nic. Mr. Roosevelt spoke chiefly on the necessity of absolute honesty in public and private life, and his remarks included the passage above quoted. His first appearance and his remarks were received with every evidence of enthusiasm.

Just at 5 o'clock the Roosevelt special pulled into the Chicago & Northwestern station, and the ex-President's appearance was the signal for a hearty cheer, while along the route from the station to the Congress Hotel he was cordially applauded, with occasional cheers. Among those gathered to greet Mr. Roosevelt as he descended from the train were forty-six pupils from the Byford Public School, of Austin, a suburb of Chicago. The children sent the former President a copy of some exercises they had when he went out of office, two years ago, and he wrote them a letter expressing his appreciation. They greeted him to-day with a "college yell," which was as follows:

Hip, hip, hurrah, hooray!
Mr. Roosevelt, we meant to say.
We got your letter from Oyster Bay.
It set us up in the seventh heaven,
Us forty-six kids in Room Eleven.

The Lorimer incident came unheralded. The programme of the affair has for days announced that Senator Lorimer and others would sit at the speakers' table with Mr. Roosevelt.

The occurrence startled politicians here and over the state. The unprecedented demand that the Hamilton Club deny to one of its own members the privilege of attending the banquet came with characteristic abruptness from Mr. Roosevelt.

Batten Heads Delegation.

The Hamilton Club delegation, headed by ex-Judge John H. Batten, joined Mr. Roosevelt at the fair grounds in Freeport shortly after noon. The ex-President shook hands heartily with each member of the delegation and at once began questioning them concerning the banquet. "Is Speaker Cannon to be there?" he asked.

"Yes," Mr. Batten replied; "he has accepted the invitation."

"How about Senator Lorimer?"

"Senator Lorimer is a member of the club," he was told, "and he has accepted an invitation to the dinner."

"Then I must decline to go," said Mr. Roosevelt, adding that he would feel the same about the presence of Senator Lorimer as he would sitting down with members of the Illinois Legislature who are under indictment in the graft investigation.

The committee members looked their amazement and finally, after some hesitation, informed their guest that they would go back to Chicago and tell Senator Lorimer his views.

"No," Mr. Roosevelt replied, emphatically. "Send him a telegram telling him that I will not attend the dinner tonight if he is there."

Hamilton Club Members Perplexed.

The delegation of Hamilton Club members was perplexed. Their embarrassment was apparently not noticed by Mr. Roosevelt, who chatted with others standing near by while the perturbed delegates consulted as to what was to be done. After some interval the following telegram was drafted and dispatched to Senator Lorimer:

Colonel Roosevelt positively declines to sit at the same table with you. Our invitation to you for this evening is therefore withdrawn.

The telegram was signed by ex-Judge John H. Batten.

The delegation which waited on Mr. Roosevelt to escort him to Chicago and the banquet hall this evening was composed of ex-Judge John H. Batten, president of the Hamilton Club; George W. Dixon, chairman of the committee; William B. Austin, Arthur B. Cody, Marquis Eaton, John A. Gauger, Robert S. Iles, Thomas D. Knight, William A. Leonard, Benjamin F. Methuen, Henry C. Morris, Edwin A. Munger and Emil C. Wetten.

The committeemen were taken by surprise, and the discussion of the situation did not cease with the sending of the telegram to Senator Lorimer.

Judge Batten, as the spokesman of the party, said:

"The club had invited a number of prominent Republicans, among them the Republican Governor of Illinois and various Congressmen, and it had not occurred to the men who arranged the dinner that they should not invite a Republican Senator. Under the circumstances there is nothing for us to do except to respect the wishes of Colonel Roosevelt, the guest of the evening."

On the trip to Chicago there was much discussion of the possible outcome of the incident, and all the members of the delegation appeared relieved when they were informed on arriving in Chicago that Senator Lorimer would not attend the banquet.

Much Comment in Chicago.

On the street, in offices and in public buildings the tidings caused much comment, particularly among those who noted that the ban against Senator Lorimer was coincident with the completion of the second trial of Lee O'Neil Browne, minority leader of the Legislature, charged with bribery in connection with the election of the junior Senator from Illinois.

If Senator William Lorimer was surprised at the refusal of Mr. Roosevelt to sit at the banquet table with him, no indication of it escaped him. If he was displeased or hurt at the frank expression of distaste for his presence, no sign of such disquiet appeared. With the usual untroubled brow and his customary suavity of expression he courteously declined to comment to newspaper men on what to many seemed a most extraordinary incident.

