UNITED STATES MAY PROTEST

Minister Leishman Is Very Indignant at the Promotion of Reshid Pasha.

He Was Vali of Beirut During Recent Disturbances and Has Been Advanced.

Turks Lose 500 Men.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 21.—According to fugitives who have arrived at Rila from Djoumaia, a serious engagement has occurred at Pekin, near Melnik, sixty-five miles from Saloniki, in which the Turks are said to have lost 500 men killed, including two colonels.

Most of the villages in the district of Melnik are in the hands of the insurgents. Many of the villages are in flames.

Constantinople, Sept. 21.—The Servian government's reply to the porte's representations says measures have been taken to prevent bands entering Macedonia and that a strong band which was preparing to cross the frontier has already been dispersed.

The Servian reply adds, however, that if the persecution of Christians and the excesses of the Turkish troops continue and serious reforms are not introduced the government will be unable to restrain the popular agitation in Servia.

The unfavorable comment aroused by the appointment of Reshid Pasha, the former vali of Beirut, to be vali of Brusa, which is really a promotion, continues. The action of the porte in this connection is regarded here as a challenge to the representatives of the powers, especially to the American minister, who it is thought, is likely to protest and may possibly demand Reshid Pasha's recall from Brusa, in the interests of the American educational establishment in that vilayet.

Reports from Beirut say the appointment of Halim Pasha, to be vali of Beirut, has caused disappointment. The inhabitants expected that Nazim Pasha, the vali of Syria, who inspired confidence by his conduct when he became acting vali after Reshid Pasha's removal, would be made vali.

DEFENDS THE TURK

President Harper Says He Isn't Such a Bad Fellow.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The unspeakable Turk has many good and praiseworthy traits, has received unjust abuse and is not such a bad citizen of enlightened Europe after all.

This is what President William Harper of the University of Chicago thinks. President Harper returned to Chicago after a trip of two months in Europe. The university president and Major Henry A. Rust visited Constantinople for the purpose of securing a firman giving the university the right to conduct excavations in the ruins of ancient Babylon.

"The Turk has received much unjust abuse," said Dr. Harper, in telling of his visit to the capital of the Ottoman empire. "The Turk does not deserve emthe opprobrium that has been heaped upon him. The Turkish government is in what we call a very hard position. There are a great many things which must be taken into consideration before passing judgment on the Turk as a governing agent in Europe. We are accustomed in this country to think that Turkey has made no progress, but if we compare the conditions in Turkey twenty-nine years ago, when Abdul Hamid came to the throne, with the conditions to-day, we will see that the progress is something amazing. For instance, of all the educational buildings I saw in Europe the finest and most improved are those which the sultan has had erected in Scutari for medical college purposes. We were in Constantinople at the time of the celebration of the sultan's birthday. I have never before seen such crowds on the streets of a city, nor have I ever seen such brilliant illuminations as I saw there. With all the crowds, I saw no disorder and no drunkenness. I did not see a single drunken man during my stay in Turkey.

"All thru Austria and some parts of Germany we saw women working with their hands in the fields, often helping the horses or oxen draw the plows. But in Turkey we saw no women doing hard work either in the shops or in the fields.

"Abdul Hamid is a remarkable man, a man of great ability. When we stop to think that he has held that hardest of all positions for twenty-nine years, we get some idea of what his capabilities must be."

MELNIK IS BESIEGED

Insurgents Surround Important Strategic Point Near Bulgarian Frontier.

Saloniki, Sept. 21.—A special dispatch from the monastery of Rila, Bulgaria, says that the condition of the Turkish garrison of Melnik, sixty-five miles northeast of here, is believed to be extremely critical. It is besieged by bands of insurgents under the leadership of Yankoff, Stoyanoff, Darvinghoff and Zografoff, all of whom were formerly Bulgarian officers. The insurgents number 1,500, while the garrison is believed to consist of only one battalion. Melnik is a very important stragetic point in the mountains, commanding the road between Demirhissar and Razlog. The Turks have withdrawn nearly all their forces from the districts of Danaoumaia and Razlog to send them to the relief of Melnik.

As a consequence unusual tranquility prevails thruout the district of Razlog, where the authorities, lacking the support of the troops, have ceased their policy of persecution, and the beys are even furnishing bands with food. The Turkish population is described as being in a state of great consternation. A company of Turkish soldiers and Bashi-Bazouks recently found the hiding place of 100 families of refugees from the villages of Dupeni and Echia, near Resen. They captured the party, violated the women and committed other atrocities.

The united bands of Monassieff and Michailof have had an encounter with the troops near Demirk-Kapu, sixty-two miles northwest of Saloniki. The Turks had many killed, including two officers.

