

Utah Congress as Being Pioneer Dry Farm State

CONGRESS IS A FIGHTING ONE

Speakers Go After the Enemies of the New Soil Culture Roughshod.

GOV. WELCOMES FOR STATE.

Delivers a Good Address Full of Interest to Assembled Delegates to Convention.

J. L. Donahue, Candidate for President, Fails to Arrive but Speech Attacking Roosevelt, is Read.

With an invocation spoken in fervid words by the Rev. P. A. Simpkin and four forceful addresses, the second annual convention of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress began its series of 12 meetings this morning.

The congress will be signally successful was demonstrated by the fact that the large armory hall, in which it was held, was packed to its capacity, making it possible that a larger building will have to be provided, as the crowd increases. Enthusiasm overflowed at every opportunity, and the furrowed faces of practical farmers smiling as they grasped hands with younger and different looking men from the Agricultural colleges and government experiment stations, indicated the breadth of interest in this new phase of land redemption.

The congress is a fighting one. This was shown early this morning when John T. Burns of Colorado outlined the policies on which it will have to fight against the re-accepted prejudices. "Out of this convention," he declared amid applause, "I hope to see us shed our swaddling clothes and shall force the enemies of the new soil culture to their knees." This sentence came after a long speech outlining some of the problems connected with securing a faith in arid farming.

THE DECORATIONS. Decorations this morning carried out the policy of Utah as a pioneer of arid farming. Panelled around the walls were samples of dry farm products from each of Utah's valleys, backed by the farmers who had produced them, and the delegates rapidly checked situations in their own state, and united in giving Utah credit for the work of pioneering the way in this new field.

Utah has 23,680,000 acres of desert land, available for dry farming. Come and get a dry farm," read one of the legends. "Utah Deserts are an Undeveloped Resource. They are Among the Most Fertile in the World," read another. The history of dry farming in Utah was given as follows: In 1850, a dream; in 1855, the theory; in 1880, an experiment; in 1895, a successful practice; in 1908, a science.

THE SPEECHES. The speeches this morning were to welcome the visiting delegates to Salt Lake, and to the Commercial club, with a reception from the convention from John T. Burns of Denver, Col. Those who spoke for the local hosts were: Gov. Cutler for the state; Mayor Bragg for the city; and Pres. W. J. Halloran for the Commercial club.

Following the speeches, an opportunity was given to nominate members for the committee on credentials. As if the meeting had been a Utah political convention, the old oratorical style horses rose one after another, becoming with a speech which brought Utah county, and ending with Daniel Harrington of Salt Lake. The list of nominations soon assumed a length that caused a motion to leave the matter to the chairman to decide to be passed.

J. L. Donahue of Denver, candidate for president, vice president under the present administration, chairman pro-tem, and author of a lengthy manuscript which had been sent in advance, with his photograph, failed to arrive. All that the delegation knew of him was that he had bought his ticket, and was scheduled to take the train. His speech was read by proxy this afternoon.

WELCOMED BY GOVERNOR. The convention hall was filled to its capacity before the call to order, at a quarter of 10. Gov. Cutler welcomed the delegates with a speech which drew forth frequent applause, and which drew the work which the State of Utah had already done towards securing proper this was legislation suggested by Dr. John A. Whitson of the Agricultural college, who was then in charge of experiment work at Logan.

MAYOR BRANSFORD. Mayor Bransford, who followed him, invited the delegates to the hospitality of the city was open to them, and he reviewed the work of dry farmers for the west, and the possibilities for the future. Salt Lake, he said, was a city of 100,000 people, which had rapidly increased within the past two years, and was at the beginning of a much more decided increase. He expressed the hope that they would enjoy themselves here, and that some of them would come back to take up permanent homes.

J. Halloran, for the Commercial club, spoke without a prepared manuscript, assuring the conference that every resource of the club was at their disposal.