The news of Mr. Roosevelt's demand of the Hamilton Club delegation that they inform the Senator of his ultimatum was given to Senator Lorimer when he reached his office, the president's room in the La Salle Street National Bank.

He had just arrived from his summer home in Pistakee Bay, and cool and comfortable, with a Panama hat shading his eyes and the ends of his inevitable white string tie floating from beneath a turn down collar, he stepped among the group of perspiring newspaper men.

A hurried résumé of the dispatches from Freeport was given, and a statement was asked from him.

"Is that so?" said the junior Senator from Illinois. "This is the first I had heard of it. No, no, I have nothing whatever to say. Nothing at all."

He turned from the group, conversed with his secretary, and then entered his private office. Some of the officials followed him to his sanctum. A telegram came and the newspaper men clustered around the door. Hurried messages were telephoned to "hold the edition just a minute." The door opened and Senator Lorimer, still cool and smiling, again was surrounded by the newspaper men.

In his hand he held a telegram. The smile of the Senator was a shade more pronounced as he said:

"This telegram is about another matter, gentlemen. I really do not know if any such telegram as you speak of has been received."

He turned to his secretary and asked, "Has any telegram come for me concerning the Hamilton Club?"

"No, sir," was the reply, "there has been no telegram."

Again the unruffled brow of the Senator and bank president was turned to the waiting reporters.

"There is nothing for me to say, gentlemen. I have no exact information concerning the incident, and I shall not discuss it."

A copy of the newspaper dispatches from Freeport was offered, but Senator Lorimer waved it aside.

"Thank you, I do not care to read it," he said, still with a smiling countenance.

"Are you going to the banquet?" was asked and parried with the skill of an expert.

"Really," came the calm voice of the Senator, "I must find out whether I have a ticket. Mr. Wade," he said, turning to his secretary, "how about that?"

"Yes, sir," came the prompt reply from the secretary, "you received an invitation and a ticket to the banquet."

"Well, I was not sure about that," 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."

The Newspaper Men Still Waited.

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 6th Congress District greeted his questioners.

"Doesn't this put the Hamilton Club in a peculiar position, turning down one of their one members?" was ventured.

"Are you trying to get me to make a speech?" Senator Lorimer said in calm, even tones. "I have nothing to say."

As the newspaper men retired, Senator Lorimer said, "If I decide to make a statement I shall be glad to give it to you."

The news of the refusal of Mr. Roosevelt to attend the Hamilton Club banquet created a flurry among those customers of the bank apprised of the occurrence, but all the officials of the institution copied the attitude of their chief and conservatively had "nothing to say."

Shortly after 4 o'clock, while the train bearing Mr. Roosevelt and the Hamilton Club delegation was speeding to the city, Senator Lorimer returned.

Still cool, still comfortable, still smiling, the Senator passed by another group of newspaper men, held a short conference with some of his subordinates and turned to the door. He paused long enough to say to the potential questioners:

"I have not a word to say."

One or two questions were started, but were cut short by a repetition of "not a word, not a word," and the Senator strolled down the stairs and up the street in the opposite direction from the banquet hall in the Congress Hotel.

May Have Returned to Summer Home.

Diligent questioning revealed that the Senator-banker was believed by his office assistants to be going back to Pistakee Bay on an early evening train.

When the delegation of Hamilton Club members arrived at the Wells street station they were informed that Senator Lorimer would not attend the banquet.

The comforting intelligence did not come officially, but was accepted as final.

The delegation breathed a sigh of relief, and the incident, for them, was closed.

Banquet Has Beautiful Setting.

Rarely has there been a more beautiful setting for a banquet than was presented by the gold room of the Congress Hotel to-night. Flags ten feet long were draped gracefully about the walls and galleries, interspersed with the coats of arms of all the states. At the west end of the room was a large United States flag in colored electric lights. At the left of the ex-President sat Judge Batten and on his right sat ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, while others at the speakers' table were Governor Deneen, Governor Stubbs of Kansas, Mayor Busse, Representative Nicholas Longworth, Charles D. Norton, secretary to the President; Senator Smith, of Michigan; Speaker Cannon, James R. Garfield, Chief Stewart of the Chicago police force and others of local prominence. At the close of the dinner the tables in the gold room were removed so as to permit those who had been forced to dine in the Pompeilan room and elsewhere to come upstairs and hear the speeches. Throughout the dinner two mixed quartets stationed in the galleries sang a number of songs, which were enthusiastically applauded. Throughout the dinner Mr. Roosevelt was the centre of a constantly changing throng, each member of which sought his ear on some subject "of the utmost importance." Mr. Roosevelt received them all smilingly.

