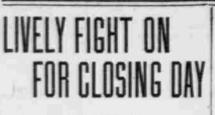
# THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905.



#### (Continued from First Page.)

reinforced by the appointment of Mr. Ross, of Washington, owing to the unavoidable absence of Governor Prince, of New Mexico.

LIE PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

# Relations of Irrigation Congress and

Association Cause Debate.

Anticipating a redhot session and a battle royal over the subject of the relations of the "American Irrigation Congress" and the "American Irrigation Association." an exceptionally full atendance of the resolutions committee of the forme organization was held yesterday morning in the Chapman School building, adjacent to the Exposition grounds. The mem-bers were not disappointed, for the class came on as scheduled when it was openly charged by Delegate McAlpine, of Minnesota, that money had been collected in his own state by the Irrigation Associa tion which was supposed to apply to the Irrigation Congress through a misapprebension of names.

Before the fight was precipitated the state of Kansas named W. A. Reeder as vice-president and Otis L. Benton as member of the executive and resolutions

The following resolution was unani-nously adopted at Tuesday evening's ses-ion, being introduced by Dwight B. Heard

Resolved, That a committee of three he appointed by the chair to draw appropriate reso-lutions approving and informing the work of the Bureau of Forestry, sepecially its new policy, the Reclamation flervice and its operation, and the irrigation investigations of the office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture.

Congressman Stephens, of Texas, in-troduced the following important resolu-tion in regard to the leasing of public lands to individuals for pasturing pur-

Resolved. That we urgently request the Congreas of the United States to lease to actilers on treignted lands limited amounts of ad-joining posture lands belonging to the public domain, giving preference to any such settlers to lease the pasture lands adjoining their homes. We also favor the leasing, for grazing purposes only, of all the non-agricultural pasture lands belonging to the United States, in quantities not to exceed eight sections to one individual or corporation, and at a price of 2 ents per acre and for a term of five years, with a preference right to any leases to re-lease his premises for the same length of time. The real fight of the morning session came up over a resolution introduced de-claring that the National Irrigation Con-gress had nothing to do as an organization with the so-called National Irriga tion Asso

### Much Money Collected.

Delegate McAlpine, of Minnesota, stated that in his own state several thousands of dollars had been collected by the socalled Irrigation Association in behalf of the National Irrigation Congress, and he was followed by Scipio Craig, of California, a member of the National Irrigation Association who denied that there was any connection whatever between the two organizations. He said he was certain ney had ever be en collected by the dation for the Congress.

F. C. Goudy, of Denver, asked pointediy if the Irrigation Association was not the incorporated company of Gerge H. Max-well, of Chicago, and if there was not a considerable degree of trouble over the of names Senator Carler, of Montana stated that

the funds of the Irrigation Association were largely secured by personal solicitation by lotters written by George H. Maxwell, as executive committeeman, and Mr. Craig said that the adoption of any resolution against Maxwell would be personal insuit, and would be so regarded by the Irrigation Association, which had really fathered and had spent thousands of dollars in maintaining the Irrigation Congress. General Williams, of North Dakota, and Secretary Callbreath, of the American Mining Congress, advocated the passage of a resolution explaining that there was existing connection between the two organizations.



sary to supply the people in their prior Congress. This measure declared that rights, if any such rights shall be found to the fate of "the National Irrigation polley rests, in the last analysis, upon the This resolution is an amended substitute ccess of the settlers on land to be claimed by the Government, and the

to that offered by Delegate F. C. Goudy, of Colorado, the amendments being proability to meet the influx of foreign im-migration, and to avoid the perils in-herent in the congestion of masses of posed by E. W. Ross, of Washington. Admission of New Mexico.

people in great cities, is also dependent upon the success of the new irrigation The following in regard to the admission of New Mexico was introduced by Governor Prince, of New Mexico, and was adopted without debate: policy in providing an outlet for surplus

