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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 2 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

Some of the real estate advertised in these columns today will have new OWNERS tomorrow.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS OPENS

Mayor Beard and Gov. Gillett, Welcome Delegates on Behalf Of City and State.

AMBERLAIN RESPONDED.

The Ogden Tabernacle Choir, Two Hundred Strong, Sang The Irrigation Ode.

ramento in Gala Attire in Honor of the Gathering—Notable Speech By Vice Prest. Fairbanks.

Sept. 2.—Marked by a large attendance and much enthusiasm, the Fifteenth National Irrigation congress opened here this afternoon, under auspicious circumstances. The beautiful weather prevailed and the presented a gay appearance with elaborate decorations and throngs holiday sightseers. The opening session was announced for 1:30 o'clock, but delegates began to arrive at the specially constructed irrigation palace during the noon hour and gathered in groups discussing the congress and the important work that will be done during the week.

The irrigation palace has seating accommodations for about 5,000 people, and in addition to delegates, a large number of spectators are provided for. On the outside, flags and bunting are set with great care and ingenuity. There are also panels bearing the names of the 14 states and three territories within the irrigation area. The interior of the building presents a festive appearance with streamers of varied hues. Over the speaker's platform are the words:

"Science Bids the Desert Drink."

On the first day a conference manner, Washington delegation called attention to the desire of Walla Walla to have the next congress held there. Gov. Chamberlain, president of the national irrigation congress, accompanied by the other members of the Oregon delegation, arrived early in the morning and was greeted by a salute of 17 guns. He was entertained at luncheon at the home of William Shaw and was among the early arrivals at the irrigation palace.

The congress opened with the "Irrigation Ode," which was rendered by the members of the Ogden tabernacle choir, an organization comprising 120 men and 80 women.

Major H. B. Read of Sacramento delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the city and was followed by Gov. James N. Gillette, who welcomed the delegates to the state. Both officials expressed the pleasure of the people in having the visitors with them and spoke of the importance of the work of the congress.

Gov. Chamberlain responded on behalf of the congress. Vice Prest. Fairbanks was given an enthusiastic reception when he arose to deliver his address. He spoke as follows:

VICE PREST. FAIRBANKS.

"The suggestion that the government should participate in the work of irrigation awakened some opposition among those who had given little thought to it and who failed to realize its tremendous possibilities. I look upon no incident of my public service with more satisfaction than the support which I gave to the legislation act upon the statute books. The measure now stands as a law. It is a law which its supporters, and the majority of it all is that its virtues were not earlier foreseen and such a measure sooner enacted. The work of development under it may sometimes seem to be slow. The results, however, are sure. Those who are familiar with what has been done by the government will agree that much good has been made and that the faithful execution of the law will result in bringing under a high state of cultivation many millions of acres of land which are now unproductive.

EFFECT OF IRRIGATION.

"The effect of irrigation in this western country can be appreciated only by those who are familiar with it from personal observation. The change made in the conversion of an arid waste into fruitful fields seems almost incredible. There is no more radical transformation to be found anywhere than in the parched valleys and plains which prior thereto produced nothing but sagebrush. The most unproductive land has become the most fertile. From the worst, it takes rank in the best. It is hard to find anywhere more apparently unproductive land than that which is irrigated by irrigation, and no more bountiful harvests are gathered than those which this same forbidding land produces when touched by the vitalizing influence of irrigation. There are promising fields today where there was no sign of habitation before we entered upon the present reclamation policy, which is being done, but the net result of what we shall accomplish if we faithfully adhere to the policy upon which we entered and carry it out to the limits of its possibilities.

"We have long since passed the experimental stage and it only remains to push the work ever forward with the utmost vigor. The solution of every problem of land means the creation of a household which will comfortably support a family of industrious, intelligent and patriotic American citizens.

ITS INFLUENCE.

"The development of irrigation by the national government must have a profound and far-reaching influence upon the general subject of irrigation throughout the country. It will tend powerfully to the extension of irrigation into portions of the country which hitherto relied largely upon rainfall. In the culture of the soil, irrigation is more important than any other factor for the consideration of farmers in any of the humid and semi-humid regions than that of so-called supplemental irrigation. We must prepare more and more for the increased demand upon our food supply which is due to the multiplying millions of population. Therefore the development of the subject of irrigation is of interest, not only to the farmers of these great western regions, but to the nation and consumers everywhere.