The first mention of Mr. Roosevelt's name by Judge Batten proved the occasion of a tremendous ovation. Judge Batten reviewed the career of the ex-President and paid him the highest compliment on his numerous achievements. Mr. Batten declared that Mr. Roosevelt could be relied on to fill to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens every office which may come to him in the future, as he had every office which had come to him in the past. Judge Batten introduced Governor Dineen, who, in the course of his remarks, recalled a discussion which once took place in the Hamilton Club on "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" and remarked that it would now be more appropriate to discuss "What will our ex-Presidents do with us?"

Refers to "Strenuous Life."

After a brief word of welcome by Mayor Busse, Judge Batten introduced Mr. Roosevelt at 9:50 p. m. Mr. Roosevelt referred to the fact that he first used in an address the expression "strenuous life," an expression which, he declared, he "had never been able to lose." Declaring that it would not be worth his while or that of the club were he to speak his mind, Mr. Roosevelt declared that there were just two dangers to this country—lawless violence and corruption, the crime of those who have little and the crime of those who have much. Mr. Roosevelt declared that it had been well said that the moral standard of a people could be well gauged by the extent to which they lived up to it, that no republic could boast of the people who sat supinely by and tolerated the corruption of their representatives. The ex-President added:

I have been reading the reports of the investigations of the two State's Attorneys, which resulted in the indictment of four members of the Legislature, and together with that I have read the reports of the confession of four other members of the Legislature. I was advised to-day by a very worthy friend not to talk on this matter, because it was a delicate subject, and he added that no one had been convicted.

Now, I feel most strongly that we make the question of public honesty a sham if we limit the use of the word "honesty" to mere law.

There are big business men whom I have counted as among the most insidious enemies of the real welfare of this Republic, although they have been so advised that it would be impossible to convict them, and there have been in the United States, and there have been in New York, many public men whose careers have been scandalized throughout the country, although they keep clear of the courts.

Read the confessions of the four men. Read what was developed by the State's Attorneys, one belonging to one party and one belonging to the other, about the four men against whom they secured indictments, and about other men also. Read that, and I defy any honest man of intelligence not to come to the conclusion that the Legislature whose doings have been exposed was guilty of the foulest and basest corruption, and therefore of the most infamous treason to American institutions.

Refers to Record in President's Office.

After referring to his own record in the President's office Mr. Roosevelt said that "it depends upon you whether you will permit a crook, whether or not he has been convicted, to represent you in public life." He referred to Boss Tweed as an arch scoundrel whose fame had been international, and said his election subsequent to exposure became a national disgrace, not a vindication of Tweed. That principle, he asserted, "applies to all of us," and added:

If the people of America are content to send to represent them in the state or national legislature men who, in their heart of hearts, they know have not obtained their offices honestly, but have obtained their offices dishonestly and by corruption, whom they know have practised corruption in public life, they may make up their minds that they will get the government to which they are entitled, and a bad government it will be.

Now, in each nation, in every form of government, there are base flatterers. The same individual who in a monarchy would be a courtier and flatter the king in a republic turns demagogue and flatters those whom he thinks will cast the most votes. He is just the same man, the one just as bad as the other, only that they are functioning under different conditions. It is a favorite—I won't say argument, but a favorite assertion of that type of man when some public servant has been found guilty of conduct that would disgrace him, to say: "We will go to the people for his vindication; we will see if we can't secure him an election." Sometimes they succeed. A great many thoroughly good people, thoroughly good citizens, have no special means of information, are ignorant of what really has happened, and may on occasions like that be misled; but if they are misled, and if they do so far as in them lies attempt to vindicate a dishonest and unfaithful public servant by electing him, they don't vindicate him; they disgrace themselves and us.

Mr. Roosevelt then referred to his visit abroad and to the fact that the people of the world looked to America as affording the real test of the Democratic form of government.

At the close of the ex-President's speech there were many cries of "Cannon," and "Uncle Joe," but as many cries of "No, no," and numerous hisses. Then President Batten announced that the guests would form in line, as Mr. Roosevelt had consented to hold a reception to all those present. With the passing of the line by the ex-President the banquet came to an end, and Mr. Roosevelt and party prepared to go to the Union Station, to depart at midnight for Cincinnati.

