

BEST IMMIGRANTS COME FROM EAST

Contention of Colonel Irish Before Irrigation Congress.

Californian Declares That the Immigration of Today is Not Patriotic, but Parasitic—Would Close Gates Tight and Give Young Americans a Chance.

Boise, Sept. 5.—Vice President L. W. Shurtliffe, of Ogden, presided at the opening of this morning's session of the National Irrigation congress, Senator Carter having returned to Montana. Governor Albert E. Mead, of Washington, later was called to the chair and Governor Chamberlain, of Oregon, presided a part of the day.

William K. McAllister, of Denver, the first speaker, dealt with the immigration question and raised issues that involved the congress in most earnest discussion. The Coloradoan advocated foreign immigration, and as a model to be followed urged the methods of the Mormon church in settling the valleys of Utah and adjoining states. Under the methods of the Mormon church these immigrants had been drawn from the agricultural classes of Northern Europe, from the best of the hard working peasants.

Hon. John P. Irish, of California, asked the congress if it would not be better to close the country's gates to the more than 1,000,000 of foreign immigrants who were coming annually and give the youth of our own land a higher opportunity. The Californian declared that the immigration today was not a patriotic immigration, but a parasitic immigration.

C. W. Mott, of St. Paul, general immigration agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, agreed with Colonel Irish. He said the Northern Pacific's success in peopling the territory traversed by their lines had been in the Eastern states, not in foreign lands. The kind of immigration wanted had been found in the Eastern states, and 75,000 of these, nearly all American citizens, had been settled in the Northwest during the past year. The lawless immigration from even Europe, he believed, was not wanted.

W. Reidt, a foreign born delegate from Oregon, praised the foreign immigrant, who was needed in the upbuilding of the country. The trouble with Americans, he said, was that they were all looking for "soft jobs."

PEACE MOVEMENT STARTED.

All Parties Holding Conferences With View to Ending Revolt.

Havana, Sept. 6.—Peace is in the air, and on all sides tonight there is hope that matters will be arranged between the government and the insurgents so as to avoid further bloodshed. However, there has been no tangible advance toward an agreement or to a definite arrangement for negotiations. In the meantime, fighting has been practically suspended. Delegates, informally chosen by a small group of veterans started today to the camps of Pino Guerra, Colonel Asert, General Guzman and others of the insurgent leaders with the purpose of learning what will be acceptable to the actual fighting leaders of the revolution. A similar committee started for Cienfuegos to consult, under a flag of truce, with the insurgent leaders in Santa Clara province.

Late this afternoon General Menocal, General Cebreco and other veterans held a conference with Alfredo Zayas, the leader of the Liberal party, which, however, did not result in reaching any understanding. At the same time the executive committee of the Moderate party was holding a conference at which the subject of peace was excitedly discussed, although no determination was reached.

Fighting Ancient War.

Madrid, Sept. 6.—The newspaper Espana Nueva, in the course of a fresh attack today on the conduct of the Spanish-American war, states that General Linarez, the Spanish commander at Santiago, asked Admiral Cervera to land a few guns to supplement the inadequate defenses at the Morro Castle and La Soca. The admiral sent two guns but General Linarez did not attempt to mount these guns until the sortie of Admiral Cervera's squadron, when he found the breech locks had been lost.

Igorrote Hunt Indicted.

Memphis, Sept. 6.—Two indictments have been returned against Dr. T. K. Hunt on the testimony of Feola and Dengay, two full blooded Igorrote, members of the band which visited the city some time ago, charging "larceny" and "larceny from the person," which are felonies under the state laws. Dr. Hunt has been arrested in Chicago and will be brought back to Memphis to stand trial. He was in charge of the band of Igorrottes a year ago.

Train Wrecked by Dynamite.

Ironwood, Mich., Sept. 6.—A dynamite outrage, resulting in the wreck of a Wisconsin Central ore train, occurred here yesterday. The engineer and fireman had close calls from death. The dynamite had been placed on the tracks with the intention of wrecking a passenger train.

