Irrigation Congress Sends the President Greeting.

MORMON CHOIR SINGS ODE

Evening Session of Delegates Given Up to Addresses and a Pine Musical Programme by the Ogden Singers.

MESSAGE TO WASHINGTON. The President, Washington, D. C. National Irrigation Congress thanks you most heartily for your kindly remembrance, and hopes that in helping forward the irrigation of arid and the semi-arid West, and thus furnishing many thousands of homes for our people. GEORGE C. PARDER, President,

TOM RICHARDSON, Secretary,

Not since President Roosevelt touched the golden key that opened to the world the Lewis and Clark Exposition has such ovation been tendered any individual or number of individuals as was last night accorded the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, of Ogden, which rendered the Irri-gation Ode before an assembly that packed the Auditorium from pit to dome. For fully ten minutes after the magnifi-cent volume of the splendidly trained voices had echoed out across the Dream City, the applause of the thousands of ap-preciative hearers continued.

If there was any question of the appreciation of the music-loving public of Portland for good music it must have Director Joseph Ballantyne lead the 205 vocalists composing the chorus from a diss at the front of the large stage, with the plane at the right and the choir arranged in a

Irrigation Ode Sang.

Miss Emma Lucy Gates, the sweetthe magnificent musical arrangement of John A. McClellan, the talented and modest accompanist of the choir, with such ease and perfection as to thoroughly captivate the crowd. Applause punctu-ated rests in the composition more than once, and at the conclusion of the tribute to the cause of irrigation the enthusiasm of approval was superb in its expression. "The Soldiers' Chorus" (Gounod) was sung as an encore, and again the andience prolonged applause in the hope of receiving further entertainment from ns who traveled 200 miles to attend the session

Secretary Tom Richardson with some difficulty suppressed the demand for con-Unuance of the entertainment, that the programme of the evening might be taken up. In response to the suggestion of a Colorado delegate, Mrs. Gilbert Mc-Clurg, author of the words of the Irriga-tion Ode, was introduced and addressed

he Congress at some length. Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the United States, was then introduced, and said: The Reclamation Service is one of the very best bodies of men under the Government. Under Mr. Newell's administration it has set a standard of honest, able, devoted work which it will not be easy to attain or surpass. But a competitor, a sister service, was born on Propusary 1, 1905, and it will not be satisfied

any lower achievement. The Forest Service is roung, vigorous, hopeful and enthusiastic, and it means to do good was given charge of all the forest work of the National Government, and with it the opportunity to have and execute a definite and consistent policy. That policy, so far as the forest reserves are concerned, is not only ntimutely related to the work of the Recis mation Service at every point, but it has also the closest reintion to every interest and industry of the whole Wost. That is why I

speak of it today. The motto of the Forest Service might well be, "To Help, Not Harm," or we might paraplirase Lincoln's immortal words and say that we are trying to do our work "with help-ulness to all, with enmity toward none."

The Forest Service was given certain new

powers and duties when it was made, powers and duties which will greatly help it to be meeful. And in addition it can now use its old powers in new and varily more helpful

The streams which you are using, or will use, for the irrigation of the arid West, rise in the forest reserves. The first duty of the Forcet Service is to protect the forcets against fire, and the streams against the disastrous effects of fire. To that end it must have men, and men the reserves have hitherto gordy cked. Congress has now given us the right apply the money paid for the use of the serves in protecting them, and gradually me shall get together an adequate force of

But merely to have men le not enough. We must have the very best men. And so we have arranged to get good men, pay them what they are worth, give them permanent work, and above all, take them in young and let them grow into the knowledge, training and discipline of the service, and finally into its higher places, as they may show them-selves worthy. There is now a future in forest work on the reserves.