THE PORTE IS SLOW

Little Attention Is Being Paid to the American Claims.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The state department to-day received a long cablegram from Minister Leishman at Constantinople, but nothing was given out regarding it, except the informal statement, that it contained no alarming news and was in part concerned with routine businesss.

Withdrawal of the American squadron from Beirut, it was said, has not yet been determined upon and no intimation has been received from Oyster Bay as to the president's intentions in the matter.

Communications have reached the state department urging this government to say or do something that will put a stop to the massacres in Turkey. It is said the pressure does not emanate from the missionaries. Officials at the state department are reticient about the probability of the United States' giving expression to the feeling with which the alleged atrocities in Turkey are viewed by the people of this country.

The state department still has under consideration the matter of the appointment of the rtiring vali of Beirut to be vali of Brusa. At present the officials are disposed to regard the appointment in the light of a transfer rather than a promotion, but a further inquiry into the facts by Minister Leishman may change this view of the case.

It was said at the state department today that it was the original intention of the sultan to appoint the former vali of Beirut to be subsecretary of the department of the interior, and it is hnited that the strong representations against this appointment made by Minister Leishman were effective. In his cablegram to-day Minister Leishman states that the American claims against Turkey are not receiving satisfactory attention by the porte.

Revolution Is Likely.

London, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Standard quotes several persons who have arrived from Bulgaria recently as stating that a revolution against Prince Ferdinand may be expected. He is almost alone in attempting to stem the ever-rising tide of popular feeling against Turkey.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says the new appointment of Reshid Bey is considered a deliberate slight to Mr. Leishman, the American minister, who obtained his removal as vali of Beirut.

Greek Squadrn at Venice.

Venice, Sept. 21.—A Green squadron consisting of three battleships has arrived here. The vessels have been maneuvering in the Adriatic sea, watching developments in Macedonia.

Is Sarafoff Dead?

Paris, Sept. 21.—The Raphael of this this city, to-day published a report, which is not confirmed, that Boris Sarafoff, the Macedonian leader who has frequently been reported killed or wounded, was beheaded recently near Monastir by Turkish soldiers.

London Doesn't Know It.

London, Sept. 21.—No confirmation has reached here of the report printed in Paris of the execution of Boris Sarafoff.

PROTECTION TO BE THE ISSUE

Continued from First Page.

country, in the end he will triumph. If this shall prove to be correct, the day may be near at hand when the United States and England will be levying retaliatory tariffs against each other's goods.

There is much more protection in the Chamberlain idea than was at first supposed. Men who have recently been in England and who have made a careful study of the situation there, conferring with members of the cabinet and all the political leaders, say the truth of the business is that Mr. Chamberlain went off half cocked.

As he first proposed his scheme, he would have had a small preferential tariff for the benefit of the colonies. This meant a tariff on breadstuffs, the "dear loaf." To make the pill palatable he proposed old age pensions for the workingmen. But the workingmen repudiated the whole thing. They are against the "dear loaf," and they do not want to be bought up with old age pensions. Besides, it was discovered a small tariff on which to base a preferential would not do the colonies much good.

Compelled to shift his ground, Mr. Chamberlain is now turning his attention to an out and out protection policy. He has not announced the details of his project, but there is little doubt that when he brings it out, as he is expected to do in a week or so, it will be found to have as its chief feature, not preferential tariff for the colonies alone, but a tariff to protect British manufacturers and producers from foreign competition.

The competition most feared is that of the United States and Germany. Chamberlain's followers in the United Kingdom have got so far that they openly announce themselves as protectionists. They say the United Kingdom is a "dumping ground" for American and German manufacturers, and they want to levy a small tariff that will keep those goods out and give the home manufacturer a chance. Of course, this scheme would not involve such tariffs as we have in the United States, with from 40 to 100 per cent ad valorem duties, but it would be a protective tariff in principle.

CABINET CHANGES.

Lord Sieborne Is to Succeed to Chamberlain's Portfolio.

London, Sept. 21.—King Edward is reported to have approved the appointment of Austen Chamberlain, the postmaster general to be chancellor of the exchequer, in succession to Charles T. Ritchie; Mr. Arnold-Foster, secretary to the admiralty, to be secretary for war, in succession to Mr. Broderick; Mr. Broderick, the secretary for war, to be secretary for India, in succession to Lord George Hamilton; and Lord Sieborne, the first lord of the admiralty, to be secretary for the colonies, in succession to Joseph Chamberlain.

No official confirmation of the appointments has yet been forthcoming. It is known that Lord Milner, the British high commissioner of South Africa, was offered the colonial secretaryship.

