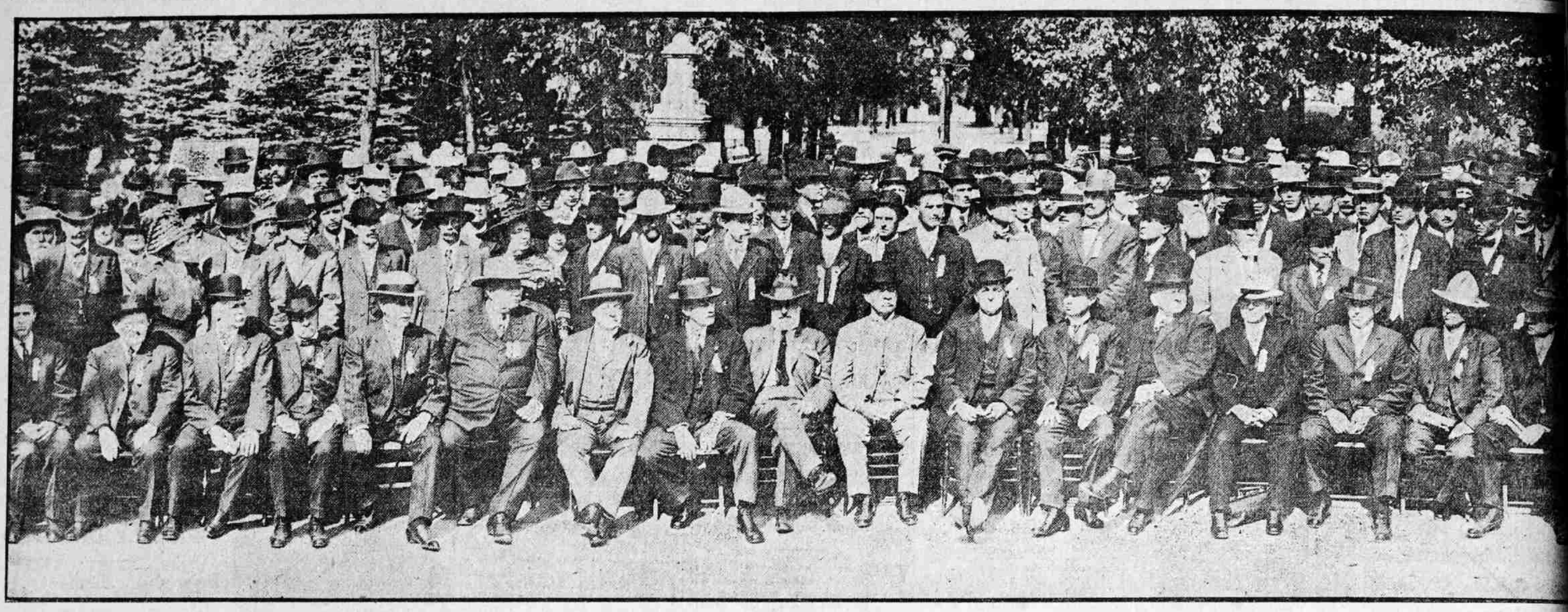
LEADING OFFICIALS AND SOME DELEGATES AT THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS



—Photo by West Coast Art Co., Los Ange

From Left to Right in Front Row Are H. W. Roberts, Nebraska; L. Newman, Great Falls, Mont.; Lou D. Sweet, Denver, Colo.; Col. W. S. Hopewell, Albuquerque, N. M.; Douglas White, Los Angeles; Brigadier General William Mar Representing President Taft; Senator Francis G. Newlands, President of the Congress; Major Richard W. Young, Salt Lake City; George F. Barstow, Barstow, Tex.; John Fairweather, Fresno, Cal.; J. B. Case, Abilene, Kan.; Richard F. Bu El Paso, Tex.; A. E. Chamberlain, Great Falls, Mont.; Dr. Seymour B. Young, Salt Lake City; Secretary Arthur Hooker, Spokane; H. A. Mark, Nebraska delegate; Oscar L. Cox, Salt Lake City.

