

TALK IMMIGRATION

Speakers at Irrigation Congress Have Various Ideas.

NO MORE LAWLESS FOREIGNERS

Irish, of California, Would Close Our Gates Tight, and Give Americans a Chance.

Boise, Sept. 5.—Vice President I. 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. Reitt, 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 Guerrero, 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 Linares, the Spanish commander at Santiago, asked Admiral Cervera to land a few guns to supplement the inadequate defenses at the Morro Castle and La Caca. The admiral sent two guns but General Linares 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 Foala and Dengay, two full blooded Igorrotes, 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 Igorrotes 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.

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:

"His, you geeze, his."

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 rebellions 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.

Would Quash Indictment.

Findlay, Ohio, Sept. 5.—A hearing on motion to quash the information filed against John D. Rockefeller as the responsible head of the Standard Oil company by Prosecutor David was heard here today in Probate Judge Banker's court. B. Klein represented the Standard company, and the gist of his arguments was that the Standard Oil company could be criminally prosecuted only under an indictment found by a regularly constituted grand jury. Prosecutor David argued in support of the informations.

Bauer to Beat Down Revolt.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—The situation in the Shusha, Javenshir and other districts of Southeastern Caucasus, where Tartar-Armenian hostilities are in full sway, have grown so serious that the viceroy has superseded General Golochitapoff, governor general of Elizabetopol province, by General Bauer, whose name was coupled with that of General Alikhanoff 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.

IRRIGATIONIST MEET

Fourteenth Annual Session Convened at Boise.

FAIRBANKS THE GUEST OF HONOR

Vice President of United States Given Cordial Reception—Delegates From Many States.

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 Sacramento 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, had confiscated a quantity of arms and taken many head of horses.

Navy Yard Men in Union.

New York, Sept. 4.—Employees in navy yards, naval stations, arsenal and gun factories, today formed a national organization here and elected officers. The declaration of principles contains: "Adopt and put into operation an effective plan for keeping the employees more steadily employed by having the men in the different crafts join hands, in order that the best interests of the government and the employees can be served."

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.

REVOLT GROWING RAPIDLY.

Santiago in Rebellion—Insurgents Control Santa Clara Province.

Havana, Sept. 4.—The situation here is far darker than at any previous time since the insurrection broke out. News of an uprising in Santiago province, while not yet published here, is spreading about the city and causing the gravest concern. When Mr. Sleeper, the American charge d'affaires here, was told the contents of an Associated Press Santiago dispatch, he endeavored to verify it through the State department, but was told it was absolutely untrue. Subsequently it was verified from private newspaper sources. The extent of the rising in Santiago is not known, but it is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Palma government would be an insurrection in Eastern Cuba.

The Associated Press was informed tonight by two reliable eyewitnesses that Cardenas, which hitherto has been considered a perfectly peaceful city, was the scene yesterday of desultory fighting between police and rural guards on one side and roving insurgents on the other.

The only province remaining perfectly peaceful is Puerto Principe.

The Associated Press correspondent at Cienfuegos telegraphed tonight that there are 3,000 armed insurgents in that vicinity and that all the small towns in Santa Clara province are controlled by insurgents, who attack and loot trains and seize the property of foreigners as well as that of Cubans. Trinidad is surrounded by insurgents, and the government appears powerless to protect the property of Americans and other foreigners. Railway trains are held up at will, and passengers searched. The Cuban Central railroad has declined to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers or freight.

Recruiting for government forces is making good progress here. The government continues to make fine headway wherever there is open fighting.

The troops in the western part of Pinar del Rio have not yet come up with Pico Guerrero, and, according to the Associated Press correspondent with the troops, there is no present likelihood of their doing so, as the troops might march for ten years and all the while Guerrero would be just ahead of them in the hills. There are thousands of mount ain trails with which the insurgents are familiar and which lead in all directions. If Guerrero cared to harass the government, its troops could be killed off by sharpshooters. The government has no cavalry in Pinar del Rio, and the only real soldiers are the artillerymen, but, as they are on foot, they cannot cope with the well mounted veterans on the insurgent side.

FREEZE OUT FOREIGNERS.

American and British Merchants Fear Enmity of China.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 4.—A truce received from Peking by the steamer Tartar tell of increasing anti-foreign machinations. The correspondent of the Tokio Mainichi reports that Tung Saoyi, vice minister of foreign affairs, is taking advantage of his growing influence in the government to strengthen the powers of Chinese who have been appointed directors of customs, having the support of the an i-foreign element among the Chinese.

The correspondent says American and British communities are much incensed at the Chinese attitude. Americans in particular feeling great anxiety as to the future course of events in China. The Peking police have instructed Chinese that no premises of any kind must be rented to foreigners.

The same correspondent says that the Chinese commissioners who have returned from travels abroad have had a conference with the emperor and empress dowager and the decision was reached to formulate a constitution for China.

The Asahi's correspondent says drastic changes in the central and provincial administrations are contemplated. At Peking there will be a premier and two general secretaries to control the eight state departments and in each vice royalty the administration will be divided into seven sections. Chitung Chou Fuh is quoted to the effect that the constitutional government in China will be established in the course of from 10 to 15 years.

Swam the English Channel.

London, Sept. 4.—It is reported at 1 o'clock this morning from Dover that T. W. Burgess, the swimmer, who attempted yesterday to swim the channel, has landed near Calais after 17 hours in the water. Another report is that he is within but three miles of the French coast. On account of the heavy fog which covers the channel Dover people fear for the swimmer's safety. Burgess has tried three times to swim the channel, failing each time. He says he can do it, and is determined that he will.

Plotting Against Mexico.

Tucson, Ariz., Sept. 4.—Collie 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.

Warning of More Bombs.

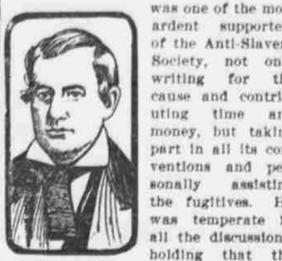
St. Petersburg, Sept. 4.—The woman who assassinated General Min still refuses to disclose her identity, but she admits that her passport is false and has warned her jailers that St. Petersburg is on the eve of a series of acts of terrorism.

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 fire 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 offices 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.



CHIEF JOHN E. WILKIE.

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, "and 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.

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 indignation 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 spanning 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 picked 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 pick 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 pick flowers. And your tulip-bed is always so pretty that it seems just a shame to pick 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 picked all the rest."

Harvey's and the Oyster.

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