Roosevelt Warns Railroad Men.

Mr. Roosevelt's address at Freeport was delivered with special reference to the effort of railway men to raise a fund for the support of the Home for Aged and Infirm Railway Employes, at Highland Park, Ill., the proceeds of the Northern Illinois Agricultural Association fair held here to-day being for that purpose.

Mr. Roosevelt especially warned men of the five brotherhoods of railway employes that it should be their duty to see that their organizations were managed in obedience to law, and he insisted that should they ever indulge in any lawless action or violence the result would be to injure them in the estimation of American people. He advocated a workingman's compensation act as a measure of justice for railway employes who are injured in the line of their duty.

Mr. Roosevelt also read an open letter by William R. Hearst, in which Mr. Hearst advised the ex-President to return to New York and take up the fight on the Republican organization there, saying that if he did so Mr. Hearst would be in sympathy with him. The ex-President said:

"I am going back to my state, as mentioned by Mr. Hearst, to fight the bosses. I will welcome the support of any man who wishes to aid in that fight."

TO BALLINGER'S RESCUE

Republicans Will Stay Away from To-day's Meeting.

Minneapolis, Sept. 8.—That at least one of the Republican members of the Ballinger-Pinchot Congressional investigation committee, and probably others, would refuse to meet with the Democrats at the session set for to-morrow was indicated in a statement made to-night by Representative Edwin Denby, of Michigan. While Mr. Denby would not talk of the matter, this was the inference drawn and confirmed later.

It is likely that Senator Sutherland, of Utah, and Representative Samuel W. McCall, two other Republican members of the committee, will not be present.

Senator Nelson, the chairman, is, howeve, expected to call the meeting to order. The presence of Senator Nelson, the four Democratic members, and Representative Madison, the Insurgent Republican of Kansas, at the meeting to-morrow, would be one less than a quorum.

Should the Democratic members and Mr. Madison be confronted with this situation it is likely that the sergeant-at-arms will be called upon to bring in the absentees should they be found. Nevertheless, it was stated authoritatively that there was little possibility of a quorum being present to-morrow or on Saturday, when Representative Marlin E. Olmstead, Republican, of Pennsylvania, is expected to arrive.

That the Democratic members, and possibly Mr. Madison, will refuse to delay action in the matter of making their findings public is considered probable, and it is not impossible that their report, which will condemn Secretary Ballinger, will be given out soon, whether or not the Republicans are disposed to issue theirs.

The Democrats have prepared their report, and it is ready for consideration at to-morrow's session, if the matter is taken up. What disposition the Republicans will make of their findings has not been determined.

Seattle, Sept. 8.—Secretary Ballinger, at the Arctic Club smoker, given in honor of Secretary Nagel and Attorney General Wickersham last night, spoke bitterly of his detractors.

"With my consciousness of rectitude of my every act, in private and public, and my determination to go forward in the same path, I do not fear the criticism of any man or set of men," said the Secretary.

"It is a time for men to stand by the laws and institutions of our fathers. From the head of the administration through all the departments there is a determination to uphold the Constitution and laws and hand them down unimpaired. It has been said that criticism of me, whether true or untrue, has made me unfit to hold office. If this is the case, then every public man may be disqualified by the attacks of the disingenuous, the hypocrite and the fanatic.

"I do not propose to enter a plea of guilty, because there is not one particle of truth in all the allegations brought against me, and I shall take none of your time in making a defence, for in this community I need no defence."

CONSERVATION MEN ADOPT PLATFORM

Declares That All Natural Resources Are the Property of All the People.

FOR NATIONAL CONTROL

Denies Right of Federal or State Government to Alienate Water Rights, and Favors Leaseholds.

St. Paul, Sept. 8.—The National Conservation Congress to-night adopted a platform placing the seal of its approval on national control of natural resources, and adjourned.

A threatened fight on the part of state conservation commissioners to place the name of President Taft in the platform along with that of Theodore Roosevelt as the great friend of conservation did not materialize on the floor. Under vigorous use of the gavel it did not even get started. The following were chosen officers:

President, Henry Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa; secretary, Thomas R. Shipp, Indianapolis; treasurer, D. A. Latchawa, Kansas City.

Gifford Pinchot and J. B. White, of Kansas City, declined to be nominated for the presidency, and Mr. Wallace was not opposed.

O. M. Banister, of Muncie, Ind., started the applause by stating that the delegates have been here for four days without getting a chance to speak.