"We do a substantial and permanent service to our country by enabling the sea unto which men and women come from the congested centers and

find occupation for their energies and houses for their heads. Let a man own a piece of ground which he may cultivate; put him into partnership with another, and it will intensify his love of country, and make him a more stable, conservative, and patriotic citizen, increase the home builders and the home owners of the republic and you augment its real abiding strength.

WHAT RECLAMATION MEANS.

"The development of the reclamation service in this western country means the increase of migration either in good time many immigrants who otherwise would settle upon the Atlantic seaboard will come here and avail themselves of the opportunities which are to be found in this vast region where nature's bounties afford an ample and lasting field. It is in our economic and our national interest that more of them should come into the Pacific states and aid you in the great work of building up your agriculture and your trade and in creating here a splendid, progressive civilization.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

"One of the most promising things in the extension of irrigation is the development of the beet sugar industry. This is a subject of no mere local importance. We are sending abroad almost one hundred millions of dollars yearly for sugar, and a enormous sum goes to the enrichment of sugar producers in foreign countries. This is an unwise policy and should not be continued forever. These tremendous annual drain should be stopped. By pursuing a rational course, we can produce our own sugar and refine in our own factories all of the sugar needed for our use. It is readily to be seen that the cultivation of sugar beets in the arid and semi-arid regions will be a source of unfailing and expanding wealth in the future. To fail to utilize to the utmost our opportunities to develop our industries and refine within our own borders all or nearly all of the enormous sum of dried million dollars annually, not sent abroad, would seem to be the part of inexperienced folly.

FORESTRY PRESERVATION.

"Closely related to the work of irrigation is the work of forestry preservation. The two subjects go hand in hand. We have pursued a somewhat reckless policy with regard to the forests of the United States. In some sections of the country, in fact, we have denuded our lands of timber in what now seems to have been almost a wanton fashion. We are now, only of today having no proper regard for the future. The demand of the country for timber needed to build our railroads, construct our cities and homes has been tremendous. We have cut away our forests and paid no attention to the necessity of taking steps for their ultimate restoration.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

There were also addresses of welcome by Senator George C. Perkins, Benjamin F. Shambaugh, president of the University of California, and Arthur R. Brisbane, president of the California state board of trade.

Among the countries represented at the congress are Germany, Mexico and China. There are five delegates from Mexico and China has as representatives the consul general and other officials from San Francisco.

Appointment of committees marked the close of the proceedings.

THOMAS-KETCHELL MATCH.

Meet at Colma This Afternoon, the Californian Being Favorite.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Joe Thomas and Young Ketchell of Montana, the two leading boxers in the west, will meet in a round glove contest at Colma this afternoon, both declare themselves fit shape to do the long route scheduled to end the fight.

The young Montanan will have "Spider" Kelly as his chief adviser. Kelly will be assisted by Jack Lescy, Joe Richardson and Jerry Stevens. Thomas, son of Harry Foley, Tom O'Leary and Ed Carter.

THE CALIFORNIAN IS FAVORITE.

It is not known whether or not the two fighters will enter the ring at 2:30 p.m. The preliminary will be staged at 1:45 and will be a 16-round contest between Kyle Whitney and Ed Carter.

JAPAN HAS RECEIVED NO PROTEST FROM CHINA.

Tokio, Sept. 2.—No protest has yet been received from the Chinese government against Japan's occupation of Korea in behalf of Korea. It is believed that the Japanese are determined not to recognize the claim of China that they have a right to Korea.

The Chinese government has issued a circular to all its consuls in Japan ordering them to join the wife and children who had watched him go past with his fellow craftsmen, and the men to the Lagoon depot.

HURRY LAGOON TRAFFIC.

The day is an unusual season's end for Lagoon, for it promises no rain to follow.

The men will enter the ring at 2:30 p.m. The preliminary will be staged at 1:45 and will be a 16-round contest between Kyle Whitney and Ed Carter.

JOINED BY FAMILIES.

The parade formed at 2:30 o'clock near Federation of Labor hall, and by 10:30 o'clock it was on the move northward. When it broke up at 11:30 o'clock, it was liberally encircled by young Mountaineers who have "Spider" Kelly as their chief adviser. Kelly will be assisted by Jack Lescy, Joe Richardson and Jerry Stevens. Thomas, son of Harry Foley, Tom O'Leary and Ed Carter.

THE PARADE.

