

of such oppressive contracts is hereby referred to the executive committee of this congress with full power to act, and with instructions to aid in every possible manner irrigators wherever so oppressed in securing their rights in both the judicial and legislative branches of our government.

Submitted with the resolution was copies of the objectionable contracts referred to.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Will it be Senator Clark, W. Smythe Or Some One Else?

One of the most interesting questions agitating the irrigation congress, and a very important one, is that of the selection of the president of the next congress. Senator Clark has been a surprise as a presiding officer, and an agreeable one at that. While it has been generally known that he was a man of marked ability, his coolness, clear-headedness in ruling, his clear ringing voice and especially his eloquence, which is catching, have united in making him the leading candidate to succeed himself next year, provided he will consent. If he will but say so he will meet with no opposition.

When approached on the subject he said that in his judgment it would be much better to select a man who had more time at his disposal. He questioned very much if he would be able to attend the next session of the congress, especially if it was held as far away as Portland, Ore. He said he would do all he could to assist in continuing the work so auspiciously begun, but inasmuch as he would be engaged in active railroad building next year, he feared he could not devote the time required. He appreciated the honor which had been conferred and was grateful for the kindness of those who wished to continue him in office.

William M. Smythe of California, has many friends who will support him in the event of Senator Clark's declination, although there seems to be a split in the California delegation.

Senator Clark was last night presented with a huge basket of choice apples, the lot weighing perhaps a ton. Mr. Mann is using his best efforts to have the senator consent to his exhibit at the state fair, concerning the Utah fruit exhibit the senator said "I will do all I can to make it a success." "News" representative: "If Utah would only send such an exhibit to the World's fair, it would be the greatest advertisement the state ever had."

You can get-on without Schilling's Best tea, baking powder, coffee, flavoring extracts, spices of course; but why should you? Moneyback, at your grocer's.

president of next year's congress.

Last night all the states with the exception of Idaho conceded that Utah had won the Clark loving cup for the best fruit exhibit. The show down between the two states comes today.

The Washington correspondents left on a special train last night for Shoshone. They expressed themselves as having had a time of their lives. One of them said that when they got back to Washington they would be able to handle irrigation subjects with greater intelligence than ever before. They threw all kinds of bouquets at Utah before leaving.

S. A. Mann is representing the Utah State fair here and last night he received the promise from S. T. Whitaker, who is in charge of the fruit exhibit, that provided it met with the approval of the governor, the exhibit would be placed in cold storage and preserved until that time. Mr. Whitaker stated that the best part of the exhibit would be bottled for the World's Fair.

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AN ACCOUNTING IS ASKED FOR.

Suit was filed in the district court today by James A. Cutler against W. H. Edwards, A. M. Gosten, R. S. McCaffery, McCormick & Co. and the Grand Deposit Copper company to compel defendants Edwards and Gosten to make an accounting of certain money and stock alleged to have been received by them from defendants McCaffery and the Grand Deposit Copper company, in which plaintiff claims an interest. Defendants Edwards and Gosten are charged with fraudulent and false representations in connection with a mining transaction by which plaintiff was prevented from participating in the proceeds of the site of the Noe-Hassett and Cameron groups of claims and the Noe and Cameron ranches located in White Pine county, Nev.

The complaint alleges that plaintiff and defendant Edwards entered into a partnership for speculating in mining properties and that they secured an option on the above properties, but that they needed additional money to carry on the transaction, so on Nov. 15, 1902, they took defendant Gosten into the partnership for a consideration of \$10,000. In March, 1903, it is alleged that defendants Edwards and Gosten conspired together for the purpose of cheating and defrauding plaintiff out of his share of the profits of the sale of the above named properties and that they fraudulently allowed the option to expire by failing to exercise it.

On the same property and on the same terms as the original one, but it was made out to Gosten and not to the partnership. It is charged that Edwards had an interest in the property, but that plaintiff was not considered in the transaction at all. The property was sold to McCaffery, it is alleged, for \$100,000 shares of the stock of the Grand Deposit Copper company, which was incorporated for the purpose of operating the claims.

It is alleged that \$10,000 of the purchase price of 100,000 shares of the stock of the Grand Deposit Copper company, which was incorporated for the purpose of operating the claims, was paid over to defendants Gosten and Edwards, but they have refused to give plaintiff any part of the same, except the sum of \$300 and 10,000 shares of the stock, which was given him for the purpose of preventing his original interest in the profits of the transaction. It is charged that Edwards and Gosten conspired together to prevent plaintiff from receiving his share of the profits of the sale of the above named properties and that they fraudulently allowed the option to expire by failing to exercise it.

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well known in a general way, but they are merely suggestive of the possibilities of a careful, scientific study of the methods and times of applying water to crops.