EXPOSES LAND FRAUD.

Puter Implicates Hermann, Mitchell, Williamson and Others.

Portland, Sept. 7.—Stephen A. Douglas Puter, whose connection with the Oregon land-fraud scandals is notorious and who for many years lived by his wit and his knowledge of methods of defrauding the Federal government by corrupt practices in the United States land offices, took the stand as a witness for the prosecution in the Blue Mountain conspiracy case yesterday and laid bare his entire connection with that and other plots, successful and unsuccessful, to rob the United States of its lands.

By his testimony he implicated, not only in the Blue Mountain case, but in others similar, some of the most prominent politicians and public men of the state of Oregon, and furnished to the last and strongest link in the chain of evidence against Franklin Pierce Mays, Willard N. Jones, George Sorenson, ex-commissioner of the General Land Office Hermann, ex-congressman Williamson and the late Senator Mitchell, against whom the indictment in the case now on trial was returned.

In his story, complete as to names, dates and circumstances, he revealed with remorseless candor revolting secrets as to the operations of the land-fraud ring, of which he was a member, showing the actual partnership of the high officials mentioned, and others of scarcely less social and political prominence, in the operations of the ring and their participation in the profits.

CHAMBERLAIN IS CHOSEN.

National Irrigation Congress Elects Him President and Adjourns.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 6.—The Fourteenth National Irrigation congress closed its sessions this evening after voting to hold the next congress at Sacramento, Cal., and electing as president of the Fifteenth congress Governor George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon. The enthusiasm of the Californians over Sacramento's victory was the more pronounced because of the narrow margin by which the victory was won. The attractions of the Jamestown exposition had been cleverly presented, and on the first ballot for the convention city, Jamestown was in the lead. Sacramento won on the second ballot, with 207. Jamestown received 155 votes. Oregon adopted the unit rule early and at an early morning caucus decided upon Sacramento as the convention city for 1907.

The other officers elected are: First vice president, John Henry Smith, Salt Lake City; second vice president, H. B. Maxson, Reno, Nev.; third vice president, George W. Barstow, Texas; secretary, D. H. Anderson, Chicago.

ALL PANIC AT SEVASTOPOL.

Commander Cannot Trust Men and Officers Threaten Terrorists.

Sevastopol, Sept. 6.—In answer to the publication of a notice from the terrorists that a sentence of death had been imposed on Colonel Dumbadze, commander of a rifle regiment here, the officers of that corps in an open letter have announced that in case of an attack on the colonel they will exact vengeance on the leaders of the progressive parties.

Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Black sea fleet, and the military commander here are very apprehensive regarding the attitude of the sailors of the fleet and the garrison of the fortress. The cruise of the training squadron as well as the regular fleet maneuvers have been postponed, the ships scarcely venturing beyond the range of the guns of the fortress.

The military patrols of the city have been withdrawn inside the walls of the fort, due, it is said, to the fear that the soldiers will be corrupted by contact with the masses.

The merchants of this city have practically been thrown on their own resources in the matter of protection from lawlessness. The governor, at a recent meeting, advised them to organize their own guard, as soldiers could no longer be spared for police duty and the municipality is bankrupt.

Will Bring Stensland Back.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—State's Attorney Healy today received a message from Assistant State's Attorney Olsen, who is now in Tangier, with Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive banker, asking that he and James Koeley, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, who made the arrest, be appointed to bring him back. On receiving the telegram, Assistant State's Attorney Barbour wired to Governor Dineen at Springfield, and the governor has made a written request to President Roosevelt that Olsen and Koeley be delegated to bring him back.

American Flag as Protection.

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 7.—General Acevedo, a Cuban military officer, has arrived here on a government mission to ascertain the real attitude of Cubans in Tampa regarding the Cuban revolution. Two firms in Tampa have about 40,000 head of cattle on Cuban ranges, which are valued at \$500,000. One firm purchased large numbers of American flags and displayed them about its Cuban ranges, hoping thus to prevent deprivations on property.