New York, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Cleo F. Cole, wife of Oscar Cole, formerly of Hartford, Conn., was probably fatally injured early today in a collision between a runabout wagon, in which the Cole's were riding, and a trolley car on Sixth avenue. Mr. Cole was badly bruised. The motorman and conductor of the trolley car have been arrested.

PANAMA CANAL.

"We have not fairly begun to appreciate the full value of our streams and rivers. We have not fairly begun to appropriate them to the benefit of our agriculture, industry and commerce. The waters which come down from the ends of these mountains must be converted into electrical power and directed into mills with but little loss to the initial energy and appropriated to lighting and heating cities, operating mines and driving the wheels of industry. We have thousands of miles of rivers which may be made navigable with little expense to the government compared with the benefit flowing from them in carrying commerce. There are thousands of miles of rivers which are navigable in a degree but which should be deepened and improved as to meet our growing needs. It is impossible to give too much emphasis to the importance of this subject. Our rivers are the natural waterways of commerce and the growing density of our population and the increase of our production make it essential that there should be additional facilities that should be additional facilities to insure cheap and ready transportation. The capacity of the railways of the country is rapidly developed to the limit. It makes it necessary that we should largely improve the means of carrying it in the future. Moreover there is no better equalizer of rates than water competition. Water transportation is a perpetual and certain guarantee against monopoly on the part of common carriers.

THE SURFEIT OF POLITICS.

"Upon such an occasion as this, I would not venture to obtrude politics, nothing could be more inappropriate. The fact is that we have a surfeit of politics. What we need most is more business and less politics. Unless the business affairs of the people are arranged to provide for the welfare of all, and that of self-defense, open war, sedition and strife are sown among ourselves, unless commercial unrest is encouraged by doctrinaires, we shall continue to expand our industries and the great west will continue to grow and fulfill her mighty destiny. Cast we stand to the right or to the left? Can we utilize it to our benefit? Can we retain it or will we distract each other and involve it in hopeless confusion? There never was an hour when it was more important that we should be united by solid alignment. We should sedulously cultivate a tolerant spirit and a spirit of justice towards each other. We should not forget that confidence is the sure foundation of prosperity and progress, and we should have a care that we do not undermine it.

"Our rapidly multiplying industries and increasing population give rise to new questions which the whole world is asking. Are we out of the system which adhered in our commerce between the states, under the sharp and certain condemnation of the written law? We have sought to extricate them in the interest of fair play. We have proposed to provide a binding law to do the bad and preserve the good. We are bringing to the solution of these and other problems an enlightened judgment and exalted purpose. We are solving them and will continue to solve them according to the interest of all the people of our country. The American people do not go far astray because there is a national consciousness which never sleeps, and their

science which never sleeps, and their

conclusions are reached by its unfailing light."

At the conclusion of Mr. Fairbanks' address, Gifford Pinchot, government forester, and personal representative of President Roosevelt, at the congress, delivered the message of the country's chief executive, which came by telegraph. Following is the message:

PREST. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

"To the officers and Members of the National Irrigation Congress, Sacramento, Cal.

"Gentlemen—I send you hearty congratulations on the success of your convention. I congratulate you on the progress of the great movement you represent. There is no movement more emphatically for the benefit of the small farmer and the small ranchman. There is no other way to get the actual work done by the home maker who owns and tills his own land so powerfully as through this movement of yours for the wise use and preservation of the waters and the forests. The reclamation service and the forest service are directly adapted to help the small farmer and maintain a prosperous home, and there are doing. These services were recently inspected on the ground by the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture, who have them in charge, and congratulate you on the high standard of integrity and efficiency which you attain.

"It is a matter of sincere satisfaction to learn that you will not confine yourselves to questions of irrigation and forestry nor then to the control, use and conservation of streams, vastly important as these are to every citizen of the United States, but will also give attention to the cultivation of sugar beets in the arid and semi-arid regions will be a source of unfailing and expanding wealth in the future. To fail to utilize to the utmost our opportunities to develop our industries and refine within our own borders all or nearly all of the enormous sum of dried million dollars annually, not sent abroad, would seem to be the part of the inexperienced folly.

"By educating, guiding and crystallizing public sentiment in this direction, by bringing the needs of the people clearly and forcibly to the knowledge of their representatives, you are rendering a service of the first importance to the nation as a whole.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

They Include Program by Federation Members for Afternoon and Evening.

Striking Telegraphers Cheer the "News" as They Pass in Recognition of Its Fairness.

LATE THIS AFTERNOON, THE

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THE EVENING.

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