STRONG VOICES RAISED FOR WEST'S PROTECTION

(Continued from Page One.)

having the development of the nation at heart, was made an issue again at the morning session yesterday. Though the suggestion provoked strong opposition when first presented Tuesday morning, it appeared to have many forceful advocates yesterday and it may develop the principal fight of the present congress when it comes up for final settlement in resolution form today.

Breach Is Widened.

Despite the conciliatory speeches of Congressman W. R. Smith of Texas and Senator Francis G. Newlands, the respective heads of the irrigation committees of the national house and senate, the open breach between the federated water users association and the agents of the government reclamation service became more pronounced than ever at yesterday's sessions. Several resolutions bearing on the question, one of them urging that the control of water after the engineering and construction of projects has been completed, be placed in the hands of a commission recruited from among the water users or agricultural experts selected by civil service examination, thus taking the control out of the hands of the reclamation agents, were introduced. From the favorable manner in which these resolutions were received it is probable they will be adopted.

A resolution aimed to extend and solidify the international aspects of the congress was introduced by Vivaldo Coarasy of Brazil, at the morning session. Senor Coarasy pointed out that the problem of irrigation was no more vital to America than to many foreign lands and that co-operation of effort was the surest method of arriving at the solution of the problem throughout the world.

Would Extend Scope.

His resolution was as follows:

"Be It Resolved, That the congress of irrigation create a foreign committee composed of members of the national executive board of the congress and representatives of foreign countries interested in irrigation; that the work of such a committee be to centralize and exchange any information about irrigation projects, works and legislation all over the world in order that all nations of the earth may co-operate with their respective experience in this work of peace and improvement of the conditions of habitability of the world for man."

The introduction of the resolution met with much applause.

The morning session began with an informal discussion of irrigation subjects by delegates from the body of the hall. An open forum enabling all delegates to air their personal opinions and experiences was maintained for more than an hour.

After the introduction of a group of four resolutions by W. D. Henderson of Texas and John C. Bell of Colorado, pertaining to benefits of relief desired by the water users association and short discussions thereof, John Fairweather of California reopened the controversy over the proposed consolidation of the congress with other bodies. Mr. Fairweather favored such a merger. The congress has arrived at a point, he said, where it needs a greater combination of interests to effect its purposes.

Need More Money.

"At present the agricultural department of the government gets a paltry $16,000,000 annual appropriation," he said, "which is scarcely as much as is appropriated for a single battleship. The government should be ashamed of this meager pittance to one of the most vital departments of the nation. The farmer pays the bill for the battleships to a large degree but he practically is ignored when it comes his turn at the pork barrel.

"The far reaching Newlands bill calls for an appropriation of $50,000,000 a year for agricultural purposes and if by combining our congress with the drainage congress, the dry farming congress and others we can further that bill and other constructive legislation then I am in favor of the consolidation."

Other delegates talked for and against the merger and the question finally was dropped to be taken up today through the resolutions committee. From all indications a majority of the delegates will vote against the merger.

"Immigration" was the subject of an address by C. B. Schmidt, immigration commissioner for the Rock Island lines. He reviewed the history of great immigration movements from the earliest exoduses of the white race out of Asia up to the comparatively modern movement into western America, including the Mormon movement.

"In 1807 Zebulon Montgomery Pike, the great explorer, reported that the country west of the Missouri river was nothing but a vast desert, incapable of human habitation," Mr. Schmidt declared. "Now, little more than a century since that sweeping condemnation of a whole potential empire, many millions of people are living happy and prosperous lives in the kindly bosom of that same 'desert' and the transcontinental lines are taxed to their limits in handling the produce and the supplies of the mighty kingdom of agriculture that has been established there. In five years the lines of the Rock Island brought 200,000 settlers into its western territory and the rapid population of the country is not abating."