JOHN T. BURNS. When John T. Burns of Colorado arose to reply to these addresses, it rapidly became apparent that the congress had an aggressive future before it. "It was indeed fitting," he declared with a glance around the decorated walls, "that we should meet here in Utah to discuss scientific farming,

for this congress is a pioneer in a field of unexplored possibilities, and by the handwriting on the walls, we are informed that Utah was the pioneer in dry farming as well as irrigation. So you see we have merely returned home like the prodigal son, to allow our genial president, Fisher Harris, to kill the fatted calf of Utah's traditional hospitality.

"In accepting the entertainment offered to us by our hosts," said Mr. Burns, "the congress will keep in mind the fact that here, in the historic spot where men forced an unwilling soil to give up untold wealth, where, from other civilization and without hope of transportation, determined pioneers fought against great odds, conquered nature and from a forbidding desert—a commonwealth vast and powerful—we are today assembled to absorb some of the true Utah spirit.

PIONEERS OF UTAH. The Pioneers of Utah were but a type of pioneers of today. They had problems to face—they solved them. The men who are building the greater west have always been obliged to solve the problems—they are solving them on one. There was a day when our national Congress looked upon the west as a place where nature had placed insurmountable barriers to prevent the onward march of civilization. Today the west has given proof of her independence by turning the vast wealth of her broad acres into the breach in the nation's financial wall.

"There was a time when it was believed that the agricultural development of the semi-arid states must of necessity be limited to the exact acreage of the soil. Men marvelled that God should give to a people such a vast territory—worthless, except to make distances magnificent and to prevent the onward march of civilization. I believe that there will be a day when scientific agriculture as represented by dry farming development, will stand side by side in the state building. I believe that this dry farming congress will play an important part in working out the problem. But here are here today to shed our swaddling clothes.

GOVERNOR CUTLER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME. Governor Cutler's address was warmly received by the assembled delegates. It is herewith produced in full: Mr. President, Members of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I realize that I am helping celebrate an epoch-making event in the history of the state, of the arid west, and of the nation. Utah is the pioneer of the National Irrigation congress and other agencies, irrigation has been developed from crude beginnings into an exact science, and its benefits have received world-wide recognition. So Utah, in common with other western states and territories, has a number of pioneers who are here, honored delegates to this congress. I hope they are all here; for we may well sit at the feet of such men and be instructed in the arts by which they have brought this industry to the point of excellence it has reached.

I think we shall soon welcome the day when such a one or two experimental efforts, arid farming will be evolved into an exact and useful science as irrigation. This will be accomplished by the efforts of the congress and the agencies with the aid of the science involved in the cause of irrigation. With this difference: that dry farming will be of application on a much larger scale than irrigation can ever hope for.

For the initiative in organizing this congress we are indebted to former Gov. J. F. McDonald of Colorado. It will do me the honor to honor him. I pay him the tribute of sincere admiration for the idea. If Colorado has the honor of originating the congress, Utah has the distinction of furnishing its first president, I suppose Fisher Harris mixed up with dry things. They don't remain dry very long. It is said, although I do not remember just now by whose authority, that even the chairman of the Commercial club banquets isn't very dry when it reaches the guests. And every one knows that no company he mingles with and no discussion he engages in can be dry very long.

IS PROUD OF HIM. We regret very much that he has sustained a loss of voice. We hope it will be only temporary. But if his vocal chords are temporarily paralyzed, we have the best of evidence from the splendid preparations he has made for this congress and the many and varied attentions he has secured, that his good right arm and his brain are not paralyzed. And though we miss his silver-tongued oratory, we get the same satisfaction from the Ladies and gentlemen, Utah is proud of this congress and of its president.

Coupled with the formation of the congress is another event equally important in the history of the state—the introduction of an act in Congress by Senator Smoot of Utah, proposing such amendment to the homestead law as will make it possible for thousands of families to make homes and farms in what have been thought irredeemable wastes. I am very much mistaken if these two events do not prove of incalculable value to the west and to the nation.

