

IRRIGATION CONGRESS IN SESSION.

ATTENDANCE VERY LARGE

President Roosevelt Wires His Greeting.

WALSH MAKES STRONG SPEECH

Presiding Officer of Gathering Says National Irrigation Policy Marks a New Era—Colorado Tenders Heartly Welcome.

GREETING OF ROOSEVELT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Accept my hearty good wishes. Nothing has been done in which I have taken a greater interest during my administration than the inauguration of National irrigation.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 6.—The tenth National Irrigation Congress opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon under circumstances especially auspicious. Great significance is attached to the fact that this year through the fact that the irrigation movement has been taken out of the sphere of merely a propaganda and given a National importance through the action of the last Congress in passing a bill authorizing the proceeds from the sale of state lands to be used for irrigation purposes in the several states.

President Thomas F. Walsh, of the congress, arrived in the city yesterday, and found everything in readiness for the three days' convention. Delegates poured in by every train, and this year's congress in the most largely attended ever held.

The morning was taken up with the reception of delegates from all parts of the West, morning the last Congress in passing large delegations from Minnesota, Nebraska, Utah, Oregon, California and Arizona. The New Mexico delegation reached the city yesterday, ex-Governor L. B. Prince, vice-president of the congress, being among those here. The personnel of this congress is regarded by all those in attendance as decidedly higher in character than that of any previous irrigation congress. The president of the congress, said this morning: "I look for the most successful gathering in the history of the irrigation movement."

The congress opened with an invocation by Dr. Edward Braslin, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Colorado Springs. Addresses of welcome by Governor Orman, of Colorado, President D. H. Enright, of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce; Mayor John Robinson, for the City of Colorado Springs, and L. N. Stevens, editor of the Colorado Springs Gazette, for the press, were responded to by President Walsh.

Charles L. Lawler, of St. Paul, told eloquently of Minnesota's interest in irrigation, and of her desire to co-operate with the West as a whole in bringing the greatest possible good out of the opportunities that present themselves. He said in part: "In this question there are no party lines defined. Democrats and Republicans compose this delegation, and as a faithful member of the former party, I wish to represent the members of the Minnesota delegation, of whom four are members of the Lower House, worked and stood for the irrigation act. The irrigation bill makes possible a greater America."

What is meant to the Nation to have millions of people gradually pass from the service over to the sovereignty of the country? It means, my friends, the enlistment of a new army for the defense of the Republic every hour of every day. Give a man a home upon the soil and you have made him the patriot who will defend your institutions at the ballot-box and on the battlefield. Open the door of the West and you need not worry about the future of the Republic. Give a man a home upon the soil and you have made him the patriot who will defend your institutions at the ballot-box and on the battlefield. Open the door of the West and you need not worry about the future of the Republic. Give a man a home upon the soil and you have made him the patriot who will defend your institutions at the ballot-box and on the battlefield.

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There has never been a time in the history of the world when private benevolence was so common or so generous as it is today. Philanthropists are pouring out their means to build colleges, hospitals and libraries. This is a worthy work which we cannot too highly commend. But I want to avail myself of this opportunity to say there is no field where benevolence could accomplish so much as in assisting the reclamation and settlement of our great arid region. First, the propaganda which this congress has carried on for so many years might well be increased to a fund which would enable us to increase the scope and efficiency of our work a hundredfold. Then we must doubtless devise a means by which the poor man's family may be helped to get a home on the soil. Government lands at actual cost does not wholly solve the problem. There are railroad farms to be met, homes to be built, lands to be improved and mouths to be fed before the lands come into bearing. Thus the problem of colonization is by no means wholly solved by putting the water on the land. I do not see how a man could have a nobler monument than a colony of happy families or even one family enjoying the security of life on the irrigated farm as the result of his assistance.

Utah as an Example. "If you ask me for an example of what might be accomplished in this line, I point you to the irrigated valleys of Utah. These were settled by comparatively poor men, many of whom were assisted by a powerful organization. They live on small farms. They enjoy economic independence by the simple method of producing the variety of things which they consume. They live chiefly in villages, and so have social advantages not usually within reach of farming communities. It is an amazing statement, but the United States census

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After paying a tribute to the "patriotic, far-sighted and enthusiastic men who inaugurated this movement a dozen years ago, and referring to the work of the National Irrigation Associations as an auxiliary and coworker of this congress, President Walsh said: "There could have been no substantial success at this day had we not been extremely fortunate in the character of our foremen at Washington. First and foremost, our grateful acknowledgments are due to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. His message to Congress, in December, 1891, marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Western America. It placed the cause of National irrigation in a position where it could no longer be denied a hearing. Without the powerful aid of the administration we could not have possibly succeeded in inaugurating the new policy at so early a day. With all due regard to

his other achievements and the importance of other subjects, both of domestic and foreign concern, I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, when the history of President Roosevelt's first administration shall be written, the passage of the National Irrigation act will be found to be the peculiar story of his statesmanship.

Means Much to Nation. "The inauguration of the National Irrigation policy means a great deal to all our states. It will add immensely to their wealth and population and greatly broaden the basis of their prosperity. It means, even more to the Nation as a whole. It opens the way to a new era of internal development and domestic expansion as great as any similar period of its magnitude past. It is equivalent to the addition of a new empire as independent as that drained by the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

"But there are not the considerations which are uppermost in my mind as I contemplate the results to flow from this new policy. It is what may be called the humanitarian aspect of National irrigation, which quickens my pulses and makes me desire to dedicate myself anew to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS



Thomas F. Walsh, of Washington, D. C., President. Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, N. M., First Vice-President. H. B. Maxson, of Reno, Nev., Secretary.

work in which we are engaged. The inauguration of National irrigation means that every family in the United States which wants a home upon the soil may have one. It means that the door is open to permit the man who is not needed where he is, to go to the place where he is needed. It means the restoration of those automatic social conditions which in past generations relieved the pressure of population upon the old centers and constantly extended the frontier of civilization toward the North, the South, and the West. We stand upon the threshold of another great colonization movement, made possible by the glorious fact of National irrigation.

