

CONSERVATION IS ABSORBING QUESTION

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS TO BE HELD AT SALT LAKE CITY TOMORROW.

FOR BENEFIT OF THE WEST

Chief Executives of Ten States Will Gather to Discuss Plans for Presenting Westerners' Ideas to St Paul Congress—Will Oppose Pinchot Policies.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 17.—With several delegations arriving tonight and more to arrive tomorrow morning, the conference of governors which will be held in Governor Spry's office tomorrow to discuss plans for presenting the westerners' ideas to the conservation congress which meets in St. Paul next month may be classed as one of the most important gatherings held in the west this year. Among the arrivals tonight were Governor M. E. Hay of Washington, at whose suggestion the conference was called; Governor B. B. Hironaka of Wyoming; N. C. McArthur, speaker of the Oregon legislature and representative of Governor Jay Bowenman; R. W. Wheelock, private secretary to Governor Eberhart of Minnesota; Congressman Julius Kuhn of San Francisco, representative of Governor Gillett, and J. F. Galbraith, Jr., of Denver, representative of Governor Shafroth of Colorado.

States Represented. Governor J. H. Brady and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, A. B. Wither, representative of Governor D. S. Dickerson of Nevada, will arrive tomorrow. Delegates of other states will also reach here tomorrow. Nine and possibly ten states will be represented. While none of the governors or their representatives who are in the city tonight offered any suggestions as to what action will be taken at the conference, the general trend of their conversation seemed to be that the states represented will oppose any interference of the Pinchot policies. A delegation of St. Paul business men arrived tonight and will urge upon the governors the importance of appointing delegates to the conservation congress. A delegation from San Francisco will also be here to extend to the governors an invitation to visit San Francisco within the next few days so that their interest in the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 may be enlisted.

ATTORNEYS CLAIM MRS. PROSSER INSANE

ALL EVIDENCE IN THE MURDER TRIAL TENDS IN THAT DIRECTION.

Spokane, Aug. 17.—All evidence today in the trial at Libby, Mont., of Mrs. Vera Prosser for the murder of her husband, tended to show the irresponsible mental condition of the defendant at the time of the act and her love for Prosser.

"I would say she was undoubtedly and unquestionably insane at that time," was the reply made by Dr. J. A. Ghent, when Attorney Thomas D. Long asked him a long hypothetical question as to Mrs. Prosser's sanity at the time she is said to have shot her husband, Dr. Ghent came to Libby from Seattle as an insanity expert in the case.

The same question was put to Dr. V. A. Stillman, also an insanity expert from Seattle and his reply was she was suffering from impulsive and hysterical insanity.

In answer to other questions he said, "Her will was too weak to control the impulse. Her mind was not in a condition to make it possible for her to form a criminal intent."

SOLDIERS GET AWARDS.

Washington, Aug. 17.—For courage displayed at the time of the explosion of a big gun at the recent target practice at Fort Monroe, Va., resulting in the death of 11 men, five soldiers were today awarded certificates of merit by the war department. They are: Private Charles C. Parks, Cook William H. Hawk, Private Fred Faulkner, Corporal William Bryan and Private Wigley, all of the Sixty-Ninth company coast artillery.

BUTTE BOY FOUND GUILTY.

Heena, Aug. 17.—In the federal court today John Mitchell, charged with having stolen a registered letter in Butte, pleaded guilty. He is only a boy and Judge Itsch imposed a fine of \$250.

AMERICA WINS IN AVIATION AGAIN

JOHN B. MOISSANT FLIES ACROSS ENGLISH CHANNEL WITH PASSENGER.

IS NATIVE OF CHICAGO

One of the Most Daring Feats in History of Man—Flying Accomplished by Citizen of This Country Who Has Been Little Known in the Art—Trip Made in Thirty-Seven Minutes.