STATES HIS POSITION. Regarding one of the subjects that will doubtless come before the Congress, I wish to make a brief statement of my position. I am strongly in favor of the preservation of our resources, and I endorse the government policy of the homestead laws. The fundamental principle involved is correct. It has developed in recent conventions that certain interests are opposed to these policies. It is a question in my mind if it is not a disagreement as to some minor details of enforcement rather than opposition to the principle of conservation. It should happen that any of you delegates are opposed to these policies, it may be that by conferring with the proper officers and getting a thorough understanding of the motives and the plan of the government you can come to terms of agreement and thus remove whatever differences there may be. Speaking for myself, and I think I speak for the State of Utah as well, I am thoroughly in sympathy with the steps being taken by the government to save the public lands for home-makers and the public range and the forests for the home-makers and their children. I am sure this is the only object sought by the government. If

MEANING OF THE CONGRESS TO THE WEST.

By President Fisher Harris.

It is an axiomatic principle of political economy that the real basis of the permanent and enduring prosperity of a country is found in the soil. From that source comes the ultimate wealth of nations and back to it goes all the material works of man. It is the one everlasting and continuing thing; remaining when governments have passed away, when nations are forgotten, peoples dispossessed, and monuments drifted into dust. The Transmissouri Dry Farming congress was organized primarily for the purpose of devising means whereby the cultivatable area of the country might be increased, thus adding to the nation's happiness and prosperity.

"Dry farming" means the cultivation of the soil of the arid and semi-arid west by means of scientific systems of culture and without irrigation. The entire practicability of the proposition has been abundantly demonstrated by the work of individuals like Burbank, Campbell, Farrell, Whitson, and others, and by the accomplishments of the scientists in charge of state and national experiment stations, and the department of agriculture at Washington. No economic question now before the people of the United States is fraught with greater possibilities for good than is this one. But the scientist and the practical farmer, working hand in hand for the same result, must be backed up and supported by an intelligent public sentiment, which shall in time crystallize into state and national legislation as will hasten the end sought. This congress brings the subject close home to our people and not only gives them an opportunity for the exercise of their far-famed hospitality, but puts them directly in line with this progressive movement which means so much for the whole country.

There are interests opposed to this laudable purpose, I believe they will have to yield to the general opinion. While the very much and to see any worthy industries disliked, yet if they are being conducted in such a way as to endanger the wealth or the safety of future generations, it is the right of the government to interfere. As to the proper extent and means of interference, there may be differences of opinion among the interests concerned, but the invited the governors to go to Washington in the spring and consult with him and the heads of departments. But it is decidedly important in my opinion, for these various conventions to pass drastic resolutions of disagreement with the general policy of the government, or censure the officers entrusted with its enforcement.

BOUQUETS FOR FARMERS. The country has no greater benefactor than the man who makes the soil productive. The very much and to see any worthy industries disliked, yet if they are being conducted in such a way as to endanger the wealth or the safety of future generations, it is the right of the government to interfere. As to the proper extent and means of interference, there may be differences of opinion among the interests concerned, but the invited the governors to go to Washington in the spring and consult with him and the heads of departments. But it is decidedly important in my opinion, for these various conventions to pass drastic resolutions of disagreement with the general policy of the government, or censure the officers entrusted with its enforcement.

THEY GAVE THE NAMES OF THE ALLEGED VICTIMS—REFERRED TO STANFORD WHITE AS THE BEAST. New York, Jan. 22.—Anthony Comstock, vice president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, was the principal witness at the trial of Harry K. Thaw today. He testified that late in 1904, Thaw came to him and complained of vicious practices of Stanford White and several of White's friends. During the year that followed, Thaw wrote to him several times and was a frequent visitor at the vice president's headquarters. Letters were read in evidence.

Mr. Thaw declared the district attorney's office had been furnished with the names of the alleged victims of White in the famous studio and referred to White as "the black-guard." The house, Thaw declared, was consigned to the state and controlled by six or seven criminal scoundrels. "The letters were new evidence in the case, but were mentioned at the trial," Mr. Thaw said, "to show what Thaw had said to him of his efforts to have Stanford White sent to the penitentiary. "I did not want to kill the beast," said Thaw at that time, "but I did want to have him brought to court and have his acts known. Providence intervened, however. It was an act of providence.