PRELIMINARY FIRING

Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota Make Ready for the Contest.

Special to The Journal.

Lake City, Minn., Sept. 21.—The rifle teams from Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota are on the firing range at Lakeview today and have taken up preliminary work. Two men are selected from each team and each man has a target. This program is followed until all the riflemen have had a chance at the bullseye.

The Iowa men, fifteen strong, arrived in camp yesterday afternoon. The team from Illinois came in this morning. Late in the afternoon the Minnesota officers engaged a launch and took the visiting marksmen on a trip up river, debarking at Frontenac for a short stay.

The preliminary firing on the ranges may be completed to-morrow.

Senator Allen J. Grier has sold his costly residence here to A. Goodsell of Grant City, Mo., and is going to California to make his home. Mr. Goodsell is the owner of racing horses and will probably keep large stables here.

SENATOR SCOTT BETTER

West Virginian Is Taken to His Sister's Home From Denver.

Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 21.—Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, who has been seriously ill at the Brown Palace hotel in Denver for the past ten days, was brought to this city yesterday. His condition is much improved to-day, altho he is yet confined to his bed. Senator Scott is at the home of his sister, Mrs. William Lennox.

Scrofula

Few are entirely free from it.

It may develop so slowly as to cause little if any disturbance during the whole period of childhood.

It may then produce irregularity of the stomach and bowels, dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption before manifesting itself in much cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling.

It is best to be sure that you are quite free from it, and for its complete eradication you can rely on

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best of all medicines for all humors.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE

The Northern Session to Be Held Next Week at Duluth.

There Will Be but Few Changes in Minneapolis District Pastorates.

The ninth session of the northern Minnesota conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held in First church, Duluth, beginning Thursday, Oct. 1, and continuing five days. It will be under the presidency of Bishop James N. Fitzgerald of St. Louis, Mo., who from 1888 to 1892 was resident bishop in this city.

In addition to stationing more than 150 preachers and filling the pulpits of as many churches, delegates will be elected to the general conference which meets next May in the city of Los Angeles. This conference is composed of one ministerial and one lay delegate for every forty-five members of the annual conferences thruout the world. The northern Minnesota conference will probably send four ministers and four laymen.

General Conference Honors.

Among the ministerial candidates mentioned as pretty sure of an election are Rev. Robert Forbes, recently elected as first assistant secretary of the board of church extension; Rev. J. B. Hingeley, presiding elder of the Litchfield district; Rev. William Fielder, presiding elder of the Minneapolis district; Rev. S. P. Long, pastor of First church, Duluth, and host of the conference. Other candidates are Rev. E. C. Clemans, formerly secretary of the conference; Professor G. S. Innis of Hamline university, and Rev. Lafayette Dodds, presiding elder of the Crookston district.

The lay electoral conference will meet on Friday, Oct. 2, in the same city. It is composed of one layman from each pastoral charge. Prominent candidates among the laymen are G. S. Butters from Wesley church and Dr. J. F. Force of Hennepin avenue, this city; E. H. Gold of Renville, William Moses of Alexandria, George L. Carpenter of Crookston, and R. R. Briggs of Duluth.

The Pastoral Shake-Up.

Rumor has it that there is to be a pretty general shake-up among the preachers this year, tho this will not affect Minneapolis to any great extent. Dr. William Love, after four successful years at First church, will yield his place, by choice, to another. It is not known yet who his successor will be. Dr. Love will probably transfer. Rev. T. F. Allen of the Thirteenth Avenue church would like to get to a warmer climate, and will transfer if an opportunity should occur; Rev. W. A. Shannon is said to be a candidate for field secretary of the annuity fund of the conference, but failing in this, will return to North church.

Rev. C. F. Sharpe, who left Trinity church a year ago to take the financial agency of Asbury hospital, is said to be anxious to return to the pastorate, and will undoubtedly be accommodated. He is said to be slated for conference secretary in the place of E. C. Clemans, made presiding elder of the Duluth district.

The presiding elders will all, with possibly one exception, be reappointed. Rev. William Fielder, who has had four most successful years in the Minneapolis district, is equally desired by ministers and laymen. Under his supervision, the last of the church debts had disappeared and the Minneapolis district is free. Dr. Hingeley, who has had equal success in the Litchfield district, will also be retained.

Rev. E. C. Clemans, appointed to the Duluth district to fill the vacancy made by the election of Dr. Forbes to the board of church extension, has made a splendid beginning and will be given a chance to continue his work in that rapidly developing country.

With the pastors things are not so stable. On the Litchfield and Crookston district, nearly all the important pastorates will have a change.

Special Conference Features.