The president of the National Irriga-Whereas, No community can enfor the full benefits of the reclamation act while deprived of state government and full reption Congress is instructed to communi-cate with the President of the United States and, if the latter shall give as-surance of his sympathy, then the presi-dent of the sympathy. entation in Congress. Resolved, That New Mexico should be adsurance of his sympathy, then the presi-dent of the congress shall, with due dedtted to the Union as a state without de-

of this congress that we oppose the granting of any further concessions to tropical islands and favor such national legislation as will tend to preserve and extend that industry, the full development of which will enrich our farmers, laborers and manufacturers to the extent of over \$150,000,000 annually, which amount the American' people yearly expend for sugar new produced in foreign countries."

## Reject Land-Leasing Plank,

The resolution of Congressman Stephen providing for the leasing of public or grazing purposes, introduced at the norning session, was rejected by the com-nittee. Will R. King, of Oregon, opmittee. used its adoption. The committee also summarily slaugh

tered a resolution submitted by Delegate King, of Oregon, that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to accept graduated payments from beneficiaries of irrigation projects, not exceeding # an cre annually Chairman Heard, of the sub-committee,

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BRILLIANT SOCIAL FUNCTION. The reception to be tendered this evening by the Portland Commercial Club in behalf of the business inter ests of the city to the delegates of the National Irrigation Congress will be one of the largest of the distinctive functions which have been held under the auspices of the club during the

It is expected that a large number of prominent men will be present, among them Governor Pardee of California. ex-Governor Prince of New Maxico, Sovernor McDonald of Colorado, John Barrett, W. E. Curtis of the Chicago Record-Herald; F. H. Newell and Gifford Pinchot, besides a large number of public men of Oregan.

A committee composed of General T. M. Anderson, Colonel James Jack-son, Whitney L. Boise, E. M. Brannick and A. H. Devers has charge of the arrangements for the evening and is doing everything in its power to make the gathering a signal success. A large number of the ladies of Portland will be present at the reception to meet and entertain the visiting ladies of the congress,

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then submitted the resolution on forest reserves, and E. W. Ross, Land Com ssioner of Washington, argued vigor usly against its adoption, and he pro "against this congress complia Instant ing Federal Departments for doing exacty what they were not wanted to do." The combative gentleman from Wash ington stated that the great lumber syndicates were rapidly absorbing the timber lands of the West and the Weyerhauser yndicate owned a large portion of the orest lands of Idaho, Washington and

### **Ross Intended No Discourtesy.**

When called upon to explain some his language in regard to the Departments of Reclamation and Forestry, by Chair-man Heard, of Arizona, he denied that he intended to cast any reflection upon the personal integrity of any departmental head. It was their policy he was fight-ing and he wanted it understood that

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C. B. BOOTHE, OF THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION, UNDER FIRE YESTERDAY.

and Stephens followed by moving the pre-

A wrangle on parliamentary law consumed the next five minutes after which the vote to table carried by a vote of nine to six and it was so ordered.

### Agricultural Education.

Chairman A. C. True, of the section on production by irrigation, introduced the following, which was passed without debate:

"Whereas, the continued prosperity of the irrigated region of the United Sta will depend on the intelligence and skill of the successive generations of farmers and horticulturists dwelling on the irri-

ment enterprise building reservoirs and other works for reclaiming arid lands. After the hot wrangle over the adoption of the resolution indorsing the policy of the Reclamation Bureau and forestry department, a more conciliatory spirit was nanifested and Messrs. Ross and Heard. the opposing leaders, were appointed on a subcommittee to draft resolutions.