C. F. Brown, consulting drainage engineer, formerly in the government service, spoke instructively of the "Drainage of Waterlogged and Alkaline Irrigated Lands." His address in part follows:

Very few who are familiar with the agriculture of the irrigated regions have failed to recognize the presence of the seepage and alkali problems and the serious handicap thereby placed upon portions of most irrigated regions. The question is one that confronts every irrigated section to a greater or less degree and will always require attention. Steep surface slopes and deep ground water do not guarantee absolute immunity from this evil. The trouble has been widespread in the western states, many remedies and antidotes have been offered, but the only and final universal remedy is under drainage.

It is my purpose, however, to confine my remarks to the economical phases of the subject by mentioning in general the extent and location of such lands now needing drainage; examples of successful reclamation; the absence of difficult engineering and construction problems, and the profits resulting from reclamation.

Proof Is at Hand.

Those unfamiliar with the latest advances in methods of reclaiming such lands will probably want to know the success attending efforts to drain. As illustrative of successful reclamation let us examine an experiment at Hyde park, Cache valley. This tract of forty acres had originally been very good land, but had reverted to wet pasturage and water grasses following irrigation of the bench above. An expenditure of $16 per acre was made for tilling, and such crops as fifty bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of oats per acre were grown the following year. Last year it produced from twenty to twenty-five tons of sugar beets per acre. This tract was affected with an excess of water only, and was not alkaline. These and many other notable examples are conclusive proof that practically all of the lands, once fertile and productive, but now abandoned on account of seepage and alkali, can be reclaimed with great profit.

Senator George Sutherland of Utah, in a brief address endorsed the work of the congress and pledged his support to whatever constructive legislation it might advocate in the national senate. He paid a high tribute to Senator Newlands of Nevada, president of the congress, declaring the Newlands Reclamation act to be the greatest piece of constructive legislation of the age.

Praises Newlands.

"No more able service for irrigation and reclamation has been given by any man than that of Senator Newlands," said Senator Sutherland. "To his efforts was due largely the passage of the reclamation act ten years ago. This act contemplates the disposition of the remainder of the public domain without expense to the government, for under the law they will reclaim themselves.

"No stronger argument for a great national policy to carry irrigation to every region where it is needed to reclaim the soil could be presented than the concrete example of Salt Lake and Utah. From the desert solitudes found here sixty-five years ago has sprung a city of surpassing beauty and a state so rich that its resources never can be exhausted; and all through irrigation. It is a striking example of the magic that results when idle water is united with idle land."

How to Cut Prices.

Truman G. Palmer of New York, government beet sugar investigator, speaking at the morning session, said that the completion of the Panama canal, expansion of the good roads movement and increase of cultivated areas by irrigation were the three great factors that will check the upward trend of prices and reduce the cost of living to its normal basis. Increase of farm products through irrigation and decrease of the cost of transporting the products to the markets by means of better roads and cheap water transportation will solve the problem, he said.

Mr. Palmer's subject was "National Economy and High Cost of Living as Affected by Sugar Beet Culture." He said that production of more sugar beets also would help to reduce the cost of living, inasmuch as the beet had come to be one of the most important items of agriculture. In part he said:

Advocates Co-Operation.

John H. Lewis, state engineer of Oregon, told the delegates how money could be saved and greater benefits obtained through co-operation in irrigation and power development. He said it was an uneconomical and narrow policy to make appropriations for either power or irrigation development without taking steps to utilize the water thus controlled and stored for every possible purpose to which it could be put. He advocated the treatment of the nation's water problem from a broader standpoint in the future, taking much the same stand as Senator Newlands did in his speech, namely, that the great waterways should be harnessed for manifold purposes, including flood prevention, improvement of navigation, storing of flood water for purposes of irrigation and power.

Pleads for Measuring.

Speaking of "Why Irrigation Water Should Be Measured," Richard R. Lyman of the University of Utah, pleaded forcibly before the morning session of the congress for an auditing and bookkeeping system to keep an account of all water used for irrigation, both as a means of preventing water waste and of saving the land from the ruinous effect of too much irrigation. He said in part:

Waste Held Apparent.