"It may be possible that regulating the time of applying water to crops and the amount applied will result in the production of the greatest crops in eliminating undesirable quantities and perpetuating valuable ones in all our crops raised under irrigation. The possibilities along this line are unlimited as they are along all lines of crop production."

"Farmers cannot, as a rule, make these experiments for the improvements of the soil and the crops, but they can make them upon the returns from the fields for their living and must therefore stick to methods and times of irrigation which have been proven to be successful. Progress in agriculture, both in the arid region and elsewhere, must be made by the government in testing new ideas and introducing those which prove beneficial."

"The work just outlined applies to that part of the country where irrigation is necessary to produce crops. It is not confined to the west. In the east it is coming to be looked upon in the same light as fertilization in the soil, and the agricultural department is under the same obligation to study irrigation that it is to study any other phase of farming in that region."

SUPERIORITY OF IRRIGATION.

"The east has one great advantage of the west in irrigation—it has a much larger water supply, owing to the heavier rainfall. The question of a water supply is therefore much less relative importance than it is in the west. In the east the main question is the agricultural one: Will irrigation pay? This, of course, includes the study of methods which will make it most profitable. Our work in the field has been to show that it does pay in raising small fruits and vegetables at least, irrigation pays well. Experiments have shown that it is profitable to grow a number of years. Our reports show that for the years 1898 and 1899 irrigated blackberries in New Jersey yielded 100 per cent more than unirrigated. The increased yield being worth more than \$30 per acre. The increased yield of currants was 43 per cent worth \$12.90 per acre. The increased yield of sweet corn was 51.5 per cent; sweet potatoes, 72.6 per cent; worth \$13.68 per acre; lima beans, 23.8 per cent; watermelon, 40 per cent; and Irish potatoes 36.4 per cent."

"The returns were from experimental plots and from market gardens. In almost every case the increased yields for the single year were enough to pay the entire cost of the plant necessary to furnish water and the operating expenses, leaving a net profit. In some cases the yield above operating expenses as profit. Not every year would show equally good results, but the average would be sufficient to produce good crops, but our agents estimate that in every year the yield of some important crop will be greatly increased by the application of water, and in many years all crops will be improved. New Jersey is typical of a large area along the Atlantic coast, and the question of the profitability of irrigating there is considered settled. We have therefore gone on to experiment with different methods of distributing and using water to find out how to produce the best results under the varying conditions of soil and crops."

WHY WISCONSIN WAS CHOSEN.

"Wisconsin has been chosen as typical of the middle west and we have carried on cooperative experiments at the agricultural experiment station of that state, to determine the value of irrigation in raising farm crops. These experiments have covered a number of years. The average net profit per acre, deducting all expenses of operation, including interest on the cost of irrigation works and the depreciation of the plant, has been for wheat, \$20 per acre; corn, 10 per acre; and potatoes, \$73 per acre. What has been done at Madison can be duplicated anywhere in the middle west. The results of increasing the products of our farming areas in this way are almost unlimited."

OTHER EXPERIMENTS.

"We are carrying on another series of experiments in Wisconsin which may prove of great value to sections around the great lakes, although this has not yet been demonstrated. These lands are so little moisture that all attempts to farm them have failed. The experiments have included the use of both surface and subsurface irrigation. The results have been very satisfactory. The application of both gave the best results. The cost of irrigation on the experimental farm was \$8.00 per acre, and the net gain from irrigation in 1901 was: Potatoes, \$30 per acre; corn, \$1 per acre; watermelons, \$1 per acre; muskmelons, \$2 per acre; and pumpkins, \$1 per acre. It seems that with special crops irrigation of these sandy lands is profitable, but with corn and wheat it is not enough to justify the expense of securing a water supply. These experiments are being carried on for a long enough period now to justify any conclusions as to the value of irrigation. The large areas of the barren sandy lands which have been cleared of timber in Wisconsin are now being put into cultivation. The results so far secured seem to point to irrigation as a possible means of reclaiming these lands."

WHAT STAGED EXPERIMENTS.

"The great drought of 1901 led to the beginning of experiments in irrigation in Missouri. The first experiment was carried on at the University of Missouri. The experiments were begun too late in the summer of 1901 to affect the crops of that year, but the results of the next year, 1902, showed the results of the use of water on the crops of the next year. The results of the experiments in strawberries. Several varieties were irrigated late in 1902 so that the plants were in the best condition for the next year. The spring of 1903 was so wet that irrigation was unnecessary, but the plants were in the best condition for the next year. The results of the experiments in strawberries. Several varieties were irrigated late in 1902 so that the plants were in the best condition for the next year. The spring of 1903 was so wet that irrigation was unnecessary, but the plants were in the best condition for the next year. The results of the experiments in strawberries. 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