

BIG CONGRESS DULY ADJOURNS.

Irrigators Compromise on the
Repeal of Land Law Fight
Waged.

RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED.

Among Others the Emblem for the Na-
tional Congress is Now a Stalk
Of Indian Corn.

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Sept. 19.—The eleventh annual
irrigation congress adjourned last
evening at 6:45 to meet next year in
El Paso, Tex. Senator W. A. Clark
was the unanimous choice for pres-
ident.

Before adjourning resolutions were
introduced thanking Ogden, in general
and everybody in particular who had
contributed to the making of the con-
vention such an unequalled success.
Mrs. McClurg also introduced a reso-
lution which was likewise adopted, ask-
ing the congress to adopt the maize,
or Indian corn, as the national emblem
for the irrigators.

Before the resolutions which are giv-
ing in full below, were adopted there
was a very bitter debate on the land
law repeal. While this debate brought
out a number of interesting and forcible
speeches the fight ended tamely in a
compromise verdict. Instead of a reso-
lution favoring the repeal of the desert
land law, the timber and stone act, and
the commutation clause of the home-
stead law, a very mild and meek com-
promise resolution was arrived at and
Congress was called upon to amend the
law so as to curb some of the prevail-
ing abuses.

As soon as the convention adjourned
there was a rush for downtown. Both
trains to Salt Lake were stormed and
a number of the delegates stood up in
the aisles. Those remaining over here
are scattering today. Quite a large
number went up to the Cache Valley
experiment station on this morning's
excursion.

Before leaving the visitors expressed
themselves as having had one of the
best times of their lives. One and all
were loud in their praise of the hospi-
tality of the people of Ogden in par-
ticular and the citizens of Utah gen-
erally.

The resolutions as finally adopted
prior to the adjournment of the
congress follow in full:

The National Irrigation congress, as-
sembled in its eleventh annual ses-
sion at the city of Ogden, in the State
of Utah, Sept. 15-17, 1903, again extends
its greetings to the people of this na-
tion and congratulates them upon the
inauguration of and the progress made
during the last year in carrying into
action operations by the reclamation
service of the United States geological
survey the new national irrigation pol-
icy under which the government of the
United States will reclaim from the de-
sert territory within the borders of
our own country, which, as President
Roosevelt stated in his first message
to Congress, would sustain a population
greater than that of the whole country
today if the waters which now run to

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICES
CREAM



**BAKING
POWDER**

Awarded
Highest Honors World's Fair
Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO

waste were saved and used for irriga-
tion.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

We commend and again call the at-
tention of this nation and of every sec-
tion of our country to the wise and
statesmanlike words of that message,
wherein President Roosevelt said:
"The reclamation and settlement of
the arid lands will enrich every portion
of our country, just as the settlement
of the Ohio and Mississippi valley
brought prosperity to the Atlantic
states. The increased demand for man-
ufactured articles will stimulate pro-
duction, while wider home markets and
the trade of Asia will consume the
larger food supplies and effectively pre-
vent western competition with eastern
agriculture. Indeed, the product of ir-
rigation will be consumed chiefly in the
upbuilding of local centers of mining
and other industries, which would
otherwise not come into existence at all.
Our people as a whole will profit, for
successful home-making is but another
name for the upbuilding of the nation."

SAFE GUARDS AGAINST SOCIAL DANGERS.

In all the history of the world, no na-
tion has ever entered upon an under-
taking of more stupendous magnitude,
or one potent with greater assurances
of benefit to the people of the country.
The opportunities for employment that
will be created and the chance that
will be given to every man who wants
it to get a home on the land through
the construction of the great works of
reclamation that will be built by the
national government, and the reclama-
tion of 100,000,000 acres of arid public
land, will relieve the congestion of the
population in our great cities, and ex-
ert a powerful influence to check the
trend of population to the cities and
turn it back to the land, and thus safe-
guard against one of the greatest dan-
gers that now confront us in the main-
tenance of the permanence and sta-
bility of our social and political institu-
tions.