Will Work for Joint Statehood.

Albuquerque, N. M., Sept. 7.—The Republican Territorial committee this afternoon endorsed the Hamilton joint statehood act by a vote of 35 to 10 and appointed a subcommittee of five to work with a like committee from the Democrats. It is probable that the opposition to statehood will fight indorsement in the convention, which will be held in Las Vegas September 29.

WATER CONGRESS MEETS AT BOISE

Delegates Come From Half the States In the Union.

Vice President Fairbanks is the Guest of Honor—Fourteenth Session of National Irrigation Association Is by Far the Most Interesting and Successful Ever Held.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 3.—Boise is filled with people and filled with enthusiasm. The city gates have been thrown open and hosts of visitors from all parts of the West have poured in by the trainload to attend the 14th annual session of the National Irrigation congress and have a good time. Notwithstanding the big crowd, the biggest Boise ever saw, the citizens are happy, for their congress bids fair to be the most successful ever held.

The first day of the congress passed off according to schedule. Speeches, numerous but brief, all dealt with the subject uppermost in the minds of the people—irrigation and home building in the arid West. President Roosevelt's letter, read by Gifford Pinchot, was the keynote, and the talk of Vice President Fairbanks followed along the lines of that letter.

Fairbanks was the star attraction at the congress. He was greeted by hundreds prior to and after the meetings, and at the public reception tonight was tendered a typical Western welcome. His speech this morning made a decided hit, demonstrating to the congress that the vice president, like the president, had given an ear to the demands of the people of the West and stands ready to lend them a helping hand at every turn.

It is the intention of a certain element to push the \$100,000,000 idea at the subsequent sessions of the congress. Fred J. Keisel, of Salt Lake, is the principal promoter of this idea, but there is little likelihood the congress will support him. President Roosevelt in his letter very clearly expresses his disapproval of the scheme, stating in plain language that there must be no direct appropriation for the construction of government irrigation works until the present national irrigation law has been proven a success and money invested has been returned to the Federal treasury.

GREAT FLEET IN REVIEW.

President Roosevelt Sees America's Naval Strength.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 4.—Under skies that broke brilliantly blue before a whistling westerly wind which swept down Long Island sound and blew out to sea the sullen clouds and tempestuous rains which threatened immeasurably to mar the spectacle, President Roosevelt yesterday, within hailing distance of his summer home, reviewed the most magnificent naval fleet ever assembled under the American flag. Forty-five of the most splendid types of fighting vessels afloat lay at anchor in three long columns as the naval yacht Mayflower, which just a year ago was written into history as the meeting ground of Russia and Japan, passed up and down the lines, the president an applauding spectator on the bridge. The Mayflower's journey was made amid a continuous boom of saluting cannons, and gun after gun spoke the navy's honor to the commander in chief of all America's military forces.

The 45 vessels are all within range of Sagamore and could train 1,178 guns on the summer residence of the president. Indeed, they roared out to him a tremendous salute as he came among them on the Mayflower and last night they painted the hieroglyphics of peace on the sky with their searchlights for his edification.

The fleet reviewed by the president consisted of 12 battleships, four armored cruisers, five monitors and unprotected cruisers, six torpedo boat destroyers, six torpedo boats and two submarine boats.

Rebels Search All Trains.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The Cuban Central Railway company today made public announcement that it would no longer accept freight or merchandise for transfer over its lines except at owner's risk. It is stated that this is necessary because nearly all of its trains are held up and their cargoes inspected by armed bands of insurgents. Late tonight the government learned that 400 insurgents had entered the town of Calabazar, in Santa Clara province, and taken many head of horses.

Plotting Against Mexico.

Tucson, Ariz., Sept. 4.—Collis Humbert, a Frenchman, and Leonardo Villareal and Bruno Trevino, Mexicans, were arrested early today at Mowry and Patagonia, mining camps, where many miners are employed. The arrests were made by Immigration Inspector Murphy and Rangers Olds and Clark. It is charged that the men are agitators who are attempting to organize a force of Mexican miners to attack Nogales, Sonora.