"I suggest that this mistake be remedied at the next convention," said he. Vice-presidents for each state were chosen, each speaking briefly.

A delegate from the State of Washington, whose name was not announced, accused Governor Hays and Land Commissioner Ross of that state of giving away the water power of the state.

"No wonder they want state control," the delegate said.

Mr. Ross defended himself with great spirit, saying that the strictures against him were baseless.

Granville M. Hunt invited the next congress to meet at Washington.

L. G. Worsham, of Georgia, announced that a Southern conservation congress will be held at Atlanta on October 7 and 8.

The committee on resolutions of the National Conservation Congress was in turmoil, or verging on it, all day to-day.

The big fight of the committee's meeting, which was carried to the floor of the convention at the night session, concerned the mention of the name of Theodore Roosevelt as the originator of the policies recommended by the committee and ignoring that of President Taft.

The sessions of the committee were executive, but reports of the warfare leaked out in part. Violent speeches were made declaring that the policies advocated by the congress were those not only of Mr. Roosevelt but of President Taft, and demanding that the name of the latter should be specifically mentioned as well as that of Mr. Roosevelt.

Both Names Eliminated.

This occurred during the afternoon, when there were only eighteen members of the committee present, under the chairmanship of ex-Governor Pardee of California. The vote to include the name of President Taft was lost, 8 to 10.

An attempt was then made to eliminate what was said to be an injustice to the President, and after three ballots a motion to eliminate the name of Mr. Roosevelt also carried.

The platform as prepared by the committee was adopted by the full congress. The resolutions are:

The second national conservation congress, made up of delegates from all sections and nearly every state and territory of the United States, met at the call of a great moral issue, now in session assembled in the city of St. Paul and State of Minnesota, does hereby adopt and solemnly declare the following platform of opinion and conclusion concerning the inherent rights of the people of the United States.

Heartily accepting the spirit and intent of the Constitution and adhering to the principles laid down by Washington and Lincoln, we declare our conviction that we live under a government of the people, by the people, for the people; and we repudiate any and all special or local interests or platforms or policies in conflict with the inherent rights and sovereign will of our people.

Recognizing the natural resources of the country as the primo basis of property and opportunity, we hold the rights of the people in these resources to be natural and inherent and justly inalienable and indefeasible, and we insist that the resources should and shall be developed, used and conserved in ways consistent both with current welfare and with the perpetuity of our people.

Waters Belong to People.

Recognizing the waters of the country as a great national resource, we approve and indorse the sentiment that all the waters belong to all the people and hold that they should be used in the interest of the people.

Realizing that all parts of each drainage basin are related and interdependent, we hold that each stream should be regarded and treated as a unit from its source to its mouth, and since the waters are essentially mobile and transitory and are generally interstate, we hold that in all cases of divided or doubtful jurisdiction the waters should be administered by co-operation between state and federal agencies.

Recognizing the interdependence of the various uses of the waters of the country, we hold that the primary uses are for domestic supply and for agriculture, through irrigation or otherwise, and that the uses for navigation and for power, in which water is not consumed, are secondary; and we commend the modern view that each use of the waters should be made with reference to all other uses for the public welfare in accordance with the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number for the longest time.

Viewing purity of water supply as essential to the public health and general welfare, we urge upon all municipal, state and federal authorities and on individuals and corporations requisite action toward purifying and preventing contamination of the waters.

In Favor of Leaseholds.

Approving the successful efforts of the United States to provide homes on arid lands through irrigation, we indorse and commend the Reclamation Service and urge its continuance and the extension of the same policy to the drainage of swamp and overflow lands, to be carried forward so far as appropriate through co-operation between state and federal agencies.

Viewing adequate and economical transportation facilities as among the means of conservation and realizing that the growth of the country has exceeded the development of transportation facilities, we approve the prompt adoption of a comprehensive plan for developing navigation throughout the rivers and lakes of the United States, proceeding in the order of their magnitude and commercial importance.

Recognizing the vast economic benefit to the people of water power derived largely from interstate sources and streams no less than from navigable rivers, we favor federal control of water power development; we deny the right of states or federal government to continue alienating or conveying water by granting franchises for the use thereof in perpetuity, and we demand that the use of water rights be permitted only for limited periods with that just compensation in the interests of the people.

We demand the maintenance of the federal commission empowered to deal with all uses of the waters, and to co-ordinate these uses for the public welfare in co-operation with similar commissions or other agencies maintained by the states.