Special features of the conference session will be the reception tendered to the conference on Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, by the Methodists of Duluth, in the First church. Addresses will be made by the mayor of the city, Bishop Fitzgerald, Dr. Forbes and others.

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the conference will be formally opened by the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's supper and the election of the conference officers.

Dr. Jabez Brooks, who, since 1872, has been professor of Greek in the state university, will preach the conference sermon, which will also be his semicentennial sermon, preached by special invitation of the conference.

The address of Dr. Robert Forbes, first assistant secretary of the board of church extension, is looked forward to with great interest. This will be the doctor's first appearance in his home conference since his election, and a royal welcome will be accorded him.

The general conference elections will probably take place on Friday morning at an hour to be fixed by the conference, and on Friday afternoon a special session will be held to which the lay electoral conference will be invited. The bishop's address to the incoming class will be given Saturday morning. Sunday will be a day of great sermons by great men. The best preachers of the conference, and from among the visitors, will occupy the pulpits of the city.

An adjournment will probably come Monday evening at a late hour. A special car will carry the Minneapolis delegation over the Great Northern road, leaving the union depot at 9:30 Wednesday morning.

MUST NOT ENFORCE

Temporary Injunction Bearing on the New S. D. Insurance Law.

Pierre, S. D., Sept. 21.—A temporary restraining order issued by the United States court was served to-day on State Insurance Commissioner Perkins, on complaint of several fire insurance companies, in a suit to test the state "anti-compact" insurance law. The order is returnable at Sioux Falls, Oct. 3d.

OFFERS $5,000 REWARD

Big Sum Offered for rArest of O. P. Dexter's Murderer.

New York, Sept. 21.—Henry Dexter, the aged father of Orlando P. Dexter, a wealthy capitalist and lawyer of New York, who was assassinated from ambush in the Adirondacks, has announced that he will pay a reward of $5,000 for the conviction of his son's murderer. Every foot of the country about the scene of the murder will be beaten over in the search.

HAY'S COMMISSION

It Will Be Sent On Here From Washington Shortly.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Eugene G. Hay's commimssion as a member of the board of general appraisers at New York was sent to the president to-day by Secretary Shaw. It will be returned in a day or two and then forwarded to Mr. Hay at Minneapolis, in order that he may take the oath of office.

GOVERNMENT IS KIND

Washington, Sept. 21.—Lieutenant J. R. R. Hanney, formerly of Minneapolis, who is to marry a daughter of Major General Young, has been ordered up for examination for promotion to a captaincy.

LYNCH LAW IN DELAWARE

A Clarion Voice From the Bench Speaks Out Against the Disgrace.

Justice Love Declares That the Lynchers Must Be Punished by the Courts.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 21.—Chief Justice Lore of the Delaware supreme court to-day delivered a strong charge to the grand jury which is considering the criminal work of the county courts. After reciting the details of the murder on June 15 of Helen Bishop by George White and the subsequent lynching of White by a mob, Justice Lore said:

"The crime of George White and his punishment are not before us. Upon his body human vengeance has done its work. If the matter concerned George White alone, there would be nothing left for our consideration.

But for the first time, the lawless and revolting crime of lynching has invaded this state. We have heard of lynching as a punishment for horse stealing in the south and west and for homicides, rapes and other crimes elsewhere; but we flattered ourselves that such scenes could not occur in our community, composed as it is largely of that good old English stock whose obedience to law has been one of the secrets of our civilization and of the safety of our people. We are now confronted, however, with this crime, and must meet it. Shall we invite its visitation in the future by acquiesence in its perpetuation or make such crime hereafter improbable if not imposible by dealing out punishment?

"No good citizen, we are persuaded, can regard the lynching of George White in any other light than as a brutal crime and as a flagrant violation of law.

"Gentlemen, in this country we make our laws. It is the duty of every good man to obey the law himself and to see that it is obeyed by others as far is possible. Lynching is a crime against the law of both God and man. Every wilfull participant in such an act is a murderer. No man has a right to commit that crime because he believes or fears that some other person who is entrusted with the execution of the law will fail or has failed in the performance of his duty.

"Under the law, we know what our rights are, and, in the main, we find that they are fairly attained and enforced. No human laws or human institutions are perfect. This no reasonable man will expect.

"In obedience to the oath you have taken and to your duty to your state, we ask you to so act that the crime of lynching may be suppressed in this state, so far as by your action that end may be attained; and that the perpetrators of this crime and the authors of the disgrace that has come upon us thru their crime, shall be dealt with according to their just merits.

"To you the people look for a faithful, fearless and honest discharge of your duty. They ask nothing more, and expect nothing less."