Until recently the only source of revenue from he forcet reserves came from the sale of tim-ser, and it was insignificant in amount, because little was sold. We are selling the mature timber now under rules which insure the unfety of the forest, instead of letting it fall and decay, and the revenue from that source will increase many fold. We shall make a conside charge bereafter for grazing in the gree, because it is just and fair that we old do so, and because the Attorney-General has decided that we have the right. And we shall charge for certain other privileges also, so that I am not without hope that the not cost to the Trensury for the national forwork may be reduced from more than 90 cent of the gross cost during the last at year before the creation of the Forest ice, to less than \$6 per cent for the first eval year after it. And every dollar that some in gives us more power to protect the reserves and make them useful to you. Until recently the forest officers were pow-

iess to control certain kinds of trespass, of nearly so. Now they have the right to at for violation of the law and the regu-ons, and the fact that they have it is he best of all guarantees that they will not have to use it. But because of it the reserves will be safer against fire and more helpful to very man who needs them. Last year I told you that we hoped to in-

mase the flow of streams used for irriga-on by planting trees. This year I can re-rt that the work is well begun. Finally, I have taken all the work I co

ray from Washington, and given it to the en on the ground. Whether or not a settler ay graze a few head of stock, or a merchant by 450 worth of logs, le now no longer de-nided by a clerk in Washington who never aw a forest reserve, but by a man who knows the setter and the merchant, the cattle and the trees, and he will be held to a rigid act for delding promptly and rightly, ugb the personal examination of inspect-officers on the ground. sum up, the new policy, in few words,

Forest Service is trying to combine and by so doing to make then their way. And I believe we can do it

Engineer Newell's Address. Prederick H. Newell, chief engineer of NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS ATTRACTS A GATHERING OF NOTABLE MEN



the Reclamation Service, was the next speaker. He was introdued by Presidens Pardee as the man who has done much and from whom so much is expected.

"As you will see on the wall Oregon's part in the reclamation fund is \$4.29.52.75. I am not quite sure of the 75 cents.
"Washington has a sum not quite so large but a very respectable amount; a little more than \$2,000,000.

"In Oregon with the exception of that portion along the John Day, Umatilia and Columbia Rivers, the lands that may be reclaimed are largely held in ownership and by corporations.
"The reclamation act, as most of you are aware, was passed mainly for the

purpose of reclaiming public lands, but the portions added make it available for private lands in a measure.

"It is absolutely necessary that the service have the co-operation of land owners and those who own the water, in order that the government can suc-cessfully carry forward the work. "The day has passed when it is p

sible to find any section for reclamation complishment. make owners of land wealthy but to divide the land into small tracts and es-tablish homes thereon where families may enjoy the homes to which every American citizen is entitled.

"The acreage of lands which can be reclaimed under any project is necessarily small and it is therefore necessary that practically all of the landowners must combine and come into the enterprise—at least nine-tenths of the land area must be included.

"The man owning 640 acres will fre-uently say that he thinks it is probably a good thing. A stockman or a large holder may not desire the land to

nately, the holders of lands where projects are possible have not been ready to agree that the land be watered and divided up between small holders. If the farmers will not do this it is practically impossible for the government to pro-

Objects to Cuttng Up Property.

Delegate Garnett, of Colusa, Cal., offered strenuous objection to the idea of cutting up property of individual landowners under any regulation of the Government, and declared some other system ould be found, as the farmers wo never consent to such practice. Newell responded:

"I am glad my friend from California has arisen to take up this point. I have just come from Klamath Falls, where California farmers said the same thing. "I talked to them for an hour, and they repeatedly declared they would not con-sent to divide up their lands and sell at a certain price at a certain time. Finally, one heavy land-owner expressed his willingness to accept the conditions and put a large acreage he controls under the project. Within a short time all, or practically all, of the land-owners had united in giving the required agreements.

"I am afraid that when changed laws may be obtained that too many other localities will have accepted the conditions and have projects approved.
"The land-owners should be willing to neede something in consideration of the benefits to be derived."

Greeting From President Diaz. of regret from President Diaz, of Mexico, expressing his appreciation of the invita-tion to attend and regretting his inability to be present because of official duties. the United States Weather Bureau, de-livered an address on "Climatology," livered an address on "Climatolog taking the place of H. E. Williams A number of resolutions were read by title, a lengthy debate took place over the advisability of holding an early morning session today, which was finally terminated with adjournment without any clange of the programme.