Approving the withdrawal of public lands pending classification, and the separation of surface rights from mineral forests, and water rights, including water power sites, we recommend legislation for the classification and leasing for grazing purposes on unreserved public lands suitable, chiefly for this purpose, subject to the rights of homeseekers and settlers, or the acquisition thereof under the laws of the United States; and we hold that arid and non-irrigable public grazing lands should be administered by the government in the interest of small stockmen and homeseekers until they have passed into the possession of actual settlers.

We hold that the deposits of minerals underlying, particularly mineral fuels, iron ores and phosphate deposit should be leased for limited periods not exceeding fifty years, but subject to removal, the royalty to be adjusted at more frequent intervals, such lease to be in amounts to such regulations as to prevent monopoly and unnecessary waste.

We hold that phosphate deposits underlying the public lands should be safeguarded for the American people by appropriate legislation, and we recommend the early opening of the Alaskan and other coal fields belonging to the people of the United States for commercial purposes on a system of leasing, national ownership to be retained.

We urge immediate investigation by the federal government of the damage done by the smelting of copper ores and the feasibility of so improving methods as to utilize the injurious by-products in connection with phosphatic fertilizers.

We favor co-operative action on the part of states and the federal government looking to the preservation and better utilization of the soils by approved scientific methods.

We approve of the continuance of the control of the national forest by the federal government, and approve the policy of restoring to settlement such public lands as are more valuable for agriculture.

We earnestly recommend that the states and federal government acquire for reforestation, lands not more valuable for other purposes, and that all existing forests publicly and privately owned be fully protected by state and federal government.

We recognize the invaluable service of the Forest Service to the people and earnestly recommend that it be more generously supported by the federal government, and that state, federal and private fire patrol be more generously provided for the preservation of forests and human life, and appreciate and approve of the continuance of the service of the United States army in fire control in emergencies.

We favor the repeal of the timber and stone law.

We indorse the proposition for the preservation by the federal government of the Southern Appalachian and White mountain forests.

To Conserve Animals and Birds.

We recommend that the federal government conserve migratory birds and wild game animals.

We recommend that the public and private schools instruct the youth of the land in the fundamental doctrines of conservation.

We realize that the fullest enjoyment of our natural resources depends upon life and development of the people physically, intellectually and morally, and in order to promote this purpose we recommend that the training and protection of the people and whatever pertains to the health and general efficiency be encouraged by methods and legislation suitable to this end. Child labor should be prevented and child life protected and developed.

Realizing the waste of life in transportation and mining operations, we recommend legislation increasing the use of proper safeguards for the conservation of life, and we also recommend that in order to make better provision for procuring the health of the nation a department of public health be established by the national government.

We recommend the adequate maintenance of a national conservation commission to investigate the natural resources of the country and co-operate with the work of the state conservation commissions, and we urge the legal establishment and maintenance of conservation commissions or corresponding agencies on the part of all states of the Union.

Nothing in these resolutions to be construed as questioning the rights of the states or the people of the United States guaranteed under the federal Constitution.

Calls It Political Meeting.

The fight for the insertion of the name of President Taft started originally at a meeting of state conservation commissioners. At this meeting Henry Hardtner, of Louisiana, declared that the conservation principles favored by the convention were no more those of Roosevelt than of Taft. He asserted with much heat that the congress was much less a conservation congress than a straight political meeting, the tendency of which seemed to be to exalt Mr. Roosevelt at the expense of President Taft.

The state commissioners thereupon voted to demand that Taft's name be mentioned the same as that of his predecessor. When this was done it was declared that the fight would be carried to the convention at the night session.

Mr. Pardee and Frank H. Short, representing California, engaged in a heated argument during the session of the committee. Chairman Pardee surrendered his chair and, advancing to Judge Short, shook his finger at the latter and said:

"You've had your say about state control. Now let me say to you, Judge Short, that if there is to be discussion of this question from the California standpoint, there is one more man here from the Golden State who will be heard. I want to tell you that no man, even though he be from Fresno, and six feet tall, can get away with a bluff, and I'm going to call you."

In the course of his address before the congress Gifford Pinchot said:

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 programme 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.

W. D. Simmons, of St. Louis, said, in an address:

When this nation of business people understand that conservation is simply another term for business management of the people's capital the pressure of public opinion will be so strong behind this movement as to brook no interference or delay in the passage and enforcement of the laws needed to begin at once a business administration.