THAW'S WILL. It was 10:20 o'clock when the trial was resumed today and Mr. Littleton, Thaw's defense, began at once the preliminary proving Harry Thaw's will and codicil executed the day of his wedding to Evelyn Nesbit in Pittsburg.

Frances Pierce, who witnessed the signatures and who testified at the last trial, was called to the stand. Miss Pierce identified the papers, but Dist. Atty. Jerome objected to the introduction of the will, and until witnesses had come forward to prove its custody from the time of signing up to the present moment. Mr. Thaw declared the district attorney's objection simply would delay matters, and he temporarily withdrew the offer of the will. Justice Dowling said the condition of the will, a long and involved document, was such as to make the proof of custody desirable. There were many changes and alterations in it. As to the codicil Mr. Jerome objected to its introduction on the ground that it was in the defendant's own handwriting and as a self-serving document, and was competent as evidence. Mr. Littleton then read the document to the jury. The codicil will be remembered, provided a number of gifts to lawyers to aid alleged victims of Stanford White to prosecute claims for damages against him and for the prosecution of all persons "engaged in such unlawful practices as" said Stanford White.

Among those to whom the funds were made available were: R. Ross Perry of Washington; Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Anthony Comstock. Thaw named a number of young women now on the streets as possible claimants against Stanford White.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK CALLED. Following the reading of the codicil, Mr. Littleton created something of a stir by calling Anthony Comstock to the stand—his first appearance in the case. Mr. Comstock said he was vice president and a special agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Inspector in the postoffice department, having held these positions for many years. "Do you know Harry Thaw?" "Yes." "Mr. Comstock said that Harry Thaw called on him in February, 1904, and complained of the vicious practices of young girls. He went into details which the witness repeated. Mr. Comstock also said he had received several letters from Thaw, one of the papers being a diagram of the premises where he declared evil men were carrying on criminal practices. "Thaw declared that workmen on the building near the district attorney's young girls scream and suggested that men be sent to watch the entrances to the place. Thaw also said he had conferred with the secretary for the prevention of cruelty to children, suggesting that a search warrant would be issued and an investigation made of the house, which was located in Twenty-second street. "Thaw told me that he had been followed to my office the second time by men who were employed to watch him," continued the witness. "I sent men out in the hallway to see if anyone was there." Mr. Jerome objected to the witness telling the result of this search, but it came out in the discussion that no one had followed Thaw.

bor who had abused him in Italy when he was but 12 years old. The narrative gradually brought him to a recital of details connected with the disappearance of the four Italians at Florence. Sandesko says that Neroni confessed that he killed the woman because she would not marry him, and that he had killed her and two children of one of the four Italians but the opportunity did not afford itself before he was arrested.

LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION. Executive Committee Introduces Resolution for Gov't Control of Grazing. Denver, Jan. 22.—Resolutions favoring government control and leasing of public grazing lands submitted by the executive committee of the American National Livestock association to the committee on resolutions appointed at national convention at the organization yesterday were adopted by the committee today and reported to the convention. These resolutions which advocate the passage by Congress of the Bureau of Land Management amendments were stoutly contested by delegates representing the Colorado Horse and Cattle Growers' association, which is opposed to the leasing system proposed by the federal administration.

PITTSBURG BANK FAILS. Traders and Mechanics', State Institution, Capital \$100,000. Pittsburg, Jan. 22.—The Traders and Mechanics' bank, a state institution, was closed today by the bank examiners. The Treasury Trust company a subsidiary, occupying the same building was closed, but voluntarily, it is said. The Traders and Mechanics' bank had a capital of \$100,000. It was closed by order of James L. White, as temporary receiver. Some time ago the trust company made preparations to absorb the bank, but permission was refused by the state banking department. The plan was then reversed and the trust company had been practically taken over by the bank but no official announcement has been made. According to Received White, the trouble results from the inability of the bank to make clearings and maintain its reserves from present conditions. Receiver White says, the depositors will be paid in full.