ESCAPERNONG WINE

The finest product of the scapperno the native North Carolina grape. A de-licious, refreshing white wine. Moderate-ly sweet-a ladies' wine. W. J. Van Schuyver & Co., Inc., distributors.

THE ARID LANDS

(Continued from First Page.) tions, F. C. Hermann; nominations, B. B.

North Dakots-Vice-president, Larimore; executive, John F. Wallace; resolutions, E. A. Williams; nominations,

E. T. Chandler. Illinois-Vice-president, J. A. Patterson; executive, D. H. Anderson; resolutions, D. H. Anderson; nominations, J. A. Patter

Nebraska-Vice-president, F. M. Bath-burn; resolutions, George W. E. Dorsey; executive, G. L. Shumway; nominations,

George L. Loomis. Wisconsin-Vice-president, W. W. Pot-ter; resolutions, A. J. Cobban; nomina-

tions, W. W. Strickland; executive, A. Idaho-Vice-president, Governor Frank R. Gooding; resolutions, C. E. Brainard; executive, A. B. Moss. Nevada—Vice-president, G. S. Nixon;

resolutions, Harvey Thurtell; executive, E. L. Williams; nominations, H. B. Maxs, Dwight B. Heard; Arizona-Resolution

nominations, G. G. Keating.
Indiana—Resolutions, W. H. Tamme; ominations, Cortex Knight.

When the Administration Band sounded the notes of the "Star-Spangled Banner in the Auditorium yesterforenoon the assembled deligentes

SPECIAL GAVEL FOR SESSION.

A very ornate gavel, shaped in the form of a wagon-wheel, made of oak ished hickory, was presented President Pardee by the Studebaker Manufacturing Company, but as it weighed about ten pounds, it was not employed in general use to govern the body.

and accompanying visitors showed their patriotism in a demonstration of applause, rising to their feet while the ladies waved their handkerchiefs.

Governor George C. Pardee, of California, president of the congress introduced Father C. E. McDevitt, representhrive of Archibishop Christie opened the proceedings of the 13th anual session with an invocation for divine guidance in the proceedings Father McDevitt declared that the enefits of action by this congress

would be felt by coming generations yet unborn. He closed with the Lord's prayer, in which the assemblage jo Governor Chamberlain's Guests.

Governor Pardee then Introduced Governor George E. Chamberlain, who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the State of Oregon. He declared that the interests of Oregon and California are mutual and these states are grasping hands in the great Governor Chamberlain deplored the

lack of harmony that has existed in sections between the Reclamation Service and owners of property, especially with reference to the situation in which the attitude of the Wallamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Boad Company has been an obstacle to progress of the Malheur project. He expressed the conviction that Congress-should enact legislation by which the obstacles thus presented may be removed by acquiring the lands, not by confiscation but in ex-change for reasonable compensation. The Carey act, he regards as having accomplished its object in a large de-

gree and having been of wast benefit, the subject of Western irrigation. The

H. M. Cake's Remarks.

H. M. Cake, president of the Portland of the future.

Commercial Club, replying to the criticism offered by ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, concerning the hospitality of Portland and enterprise of that state will be vitally affected by Irrigation logisalities. people of the city, declared that there trrigation legislation. must undoubtedly have been some misunderstanding on the part of the vistor and assured the delegates and their' friends that the doors of Portland Commercial Club are always open to them. President Cake declared the Irrigation Congress the important of conventions to be

ereat states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, while blessed by moun

TEXAS WANTS RECOGNITION. Congressman Stephens, of Texas, has

submitted the following important resolutions to the committee bearing upon Federal appropriation for the arid lands of the West, and especially of Texas, which will undoubtedly be favorably incorporated in the final re-

Resolved. That it is the sense of this Congress that the State of Texas should share in the benefits of the reclamation laws of the United States."

tain streams and abundance of water, are yet waiting for full fruition of the plessings of this water which, when placed upon arid wastes and barren soil, will create fair fields, homes and cities. the National Irrigation Congress We want to extend to you the right of fellowship and we welcome you to this city."