"It is not, however, to broad moves of population that I especially desire to direct your attention in the brief time at my disposal. It is not the dream of empire that may come to a great nation with the conquest of a territory wherein a hundred millions will some time dwell, which appeals to my imagination. But it is the dream of home and independence which will come to many a struggling family with the announcement that one more valley of arid America has been thrown open to settlement at the actual cost of the Nation."

"Without attempting to elaborate the idea, I undertake to say that there is something in the heart of the dullest man who ever lived that responds to the beautiful idea of the man who is independent and who is free. It is this instinct that is sending the well-to-do from the cities to the country and which in the next few years will make the reclaimed areas of the arid West the homes of a new and better class of our middle-class population. The man who rears his sons and daughters in the rural life of our irrigation empire will give them a better chance to become useful men and women than boys and girls will have when raised in the city; a better chance, even, than young people enjoyed in the brave old days of which we read in the biographies of our great men."

"Let me show what I mean. The irrigated farm is necessarily a small farm. The same farm means plenty of neighbors, and that, in turn, means social advantages which were not within reach of the boyhood days of the boy of Garfield, Lincoln and others of their generation. The boys and girls of arid America will have the intellectual stimulus which goes with neighborhood association. Give a man a home upon the soil and you have made him the patriot who will defend your institutions at the ballot-box and on the battlefield. Open the door of the West and you need not worry about the future of the Republic. Give a man a home upon the soil and you have made him the patriot who will defend your institutions at the ballot-box and on the battlefield.

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vouches for its verity, that of their 30,000 farms, 15,000 are wholly free from incumbrance. "I love to think of these green oases among the Utah mountains. If dark hours shall ever come to the Republic, the dwellers in these lovely valleys will know nothing of it except from hearsay. They will continue to live on the fat of the land as long as water runs down hill. Working for themselves among their homes and living in the midst of congenial neighbors, what have they to fear? Now think of arid America, with its hundred million acres of irrigated land, as densely settled as those Utah valleys. Think of the people who combine social advantages of town with the independence of the country. Think of them with their daily newspapers, their telegraphs and telephones, and their rapid means of transportation for products and people, and then realize that under the plans we propose the humblest citizen of the Republic can pass at will from the discouraging conditions of town life—if for him they are discouraging—to the inspiring and hopeful opportunities of this new promised land. "It is when I think of it in this way

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INDORES NEW YORK TICKET. But Greater Democracy Will Have a State Ticket of Its Own. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The executive committee of the Greater New York Democracy tonight adopted a resolution endorsing the Democratic state ticket. It was decided, however, to nominate a separate state ticket by petition, in order to have a separate column on the ballot and then qualify at the next election. It was determined in New York City to place a complete opposing ticket in the field, the argument being that this would bring out 700 independent voters for the state ticket.

HANNA WITH THE UNIONS. He Believes Millennium for Capital and Labor is Near at Hand. WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 6.—Senator Hanna addressed a large crowd on the Wheeling wharf this afternoon. On the trust question he said he had always upheld the rights of organized labor, and he felt that capital also had a right to complete freedom of action on the part of the miners in the West in refusing to go out on a sympathetic strike with the Pennsylvania anthracite strikers, and commended the course of the Western miners in their refusal to join the millenium for capital and labor, which he declared to be near at hand.

NEW SHELTER COMPANY. Coal Lands and Gold and Silver Deposits Will All Be Worked. DENVER, Oct. 6.—The Rio Yagu International Transportation & Metallurgical Company has just been formed by ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas, ex-Supreme Judge Luther M. Goddard and William Faulkner, of Denver, together with other Eastern and Western capitalists. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000,000. The company has come into possession of 15 miles in the Rio Yagu, 15 miles from the Gulf of California, in the Republic of Mexico, and 175 miles southeast of Hermosillo.

Winston Churchill Enters Politics. CORNISH, N. H., Oct. 6.—Winston Churchill, the novelist, made his entrance into politics today through the medium of the Republican Representative caucus, which gave him a nomination. It is considered equivalent to an election.

Foss for Congress. Eleventh Massachusetts—Eugene Foss, Rep., was yesterday nominated for Congress from the Eleventh Massachusetts district.

President Can't Control Minister. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Business is al-

addresses of the Convention—We are here not to merely discuss measures, to formulate resolutions and to map out a plan of campaign, as we have so often done on former occasions. But we are here, first of all, to celebrate a great victory—to rejoice at the birth of a new policy which National irrigation congresses have given to the Nation. It is a happy hour in the history of the great West."

After paying a tribute to the "patriotic, far-sighted and enthusiastic men who inaugurated this movement a dozen years ago, and referring to the work of the National Irrigation Associations as an auxiliary and coworker of this congress, President Walsh said: "There could have been no substantial success at this day had we not been extremely fortunate in the character of our foremen at Washington. First and foremost, our grateful acknowledgments are due to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. His message to Congress, in December, 1891, marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Western America. It placed the cause of National irrigation in a position where it could no longer be denied a hearing. Without the powerful aid of the administration we could not have possibly succeeded in inaugurating the new policy at so early a day. With all due regard to

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