VANCOUVER JAPANESE SITUATION GROWS DESPERATE. Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22.—Some strong language was used by members for Vancouver in the British Columbia parliament yesterday, discussing the proposed legislation aimed to restrict Japanese emigration. Mr. Macowan, Vancouver, stated that the situation was growing desperate at Vancouver, and if the aggression continued it might be possible that a resort to arms might be necessary. He said the Japanese of Vancouver were the most lawless and, and if steps were not taken to disarm them, Vancouver citizens would arm themselves. Dr. MacGuire, an ardent supporter of the measure, would amount of \$20,000,000 held to be due British Columbia should be used to provide armored cruisers which would carry out the Pacific coast of Canada, and urged steps should be taken whether Japan opposed or not to exclude the Japanese.

SALT LAKE WOMAN BRINGS SUIT FOR ESTATE. San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Although she had been dead for two years, Mrs. Mary T. Stevens of Salt Lake City learned of it only a month ago, and at the same time she found out that her sister, Mrs. Kate E. Rice, of this city, had claimed to be the only heir and had had the estate settled. J. W. Gorman died in July, 1906, intestate, leaving no children or immediate relatives except the two sisters. In the later years of his life he had collected an estate amounting to between \$15,000 and \$20,000, which was included in his estate in different parts of the city. Wm. Ladd was granted letters of administration in August, 1906, and according to the complaint filed yesterday, Mrs. Rice and Ladd appeared before Judge Coffey last April and swore that the former was the only heir at law. A decree of final distribution was entered on April 13, 1907. Mrs. Stevens, who is 55 years old, had had no communication with either brother or sister for a long time, and only learned of his death a few months ago. Now she has brought suit for an undivided half interest in the property. Mrs. Mary T. Stevens' name does not appear in the Salt Lake City directory.

MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION. Indianapolis, Jan. 22.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America today adjourned after hearing the committees named and transacting routine business. The committees began their work.

MORRIS K. JESSUP DEAD. Retired Banker Died as Result of Heart Disease. New York, Jan. 22.—Morris K. Jessup, retired banker and long prominent in civic affairs, died early this morning at his home, 157 Madison avenue, from heart disease. For two weeks he has been confined to his bed, but yesterday after having passed through several days in which his life was despaired of, he rallied to such extent and it was reported that there was some hope of his recovery. About 1:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Jessup was overcome and two physicians were called immediately. Their efforts to revive him were unavailing. At his bedside at the end were Mrs. Jessup and several relatives. The illness which caused Mr. Jessup's death was of two years' standing and had necessitated constant treatment. He was 78 years old. Resigning as president of the chamber of commerce a year ago, Mr. Jessup served practically his last connection with active business. In addition to his large business interests, Mr. Jessup was president in philanthropic and scientific associations. He was president of, and one of the chief contributors to the American museum of natural history, president of the Peary Arctic club and secretary of the Audubon society. He contributed largely to and took active interest in several industrial schools and other philanthropic institutions, among the poorer classes in New York.

ALLEGED CONFESSION BY ANTONI NERONI. Denver, Jan. 22.—The Republican today prints an alleged confession secured by an Italian detective from Antoni Neroni, alias Bavari, charged with the murder of four Italians, three men and one woman at Florence, Cal. The detective is Frank Sandesko of Pueblo, who, according to the story, gained the confidence of Neroni, who is now confined in the county jail at Canon City, by pretending to be a member of the Black Hand society from Pittsburg, Pa. The two were permitted to converse in a cell in the jail. Sandesko, explaining his presence there by telling Neroni that he was being held on the charge of murder committed in Omaha. During the conversation Neroni expressed a desire to belong to the Black Hand and when Sandesko told him that it was necessary for him to prove that he had committed 12 murders before he could be admitted, Neroni replied that he was able. Sandesko states that Neroni then related to him a series of murders he had committed, beginning with the killing of a neigh-