Denl, England, Aug. 17.—It has been reserved for an American citizen to perform one of the most daring feats in the history of aviation. John B. Moissant of Chicago flew across the English channel from Calais to Tilmanstone with a passenger and by this achievement far surpassed the feats of Bleriot, De Lesseps and the English aviator, Rolls, who afterward met his death at Bournemouth. The two-man flight from France to England was the more astonishing in that it was only a month ago that Moissant learned to fly and was so little known among air men that not even his nationality was disclosed. He was Albert Fleux, a Spaniard and it was only when he landed in England today that it was revealed that he is a young Chicago architect.

Ignorant of His Course. To make the feat still more surprising, Moissant was totally ignorant of the geography of his course. He had never been in England and was obliged to rely entirely upon the compass while crossing the channel in the teeth of a strong westerly wind.

The channel flight was an incident in the aerial voyage from Paris to London. Moissant left Issy yesterday with Hubert Latham and reached Amiens in two hours. Latham's aeroplane was wrecked and this morning Moissant, leaving Amiens at an early hour, headed for Calais. His mechanic, Albert Fleux, who had accompanied him across the country, took his place in the machine when the motor had been set in motion for the dash across the channel.

Thousands who had gathered to watch the daring aviator were amazed and urged him not to make the attempt in the face of the half gale that was blowing. Moissant cared nothing for the warnings of the people and urged him to follow in his wake, but only a slowly moving tug, did not deter him. He made the trip in 37 minutes. When he descended, his eyes were bloodshot and greatly inflamed as a result of the heavy rainstorm into which he drove on approaching the English coast. The high wind beat the rain into the faces of the men like hail and almost blinded them. An average height of between 300 and 400 feet was maintained over the water. The cold was intense and both Moissant and his mechanic were benumbed. When he revived sufficiently he laughed and said to an interviewer:

First Visit to England. "This is my first visit to England. This is only my sixth flight in an aeroplane. I did not know the way from Paris to Calais when I started and I do not know the way to London. I shall have to rely on the compass. I would like to land in Hyde Park if I can find it."

"My mechanic, who weighs 150 pounds, had never been in an aeroplane before and did not know where I was taking him when he left Paris. The people tried to dissuade me from taking the flight from Calais in the gusty wind, but in spite of the pitching during the crossing of the channel, the greatest difficulty encountered on the trip was landing, the sea and land wind causing dangerous cross currents."

Asked how he came to attempt such a flight as that from Paris to London, Moissant said that the idea was discussed in aviation circles in Paris and was generally regarded as an impossibility. He said that not only would he attempt it himself, but he would carry a passenger also. He was surprised to hear that Latham had started on the flight, but determined to follow him in spite of Latham's big advantage.

is a Young Man. Moissant, who is 35 years of age, is of slight build, but seemingly of very good temperament. He first visited Paris some months ago and became interested in the study of aviation. He had two machines built after his own design and found the subject so fascinating that he determined to become a practical air man. His flight was made in a Bleriot machine, which weighs about 800 pounds. He, himself, weighs about 150 pounds, so that the total weight amounted to about 1,150 pounds.

Fleux, a burly Parisian, clad in overalls, did not know where he was going when he started, but says that he felt quite at home as he had the greatest confidence in the pilot.

Moissant a Hero. London, Aug. 18.—Moissant is the hero of the British press. His smiling portrait appears in almost every morning newspaper and he is given much

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THE STORM THAT IS RAGING AROUND "POOR LO"



UNCLE JOE'S DEATH KNEEL BEING SOUNDED

HIS RETIREMENT AS SPEAKER SEEMS TO BE FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 17.—For nearly three hours this afternoon President Taft and Vice President Sherman talked over the defeat of Colonel Roosevelt by the New York state republican committee yesterday and the selection of Sherman over Roosevelt as temporary chairman of the Saratoga convention. Mr. Sherman said he had no intention of withdrawing in favor of Mr. Roosevelt and he treated lightly the stories that there might be a flight in the convention to repudiate the action of the state committee.

The vice president also talked with the president regarding the coming campaign. A straightforward republican fight on the republican platform and the record of the party, including the tariff, he put it.