No Hope for the Sheridan.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Dispatches received today at the War department from Honolulu indicate that the transport Sheridan cannot be saved. She is nearly filled with water and her engines are flooded and useless.

PINCHOT ON FOREST RESERVES

Chief Forester Explains to Irrigationists Government's Scheme.

Boise, Sept. 4.—The policy of withdrawing vast areas of the public domain from entry under the land laws in order to create forest reserves or conserve the water supply for purpose of irrigation, which has been vigorously opposed by influential interests in the West, had its defenders and opponents at tonight's session of the National Irrigation congress.

United States Senator Carter, of Montana, the presiding officer, gave a brief outline of the legislation enacted by congress giving to the president of the United States the extraordinary authority to exercise his discretion in setting apart such reservations. He made the declaration that it could be set down as the definite purpose of the national congress not only to stop further destruction of the forests, but to set aside reserves on which new timber may grow and where the headwaters of the streams may be conserved.

Mr. Pinchot stated that the policy of President Roosevelt was "to give every part of the public lands their very best use." The problem he said, was one of the most difficult, and one in which the forest service "had made lots of mistakes." Probably it would continue to make mistakes, he said, but the effort was to study, in connection with the people, the question of method by which all parts of the public reserve can be put to the best use. These reserves to a certain extent control the stock business of the West, he said, for the chief summer range is in the reserve. The stockmen could not be kept off entirely at the demand of the irrigators, nor could the service let them have free run of the reserves.

"So you see," said Mr. Pinchot, "that the forester stands in the middle and he gets it coming and going." The speaker stated that some reserves were practically without trees and one in Kansas was without a single tree—facts which had been the subject of much criticism—but it was the purpose to put trees there and to restore the grass on the range. The service, he said, had the biggest job of tree planting on the face of the earth.

Mr. Pinchot gave the number of rangers in the service as 1,137 and the supervisors as numbering 105. Under the laws of Prussia, he said, the same reserves would be controlled by 110,000 rangers and 12,000 supervisors.

Senator Heyburn was called to the platform and immediately launched into a bitter attack on the administration's forestry policy. Some of the delegates were with Heyburn; a far larger element stood by Roosevelt and Pinchot. Once, when Heyburn made a particularly unjust criticism of the president, he was hissed from all parts of the convention hall and forced to suspend.

When the hissing began to subside, Heyburn, mad through and through, and waving his arms furiously, roared at the audience:

"Hiss, you geese, hiss."

The hissing was renewed, and when it had again subsided, Heyburn shouted:

"Don't try that on me, I am too old a stager to be scared. You will listen to what say."

REVOLUTION CONTINUES.

Two Thirds of People Said to Sympathize With Insurgents.

Havana, Sept. 5.—As days and weeks pass with no appreciable diminution of the revolution, apprehension increases. The most conservative testimony from the country district of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santa Clara is to the effect that two-thirds of the people in the country and small towns of these three provinces are insurgents in sentiment if not in fact. It is generally believed that the government ultimately will subdue the insurrection, but in the meantime the crops cannot be developed, and it is a grave question whether the rebellious spirit even then can be actually quelled to the extent of restoring the country to a normal self governing status.

A realization of this is the cause of the renewal of efforts for the restoration of peace. General Mario Menocal, whom the people trust as one capable of bringing the warring factions together, if such a thing is possible, came to Havana today and held two conferences with President Palma. General Menocal after the conference absolutely refused to make any statement.

Root at Valparaiso.

Valparaiso, Sept. 5.—Elihu Root, secretary of state of the United States, and his family, accompanied by Senor Heuneos, the Chilean minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Hicks, the American minister to Chile, arrived here by special train this afternoon. Taking electric cars the party passed through the Alameda district, which was devastated by the recent earthquake. Arriving at the wharf the party proceeded directly on board the cruiser Charleston. A reception was tendered Secretary Root.