## International Problems, Frank C. Goudy, of Colorado, introduced

a resolution that recites in its preamble the purpose of the Government to construct reclamation works along streams having their sources in Colorado and New Mexico, and along which private enterprises would thereby be interfered with, such works to furnish Mexican claimants water rights that are said to be prior to guted lands; therefore, be it

In the future, irrigation for the purpose of producing fodder for horses, cattle and sheep, and to accumulate a reserve supply of feed for all kinds of stock during dry years will issume great importance. The most extensive system of irrigation today is found in India, where one-sixth of the cultivated area is irrigated and at the close of 1991 the government had expended for the building of irrigated systems the emor-mous sum of \$350,850,000. Anciently Southwestern Asia was densely populated and it contains the ruins of the greatest network of canals and conduits

good understanding of the rainfail of the globe, but since then stations for measuring rainfail have multiplied very rapidly, and

now over 9000 records are available. They show rainfall to be heaviest in the equatorial

regions and lightest in the heart of conti-

nents. Mountains, however, are regions of heavy rainfall and the problem confronting

the irrigation engineer nearly always consists of spreading water collected in moun-tainous districts over the surface of the dry

The Australians are chiefly interested in

rrigating orchards, vineyards and gardens,

dains below.

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known to history, thus showing that then, as well as now, agriculture flourished mainly through the aid of irrigation. The rainfail of Southwestern Asia ranges from about six nches in the interior of Persia to 30 inches r more on the Mediterranean coast. The Winters are wet and the Summers dry, The rincipal crops are wheat, barley, rice, m orn, peas, beans, cotton, sugar-cane, slik, obacco and fruit. In parts of Africa very little land is frri-

rated. The natives of Madagascar manage by very primitive methods to keep their rice fields flooded during the dry weather and in Funis and Algeria a few cases have been reated by means of artesian wells and they have turned out to be very fertile. In South Africa a small amount of lind is also irrirated by canals and ditches. In Madeira, where the annual rainfall is 28 inches, a large proportion of the area capable of cultiation receives, when needed, an additional supply of water from canals having their irce in the many small springs and small vers abounding in the higher sections of the sland,

The vailey of the Po contains the largest rrigation system in Italy, besides which there are numerous smaller works in differnt parts of the mainland, as well as on the Island of Sicily. Altogether the irrighted land in Italy amounts to about 5,000,000 acres. This country plans to spend nearly \$23,000,000 during the next few years in exnding her inland waterways and irrigation rsterns

In Spain about as much land is now being irrigated as in Italy, but since the war with the United States the government has paid more attention to internal affairs, and into seven districts for the construction of new irrigation systems.



COLONIZATION SUBJECT HAS STRONG ADVOCATE,

Necessity for Concerted Effort by Western States Pointed Out

by Leading Speakers.

"The whole success of the Government policy of reclamation depends upon the character of the people who are brought to the reclaimed lands," said Chairman Charles W. Eberlein, of California, in eening the proceedings of the rural set-ement section yesterday afternoon,

"Certain colonization schemers are proposing to populate the districts of some of the irrigation projects with involof the irrigation projects with immi-grants from Southern and Eastern Europe, whose primitive methods of agri-culture are little advanced from those revailing 100 years ago.

"Now that one project is complete and ready to demonstrate to the country the wisdom of the National reclamation act. let the men of the West and especially those interested most in irrigation deent try to get a proper occupying these lands. Another

ndition that was unexpected and there

The discussion was entered by the Oklahoma delegate, Heard of Arizona, Raker of California and several others.

C. B. Booth, of Los Angeles, a membe of the Irrigation Association, and the chairman of its executive committee, then stated that no member of this Congress would dare to impugn the motives of the Association and that while its books were culture, and recommend the continuance and extension of this work. niways open to inspection, he denied the right of this Congress to criticise or investigate its operations.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble said he was from St. Louis, repre-senting one of the inrgest commercial bodies in the country, but he didn't want any bricks cast at his city, and practi-cally repudiated the wrongful action-if any such there has been-of the Irriga-tion Association in collecting any money upon the plea of supporting the National Irrigation Congress.

nator Tom Carter, of Montana, and Mr. Booth engaged in a heated controversy. in which Mr. Booth declared that any assertion that moneys collected by his as-sociation had been wrongfully applied was simply a lie. He stated that if the imp tation was published to the world by the action of this committee, they could do it, and Ross, of Washington, immediately declared that this was simply a challenge the congress.