VON BUELOW MAKES THREATS. Leaders and Organizers of All Demonstrations Will be Dealt With Severely. SOCIALISTS LAUGHED AT HIM. Very Skillfully Interpellated Him As to Prussian Suffrage but He Refused to Answer. Parliament Buildings Surrounded by Guards, as Trouble With People Was Expected. Berlin, Jan. 22.—Chancellor von BueLOW refused categorically in the Reichstag today to reply to a Socialist interpellation on the subject of Prussian suffrage. This precipitated a deafening uproar from the members, during which all the ministers left the house. The debate was then continued before half empty benches. Trouble with the people had been expected, particularly in view of the street disorders of yesterday, and in order to be prepared for a recurrence of encounters between the police and populace, the buildings of parliament were surrounded with a strong guard of police armed with pistols and sabres. Furthermore, the thoroughfares of Berlin are being patrolled constantly by police, both mounted and on foot. The interpellation was very skillfully worded in order to bring it within the official authority of the reichstag. It was framed as follows: "On what ground does the chancellor consider manhood suffrage, as already granted for the elections to the imperial and provincial assemblies, to be harmful to the interests of one of the federal states? There was some doubt early today as to whether the chancellor would make a reply or not. It has been his custom to avoid discussing Prussian affairs in the reichstag, but others thought he might empower Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, minister of the interior, to respond to the question. The federal states' reichstag proceedings by a warning against further manifestations, which he declared did not effect the government in the least degree. He threatened, after a pause, to answer the Socialist, that the leaders and organizers of all demonstrations would be dealt with severely. The chancellor trembled with indignation when he referred to the recent street manifestations which he declared had been introduced in the capitol. He stigmatized them as being detrimental to the country, and he looked directly at the Socialist members when he announced that the organizers would be held responsible. He was compelled to pause for several minutes because of laughter from the Socialist benches.

A. C. TISDELLE'S PRIVATE BANK MAKES ASSIGNMENT. Chicago, Jan. 22.—The private bank of A. C. Tisdelle suspended payments to depositors today. A call was sent to police headquarters for officers to quell possible disturbances around the office, but there was no trouble of any kind. A notice was posted on the door of the institution early today declaring that the bank had made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Charles E. Post. The liabilities are given as \$73,900 and the assets as \$95,800. Of the liabilities \$61,900 is due to depositors.

AUTOMOBILE ROMANCE ENDS IN ELOPEMENT. Chicago, Jan. 22.—A romance from automobile ride in Chicago two years ago culminated in the elopement to St. Louis, Mo., and marriage there last night of wealthy Miss Miriam De Vere only daughter of Dr. John De Vere of the Winemore hotel this city to Robert Gilmore, the bride's former chauffeur, whose father is an advertising manager in San Francisco. Mr. Gilmore said that the courtship began two years ago when Gilmore, guiding a big automobile containing the future bride, won her admiration by his driving and by the machine. Mrs. De Vere accompanied her daughter to the station Monday night, when the young woman left for St. Louis, ostensibly to attend school, but really to be wedded to Gilmore.

CAPITAL STATE BANK. None of Its Branches Have Closed as Result of Failure. Boise, Ida., Jan. 22.—Walter S. Bruce, appointed by the court as receiver of the Capital State bank, which suspended yesterday, has taken charge of that institution and after further examination again expressed confidence that depositors would be paid in full. None of the Capital State's branch banks in small towns of southern Idaho have closed as a result of the failure here.

TOBACCO FACTORY OUTRAGE. Attempt to Dynamite One Results in Two Deaths. Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 22.—An attempt was made today to dynamite and burn the Hayes-Sory Rugs tobacco factory at Clarksville, Tenn. The guards killed two negroes and wounded several others. An investigation showed that the door of the factory had been saturated with coal oil and four sticks of dynamite planted against it. When the bodies of the two negroes were searched, sticks of dynamite were found on their persons in sufficient quantities to blow up the building. The third negro escaped.