Colonel Dosch's Welcome.

Colonel H. E. Dosch, on behalf of President Goode of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, who was unavoid-ably absent, then addressed the congress, stating that his whole soul

Mayor Harry Lane excused himself clation. He for being a bit late in arriving, but gave the delegates a most graceful speech of welcome. He said that it speech of welcome. He said that it was most likely that the people of the Willamette Valley and Western Oregon could not, from the nature of things, really appreciate the needs of the arid regions, because they had, as a usual thing, more water than they knew what to do with. Mayor Lane "My countrymen, I trust as times com said he was firmly convinced that the necessary money for irrigation enterprises would be better invested in own land, and that we shall guard with these great enterprises than expended in an attempt to govern the Philip-

On Behalf of Portland.

"The City of Portland," said he, "is proud and pleased to have you here, and perhaps I am a little selfish in making this cordial welcome, for I know that when you improve by irrigation the grand intermountain region, which is an empire of itself, that pire must pay a little tribute to city in the way of freights and the way of freights and the

marketing of your productions.

Mayor Lane closed his felicitous address by assuring the delegates to the Congress that if they really needed anything they didn't know about, he would instruct the Chief of Police to inform and protect

President Pardee then informed the delegates that a telegram had just been re- | ness ceived from Governor McDonald of Colo rado that owing to a railroad wreck, the executive of Colorado would be unable to reach Portland until this morning. Gov-ernor McDonald was scheduled to deliver

Governor Albert E. Mead. of Washing-

but the Reciamation Service is of far gentleman declared that the question of greater consequence because of the magnitude of the work it contemplates.

H. M. Cake's Remarks. the magnificent development of the West

Congressman J. H. Stephens of the Phirteenth District of Texas, then followed with an excellent address upon irrigation problems, prefacing his marks by stating that he was a tried and true friend of irrigation, and could always be depended upon to assist in any legislation looking to the development of the arid lands of the great West. He stated that the question was one little under stood by Eastern people, and one little appreciated in its importance.

"Many Congressmen," said he, "now cupying seats in the House of Repre ntatives have never been west of the Mississippi River and know nothing of ur necessities. It is the province of this Congress by it resolutions to educate the people of the Eastern States in this great

Congressman Stephens stated that the great State of Texas received no bene-fits from the appropriations made by the Federal Government for the reclamation of arid lands, but that he should at to-day's session introduce a resolution before this Congress demanding that the Federal Congress take immediate action favorable to Texas receiving her just proortion of the National appropriation

Eloquent California Colonel.

Colonel H. D. Loveland, of California, was the next speaker introduced by President Pardee, and said in the course of his remarks:

But a few short years ago, where now stands this thriving city, and where has been built this magnificent Exposition, was only primeval forest. What a sermon on the progress of our civilization do those years teach."

The address of Colonel Loveland was one of the oratorical gems of the session. The large vocabulary and finished rhetoric in the question of irrigation, and that of the Californian, formerly of Kansas, it was one of the greatest of modern pleased and gratified the assemblage, that was not tardy in its expression of appre-He concluded with an eloquent

Beautiful Message of Utah.

John Henry Smith, of Utah, was introduced as representing the state that has done most to develop the science of trrigation. He declared there are no beautiful women in the world than those

ealousy the privileges we possess and the liberties of every other man. (Applause.)

'May the flag that has been unfurled to the breeze by our forefathers be sa-credly upheld and may the guardianship of the Father we all revere rest over and remain with you all, is the wish of your f friend," (Applause.)