WARNING FROM THE PRESIDENT.

We also call the attention of the peo-
ple of the country and of the Congress
of the United States to the warning
contained in the last message of Presi-
dent Roosevelt to Congress, where he
said:
"So far as they are available for agri-
culture, and to whatever extent they
may be reclaimed under the national
irrigation law, the remaining public
lands should be held rigidly for the
home builder, the settler who
lives on his land, and for no one else.

WANTED.

We would like to ask, through the con-
fidence of your paper, if there is any per-
son who has been treated by August Flower
for the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia,
and other troubles, and who has been
cured, such as sour stomach, fermentation of
food, indigestion, nervous dyspepsia,
headaches, sleeplessness, and other trou-
bles connected with the stomach or liver? This
medicine has been sold for many years in
all civilized countries, and we wish to cor-
respond with you and send you one of our
books free of cost. If you never tried
August Flower, try a 5-cent bottle now.
We have never known of its failing. If
so, something more serious is the matter
with you. The 5-cent size has just been
introduced this year. Regular size 5
cents. At all druggists.
G. U. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

In their actual use the desert land law,
the timber and stone law and the com-
mutation clause of the homestead
laws have been so perverted from the
intention with which they were enacted
as to permit the acquisition of large
areas of public domain for other than
actual settlers and the consequent pre-
vention of settlement.

REPEAL OF OBJECTIONABLE LAND LAWS.

We urge the immediate and absolute
repeal of the desert land law, and the
commutation clause of the homestead
act, as recommended in the report of
the senate committee on public lands
in the last session of Congress, and
call the attention of the country to the
facts stated in that report which so
strongly set forth the reasons for de-
manding the repeal of these laws.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

We recommend the appointment of a
commission by the president of the
United States to investigate and report
such further amendments or modifica-
tions of the land laws of the United
States as may be desirable to promote
the actual settlement and development
of a prosperous population on the public
domain, the better utilization of the
grazing land and the preservation of the
forests by right use.

ARID LAND RECLAMATION.

The great floods of our western rivers
would, if the waters which now run to
waste were saved and used, become a
great source of national wealth and
strength. The national government
alone has the financial resources neces-
sary to harness these floods for the
beneficial use. The conditions upon
which it should be done are embodied
in the national irrigation act, and the
reclamation of the arid lands must pro-
ceed with a firm adherence to the prin-
ciple that the lands reclaimed shall bear
the burden of the cost of their reclama-
tion and that the investment of the
government in each irrigation system
shall be made absolutely secure, so that
every dollar of it will be returned to
the lands reclaimed. This being as-
sured beyond question or doubt, funds
for construction should be provided by
Congress as rapidly as settlers will take
the reclaimed land and repay the in-
vestment of the government.

Speculation and monopoly in these lands or in the water must be rigidly guarded against, and the irrigated lands must be subdivided into small farms.

AID THE HOME-MAKER.

The policy of the national government
in carrying into operation the national

irrigation act, and in the construction
of the irrigation works to be built under
it is to aid and encourage the home-
maker. The first concern of the gov-
ernment under that act should be for
settlers now struggling with an inef-
ficient water supply. Their needs being
first supplied, the surplus only should
be taken for new settlers on new land,
but all who share in the benefit of gov-
ernment expenditures, such as settlers
and new settlers, should contribute pro-
portionately to the repayment of the in-
vestment to the government.

AVOIDANCE OF COMPLICATION.

In framing state legislation care
should be taken not to complicate the
operation of the national government,
which must proceed in conformity with
the law, and not to obstruct them in
carrying the national irrigation act
into effect.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOR- ESTS.