Water, in the west at least, represents money counted in untold millions. If a banker were to handle cash of one one-thousandth part of this value without keeping accounts, without making records, that banker would find himself very quickly in the clutches of the law. It is as important to know and to keep a record of the amount of water that flows in a stream, to know to whom this water belongs, and to whom and in what quantities it is distributed, as it is to keep a record of the amount of gold a mine produces, the amount of cash a bank handles, to whom this wealth belongs, and how, to whom, and in what quantities it is distributed.

Spry Is for Utah.

Governor Spry told the delegates at the afternoon session what Utah as a state is doing in irrigation. In part, he said:

Utah will go on with its state projects as rapidly as its finances will allow. Out here we have a deep and abiding realization of the value of turning water upon the arid soil and the National Irrigation congress can rest assured that Utah will be always in the vanguard of the states in the reclaiming of its lands.

Utah is indeed glad to have so many foreign representatives within her gates. We hope to gather from them much wisdom and many new ideas to spur us on to the surmounting of our obstacles and solving of our problems. In turn we are only too glad to offer them the fruits of our experience and to wish them success in the working out of their own destinies.

Recalls Early History.

As you have been told so many times in the past few days, it was here that irrigation began in the west. But after all it was not much of a beginning. A furrow in the virgin soil caused by the driving of a plough from the waiting waters of the little stream that tumbled down into the plain from the mountains to the field where the pioneers had decided to plant their first crop, was the first irrigation project. There was not time nor any adequate means for, nor, perhaps, any thought of high lines, of reservoirs or of diversion dams. But out of that crude furrow sprang the gigantic projects of today. From the germ of an idea born there grew one of the mightiest movements in the history of the world for the furthering of civilization, of prosperity and human welfare.

Since that memorable occasion Utah has accomplished many irrigation achievements. Two big projects have been built and one of them the Piute project, has been peopled with settlers and the land disposed of. Other projects will be built as fast as the state has the means to do so. It is our purpose to reclaim the land and sell it to the settlers at actual cost of reclamation, which, at the projects already undertaken, has been about $35 an acre. It has not been the purpose of the state to make profit in dollars and cents, but in the extension of its cultivated area and in the furthering of the prosperity and happiness of its citizens, the state is repaid beyond measure.

I for one strongly favor the increasing of the government's bonded indebtedness for reclamation purposes. Twenty or fifty million dollars appropriated for reclamation is a mere bagatelle when we consider the good that is done. Utah has come to a firm realization of this principal and it will always be ready with voice and vote to further all reclamation irrigation contemplated in the future.

Governor T. L. Oddie of Nevada came next with an able address on irrigation progress in his state. He said in part:

The problem of irrigation, the reclamation and colonization of our arid wastes, time has at last crowded to the foremost place in Nevada. Two years ago the state legislature awakened to the urgent necessity of considering the ways and means of promoting our agricultural development. And it was time! After forty-eight years of statehood, with the great examples of California and Utah on our eastern and western borders, with over 70,000,000 acres of land all told, only a little over 1 per cent of the total area is under cultivation about 850,000 acres.

Excluding 12,000,000 acres of alkali waste and barrens, and 40,000,000 acres of mountainous and rolling grazing lands, used as stock ranges, we yet have remaining 18,000,000 acres of arable valley lands, possessing a rich soil and a fruitful climate, other than in respect to humidity. Five per cent of this empire of arable valley lands are now under cultivation. The reclamation of the remaining 95 per cent is the present and the future problem of the state. I can bring the National Irrigation congress this cheerful news, that we have made more actual progress in state reclamation the last twelve months than in any previous like period in our history.

Pioneer in Utah Work.

More than usual interest attached to the address of Postmaster A. L. Thomas at the afternoon session, for it was he who, as governor of the territory of Utah in 1892, issued the call for the first meeting of irrigationists at which the National Irrigation congress was organized.

Mr. Thomas recounted the first experiments in Utah and the events which led up to the decision to bring about a union of irrigation interests. He paid eloquent tribute to Wilford Woodruff, former president of the Mormon church, and George Q. Cannon, prominent in public life at that time, for the part they played in the movement.