I have a suggestion to make which I ask you to take to the Governors who appointed you to attend this congress; that is, that each Governor summon to his capitol for consultation, say, six of the leading business men of the state, selecting those who in their own business have by successful use of modern advertising demonstrated that they have learned from experience how to reach the individual, how to tell him something they want him to know.

Ask this business council to formulate ways of making known not only the facts about the forests and water supply and the importance of these facts to every individual man, woman and child in the nation, but why we in the United States average thirteen and a half bushels of wheat to the acre, instead of twenty-three and a half bushels, as they do in Germany and thirty and nine-tenth bushels in Great Britain; how this is making homestead lands scarce and prices high, because we only get half the amount of crops we should get from the land we have under cultivation, and consequently the supply is getting less every year in proportion to the demand.

MAY SET ASIDE DIVORCE

Referee Believes Woman Who Says She Was Not Served.

If the Supreme Court confirms the report of Edwin D. Hayes, as referee, the divorce decree which Mrs. Dora Schwartz says her husband, Louis Schwartz, obtained against her in February, 1904, without her knowledge and without her being served with papers in the suit, will be set aside. The referee says he believes the statement of the wife that she never received any notice of the suit, and says the fact that Schwartz continued to live with his wife after he obtained the alleged "snap" decree set him down as a man of "little moral character."

O'NEIL BROWNE JURY OUT

Judge's Charge Considered Favorable to Accused Chicago Legislator.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—The fate of Lee O'Neil Browne, of Ottawa, Ill., minority leader at the last Legislature, charged with bribery in connection with the election of William Lorimer to the United States Senate, reached the hands of a jury at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Judge Kersten occupied nearly an hour in reading his instructions to the jury. Attorneys for Browne said the instructions are decidedly in favor of the Democratic representative.

Judge Kersten told the jurymen to avoid considering their suspicions; to remember that the defendant is charged with bribing Representative Charles A. White and not Representatives Buckemeyer and Link, each of whom testified to receiving money for their votes; to avoid the testimony of White where it is not corroborated, and to return a verdict of not guilty if there is a reasonable doubt.

EXPLOSION ON WARSHIP

Continued from first page.

that her crew spent the entire day fighting the fire in her engine room, and it was stated unofficially that the damage may be such as to prevent the ship sailing with the first division on Saturday to participate in battle practice off the Virginia Capes.

The North Dakota had a fire once before since she was launched, in November, 1907. That was on May 13 last at the Boston Navy Yard, when a redhot rivet dropped into ground cork in one of the after magazines while the ship was in drydock for alterations. The prompt response of her 250 men to the ship's fire call resulted in quick extinguishment. The North Dakota's magazines are lined with cork, sheathed inside.

Captain Albert Gleaves, who commands the North Dakota, is a Tennesseean, who formerly commanded the St. Louis, and was until recently naval aid to Assistant Secretary Winthrop of the Navy Department. He has had thirty-seven years of naval service, including nineteen years at sea.

No one was permitted to board the North Dakota after the accident, and as Admiral Schroeder declines to discuss the details of the accident pending a report from the board of inquiry, practically nothing is known ashore concerning the scene in the fireroom at the time of the explosion.

The news of the explosion seemed to cause little excitement at Old Point, and the boat races arranged for this afternoon were held, with the crews of all the ships, except the North Dakota and the New Hampshire, watching and cheering.

OIL TESTS ON WARSHIPS

They Have Shown New Fuel to Have Advantages Over Coal.

When it was announced, early in July of this year, that the Navy Department had decided to make extensive tests of oil as a fuel, it was also learned that the North Dakota and the Delaware would be the first of the big battleships in which such trials would be made. Preliminary experiments had been successful. The first of the oil burning type of torpedo boat destroyers, the Roe, at its trial on July 14, made thirty-one knots—three more than were required.

It was found in general that greater speed, wider steaming radius, economy of crew and fuel, space and a minimum of smoke were advantages obtained. All the six modern battleships authorized by Congress, along with the various lots of torpedo boat destroyers, have provisions for oil as an auxiliary fuel.

So well satisfied is the department with the work of the big ships under oil that for the first time in its history the government has begun the purchase of oil under contract as a fuel for its vessels. No stated amount has been contracted for, but the contractor must be in a position to furnish at all the principal ports oil in lots up to three million gallons.

The North Dakota is equipped with turbine engines. The oil is sprayed under her boilers by a steam atomizer. One man at each valve, regulating the oil flow, does the work of six sweating stokers under the coal system.