Whereas, The extension and practical
administration of the forest reserves is
indispensable to the growth and pros-
perity of the west, and

Whereas, Vast areas of public timber
land, whose preservation is absolutely
essential to the irrigation development
of the west are passing into private
hands through the operation of the
timber and stone act, and

Whereas, Ample provision is made
for the disposal of timber from the for-
est reserve to supply the needs of set-
tlers, lumbermen, miners and other
users of timber, without the destruction
of the forests, and

Whereas, The conservation of water
by the forests is not less essential to
irrigation development than the con-
servation of water by reservoirs, and

Whereas, The non-export clause of
the forest reserve law precludes the use
of forest reserve timber outside of the
state or territory in which such timber
is cut, and

Whereas, The forest work of the gov-
ernment at present is divided among
three separate bureaus, an arrangement
which prevents the most efficient and
economy of administration, and

Whereas, In the language of Presi-
dent Roosevelt, "the wiser and more
skillful management of the reserves
by trained models, the greater obvious-
ly will their usefulness be to the public,"
therefore be it

Resolved, That the eleventh National
irrigation congress favors the conserva-
tion and use of the western forests
through the extension of the national
forest reserves, and

Resolved, That the forest reserve law
should be so modified as to permit the
exportation of forest reserves, and
from the state in which such timber is
cut whenever it shall be established to
the satisfaction of the secretary in
charge of forest reserves that the sup-
ply of timber in any reserve is clearly
in excess of the local demand, and

Resolved, That we favor the consoli-
dation of all the forest work of the gov-
ernment in the bureau of forestry of
the department of agriculture in ac-
cordance with the recommendations of
the president and all officials concerned,
to the obvious advantage of all the in-
terests which depend upon the reserves.

Resolved, That the Congress of the
United States should immediately re-
peal the lien provision of the forest
reservation act, and enact a law where-
by private land within forest reserva-
tions or the improvements thereon may
be acquired by purchase or condemna-
tion.

Resolved, That watersheds which have
been denuded of their forest growth by
fire or otherwise should be reforested
by the national government and there-
after be preserved by stringent laws
from injury or destruction from grazing
by livestock, and the forest reserves
should be enlarged to include the wa-
tersheds of all streams furnishing wa-
ter to communities dependent on the
water supply therefrom for water for
irrigation.

FORESTRY EXPERIMENTS.

Whereas, The government has set
apart as a forest reserve every alternate
section of land being within the water-
shed districts of Salt Lake City and
county, and

Whereas, Salt Lake City has pur-
chased sections of land alternating
to said sections set apart by the gov-
ernment, and has made ample provi-
sion for the care and protection of said
watersheds, and

Resolved, That the secretary of agri-
culture be and he is requested to cause
some forestry experiments in that lo-
cality conducive to a further develop-
ment and preservation of said water-
sheds and the protection of the water
supply.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION.

Whereas, The principal upon which
the national irrigation policy rests as a
foundation, is that the reclamation of
the arid region of the United States
cannot be fully accomplished unless the
national government constructs the
great reservoirs and the main line can-
als which must be built by the gov-
ernment, and that their construction by private
enterprise or with private capital is im-
practicable, leaving to private enter-
prise the construction of the smaller
systems, and

Whereas, The utilization of the great
floods which now run to waste in the
rivers of the west necessitate the con-
struction of irrigation works of such
magnitude that they can never be built
by private capital, and

Whereas, The national government is
now actually engaged in the survey of a
great system of engineering works for
bringing the waters of the Peud Ore-
lle lake, one of the sources of the Co-
lumbia river, out upon an area of more
than a million acres of rich and fertile,
but now arid, land in the western part
of the state of Washington, and is also
making preliminary surveys for a com-
prehensive plan for the solution of the
whole problem of the regulation of the
flow of the Sacramento river, a sec-
tion of the lower valley lands from
floods and the utilization of the waters
of the Sacramento river which will fur-
nish water enough for the irrigation of
over 10,000,000 acres of land in the Sa-
cramento and San Joaquin valleys in
California, and is also now surveying a
system of reservoirs and large canals
as a part of the national irrigation
policy, and the conservation of the
flood waters of the Colorado river and
their use in irrigation of the great
alluvial lands in the valley of that
river, which contains an area of over 1-
000,000 acres of irrigable lands, and

Whereas, These great works and other
similar works, will, when built, rival the
great irrigation systems of India and
the Assuan dam recently completed on
the Nile, and develop a closely settled
population in regions which will, in
fertility and productiveness, equal the
most densely settled parts of France
and Belgium, and such marvelously fer-
tile lands in the Nile valley in Egypt
and the Nile in Egypt and the Nile in
Italy.