ALL ONE WAY

Other Cities Seem to Hove Larger Police Forces Than Does Minneapolis.

Every city yet heard from in response to the inquiries of Mayor Haynes as to thes ize of the police force has a larger police force in proportion to the population and the area than Minneapolis. A report received this morning from Providence, a city of only 150,000 inhabitants and covering only 18 1-3 square miles of territory, shows that the police force numbers 300 men of whom 270 are patrolmen. Minneapolis with almost 100,000 more inhabitants and three times as much territory has only 225 men on the police force, of which less than 170 are patrolmen.

REQUESTS FOR TREES

The Park Board Considers Many Applications To-day.

A meeting of the park board was held this afternoon. Some atention was given to applications for tree planting which are numerous. Penn avenue from Sixth avenue N to Crystal lake road, Hiawatha avenue from Twenty-fourth street to Minnehaha parkway, Twenty-sixth street from Chicago to Cedar avenue are some of the principal thorofares asking for trees. The board is able, however, to set out only about 1,000 trees in a year, as the favorable season for planting trees is very short. Some requests cannot be granted at this time.

POLICE DOUBT IT

They Have Dragged Bassett's Creek and Found Nothing.

The police believe that the man who was reported to have fallen into Bassett's creek last night and drowned, simply tried to play a joke upon the officers. The creek has been dragged to-day for several blocks where the drowning is said to have taken place and the body has not been recovered.

Charles Thielan, 1424 Spruce place, reported that he and a stranger were walking along the bank of the creek on Eighth avenue N last night when the man slipped and fell down the steep embankment into the water. He could find no trace of the man and supposed that he was drowned.

MILLS RESUME

Trouble by High Water at Stillwater Is at an End.

Specials to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 21.—The East Side Lumber company at Houlton, Wis., across the St. Croix, started its mill to-ray, the water in the river having fallen steadily. The St. Croix Boom Corporation resumed operations this afternoon. The work for the remainder of the season will be at the inner gap.

The resignation of Rev. F. Ebert of St. Paul's German Lutheran church has been accepted and in about two weeks he will leave for Arlington, Ohio, where he has accepted a call.

A watch valued at $50 was stolen from Simon Kolller. Officers tracked the thief, Harry Bernier, to Centerville, and put him under arrest. The watch was found in his possession and restored to its owner. Bernier, is 18 years old, and in view of his youth will not be prosecuted.

D. M. Swain has made another contract to build a steamboat on the levee here. It will be made of Washington fir and the timber has been ordered. The name of the owner of the boat is withheld for the present.

Mary Smith, the young servant girl who was arrested in St. Paul for robbing her employers, Mr. and Mrs. David Connors of Stillwater, has admitted her guilt but will probably not be prosecuted. A part of the stolen goods was found in her room.

REPORT NOT READY

Banda Rossa Concert Committee Has Not Yet Completed Its Statement.

The committee which had in charge the Banda Rossa concerts for the benefit of the east side park fund has not completed the schedule of receipts and will not issue a report until all details are completed.

TUNNEL FOR WATER

Uncle Sam Will Spend $2,500,000 Tapping the Gunnison River in Colorado.

A Huge Project That Will Make the Uncompahgre Valley a Great Garden Place.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 19.—In a paper read before the recent national irrigation congress, in session here, by A. L. Fellows of the geological survey, many interesting facts were detailed regarding the Gunnison river project, in Colorado, the largest, except the Salt river, in Arizona, of the five reservoir and irrigation projects selected by the national government for immediate development. What is true in the Gunnison country as to private ownership of lands to be irrigated, will be true wherever the government undertakes irrigation work, and so a statement of the situation there will be of general interest.

Less than a quarter of a century ago the greater part of western Colorado was occupied by the Uncompahgre Utes, and from them the Uncompahgre river and valley, peak and plateau have derived their names. The first authentic information we have concerning this region is obtained from the report of the exploration of Captain J. W. Gunnison of the topographical engineering corps of the government, who was sent out to make investigations regarding the feasibility of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific. This was in 1853, the authorization for the expedition having been made by Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war. Captain Gunnison discovered the river which now bears his name, and at the end of five months' work, he was kill by the Indians.

The next definite knowledge is furnished by reports of surveys made by Professor F. V. Hayden, whose men surveyed the region in 1873 and 1874. His reports speak of the desert character of the country.

First White Settlements.