President Pardee's Address. President Pardee then delivered his an-

nual address, saying in part:

I congratulate you upon this auspicious opening of the thirteenth session of the Naional Irrigation Congress in this heautiful city of the Northwest, which is now, more than ever, the Mecca toward which are turned the feet of so many American citizens. The great buildings over yonder, crowded with so many interesting exhibits, are proof of its present and future great-The Irrigation Congress chose

In war, as in peace, the strength of a nation is in its country-bred youth. England, once the most powerful nation on land and sea, finds herself today confronted by this most serious problem: Her armies, recruit-ed mostly from her country people, were, for three centuries, invincible. In the late war ton, made a short but ringing address on with the Boers, however, she suddenly found po

applied for military service were so physicalty imperfect as to require rejection; and of those accepted and sent to the front, a very large proportion was unable to endure the hardships of the camp and field, but sucoverflowing and left behind them countless

We are willing to have the policy of Na-tional irrigation judged by results, satisfied that these, long before the money now available has been all expended, will be so mani-featly good that those who would now op-pose will then be the first to favor more liberal provision of funds with which to prosecute the great work. It will take many years, not improbably a century, to complete it, and hence there can be no such rapid

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY.

Congress meets in sections, at (hapman School building, 9 A. M., sharp, with the exception of the engineering and mechanics' section, which meets in the American Inn.

Clifford Pinchot, chaleman. "Irrigation and Forestry," F. H. Newell; "Forest Fires and State Laws," Victor H. Beckman; "Fores-

Forestry Section

try and the Ratiroads," Charles W. Eberlein: "Is Forestry Practicable?" R. L. McCormick.

Climatological Section.

Edward A. Beals, chairman. "Chinooks," Edward L. Weils observer, Weather Bureau; "Relation of Drouths to Forest Fires," Arthur B. Wollaber, local forecaster, Weather Bureau; "Rainfall and Irrigation in Foreign Countries," Edward A. Beals, district forecaster, Weather Bureau, "Precipitation Cycles on the Pacific Slope," George N. Sallsbury, section director, Weather Bureau

C. W. Eberlein, chairman. "Possibilities of Community Life on Reclaimed Lands," William H. Mills, San Francisco; "Duty of the States Regarding Colonization," C. E. Wantland Denver Colo : "Development of the Williamette Valley," Hon. W. W. Cotton, Portland; "Mormon Colonization Methods," Major Willard Young. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Production by Irrigation.

Dr. A. C. True, chairman Soil Management-Professor Samuel Fortier University of California; Professor O. L. Waller, Washington Agricultural College; C. G. Elliott, irrigation and drainage investigations, United States Department of Agriculture. Water Management-Dr. Elwood Mead, United States Office of Experiment Stations; Hon, J. Stephenson, State Engineer, Idaho; Hon. C. T. Johnson, State Engineer, Wyoming. Field Crops and Hortfculture-Professor E. J. Wickson, University of California; A. McPherson, superin tendent of agriculture, Twin Falls Land & Water Company; I. D. O'Donnell, Billings, Mont.; Hon. N. G. Bla-

lock, Walls Walls, Wash. Section Engineering and Mechanics.

F. H. Newell chairman. F. H. Newell, address to section; D. Henny, supervising engineer for Oregon and Washington, "Irrigation Problems in the Northwest"; R. P. Teel, irrigation and drainage investigations, Department of Agriculture, The Measurement of the Duty of Water by the Office of Experiment Stations"; D. W. Ross, "Irrigation in Idaho"; C. T. Johnston, State Engineer of Wyoming, "The Engineer as an Administrative Officer"; A. L. Fellows, State Engineer of North Dakota, "Relation Between State Engineer and Federal Authorities in Irrigation Matters"; John T. Whistier, Engineering Features of the Malheur Project": E. A. Sterling, Forest Service Department of Agriculture, 'Tree Planting About Reservoirs and Along Canala"; Morries Bien, legal adviser, teclamation Service, "Recent Progress in Adopting State Codes of Water

Laws." Afternoon Session

Discussion of papers at morning ses-Receive delegation from State of Washington to discuss paper by Christian Anderson on Okanogan project situation in that state, Receive delegation from Oregon. T. H. Humphreys, on "Klamath Proj-

Receive delegation from State of California, J. B. Lippincott, "Work in California."

expansion of the cultivated area in the West as to depreciate Eastern farm values, while, on the other hand we shall be able to offer the East what it most needs, markets for its manufactured goods.