The North Dakota was launched at Quincy, Mass., on November 11, 1908. She is 510 feet long, with a displacement of 20,000 tons and a speed of twenty-one knots. Her first tests were made with coal fuel.

CAUGHT BY WOMAN'S WIT

Two Men Trapped and Held on Charge of Robbery.

Threatened with the destruction of her candy store by two men who wanted her to go to the police with a story designed to help their friends under arrest, Mrs. Yetta Wilk, of No. 301 East 101st street, last night went to the East 104th street station, as directed, but while telling the story she had been instructed to tell she slipped a note to the police which led to the capture of the two men. They were identified as two of the five men who had assaulted and robbed Harris Wix, of No. 302 East 101st street, a second-hand furniture dealer.

Wix was assaulted and robbed at 101st street and Second avenue on Tuesday. Three men were caught and held for trial in the Harlem court.

Mrs. Wilk was alone in her store, she says, when two men entered and told her she must go to Captain Corcoran, of the East 104th street station, say that she witnessed the assault of Tuesday and that the police had arrested the wrong men. "If you don't do this," said one of the men, according to Mrs. Wilk, "we will dynamite your store." "I will have to put on my hat," said the woman, going to a little room behind the store.

While there she scribbled a brief note, explaining that she was acting under threat.

When she handed her note to the lieutenant at the desk two officers were sent out after the men, who had followed Mrs. Wilk to the station house. They were arrested and said they were Frank Johnson and Martin Dunn. Wix identified them as two of his assailants. They were locked up, charged with robbery and assault.

WHITNEY AND RAINEY AGREE

Differences Over Division of Arctic Spoils Adjusted.

There has been an amicable adjustment of the differences between Harry Whitney, of New Haven, the sportsman, and Paul J. Rainey, of Cleveland, over the division of the spoils of their recently completed arctic trip.

Mr. Whitney said yesterday in Garden City: "All differences between Mr. Rainey and myself have been pleasantly adjusted. Please publish this statement and make it emphatic."

LIFE SAVED BY PATROLMAN

Bluecoat Himself Was Nearly Drowned Rescuing Man.

Saving the life of George Brown, a "longshoreman," who had fallen overboard at Pier 14, East River, last night, Patrolman O'Leary, of the John street station, nearly met his death.

Brown fell asleep on the stringpiece, and rolled off into the water. He cried for help, and O'Leary pulled off his helmet and coat and jumped in after him. Brown thew his arms around the patrolman, and both went down. When they came to the surface the officer struck Brown and knocked him unconscious, and then swam with him to the pier, where he called for assistance.

Patrolmen Seigel, Furrey and O'Conner lowered a rope to O'Leary, who tied it around the unconscious man, and both were pulled out. When O'Leary reached the pier he fell senseless. While one of the policemen sent in a call for an ambulance the other two rolled O'Leary and Brown over barrels to get the water out of them.

Dr. Reardon, of St. Gregory's Hospital, who responded to the call, took O'Leary and Brown to that institution, suffering from submersion. Both will recover.

OPPOSED TO NEGRO FRANCHISE.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 8.—The lower house of the Texas Legislature to-day, by a vote of 51 to 34, instructed Senators and Congressmen to work for the repeal of the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution, conferring franchise upon negroes.

A Railroad's Character

A railroad, like a man, has character. As it is true of a man that a record of square-dealing makes him admired, so is it true of a railroad.

The fact that a man's work can be vindicated only by itself applies no more strongly to human beings than to organizations engaged in the public service.

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has sought to make good Service its ideal. It has followed the theory that it will enjoy the favor of the public only in proportion as it realizes this ideal. As a result, the

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If you are planning a railroad journey, for reasons either of business or pleasure, communicate with the Lehigh Valley and get complete information. If you are too busy to visit one of the Company's offices, inquiries over the telephone will be answered willingly and thoroughly.

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355 Broadway, 1601 Franklin, 400 Worth
1460 Broadway, 4212 and 4213 Bryant
30 Flatbush Ave., B'k'n, 97 Main
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SUNDAY, SEPT. 11TH.
Leave West 23d St. 8:20 A. M.
Leave Liberty St. 8:30 A. M.

$2.50 Atlantic City
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Leave West 23d St. 7:50 A. M.
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Timely Hints For the Early Fall.

Hours of daylight are growing shorter, and soon will come the chill in the evening air. Why not give a thought now to the latest **Gas Lighting** fixtures and the **Gas Heater?** Inquire at any gas office.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President