In 1881 the Indians were removed from this valley, and settlement by the whites soon began. Many costly mistakes were made by the early settlers, who labored under the mistaken theory that there was an inexhaustible supply of water in the Uncompahgre river. They were marked by abandoned homes and farms thru a course of years of hardship and suffering. Then residents of the valley noted that the Gunnison river, carrying a large volume of water unused to the sea, was flowing parallel with the valley at a distance of only a few miles from its principal towns. They then began to talk about irrigating the valley from the Gunnison, irrigation from the Uncompahgre having proved a dismal failure. As early as 1890 some study was given the subject, and in 1894 and 1895 investigations were made by F. C. Lauzon, who demonstrated that the Gunnison river was high enough so that it would be possible by means of tunneling to divert its waters into the Uncompahgre valley.

Exploring the Grand Canon.

From time to time exploring parties endeavored to penetrate the mysteries of the grand canon. Denver & Rio Grande engineers traversed it for one-third its length in 1881, but lost all their instruments and had to climb out over the steep crags. Another party made the atempt on the ice, in sledges, but gave it up after going six miles. Residents of the Uncompahgre valley also made the attempt, with somewhat greater success, but without going all the way.

Meanwhile, ever since 1890, officers of the hydrographic division of the geological survey had had their eyes fixed upon this locality. For several years, commencing with 1895, stream measurements were made at various points, both on the Uncompahgre and the Gunnison, for the purpose of ascertaining the flow of these streams with reference to future development. In 1900 direct efforts were made by the geological survey to develop the possibilities by surveys, and work was commenced in June, 1901. Mr. Fellows was in charge of it, and it demonstrated these facts:

First—That the Gunnison river was high enough to water practically the entire Uncompahgre valley.

Second—That every part of the river could be reached at low stages, so that it was possible to make detailed surveys.

Third—That dam sites and sites for the development of power were so numerous that there would be no difficulty in constructing whatever head works might be needed.

In the fall of 1901 the strata that would be penetrated by the proposed tunnel were examined, it having been ascertained that a tunnel six miles long would irrigate the entire Uncompahgre valley.

Project Will Be Pushed.

The work was continued after the passage of the irrigation act, and in the spring of this year the secretary of the interior selected the Gunnison as one of the five large projects to be first developed by government aid. The state of Colorado, which had appropriated a small sum for independent work, has now joined with the government, and the project is to be pushed rapidly.

Owing to the fact that so large a portion of the territory to be irrigated is held in private ownership, it has been necessary for those owning lands in the Uncompahgre valley to form an association to unify the various agricultural interests of the valley and make it possible for the government to construct this work with the assurance of co-operation of the people and the necessary guarantees as to the return of the money expended, this being essential under the terms of the irrigation law. The people of the valley enthusiastically took hold of the work, and an association has been farmed. The articles of incorporation provide for 100,000 shares of stoek, assessable up to $25 per share, it being estimated that $2,500,000 will be sufficient for the completion of the project. Over 60,000 shares have already been subscribed, most of it by those who will need the water least. This is because the land which still remains desert is owned by non-residents, who do not appreciate the benefits which the Gunnison project will confer upon them. It is expected that the actual work of construction will soon begin.

The Uncompahgre valley is very fertile. Approximately 175,000 acres of it will be irrigated by the Gunnison project, and will grow the choicest apples, plums, peaches and similar fruits, as well as kinds of hay and grain. The altitude is 5,500 feet. About 110,000 of the 175,000 acres have passed into private ownership.

Three Hundred Per Cent Profit.

After the tunnel has been cut thru the mountain, a distributing system of some eighty or ninety miles of canal will be constructed to bring the water to the farming land. The expenditure of $2,500,000 by the government will add more than $10,000,000 to the wealth of the country.

Mr. Fellows says that within five years the Uncompahgre valley, now to a great extent desert, will be a land of happy homes, the land producing abundant yields of the finest fruits and grains.

Speculators to Be Circumvented.

The problem of private ownership of lands to be irrigated will necessarily confront the government, no matter where or when or how it may undertake to operate. Foreseeing this, and knowing that only a relatively small percentage of the land to be benefited still belonged to the government, congress provided, in the irrigation act, that no holdings in government irrigated districts should exceed forty to eighty acres, and that all persons owning more than this should break their holdings up into small farms and dispose of them to the actual settler at a reasonable figure. These features of the law are to be rigorously enforced. If a man refuses to dispose of his holdings in this way, his land will not get water. Under the law full control of all reservoirs, dams and main sources of supply rests exclusively in the government, which shares with the settlers in the control of the ditches which lead directly to the farms. Under the new law, there is the smallest possible opening for the real estate shark and for him who would grow fat off the needs of his fellows.

—W. W. Jermane.

FOR OR AGAINST MR. ROOSEVELT

Continued from First Page.

ply standing up for the law, the thing Mitchell has always counseled his followers to do.