Resolved, That we urge that the na-
tional government should proceed with
all practicable expedition to complete
the surveys and make the necessary
plans and estimates for the construc-
tion of the great reservoirs and canals
necessary to regulate for navigation and
power of the enormous volume of flood
water that now runs to waste in such
great rivers as the Columbia, Sacramen-
to, the Colorado, the Rio Grande, the
Arkansas and the Mississippi, and their
tributaries, and that as soon as the
surveyed and ready for construction,
and approved by the secretary of the in-
terior, these great engineering works
should be built just as rapidly as actual
settlers will take the lands and buy
homes on them and repay to the gov-
ernment the cost of the construction of
the works, and a loan to the United
States should be made each year by
congressional appropriation for the full
amount which the secretary of the in-
terior may annually recommend to Con-

STRAIGHTFORWARD EVIDENCE FROM MEN OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE

That Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Congressmen, Governors, Generals, Consuls,
Recommend Pe-ru-na.

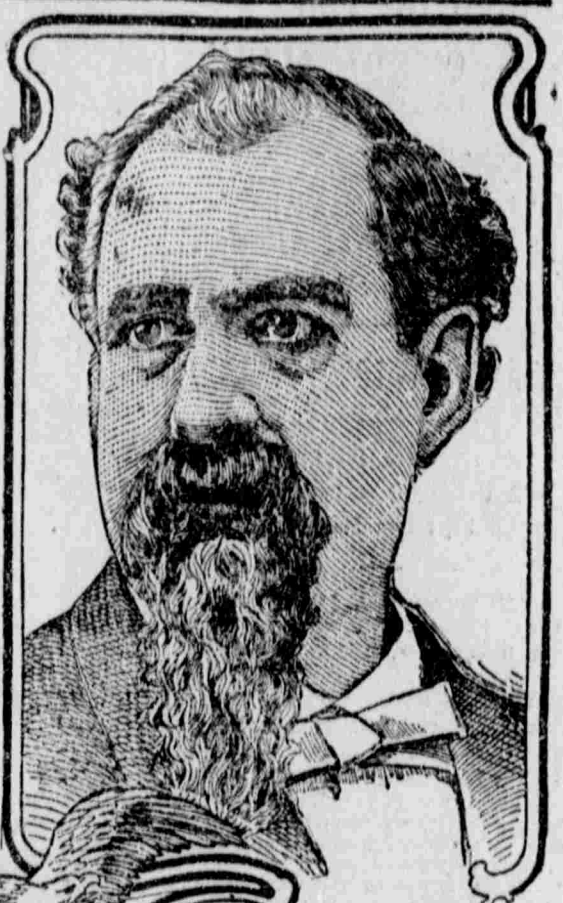
No other remedy has received the unqualified indorsement
of so many distinguished American citizens as Peruna. The
pharmacopoeia does not furnish a catarrh remedy so well
known. It is acknowledged on all hands that Peruna and cat-
arrh are so indelibly associated that to speak of one is to think
of the other.

Almont Barnes, late U. S. Consul to Venezuela, S. A., ex-
Chief of Bureau of Statistics of State Department, now in
Bureau of Statistics in Agricultural Department, Washington,
D. C., writes: "Peruna is not only a remedy for catarrhal
troubles, but equally as effective for colds and aches arising
from the same. It is a most excellent tonic for debilitated sys-
tems. Many of my friends have used it successfully, and I
have no hesitation in giving it my recommendation."—Almont
Barnes.