Delegate McCowan then moved that the resolution introduced be laid on the table, but it was lost by a vote of 8 to 5.

Judge Raker introduced the following substitute for the whole matter, which was lost by a standing vote of 12 to 10: "Resolved, That the National Irrigation Congress and the National Irrigation As-sociation are now and always have been separate and distinct bodies."

# Carter's Motion Carried.

Senator Carter's report on the subject was then adopted by a practically unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That there is not now, nor has there been, any connection whatever between the National Irri-gation Congress and the incorporated company known as the National Irri-gation Association, and it is hereby an-nounced that no person, corporation or company has been or is authorized to solicit or collect money for or half of the National Irrigation Con-**ET**<sup>th</sup>

Debate on J. F. Callbreath's resolu icon for the creation of a "Western Jmmigration Congress," as published in yesterday's Oregonian, was precipi-tated by a speech advocating it, and was answered by E. W. Ross, Commissioner of Public Lands of the State of Washington, who opposed it as local in character. C. E. Brainerd, of Idaho. favored it in a strong speech. By a rising vote the resolution was lost as not being germane to this congress. but Mr. Calibreath assured the com-mittee that Colorade would go right along with the matter, and would be glad to welcome all of the members of this congress to the meeting which would surely take place in the immediste future

diate future. The following resolution finally passed by a unanimous vote: Believing that too much capital, public and private, cannot and will not be in-vested in the reclamation of arid lands; interefore, be it Resolved. That the Government should not unnecessarily interfere with or prevent pri-vate enterprise from building reservoirs and other works for reclaiming arid lands, ex-cept insofar as it may be absolutely necess

To appoint a committee of whatever Government Work Commended. number he may deem best from men who are familiar with such problems

The following resolution also received favorable consideration; who shall be drawn from all parts of the

favorable consideration: Resolved, That we approve the creation of the National Forest Service, in accord-ance with the resolutions of previous Con-gresses, and that we indorse the new policy of the Forest Service and the maintenance and extension of forest reserves. Resolved, That we beartily approve the efficient and therough work of the Beela-mation Service in carrying on the work of National celamation, and have the fullest confidence in the honesty, ability and ca-pacity of the officials of that services. Resolved, That we also thoroughly com-mend the specifient work being carried for-ward by the trigation and drainage inves-tions, United Status Department of Agri-culture, and recommend the continuance United States so that its work may be one of national significance. ngton, D. C., at its carliest convenience to consider the questions submitted to it.

Immigration and Colonization.

To suggest scopes of discussion and to report results at the next annual session of this congress." Delegate John McAlpin, of Minnesota,

moved that the resolution he tabled as not general to this committee, which carried.

Against Island Sugar Bountles. J. F. Callbreath, of Colorado, introduced the following which received favor-

consideration; "It having been demonstrated that the irrigated lands throughout arid and semi-At the afternoon session of the resolu-tion committee W. E. Smythe introduced arid America are pre-eminently adapted to the culture of sugar beets, and one or more sugar factories having already been

00 08 10

"Such commission to assemble in Wash-

This measure declared that

a resolution for the appointment of a legislative advisory commission to be aplegislative advisory commission to be ap-pointed by the president of the irrigation the states in arid America; it is the sense tion of the sub-committee on the table,

William E. Smythe, Author of Ingation Commission Resolution Before

these policies had worked great hardship against his state. Judge Raker argued that the application of these same policies had been the salvation of the State of California and vigorously supported the resolution. G. L. Shumway moved to lay the resolu-

SPEAKERS AT THE UNVEILING OF THE METEORITE AT THE EXPOSITION

Resolved, That the National Irrigation "Hesolved, That the National irrigation Congress will give its hearty support to the extension and perfecting of the American system of agricultural educa-tion, not only by strengthening the agri-

cultural colleges, experimental stations and farmers' institutes, but also by the better organization of the public schools sense of this body that the Government should not interfere with or prevent private enterprise from building reas in rural communities through the con-solidation of school districts and other means so as to secure the effective inand other works for reclaiming artid lands, except in so far as it may be necessary to supply the people of Mexico in their prior troduction of the teaching of agricultural subjects into the schools attended by the rights, if any such rights shall be found to exist."

