

LIVELY FIGHT ON FOR CLOSING DAY

(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 rebuff session and a battle royal over the subject of the relations of the "American Irrigation Congress" and the "American Irrigation Association," an exceptionally full attendance of the resolutions committee of the former organization was held yesterday morning in the Chapman School building, adjacent to the Exposition grounds.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at Tuesday evening's session, being introduced by Dwight B. Heard:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draw appropriate resolutions approving and endorsing the work of the Bureau of Forestry, especially its new policy, the Reclamation Service and its operation, and the irrigation investigations of the office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture.

Much Money Collected. Delegate McAlpine, of Minnesota, stated that in his own state several hundred dollars had been collected by the so-called Irrigation Association in behalf of the National Irrigation Congress, and he was followed by John Craig, of California, a member of the National Irrigation Association who denied that there was any connection whatever between the two organizations.

Admission of New Mexico. The following in regard to the admission of New Mexico was introduced by Governor Prince, of New Mexico, and was adopted without debate:

Government Work Commended. The following resolution also received favorable consideration:

Immigration and Colonization. At the afternoon session of the resolution committee W. E. Smythe introduced a resolution for the appointment of a legislative advisory commission to be appointed by the president of the Irrigation



SENATOR CARTER, WHO MADE AN ATTACK UPON C. B. BOOTHE, OF NATIONAL IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION.

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 now produced in foreign countries."

Reject Land-Leasing Plan. The resolution of Congressman Stephens providing for the leasing of public lands for grazing purposes, introduced at the morning session, was rejected by the committee. Will H. King, of Oregon, opposed its adoption.

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

then submitted the resolution on forest reserves, and E. W. Ross, Land Commissioner of Washington, argued vigorously against its adoption, and he protested against this congress complimenting Federal Departments for doing exactly what they were not wanted to do.

Ross Intended No Discourtesy. When called upon to explain some of his language in regard to the Departments of Reclamation and Forestry, by Chairman 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 fighting and he wanted it understood that



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

good, but since then stations for measuring rainfall have multiplied very rapidly, and now over 8000 records are available. They show rainfall to be heaviest in the equatorial regions and lightest in the heart of continents. Mountains, however, are regions of heavy rainfall and the problem confronting the irrigation engineer nearly always consists of spreading water collected in mountainous districts over the surface of the dry plains below.

The Australians are chiefly interested in irrigating orchards, vineyards and gardens. 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 assume great importance.

The most advanced system of irrigation today is found in India, where one-third of the cultivated area is irrigated and at the close of 1901 the government had expended for the building of irrigated systems the enormous sum of \$100,850,000.

Anciently Southwestern Asia was densely populated and it contains the ruins of the greatest network of canals and conduits known to history, thus showing that then, as well as now, agriculture flourished mainly through the aid of irrigation.

In parts of Africa very little land is irrigated. The natives of Madagascar managed by very primitive methods to keep their rice fields flooded during the dry weather and in Tunis and Algeria a few oases have been created by means of artesian wells and they have turned out to be very fertile. In South Africa a small amount of land is also irrigated by canals and ditches. In Madetera, where the annual rainfall is 28 inches, a large proportion of the area capable of cultivation receives, when needed, an additional supply of water from canals having their source in the many small springs and small rivers abounding in the higher sections of the island.

The valley of the Po contains the largest irrigation system in Italy, besides which there are numerous smaller works in different parts of the mainland, as well as on the island of Sicily. Altogether the irrigated land in Italy amounts to about 6,000,000 acres. This country plans to spend nearly \$20,000,000 during the next few years in extending her inland waterways and irrigation systems.

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 a recent royal decree divided the country into seven districts for the construction of new irrigation systems.

RURAL SETTLEMENT THEME. 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 opening the proceedings of the rural settlement section yesterday afternoon.

"Certain colonization schemes are proposing to populate the districts of some of the irrigation projects with immigrants from primitive methods of agriculture are little advanced from those prevailing 150 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 development, try to get a class of people occupying these lands. Another condition that was unexpected and therefore not provided against is the Western farmer. He is omnipresent wherever 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 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 categorical stand in favor of settlement of these Western lands with the very best class of American citizens. There should be no prejudice in this matter; 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 land movement, was the principal speaker of the session. He advocated the establishment of a bureau of immigration by each of the Western States, and the operation of these departments under a system of harmony of purpose and action that would prevent the operation of schemes of colonization calculated to land undesirable classes in localities where their colonization tendencies would be of incalculable detriment to thoroughly Americanizing the sections.

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

When food don't agree sensible folks make a change. Where all others fail Grape-Nuts, being predigested and all nourishment, succeeds, usually from the first trial. A lady of Washington says: "My baby 18 months old had never seen a well day in her life. She had suffered from indigestion 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."

to supply the people in their prior rights, if any such rights shall be found to exist. This resolution is an amended substitute to that offered by Delegate F. C. Goudy, of Colorado, the amendments being proposed by E. W. Ross, of Washington.

Whereas, No community can enjoy the full benefits of the reclamation act while deprived of state government and full representation in Congress, and Whereas, That we hereby approve the efficient and thorough work of the Reclamation Service in carrying on the work of National reclamation, and the fullest confidence in the honesty, ability and capacity of the officials of that service.

Resolved, That we also thoroughly commend the excellent work being carried forward by the irrigation and drainage investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture, and recommend the continuance and extension of this work.

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 Government enterprise should not unnecessarily interfere with private enterprises actually engaged in a particular field; nor should private enterprise unnecessarily interfere with or prevent Government enterprise building reservoirs and other works for reclaiming arid lands."

Resolved, That the National Irrigation Congress will give its hearty support to the extension and perfecting of the American system of agricultural education, not only by strengthening the agricultural colleges, experimental stations and farmers' institutes, but also by the better organization of the public schools in rural communities through the consolidation of school districts and other means so as to secure the effective introduction of the teaching of agricultural subjects into the schools attended by the masses of our rural youth."

Resolved, That the National Irrigation Congress be instructed to communicate with the President of the United States and, if the latter shall give assurance of his sympathy, then the president of the congress shall, with due deliberation, proceed as follows: "To appoint a committee of whatever number he may deem best from men who are familiar with such problems who shall be drawn from all parts of the United States so that its work may be one of national significance."

Resolved, That the National Irrigation Congress be instructed to consider the questions submitted to it, to suggest scopes of discussion and to report results at the next annual session of this congress."

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SPEAKERS AT THE UNVEILING OF THE METEORITE AT THE EXPOSITION



READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT-DR. DAY, PROFESSOR RICHARDS, COLONEL DOECH, SENATOR CARTER, PROFESSOR STAFFORD AND DR. WALCOTT.