York World.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK IS DEAD

Treasurer of Bee Publishing Company Succumbs to Heart Disease.

LONG IN SERVICE OF THE PAPER

Thirty Years Treasurer—Descendant of Noted Line in Germany—Federal Arrangements Deferred—Family in Abroad.

George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing company for more than thirty years, died of heart disease early Wednesday morning, at the home of Mrs. C. H. Gerber, a sister, 317 South Twenty-fifth street.

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More friendly relations between the opposing players is the aim to which this idea has been inaugurated.

YEAR'S CROP A WORLD RECORD

Nation's Farms Give Yield Worth \$8,926,000,000.

WILSON DECLARES CORN KING

Secretary of Agriculture Says Maize Exceeds Value of All Cereals Taken Together—Production in South Increases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Nothing short of omniscience can grasp the value of the farm products of this year, is the statement of the secretary of agriculture in his annual report for 1910, published today. At no time before in the world's history has a country produced farm products within one year with a value reaching \$8,926,000,000, which is the value of the agricultural products of this country for 1910. The value of farm products from 1890 to the present year has been progressive without interruption. If the value of the products of 1909 is placed at 100, the value for this year is 118, or almost double the value for the census year eleven years ago. "During this period of unexampled agricultural production, a period of twelve years, during which the farmers of this country have steadily advanced in prosperity and wealth and in economic independence, in intelligence, and a knowledge of agriculture, the total value of farm products is \$75,000,000,000.

The crop of 1,121,381,000 bushels exceeds that of the record year 1906 and is greater than the average crop of the preceding five years by 14 per cent. While the value of this year's crop is that of 1909 and almost double the value for the census year eleven years ago. "During this period of unexampled agricultural production, a period of twelve years, during which the farmers of this country have steadily advanced in prosperity and wealth and in economic independence, in intelligence, and a knowledge of agriculture, the total value of farm products is \$75,000,000,000.

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The corn crop is a national asset in more than one sense. It is not merely wealth in existence for the time being, but it is an asset of perpetual recurrence. Year after year, throughout the ages, a stupendous amount of corn with incredible value can be produced.

All of the cereals except corn are taken together worth only three-fourths as much as that crop. The great allied iron and steel industries had, in the latest census year for which results have been published, 1904, a production worth only 60 per cent of the value of this year's corn crop.

The growing importance of the south in corn production is becoming conspicuous. In 1899 it produced hardly more than one-fifth of the national crop; now it produces one-third.

The cotton crop of this year may be worth in lint and seed a total of \$200,000,000 at the farm, or more than the corn crop was worth in any year prior to 1901. This value is 13 per cent above the five-year average.

The value of the hay crop is about \$730,000,000, an amount which has been exceeded but once, and that in 1907. It is 13 per cent above the average of the preceding five years.

Fortunately the wheat crop is divided into two sowings, autumn and spring, so that the two crops are subject to different climatic accidents, as was the case this year. The production of spring wheat in 1910 was 62,747,000 bushels, or substantially the average of the preceding five years.

How Committee is Aligned.

This report was signed by Senators Knute Nelson, chairman; Frank P. Flint, George Sutherland and Ethel Ross and Representatives Samuel McCall of Massachusetts, vice chairman; Martin E. O'Rourke of Pennsylvania and Edwin Denby of Michigan, all republicans. A few months ago the democratic members, Senators D. L. Fletcher and William E. Puffer and Representatives Ollie James of Kentucky and James M. Graham of Illinois, together with Representative H. Madison of Kansas, progressive republicans, put out another report which they maintained to be the majority opinion, condemning the conduct of Mr. Ballinger as secretary of the interior.

This report was made public following a meeting of the committee in Minneapolis last September, which was not attended by some of the republicans who have now assented. Mr. Ballinger's report is the natural minority because a majority and the republicans who were present, with the exception of Mr. Madison, withdrew and broke the quorum. The members who now sign the majority report formulated their conclusions at a recent series of meetings.