It is for you, delegates to the 13th National Congress, to decide what specific propositions it will be most expedient to advocate at this time, and therefore I will not undertake frame a policy for the immediate future. But it will be in order to say a few words concerning the fate of the proposals advanced in the El Paso session of the Congress, held eight months ago. One of these, you will remember was the consolidation of the forestry work in the Department of Agriculture, and this has been accomplished by the transfer of the management of the forest refrom the Interior Department to the De

Message From Roosevelt.

Chairman C. B. Boothe, of the executive committee, asked leave to introduce Gif-ford Pinchot, special commissioner from President Roosevelt. Mr. Pinchot was re-ceived with tremendous applause, and was then introduced by President Pardes while the delegates were standing. Mr. Pin-chot read the following message from President Roosevelt:

To the president and members of the Thir-centh Irrigation Congress: I send you, by the forester, my sincere congratulations on the development of irrigation during the past year. Great strides have been made. The Governor of California, your honored presiient, together with a distinguished party of Senators, Representatives and other public men, commemorated, on June 17 last, the third anniversary of the reclamation act, by assembling at the opening of the first works completed under that act. Next year other works will be ready for use. Actual construction is in progress in most of the states and territories to which the act applies. All the funds available and more than five years of time will be required to complete the works already begun. A competent, well organized reclamation service is at work, its results are permanent and steady and fro

Yet many things remain to be done. first of them is to have patience till the good results of the act appear in their complete-ness. Works built to last are slow in building, and these must be of the most permanent

and solely because it will reclaim arid lands otherwise irreclaimable, great as that serv-ice is. It does much more. It unites the East and the West. East and West joined in passing it because what is good for part of our country is good for all the rest. It destroys the narrow sectionalism that would confine the use of the waters to one state or one locality, because the great drainage sys tems are not restrained by étate lines. It en-forces the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, because under it the small private schemes which would limit development for personal gain must give way to larger works and greater general benefits.

Finally, because it gives each man land enough to support his family in comfort, and no more; the reclamation act is the muct powerful of all foce to monopoly of the land.

Forest destruction and land monopoly are among the most actively dangerous of all ene-mies to the prosperity of the great West. Land monopoly in various forms and by vari-ous devices has been and still is encouraged or permitted by the land laws. This must be stopped, and whatever changes are re-quired to stop it must be made. Upon this quired to stop it must be made. Upon this point I commend the report of the Public Lands Commission to your careful attention. No man should be permitted to take or occupy more of the public land than he can put to beneficial use. And so far as it can be done with safety to the great interests of the nation, every man who will put public land to its highest use by making his permanent home upon it should be allowed to take enough of it to support that home, of course under the

necessary restrictions.

On the other hand, we must beware of letting the public lands pass into private hands for fictitious reasons. Such as have names for fictitious reasons, such as have commonly and successfully been urged in the past. Above all, the Government must use no undue haste in setting rid of its lands, but must make absolutely sure that the land it parts with shall go to the making of homes, and not only that, but to the making of the largest number of the best homes that each particular kind of land can be made to support

are doing a great service to the West. Give your hearty support to the forest service, which is engaged in protecting both the present and the future of irrigation, by ing and using the forests. Its task, like that of the reclamation service, is a difficult one. oth services need, both deserve, and I am certain both will have your vigorous backing

congratulate you again upon what has already been accomplished, and I join you in the confident expectation of still greater and more beneficent SUCCESS.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Address by Dr. True.