Well informed labor leaders here believe that in the end Gompers will be found on the side with Mitchell. It may be that the executive board will pass the whole question up to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Boston Nov. 9.

The friends of the president are concerned with the outlook for they realize it would be a most embarrassing thing to have organized labor of the country arrayed against him in next year's campaign but they feel sure of Mitchell's support because the findings of the anthracite coal strike commission which he accepted stipulated that there should be no discrimination against non-union men employed in the mines.

—H. C. Stevens.

ANOTHER REPORT

Alternatives Presented to the Labor Leaders Are Clearly Drawn.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, Sept. 21.—John Mitchell and several lesser lights in the labor world are in Washington to-day in attendance upon the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. This executive council is charged with the preparation of a program and consideration of matters to come up at the convention of the American Federation to be held in Boston some weeks hence. The most important matter to come before the labor leaders will be the case of Foreman W. A. Miller, of the government printing office.

The question before the federation is whether organized labor shall make a formal demand upon the president to dismiss Miller on the charges brought by the Washington Central Labor union. The Central Labor union has taken the initiative in calling the attention of labor unions thruout the country to the Miller case and President Roosevelt's attitude concerning it. The resolutions adopted by the Central union declare President Roosevelt's order of "no discrimination" to be unfriendly and practically demand of him a change of front, to be proved by the discharge of Miller and a modification of his order making the government printing office an "open" shop.

Mitchell Is Reticent.

John Mitchell was asked what the executive council would do in the matter. He declined to discuss the subject in any phase. Secretary Frank Morrison said the case would probably be called up by a member of the council and be discussed, but he did not indicate what the federation officers thought of the case.

Labor leaders realize the gravity of espousing the cause of the local unions in a fight which must lead, in effect, to a direct issue between the government and union labor. They are extremely conservative in discussing the affair and apparently are far from pleased with the dilemma that confronts them. Apparently there is no loophole of escape from consideration of the matter and a declaration of policy regarding it. The pressure from local unions everywhere is growing stronger daily for a test of strength between organized labor and the government as an employer.

The more prominent leaders here are well enough informed to fear the outcome of such a fight, but if they are to retain their places at the front they feel that they must, in a measure, listen to the demands of their followers. As the situation stands in the government printing office, union workmen are working side by side with free labor, in violation of the constitution of the labor unions. Some of the leaders declare that this anomalous state of affairs cannot long continue. Logically the union workmen at the government printing office must leave their unions or strike. They are afraid to do either and are anxiously waiting for the mandate of the American Federation.

Alternative Is Clear Cut.

The federation has before it the clean cut alternative of amending the constitutions of labor unions so as to permit union workingmen to work beside non-union, and thus emasculate their unions, or of making a demand upon President Roosevelt to modify his "no discrimination" order. If this demand is made, it must be made in the cognizance that a refusal will force the American Federation to throw its whole strength against the government as an employer of labor. Is the American Federation of Labor stronger than the government in a fight to a finish? That is the question that gives the labor leaders pause.

LABOR COUNSELS THE PRESIDENT

Chicago Federation of Labor to Send Him a Letter on the Miller Case.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The Chicago Federation of Labor has voted a 9,000-word letter of advice to the president in which fault is found in his attitude on the question of open shops.

The letter was prompted by the Miller case. "Deliciously unaware of the hypocrisy of the world of finance," "honest and humane, but uninformed" were some of the clauses used to describe the president.

The opening paragraphs disclaim any attack on Mr. Roosevelt, the blame being placed on "a coterie of certain well-known interests constantly on guard around the White House."

The president is told that he fell into error "because of that impetuosity for which we love you."

The reading of the letter before the federation meeting yesterday occupied over an hour and excited applause from the delegates.

COMPANY MUST GO TO THE WALL

(Continued from First Page.)

a 15,000 horsepower plant at Niagara Falls, where it manufactures carbide, a product for settling gas and generally for improving the brilliancy of artificial light. The products that enter into it are limestone, coal and coke. It has enough of limestone in sight within fifty miles of the Soo to keep the mill going for generations. And it will begin operations not later than December.

The Lake Superior Consolidated owns no industries on the American side except the street car system, but it has been recently equipping a paper plant in a part of the powerhouse.

Business Men Are Glum.

The Canadian Soo is seriously affected by the shut-down of the plants, which were the industrial life of the city, and the business men generally feel pretty glum. Still there is confidence that matters will be satisfactorily adjusted. Officials of the company here appear to be at sea concerning what the eastern men who controll the situation are planning to do. Inasmuch as several of the subsidiary companies are known to have been making good money this year, it seems unlikely they will long remain closed.

PARKS' UNION IS SUSPENDED

President of International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Takes Action.