"The tide of emigration had flowed from east to west," he said. "It had reached the Pacific coast and had surged inland to these arid valleys, seeking the golden opportunities the west was supposed to offer. The population was growing and water had become the vital need. Then began the momentuous experiments in irrigation on an extensive scale. On these experiments hinged the life or death of the great west. How well they succeeded these teeming valleys of the Wasatch and scores of others in neighboring states bear eloquent testimony."

Voice From Antipodes.

In a speech that provoked repeated applause and which throughout was so rich in interest and so impelling in delivery that even the official timekeeper forgot to tap the bell until the speaker had taken twice the allotted thirty minutes, Niel Nielsen, trade and immigration commissioner to the United States and Canada for the government of New South Wales, Australia, told the congress what Australia is doing in the reclamation movement.

Mr. Nielsen scouted statistics, preferring rather to draw his comparisons and drive home his arguments with oratorical metaphor and striking humor.

He declared there should be no such thing as ownership of land, for the land is the heritage of the people. It is a commodity differing from all else, he said, because it is the vital and fundamental basis for the subsistence of the human race.

"That is the principle that obtains in Australia at least," he said. "There we have land holders but not land owners. And the duties of the land holders are more important than his privileges. He cannot tie up his land, keeping it from its rightful function of producing. A man might lock up a million pounds of precious metal and keep it forever idle and it would not necessarily affect his neighbors, but when a man tries to lock up a million acres of land and keep it idle he is committing a crime against the people that should not be tolerated. The time is coming in the world when a few individuals cannot control the birthright of the race."

Notes Utah Product.

Mr. Nielson talked entertainingly of his native land from many standpoints. He expressed the hope that soon the greatest stream of commerce that flows from one land to another will unite Australia to America. Utah apples, he said, already are finding a promising market in his country.

The projects under way by the government of New South Wales were compared to those of America. The speaker said that in his country there are no perplexing water right problems such as confront the American projects. Everything is under direct government control and the water and the land belongs to the state, the settler holding it only during his incumbency. From this he digressed to speak of "practical socialism" as it has been adopted in Australia. In conclusion he said:

"Let the flowing waters of our irrigated lands be as a stream of brotherly love to bind together these two great offshoots of the Anglo-Saxon race. Although we may not be considered exactly as people of one destiny, may we always work together in peace and harmony to carry out each his own destiny as should two great peoples drawn from one common stock and living under similar conditions, both carrying the energy of youth with them in the vanguard of civilization and both uniting as an example to the other nations of earth that the arts of peace are truly greater than the conquests of war."

Greeting From Canada.

William H. Fairchild of Canada was introduced by President Newlands as the representative of a "country we love so well that we have been accused of having designs upon it." Mr. Fairchild spoke but briefly.

"We may not have succeeded in bringing about commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada, but certainly we have and always will have a reciprocity of ideas, a reciprocity of mutual interests and regard. Across the thread like line of boundary between us I stretch the hand of fellowship and welcome on behalf of the Dominion of Canada to the Irrigation congress."

Norman S. Rankin, president of the Western Canada Irrigation association, enlivened the congress with a cluster of appropriate verse about the man behind the plow. He spoke but briefly.

Though their limited knowledge of English forbade any but brief remarks of regard and admiration of the work of the congress, the foreign envoys were listened to with much interest and each was applauded roundly.

Will Close Tonight.