Dr. A. C. True, director of experiment stations, Department of Agriculture, was then introduced and delivered an address "Production by Irrigation." He said

We should enlarge and strengthen our system of agricultural education-not only by building up our agricultural colleges and farmers' institutes, but by introduc-ing agricultural studies into the public achools generally. If we can once con-vince our people that it is profitable for them to apply the results of the expertence in irrigation in this and other lands and the accumulating results of scientific investigation to the practice of agriculture under irrigation, much good will re-

The problems connected with crop selection and the proper intensity of cul-ture, which seems very difficult for the farmer in the humid region to treat rationally, will be relatively easy for the farmer of the arid region to solve when he has so developed his system of acounting as to determine the most eco-omic use of water, and it may well come to pass that the farmers of the West will ne the leaders in prommethods in agriculture in other parts of of the country.

Talks on Rural Settlement.

Charles W. Eberlein was introduced and elivered an address on "Rural Settle-ient." He said that it must be borne in mind that the people who populate the irrigated areas under the reclamation projects will control some of the Western states, and, therefore, it is of the utmes importance that the people shall be of the proper type. He warned against popula-tion of such districts by allen immigra-tion, which moves in colonies and would continue to reproduce its own character istics without becoming imbued with American ideas. He recommended that It were far better if the population may be drawn from the agricultural classes of the Bastern States and Middle West. Conclusion of this address precipitated the question of immigration, which appears destined again to become one of the vital issues of consideration as it did

Immigration Debate Starts.

William E. Smythe, of California, offered the following motion, which started the immigration debate:
"Moved, that in view of the paramount. importance of securing the prompt and successful settlement of the arid lands to a committee of not less than 15 be name

be reclaimed under the National Irrigation act, and of finding a wise solution of the kindred problem of foreign immigration, by the chair, to be known as the special committee on immigration and settlement of arid lands, of which committee the president of this congress and the chair-man of its executive committee shall be members, ex-officio, and that it shall be the duty of this committee to consider the subject as thoroughly as possible and report whether or not some action by this congress is feasable, such report to be made at the general session, on Thurs-

day, August 24."

North Dakota Is Heard. Delegats Wallace, of North Dakota, who cut a prominent figure in the late Trans-Mississippi Congress, took the floor and argued in favor of the best class of immigrants to arid lands and elicited much applause when he said that America already possessed the best class of homeseekers in the world, and the gentleman, who was later on referred to as the "gem of the past Irrigation Con-gresses," heartly favored the passage of

the motion to appoint a committee of 15, Resolutions Go to Committee.

Judge Raker, of Alturas, Cal., moved that the resolution go to the regular reso-lutions committee and be reported as other resolutions, and said that if other delegates had enjoyed the opportunity to read his resolutions from the platform a good dozen would have been glad to avail themselves of the opportunity and he strongly protested against forcing the resolution introduced by Mr. Smythe upon the congress. Mr. Burton backed Mr. Raker and by a most declaive vote Raker's motion that the resolution be referred to the regular committee was

Resolutions and Telegrams.

Governor Prince, of New Mexico, report to the congress at its first evening session, last night, recommendations for vice-president, member of the execu-tive committee and members of the committee on permanent organization and resolutions. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Fred C. Finkle, of Los Anwhich passed unanimously:

"Moved, that the president and secre-tary of this, the 13th annual meeting of the National Irrigation Congress be instructed to transmit by telegraph to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, our sincere thanks for the direct and encouraging message he has sent to this congress and our deep appreciation of his work for the great irrigation cause in the past.

Infant Is Returned Safely.

The 10-months-old child of Julius Meier, of the firm of Meier & Frank, which was reported missing at the police station early yesterday afternoon, was brought ack safely to its parents by the nurse few hours later. The nurse, who is a Danish girl, had misunderstood the in structions given her, and kept the baby away so much later than her expected return that the parents became alarmed and notified the police.

Attack of Diarrhoea Cured by One Done of Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Diarrhoea Remedy.

I was so weak from an attack of diarrhoea that I could scarcely attend to my duties, when I took a dose of Chamberiain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It cured me entirely and I had been taking other medicine for nine days without relief. I heartily recommend this remedy as being the best to my knowledge for bowel complaints.—R. G. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart & Bro., Greenville, Ala. For sale by all druggists.