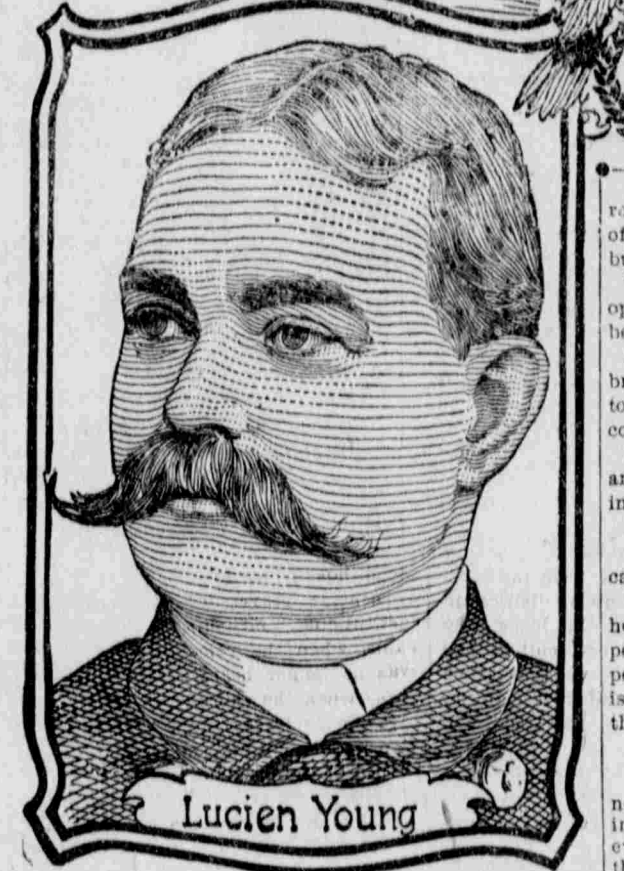
Fred S. Goodrich, ex-member of Congress from Florida (61st
session) writes the following letter from Shawnee, Okla.: "I
am assured and am satisfied that your Peruna is not only a cure
for catarrh, but also a most vigorous tonic, and as so many of
my friends have been benefited by its use I have no hesitation
in recommending it to the public."—Fred S. Goodrich.

Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from
Morrisville, Vt.:
"Peruna I have used in my family with success. I can re-
commend it as an excellent family remedy, and very good for
coughs, colds and catarrhal affections."—H. Henry Powers.

It is a well known fact that the gunboat "Hiss"
was more effective in destroying the torpedo de-
stroyers of the Spanish fleet than any other
vessel. Lucien Young, commander of the
gunboat "Hiss" during the battle of San-
tiago, was specially mentioned by



Almont Barnes.



Lucien Young

Peruna has cured more cases of catarrh than all the other
remedies combined. It is exactly as Congressman Goodrich,
of Oklahoma, says: "Peruna is not only a cure for catarrh,
but also a most vigorous tonic."

These two facts are beyond controversy. Any remedy that
operates to tone up the whole nervous system will also operate
beneficially upon catarrh.

Catarrh is simply a flabby condition of the mucous mem-
brane. This flabbiness has been brought about by exposure
to cold, which finally depresses the nerves supplying the mu-
cous membrane.

Peruna operates immediately to strengthen these nerves
and give tone to the mucous membrane. There is no other
internal catarrh remedy that has proven effective in all cases.

Hon. D. A. Nunn, ex-Congressman from Tennessee, writes:
"I cheerfully recommend Peruna to all those suffering from
catarrhal troubles."—D. A. Nunn.

The most distinguished men of the United States have no
hesitation in lending their influence to assist in letting the
people know of the virtues of Peruna. Nearly one-half the
people are in some degree affected by catarrh. Therefore, it
is almost a national curse, and it is of national import that
the people should know of Peruna.

Pe-ru-na Cannot Be Imitated.

Some things may be successfully imitated, but Peruna can-
not be. Every one purchasing Peruna should look out for
imitations. Examine each package carefully. If you have
ever used Peruna or if you have ever tasted it you are not in
the slightest danger of being misled by these imitations, but
all those beginning the use of Peruna should beware.

If you do not derive prompt and sat-
isfactory results from the use of Peruna
write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a
full statement of your case, and he will
be pleased to give you his valuable ad-
vice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of
The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus,
Ohio.