Tonight the congress closes its present sessions with a grand ball at the Hotel Utah. This afternoon will be held the election of officers and other concluding business. The programme follows:

Morning meeting, 9:30 o'clock.
Music.
Invocation by the Rev. Charles J. Freund.
Thirty minutes for discussion.
Address by Colonel William Hanley of Oregon.
"The Duty of Water in Idaho," by Don Bark of Idaho, irrigation expert of the United States department of agriculture.
"Duty of Water in Orchards," by Steve Jayne of Washington, irrigation expert of the United States department of agriculture.
"Pumping for Irrigation," by H. S. Lea, state engineer of South Dakota. Lea, state engineer of South Dakota. By H. B. Walker of Kansas, irrigation engineer of the Kansas State Agricultural college. By Alex McPreson of New Mexico, irrigation expert.
"Marketing of Irrigated Products," by David Brown of Washington.
"Stock Raising and Dairying in the Irrigated Region," by Professor Lewis A. Merrill of Utah, editor of the Utah Farmer.
"Co-operative Production and Marketing of Farm Products," by Professor C. M. Evans, Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas.
"Good Roads as a State and National Problem," by Dr. W. E. Garrison, president New Mexico College of Agriculture.
Afternoon meeting, 2:30 o'clock.
Music.
Presentation of trophies and prizes.
Report of committee on resolutions.
Report of committee on organization.
Selection of next place of meeting.
Election of officers.
Adjournment, sine die.

MUST CONQUER GREAT DESERT

"The history of mankind's fight with deserts all over the world has been a history of the deserts' victory in the end. This has been true all over the world, in Africa, Arabia and other places the desert has eventually won the battle. The big question we Americans must face is, 'Will the experience be repeated in this country and will archaeologists of the future have to hunt under the desert sands for a history of the people of western United States?'"

So declared George H. Maxwell of California, lawyer, farmer and director of many different reclamation schemes, all of which seek to improve conditions by the same method as urged by Senator Newlands in his river regulation act, at last night's meeting of the congress. The speaker paid a compliment to the Irrigation congress president when he declared that his proposed bill was worth three times as much as the present reclamation act. He said that the passage of the present act was a compromise accepted by believers in stream source control because of the narrowness of so many congressmen who opposed it.

"If all the water which falls on the western slope of the Mississippi river and goes to waste in these arid regions could be poured on the earth by proper conservation, we could transform this desert into a most fertile spot. The Mississippi and Missouri rivers now do no good to either the country in which they rise or through which they flow, and much damage to the latter. If the waters could be stored in reservoirs and flood water canals at the head of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers, floods in the lower Mississippi valley would be stopped to a great degree, the streams could be made more navigable and the water saved could be used to make arid lands valuable for growing beautiful crops."

Holds Profits Evident.

In referring to the magnitude of the undertaking the speaker said that in ten years after Senator Newlands's plan is put into effect we could build a new Panama canal each year with the value of the extra crop yield. He said that 50,000,000 acres can be irrigated with the water wasted annually on the western slope.

The speech by Mr. Maxwell was the most important of the evening. For many years he was director of the National Irrigation association, an organization which worked hand in hand with the Irrigation congress. He also worked for irrigation in Pennsylvania as director of the Pittsburg Flood association. He is now engaged in boosting the stream source control idea in Louisiana. President Newlands introduced him as from California, Pennsylvania and Louisiana. After Mr. Maxwell had finished the president remarked that he should have said "Mr. Maxwell of the United States."

Boosts California.

An illustrated lecture given by W. H. Holabird, receiver of the Imperial valley project of California was much enjoyed. Mr. Holabird extolled the beautiful climate of his state and had some striking pictures of his project as illustrations.

A paper on "State Aid in Land Settlement," written by Elwood Mead, chairman of the state rivers and water supply commission of Melbourne, Australia, and president of the third and ninth Irrigation congresses, was read and created much interest. The paper dealt with the value of the state aiding the farmers and thus keeping them from emigrating to Canada.

An illustrated lecture was also given by Charles W. Swenson, Jr., of Texas. Mr. Swenson showed some excellent views of irrigation in the Lone Star state, especially on the Rio Grande project.

GETTING READY FOR THE FINISH

At the conclusion of the final meeting of the congress today the new executive committee will go into session and transact the business which is preliminary to the next congress. One of the most important actions at the meeting will be the selection of the board of governors of the twenty-first congress. The executive committee elects this board from among its number. Each state represented at the congress appoints a delegate to serve on the executive committee.