At Mr. Sherman's solicitation President Taft agreed to join the way in the campaign by writing a letter which is to be a part of the campaign text book of the republican committee. While the fight apparently is to be directed along the lines of the past, it can be said authoritatively that the feature of the party re-organization plans, which call for the retirement of Speaker Cannon, will be strictly adhered to. It is even said that Sherman, one of the staunchest supporters of the speaker ever had, has become reconciled to the decision that Cannon must go.

His Stand Deplored. A statement is being prepared in quarters close to the administration in which the attitude recently taken by Mr. Cannon in public interviews will be deplored and in which it will be made plain that there is no thought on the part of many of his former supporters again to name Cannon for speaker.

Representative Longworth of Ohio, who has been called into nearly all the recent conferences at the president's home, was at the interview with Mr. Sherman today. Representative Anthony of Kansas, one of the so-called "standpaters" in the Kansas delegation, who succeeded in staying off defeat by the insurgents in the recent primaries, also saw the president. Mr. Anthony also supported Cannon, but he, too, said today that he deplored the stand Mr. Cannon is taking. Mr. Anthony said that Speaker Cannon had almost been forgotten as an issue in Kansas until he came into the campaign and made himself one.

Mr. Taft will begin work at once on the letter which is expected to be the keynote of the congressional campaign. It is not decided whether the letter will be given out in advance of its appearance in the textbook.

MARK OF RESPECT FOR MONTT.

Washington, Aug. 17.—For three days the flags on all government buildings in the District of Columbia will fly at half-mast as a mark of respect to the late President Pedro Montt of Chile. President Taft today through the state department to Senator Elias Fernandez Albano, vice president of Chile, an expression of the sympathy of the American people. Secretary Knox also sent through the department an expression of his regret at the death of President Montt.

DAKOTANS APPEAL FOR SURFACE LAND

THEY APPEAR BEFORE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 17.—A delegation from North and South Dakota headed by Governor Vessey from the latter state, conferred with the interior department officials today seeking an order looking to the surface entry of about 1,000,000 acres of withdrawn coal lands in the two states. The Dakotans were informed that the department already had taken practically the action for which they had come to Washington.

Temporary regulations have been issued explaining that the withdrawal of lands was subject, under the law, to surface acquisition, reserving the coal for the government.

William B. Newman, law examiner for the general land office, they were informed, had been sent to Lemmon, S. D., the headquarters of the Dakota land district, to assist in expediting the settlement of the agricultural claims.

Encouragement Given. During the last year a great number of claims for homestead settlements have been held up in the Dakota district because of the presence of coal. Now that the surface entry of such lands is permissible under an act passed at the last session of congress, the department promised the delegation that everything would be done to hasten the determination of bona fide entries.

Acting Secretary Pierce at the conclusion of the conference sent the following telegram to the register and receiver of the land office at Lemmon, S. D.:

After conference with Governor Vessey and party I deem it advisable to instruct you to hasten the examination of agricultural entries and issue final certificates as rapidly as possible, in which you shall reserve the coal to the United States.

Indianapolis, Aug. 17.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared in the special convention of the United Mine Workers' today and denied that he was in Indianapolis in the interests of any faction in the miners' organization. He said that the object of his visit was to meet with other members of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor to hear the application of Charles Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, for admission to the federation.

President Gompers said that it was the intention to admit the Western Federation of Miners and establish a department of mines in the American federation. This afternoon's session was given over to the international executive board members to defend their stand on the Illinois compromise. The board members, with the exception of Purcell of Montana and Farrington of Illinois, stated that they believed the compromise would be to the best interests of the miners as a whole and was not much of a concession on the part of Illinois.

LABOR FEDERATION HOLDS BUSY SESSION

NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS ARE PASSED AT MEETING YESTERDAY—HAVE WARM DEBATE.

Great Falls, Aug. 17.—The Montana State Federation of Labor settled down to business today. Business relating to the facing of the capitol building with granite was postponed for the time being, resolutions pertaining to the dual conditions among the National Electric Workers were recalled, while resolutions relating to convicts receiving wages from the state were laid on the table as impracticable. All resolutions that will come up in the future before the convention in regard to convict labor must be submitted to the committee in charge, which will draft a measure for the consideration of the convention.