Admiral Sampson for his gallantry.
In a recent letter from Washington, D.
C., he writes:

"The curative qualities of Peruna as
a cure for catarrh have been fully estab-
lished by the use of the same most suc-
cessfully by many of my acquaintances,
and I can recommend any one who is so
afflicted to try it."—Lucien Young.

Beware of imitations. Believe no one
who tells you that he has a remedy that
is making the same cure that Peruna
is making.

If you have any doubt as to the gen-
uineness of the bottle of Peruna you are
using write to Dr. Hartman and the
brand, if there be any, will soon be
detected.

gress as the amount which should be
made available for disbursement for
construction during the ensuing year,
all such loans to the reclamation fund to
be repaid to the fund in 10 annual in-
stallments as provided by the national
irrigation act.

A COMPREHENSIVE RESERVOIR SYSTEM.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this
congress that it is the sense of this
congress that the extensive catchment basins of the
western rivers for the prevention of
floods and for power and irrigation is
both possible and practical, and that the
government should supplement its pres-
ent policy of levee construction by a
comprehensive reservoir system
throughout the arid region, not only for
the purpose of conserving the waters for
irrigation, but also for the preservation
of life and property in the lower reaches.
The waters thus conserved would be of
inestimable value and a blessing to the
people in the arid and semi-arid district.
We believe that irrigation and flood pre-
vention are two ideas to be developed
together.

The reservoirs to be built should in-
clude not only large reservoirs, but also
all smaller reservoirs for which
feasible locations exist, and throughout
the great plain region the construction
of such small reservoirs by damming
the canals and draws should be en-
couraged by both the state and national
governments.

INTERSTATE STREAMS.

Whereas, The Platte, the great river
of Nebraska, is an interstate stream
having its sources in the states of
Colorado and Wyoming, and capable,
when its system is fully developed, of
irrigating millions of acres of most
productive land; and

Whereas, Such reservoirs as shall be
constructed under the national act for
the utilization of the waters of the said
river, which run to waste must be
located outside of Nebraska in the
aforesaid states of Wyoming and Colo-
rado, where the headwaters of this
great river take their rise;

Be it therefore resolved, That the
national government should take speedy
steps to locate, survey and construct
such reservoirs, and to provide for the
equitable distribution of such waters
between said several states.

Whereas, Large areas in the state of
Kansas and Nebraska and elsewhere in
the great plains region are arid and
treeless, but have an apparently inex-
haustible underground source of water
supply in what is known as the under-
flow;

Resolved, That in those sections of
the country such action should be tak-
en by the national government as may
be necessary for the immediate and
full development of such underground
water resources and their utilization
for irrigation;

Resolved, further, That in the states
and regions above mentioned forest
stations should be established and tree-
less areas reforested wherever public
lands have been or are to be practically
reserved for such purpose.

IRRIGATION OF INDIAN LANDS.

Whereas, There are many thousands
of acres upon the Indian reservations
in the arid west which have not been
reclaimed and for which no appropri-
ation of water has been made or asked
for, and water can only be secured for
these lands by actual use and applica-

tion of the water for beneficial pur-
poses;

Whereas, The supply of water is rap-
idly being exhausted and the Indian
lands, now valuable to the Indians and
the nation, will become worthless if
allowed to remain in their unreclaimed
condition, while the waters are being
appropriated by the people who are
able to act for themselves; and

Whereas, Much of the Indian land is
located near the source of the large
rivers and must necessarily be irrigated
from the natural flow of the streams
and before the water is all appropriated
by more and more people lower down
the stream; be it

Resolved, That the National Irriga-
tion congress recommends that the sec-
retary of the interior take immediate
steps to secure to the Indians their al-
lotments of land on such reservations
in the arid region, and that their sur-
plus lands be purchased at fair prices
and then thrown open for settlement
under the homestead act, so that they
may be reclaimed and made a pro-
ductive part of our country.

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retary of the interior take immediate
steps to secure to the Indians their al-
lotments of land on such reservations
in the arid region, and that their sur-<