Bauer to Beat Down Revolt.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The situation in the Shusha Javenshir and other districts of Southwestern Caucasus, where Tartar-Armenian hostilities are in full sway, have grown so serious that the viceroy has suspended General Golochtkapoff, governor general of Elizabetopol province, by General Bauer, whose name was coupled with that of General Alkhanoff in connection with the strong methods by which order was restored in the Caucasus.

Brazil's Generous Gift to Chile.

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 5.—The government of Brazil has appropriated \$300,000 toward the fund for the relief of the Chilean earthquake sufferers.

A Little Lesson In Patriotism

"Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country."—Daniel Webster.

With the name of William Lloyd Garrison and John Brown must be recalled the name of Gerrit Smith. He was one of the most ardent supporters of the Anti-Slavery Society, not only writing for the cause and contributing time and money, but taking part in all its conventions and personally assisting the fugitives. He was temperate in all the discussions, holding that the North was a partner in the guilt of the crime of slavery and that in the event of emancipation without war the North should bear a portion of the expense.

The attempt to force slavery on Kansas convinced him, however, that the day for considering peaceful emancipation was past. He then advocated whatever measure of force might be necessary. He gave large sums of money to free-soil settlers to Kansas. He was charged with being an accessory to the affair at Harper's Ferry, but it was shown that he had given money to Brown only, as he did to scores of other men in the cause, and that as far as he knew Brown's scheme tried to discourage him from it.

It is characteristic of Smith that he should have been one of the three signers of the ball-bond of Jefferson Davis. He was a man to whom the welfare of the whole country was dear and who did his best to aid the cause of humanity. During his lifetime he gave away to philanthropic and humanitarian enterprises \$8,000,000.—Chicago Journal.

OUR SECRET SERVICE FORCE.

Marked Development of This Branch of Government.

There is probably no system of police in the world that is quite like the United States Secret Service, of which John E. Wilkie is the chief. Mr. Wilkie is properly classed among the men who do things from the fact that he has built this little branch of the United States government up to a standard which places it on a par with the best police forces in the country.

In a country where men vote and have a voice in the choice of their rulers, there is less of political crime against the state than in European countries, where men are dragged from home and fireside and confined to dungeons for years to expiate crimes that are considered as nothing on this side of the water. For instance, a German paper that came to the newspaper office on this side less than a month ago contained a long account about a German who was sentenced to six months in a military prison because he drew a picture of his Emperor lying in bed snoring. Under the picture was the caption, "Wake up to the needs of your people, oh, sleepy head."

This picture was found pasted on a dead wall in a small city and the secret service bureau spent some time in tracing the crime to the perpetrator. Happily the secret service in this country is not called upon to trace the authorship of cartoons against the President. If it were, its force would have little time to do anything else.

The secret service through its chief keeps in touch with the big police systems of other countries and in that way is able to follow the movements of so-called dangerous Anarchists who may be sent to this country to take the life of the President. The currency of the country is guarded against counterfeiters and in a thousand ways the secret service proves its value every day.

FOOD HURT HIS FEELINGS.

Gentlemanly Beggar Would Take Cash, but Refused to Eat.

Apparently he was in need of some one to extend a helping hand, or a hand-out to him, but he had the instinct of a gentleman, although his clothes were several shades the worse for wear, says the New York Tribune.

"I beg your pardon," said he to a pedestrian who was giving a life-size demonstration of a New Yorker who had an engagement to meet and just half time enough to meet it; "I don't want you to give me any money, but could you take me in somewhere and get me a bite to eat?"

"Certainly," was the reply. Then he added, sympathetically, "you haven't had anything to eat in two days, have you? Come along and I'll fix you out." The victim of heartless capital was somewhat surprised at the cordiality of his reception, but admitted that he had been fasting for the length of time named. He followed eagerly for half a block and then began to hang back. The would-be philanthropist observed this defection and assumed that the poor fellow was weakened by starvation, as it must be especially difficult for a starving man to carry his 180 pounds at a rapid pace.