Telegrams received from Helena by President Donoghue during the day were to the effect that the working people of Helena desired that the convention declare the state fair unfair if convicts are to be permitted to continue work on the road near the fair grounds, and that the different unions of the state be sent there to act as pickets unless satisfactory conditions are arranged. Among the new resolutions introduced were sets pertaining to a more complete school census; an employers' liability act; direct primaries; the purchase of a farm, to be owned by the state or to be purchased outright, for the raising of vegetables for the sustenance of convicts, and asking that convicts be placed on all convict goods shipped into the state.

The federation of the board of prison commissioners today made known its position on the convict-labor question, through a communication to the body. The board stated that its purpose was to continue the use of convicts on work which did not interfere with free labor.

The Anaconda delegation notified the convention that it was absolutely opposed to convict labor outside of the prison walls. The Helena delegation demanded that the convention declare the state fair unfair to labor. A resolution protesting against the admission of the Western Federation of Miners into the American Federation of Labor, which was introduced by delegates from Butte Engineering union No. 83, which has been engaged in a fight with the miners for some time. The resolution precipitated a heated debate, which resulted in the tabling of the resolution by an overwhelming majority.

President Talks.

"I doubt not but that the men who proposed this resolution are sincere in their intentions. I know they are good union men, but they are associated with men who have endeavored to demoralize the labor movement in Montana, men who have exerted every effort and influence to combat the advance of unionism toward the goal of unity," declared the president. He declared that the sudden manner of introducing the resolution made him suspicious of the motives behind it. His accusations against the associates of the Butte delegates brought the fathers of the resolutions to their feet, and they demanded that the president name the man or men to whom he referred.

C. C. Mitchell, business agent of

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CANNON REFERS TO PIONEER TIMES

SPEAKER OF HOUSE GROWS REMINISCENT TO THE OLD SETTLERS.

LITTLE SAID ON POLITICS

Uncle Joe Discards Question of the Day and Harks Back to the Good Old Days in Illinois—He Shows Signs of Feebleness in His Long Address.

Missoula, Aug. 17.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon today told the old settlers of Iroquois county that he probably was addressing them for the last time. His speech, which had been regarded as the opening of the Illinois congressional campaign, contained little of the old-time vigor of the representative of the Eighteenth Illinois district. Instead, he talked of pioneer days and contrasted them unfavorably with the present. A political tinge only was introduced when he asserted vehemently that the protective policy of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield was responsible for the improvement.

"I may never see you again," he said. "In the nature of things this is probably the last old settlers' meeting I shall ever address in the Godly county of Iroquois. The graves of my forebears are in Indiana and Illinois, and mine, when I come to cross over, will be in Danville."

"My children and your children have a common lot in the general prosperity of this country, or the lack of it. We have not only to take care of ourselves but of the demagogues who have hampered the general progress with their false statements and false promises."

"About Demagogues. "The demagogues would have you destroy the railroads," he said, "which have brought about your prosperity. May God send enough men into public life, honest, brave and courageous men, to stop this racket."

He referred to the work of the pioneers in clearing the wooded districts to make farm lands. "You might think, to hear certain parties talking conservation," he continued, "and of the destruction of our forests, that we should denude our cities and farms to restore the forests to their old-time glory. The system we are under is a pretty good system. It is capable of improvement but to maintain our present prosperity and to increase it, is to maintain the protective policy of Lincoln, Grant and Garfield. I mean James A. Garfield; make no mistake as to the name."

The Best Policies. "We must determine, with deliberation, the policies that are best for us and then adhere to them. I might make myself popular with the populists by advocating destruction instead, but I think the Lord there are no populists in this district. There are some who ought to know better in Kansas, but we have got to go on taking care of ourselves, while for the next two years Kansas can take care of itself. Then we must take care of it again, as we have for the last 10 years of its history."

"But as I said, I am not here to talk politics. We are here to talk of the good old days, but I am mighty glad they are gone forever."

Mr. Cannon declared he would make several speeches in the coming campaign in this district, but his friends are fearful as to his ability to stand the strain.