Declares the Grafting New York Labor Leader Shall Not Sit in the Convention.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 21.—Before the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' convention met in annual session here to-day Sam Parks of New York said:

"I have come here for the purpose of making the fight of my life for labor and I honestly believe it is necessary to make such a fight. It seems that some are fighting against the rights of labor instead of for it. The delegates from local union No. 2, from New York city, are going into this convention. President Buchanan has no power to suspend local union No. 2 and we will go into this convention without hindrance."

President Buchanan was reticent in talking about the Parks' delegates, when asked about a possible fight in the convention and said merely:

"I do not believe we will need police protection."

Calls Convention to Order.

President Buchanan called the convention to order at 10:30 and without attempting to address the delegates, introduced Mayor Reed, who extended the city's welcome. When John Smith, an officer in the industrial council of Kansas City, had finished his response on behalf of the convention, Samuel Parks jumped to his feet.

He wanted to know, he said, whether the convention had been called as a gathering of organized labor or as a public meetings. Without waiting for an answer he went on to denounce in a general way some of those present. There were some in the hall, he said, not rightfully delegates to the convention and he requested they be removed.

There were rumors of disapproval from the floor and rPesident Buchanan interrupted the New York delegate with the statement that he was out of order.

Several delegates attempted to gain the attention of the chair but rPesident Buchanan ordered the convention to proceed with the next order of business, the receipt of credentials of the different unions.

Another delegate arose and said:

"Now how can this convention be called to order until credentials have been pased on to show who is entitled to sit here?"

rPesident Buchanan replied:

"The motion made is out of order. The proper order of business is the presentation of credentials and no business can be done until the credentials have been passed upon.

Parks Is Ubiquitous.

Parks sprang to his feet again. "I approve of that ruling," he said, "and when they are passed on you'll find a lot of members of Kansas City No. 10, that'll not be allowed in the hall."

A member of No. 1 retorted: "It's my opinion that any man who carries an international card is all right to stay in this convention. I hope that no member of No. 10 wil ltake to heart this insult just offered."

Parks again arose and fairly roared:

"No one has more respect for Kansas City members of the organization than I have. But you'll find when you get down to examining credentials that a lot of persons traveled all the way here from New York and expect to get into this meeting. I'm here to help bar out a whole lot more of delegates and will be glad to disbar them."

President Buchanan finally secured order and all delegates presented their credentials to the secretary. Then Buchanan appointed as the credentials committee J. P. Carrey, William Shoop, J. J. McNamara, Charles Winslow, Michael Flaherty, William McCoy and James O'Brien.

This committee will meet this afternoon and hear evidence about contesting delegations and report to the convention to-morrow morning.

Before the convention adjourned today, President Buchanan said:

Parks' Union Suspended.

"I have suspended No. 2, for what I believe was sufficient cause, and will try to substantiate that cause before the credentials committee.

No. 2 is Parks' union.

HURON, S. D.—B. E. Beach has been appointed district deputy grand exalted ruler for the B. P. O. E. for South Dakota.

CURES CATARRH

"Hyomei the Most Wonderful Cure for Catarrh Ever Discovered," Says Voegeli Bros.

Do not try to cure catarrh by taking drugs into the stomach; it cannot be cured in that manner. The only way in which this too common disease can be cured is through a direct application that will kill the bacilli of catarrh and prevent their growth.

Hyomei is the only known method of treatment that accomplishes this. It is the simplest, most pleasant and the only absolute cure for catarrh that has ever been discovered.

Thousands of unsolicited testimonials have been received from the most prominent men and women in the country who have been cured by this remarkable remedy. Ministers, bankers, lawyers, even eminent physicians have given strong testimonials as to the remarkable powers of Hyomei to cure catarrh.

The complete Hyomei outfit costs but $1, consisting of an inhaler, dropper and sufficient Hyomei to last several weeks. This will effect a cure in ordinary cases, but for chronic and deep-seated cases of catarrh, longer use may be necessary, and then extra bottles of Hyomei can be obtained for 50c. It is not alone the best (it might be called the only) method of curing catarrh, but it is also the most economical.

Voegeli Bros. have so much confidence in the power of Hyomei to cure catarrh, that they will for a limited time, sell this medicine under their personal guarantee to refund the money if the purchasers can say that it did not help them.

Sample ..Shoes

About 500 pairs of men's North Star Shoe Co.'s high-grade Sample Shoes—any kind of leather and about every popular shape. Sizes 6½ to 8, widths B, C and D. They are the factory's very best productions. Their $4.00 and $5.00 grades, choice... **$2.69**

A small lot of girls' sample shoes, values to $1.75, at choice **98c**

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