J. E. Raker, of California, introduced IN CLIMATOLOGICAL SECTION the following, which was adopted:

"Believing that too much capital, public and private, cannot and will not be in-Edward A. Beals Tells of Irrigation

vested, in the reclamation of the arid lands; therefore, be it "Resolved, That it is the sense of this congress that Government as well as private enterprise should both be extended to the utmost, and believes that Gov-

ed to the utmost, and believes that Gov-ernment enterprise should not unneces-sarily interfere with private enterprises actually engaged in a particular field; nor should private enterprise unneces-sarily interfere with or prevent Govern-sarily interfere with or prevent Govern-

those of the United States now sought to be established and closing with this exfore not provided against is the Western sooner. He is omnipresent wherever there is a chance to profit at cost of "Therefore, be it resolved, that it is the

Abroad.

Irrigation Congress the principal address

was the paper presented by Edward A. Beals, district forecaster of the United

Before the climatological section of the

there is a chance to profit at cost of others and is ever ready to hold up the real settler for \$100 or whatever sum he of the set can exact. This whole country is seething with

the immigration question and there is no reason why this congress should not take a decided and intelligent stand for the settlement of these Western lands with the very best class of American citizens, There should be no prejudice in this mat-ter; it is of too vital importance to permit the subject to go by default or be lightly discarded."

For Systematic Effort.

C. E. Wantland, of Colorado, who is known throughout the Western States as an authority on immigration and the Western jand movement, was the principal speaker of the session. He advocated the establishment of bureaus of immigration by each of the Western States, and the operation of these departments under a system of harmony of purpose and ac-tion that would prevent the operation of schemes of colonization calculated to land undesirable classes in localities where their colonization tendencies would be of inestimable detriment to thoroughly

Americanizing the sections, "This subject is so important," said he, that only by the most cyctematic, organized effort can the West avert a threat-ened danger. The appropriations for this department should be liberal, and tha greatest care must be exercised in sec ing the right men to direct the different ureaus.

Thousands of the best class of young men of the Middle and Western are migrating to Canada because the Canadian government has been doing and is doing intelligent work in the is doing internation concerning the re-sources and advantages of that country. Great and attractive districts of the Western States are uiterly neglected in this respect, and we could well afford to learn from our neighbor on the north. "While there is local effort in many places in the West, there is no concerted

(Concluded on Page 14.)

THE WAY OUT What to Do When Food Don't Agree,

When food don't agree sensible folks nake a change. Where all others fail Grape-Nuts, be-

ing predigested and all nourishment, suc-

a lady of Washington says: "My haby 19 months old had never seen a well day in her life. She had suffered from indi-gestion from the time of her birth, and it seemed impossible to find any food to agree with her. She could keep almost nothing on her stomach, and her bowels were in such a constipated condition she suffered a great deal. "It was then that I tried Grape-Nuts

for her, steeping it thoroughly and strain-ing it, putting a small portion in each feeding, and it worked like a charm. She began to improve immediately, gained half a pound the first week. and

"Baby got her indigestion from me, for my digestive organs have always been weak. I rely on Grape-Nuts for most of my food for there are times when I can eat nothing else at all but Grape-Nuta. I am steadily improving and know know it will entirely cure me in time. I never have 'that tired feeling' any more. I can Grape-Nuts and I feel its effects in improved mental strength very forcibly." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Read to Wellville."

S READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT-DR. DAY, FROFESSOR RICHARDS, COLONEL DOSCH, SENATOR CARTER, FROFESSOR STAFFORD AND DR. WALCOTT,





masses of our rural youth." Irrigation Congress.