The committee on resolutions held two more meetings yesterday. At the morning meeting a subcommittee was delegated to get the resolutions in hand ready for action by the general committee. At the other meeting, held in the parlors of the Hotel Utah last night, the report on the resolutions which will be submitted to the congress today was prepared.

A meeting of the committee on permanent organization also convened again yesterday to hear the report of the subcommittee and to arrange for the recommendations which it will make to the congress today. Among the most important of these recommendations is the slate of officers, which appears elsewhere. It is said that a number of changes in the constitution of the congress also will be suggested by the committee. The permanent organization committee shapes much of the business of the congress.

CIGARETTE JOY FOR NEWLANDS

Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, president of the National Irrigation congress, smokes cigarettes.

What's more, the senator smokes 'em inside the Mormon temple grounds.

If you go to the night meetings of the Irrigation congress, held in the assembly hall before the meeting has started you probably will get a chance to see the jovial senator march up to the pulpit with a cigarette in his mouth and a trail of blue smoke floating behind him.

The senator evidently has not read the sign at the temple grounds entrance, which reads, "Smoking positively prohibited on these grounds." Last night he walked into the congress smoking unconcernedly. When the meeting adjourned he again drew forth a cigarette and lighted up, apparently unconscious of the shocked look on the face of the caretaker, who stood only a few feet away.

Several others present, familiar with the strict rule against smoking, looked shocked or grinned. Nobody anything, however, and the senator ly puffed away.

TO VISIT NOTED CANYON TOD

A trip to Emigration canyon w taken this morning by delegates t Irrigation congress and their Guest ribbons and delegates' badges be accepted as invitation emblems fo trip. The party will leave the Utah at 9:30 o'clock this morning case all the delegates do not wi take the morning trip another s car will leave the hotel at 1:30 o this afternoon. The morning trai return before noon. A special invi has been extended to all delegates their friends to take the trip.

Tonight at the hotel an invitatio in honor of officers and delegates congress will be given at 8:30 o The entertainment committee is posed of W. H. Shearman, chai Mrs. W. H. Cunningham, vice chai Mrs. W. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Ka Scheid, Mrs. George A. Snow, Mrs. las White, Miss Marian Rooklidge, Kate Williams, Miss Edith Shea Warren C. Bogue, John D. Spencer, ace S. Ensign, B. F. Redman, A Clark.

DELEGATES ENJOY ORGAN RECIT

Officers and delegates of the Irrig congress attended a special organ r in the tabernacle at the conclusion morning session yesterday. J. J. Clellan was at the organ and wa sisted by Salt Lake's premier vio Willard Weihe, and Horace Ensign, tone.

During the entire afternoon and ing lavish praise for the quality programme, the skillfulness of Pro McClellan and the unusual accoustic erties for which the building is f could be heard everywhere the dele congregated after the concert. Pro McClellan personally conducted a nu of the officers around back of the organ to explain its construction workings.

UTAH BEEKEEPERS TO MEET SATURD

Members of the Utah tate Keepers' association will meet o'clock Saturday afternoon in the sembly room in Henager's Bu college for the annual election of cers. Other business will also be up at the meeting, among this the formulation of a bill that they have presented to the legislature quiring all bee keepers to build hives so that they will be acce to inspectors. They will also ask a state inspector be appointed. general committee will meet a o'clock this forenoon to do some liminary work for the association.

New Corporations

Filed with the secretary of state Electric Service company of O Capital stock $10,000, shares $1 George W. Barlow, president and t urer; Charles Hartley, vice pres Joseph W. Barlow, secretary.

Freshmen Under Charge.

Principal Eaton of the high school lished a list of seniors yesterday. O site each name was a list of three fr men boys. These freshmen will be der the direct charge of the older who will act as advisers.

For GRATES Co
You Can't Beat
HIAWATHA
Hold Fire So Lo
WESTERN FUEL
W. J. Wolstenholme, Manager.
Arthur McFarlane, Secretary.
Agents for
King, Hiawatha, Black Hawk.
Telephones Off
Wasatch 719. 73 So. Ma
BLUE WAGONS BRING BETTER