THROUGH LINE TO OAKLAND.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—The first through regular passenger train on the Western Pacific left Oakland bound for Salt Lake with a party of railroad officials and newspaper men. The train is due in Salt Lake Friday morning and will become part of the first westbound train which will start for Oakland Saturday morning, inaugurating the opening of passenger service on the new line.

LANG AND KAUFMAN MATCHED.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—A telegram was received in this city tonight from Harry Edwards, the fight promoter, who is in New York, stating that he had matched Al Kaufman and Bill Long to box six rounds at the Philadelphia National baseball grounds here on Labor day.

INDIANS PAID M'MURRAY BIG FEES

SUCH WAS THE TESTIMONY IN LAND CASE AT SULPHUR YESTERDAY.

PRESIDENT HAS TOTAL

Further Investigation Into Amounts Given Attorneys Shows That Over Three Million Dollars were Contributed by the Red Men—Several Fees of Five Thousand Each.

Sulphur, Okla., Aug. 17.—Attorneys fees again occupied special attention today at the hearing before the special committee appointed by the house of representatives to investigate Indian affairs. It was testified that J. F. McMurray, holder of the ten per cent fee contracts for the sale of 350,000 acres worth of Indian lands, had many contracts with Indians. At the time a \$750,000 fee was paid to his firm for prosecuting the citizenship cases, he also had, it was asserted, two contracts with the Chickasaws which paid him \$5,000 a year each and two contracts with the Choctaws which paid him \$5,000 each besides expense allowances.

Johnson on Stand. Douglas H. Johnson, governor of the Chickasaw tribe, was on the stand most of the day and asked why it was so many special attorneys were employed by the Indians when they already had attorneys on regular salaries. He said the Indians had become convinced that the employment of attorneys on contingent fees was the only method of securing results.

When asked again how it was that he deposited \$75,000 to his personal account shortly after McMurray had been paid the \$750,000 fee, Johnson replied he never had \$75,000. Senator Gore told the committee he would have no more evidence relating to his charge that he had been offered a \$25,000 bribe to promote the McMurray contracts. The committee today sent to Beverly, Mass., a statement of the amount of money the Indians had paid out in contingent fees in the last 20 years. It showed the total amount to be \$3,893,104.54. It was said the figures were for the use of President Taft.

INSURGENT VOTE CLIMBS STILL HIGHER

RESULTS FROM CALIFORNIA SHOW JOHNSON'S PLURALITY OVER THIRTY THOUSAND.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Complete returns still are lacking in the state primary vote of yesterday, but every column of figures that comes in from the remote counties only adds to the insurgent victory all along the line. The plurality of Hiram W. Johnson, insurgent candidate for the republican nomination for governor, now is estimated at 30,000. Alden Anderson, regular republican, did not carry a single county. Charles F. Curry left San Francisco with 2,500 more votes than Johnson, but the southern returns wiped this out.

The battle lines now are being planned for the election fight between Johnson and Theodore A. Bell, democratic nominee. The democrats express every confidence of winning.

It now is certain that William Kent, reformer and insurgent of the deepest type, has outdistanced Duncan McKinlay in the race for congress in the second district. The latest figures give Kent a lead of 1,122 votes.

Another Insurgent Wins.

W. D. Stephens, insurgent, has won over James McClaughan, regular, in the Seventh congressional district by a substantial majority according to the latest returns from the southern part of the state. The same returns give Sylvester C. Smith, regular, a lead over his opponent in the Eighth district. It was thought during the day that Smith had been defeated.

A. Hayes, insurgent, of the Fifth congressional district, has been renominated. Julius Kahn, regular, will be opposed by Walter McArthur, a labor leader of the Pacific coast, and it is anticipated that Kahn will have a hard fight on his hands in November.

Spaulding Third

While the advisory vote on United States senator to succeed Senator Flint is by no means complete, John D. Works, insurgent, has 5,000 more votes than Edwin Meserve. A. G. Spaulding, the San Diego sporting goods manufacturer, is running third,