In speaking of the "animosity" created by differences respecting the conservation of natural resources, the majority of the committee said that the accusers evidently had this policy deeply at heart and were "evidently disposed to take a most unfavorable view of the character and motives of any one whom they supposed to be opposed to their views. They thus came to regard Mr. Ballinger with suspicion and to regard the most natural and innocent acts occurring in the ordinary course of depart-

ment, followed President Taft.

Taft Says Value of River Navigation Has Decreased

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The seventh annual gathering of the National Rivers and Harbors congress opened a three day session today with delegates from all sections of the country in attendance. President Taft's welcoming address was the first on the program and while it was brief, carried a statement that proved unusually interesting to his hearers.

President Taft said the importance of river navigation had decreased of late years with the development of railroad facilities. The problem that now confronted his hearers, he declared, was the union and co-operation of railroads and rivers.

The terminal difficulties of river transportation must be overcome, the president said, before this problem could be solved. He declared that while much in this line had not been accomplished in Europe, there had not reached the solution that would prove satisfactory to us and he believed American ideas would find a complete solution for the difficulties presented.

Senor de La Barra, the Mexican ambassador, followed President Taft.

VINDICATION FOR SECY BALLINGER

Majority of Committee that Investigated Charges Against Him Files Its Report.

HIS ACCUSERS ARE CONDEMNED

Charges Founded on Animosity Due to Differences Over Conservation.

RESTORATIONS IN GOOD FAITH

In This Connection Committee Censures Former Secretary Garfield.

EFFICIENT PUBLIC OFFICER

In Its Specific Findings Committee Says There is No Ground for Resigning Secretary as Unfaithful to His Duties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Baughman-Fincham investigating committee, after eleven months' work, made its final report to both houses of congress today. In the opinion of seven republican members, a majority of the committee, Secretary Ballinger "honestly and faithfully performed the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest."

In the opinion of the four democrats Mr. Ballinger "has not been true to the trust reposed in him as secretary of the interior and should be required by the proper authorities to resign."

Both reports, with the independent report of Representative Madison, republican, also adverse to Mr. Ballinger, were offered in the senate by Senator Nelson and in the house by Representative McCall. This presentation followed a meeting of the full committee.

Democrats Overruled. The democratic members, led by Senator Fletcher of Florida, agreed to this method of getting the reports before congress, after their motion to substitute their own report had been rejected in the committee. Senator Fletcher first rated the point of order that the committee had already approved the report that was made public at St. Louis. This point was overruled by Chairman Nelson.

A motion then was made to substitute the democratic report for the report agreed upon by the seven republican members. This was voted down, 5 to 4. Representative Madison voting with the four democrats. It was agreed after the majority report had been adopted that all three should be presented at once in each house and printed together. Under this arrangement the dissenting reports are given equal standing with the majority report before the two houses. An order for 20,000 copies of the reports was made by the senate.

Senator Fletcher said later that steps will be taken by the democrats to bring about action in accordance with the recommendations contained in their report. The recommendation in question, announced Secretary Ballinger as "not deserving of the public confidence," and recommends "that he should be requested by the proper authority to resign his office as secretary of the interior."

The reports were received in both houses without comment.

Would Oust Ballinger. The plan of action to be followed by the democrats has not been determined, but it is understood a resolution will be presented to carry out the recommendation made for the secretary's removal. Such a resolution probably will call flatly upon the president to discharge his cabinet officer.

The democrats held a conference on the matter today. They characterized the majority report as "weak," while the republican members of the committee say it has fully answered all charges made against Ballinger and has disposed of all testimony presented in the long hearings.

An effort undoubtedly will be made to put the house on record as to its opinion of the majority report. Some of the democratic lines manifestly favor demanding consideration of the report at the first opportunity, following up their demand with an appeal from the decision of the chair should Speaker Cannon rule them out of order. Officials of the interior department declined to make any statement whatever on the majority report.

"I have no comment to make on the majority report," said Secretary of the Interior Ballinger when asked regarding the findings.

In case the speaker permits matters to take their course it is held by parliamentarians that a resolution demanding a vote would be necessary. Such a resolution would have to go