"I don't want to inconvenience you any, sir," said the mendicant, noting the sympathetic look, "and if you're in a hurry and don't want to stop you could let me have a quarter and I—"

"Oh, I don't mind at all about the time; I'm not particularly busy just now and as I have the indigestion myself I have a notion to see how a hungry man eats just for old-time's sake."

They went on for another half-block, but this time the falling off in the hungry man's speed was too noticeable to be ascribed to mere physical weakness, and when the benefactor turned again the unfortunate one said:

"You're a gentleman and can understand how I feel. Don't you think it would be more considerate not to humiliate a poor fellow by advertising his poverty in a restaurant just because he's down and out? If you could let me have the money I could walk into the restaurant like a man and retain my self-respect."

The man addressed could not see it that way, however, and when he turned around a moment later he was pained to observe that his hungry friend had become lost in the crowd.

Improved the Shining Hour.

"Sometimes," said Mrs. Marchmont, ruefully, "I wish people wouldn't apologize for their children's misdeeds, but would spend the time spanking the children."

"You speak with feeling," returned the good woman's husband. "What's the trouble?"

"Why," returned Mrs. Marchmont, "right after breakfast this morning Mrs. Sniffen came in with one of my very best tulips in her hand. As nearly as I can remember, this is what she said:

"O Mrs. Marchmont! I'm so ashamed of my little Edward that I don't know what to do. He came right into your yard and plucked this perfectly lovely tulip, and I left him on your horseblock and came right in to apologize. I've told him time and again that he mustn't pluck flowers out of other people's gardens, but he's always doing it. I don't know what you'll think of him. He isn't a bad child, but he does love to pluck flowers. And your tulip-bed is always so pretty that it seems just a shame to pluck even a single blossom. I know how much you think of it and how much time and money it takes to have a pretty garden. That's the way she talked."

"I don't see," returned Mr. Marchmont, "that there was anything out of the way about that."

"There wasn't," returned the owner of the tulip-bed, sadly. "But while his mother was apologizing for that one blossom Edward plucked all the rest."

Harvey's and the Oyster.

Washington has now lost her most accomplished restaurateur in George Washington Harvey, whose establishment on Pennsylvania avenue has long enjoyed a national reputation, more particularly for its choice oysters and the manner in which they were served there. Once upon a time the writer of this paragraph went into Harvey's restaurant and ordered some oysters on the shell. They were promptly served, but they did not present so plump an appearance as the writer had been accustomed to, and Harvey's attention was called to the fact.

"I understand your difficulty," said he; "those oysters are opened on the deep side of the shell inside of on the shallow side, and they don't look to you as plump as those you have been accustomed to. I presume you are from Boston. That is the only place I know of where they habitually open oysters on the shallow shell and thus lose all their natural juice."—Boston Herald.

Had Another Guess.

The wise doctor takes his patient's pedigree first. It saves embarrassments, such as, for instance, that of the physician who was waited upon by a man who confessed to playing in a local brass band. Shortness of breath was the trouble in his case. The doctor said:

"Ah, that accounts for it. That brass band is the very worst thing for you. You'll have to give it up at once. What instrument do you play?"

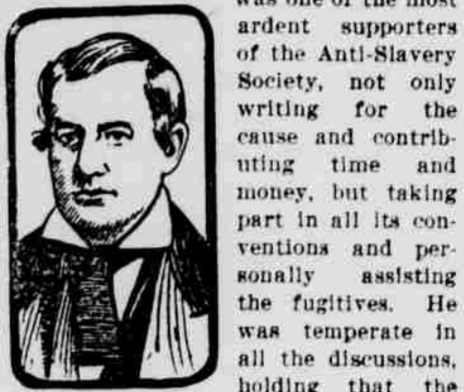
"The big drum," came the unexpected answer.

An Opinion.

"Don't you think that members of Congress ought to receive more compensation?"

"Some ought to get more," answered Senator Sorghum, "had some ought to be contributing to the conscience fund."—Washington Star.

No wonder some men never have money; their pockets have holes at both ends.



GERRIT SMITH.



CHIEF JOHN E. WILKIE.