

Utah Congress as Being Pioneer Dry Farm State

CONGRESS IS A FIGHTING ONE

Speakers Go After the Enemies of the New Soil Culture Roughshod.

GOV. WELCOMES FOR STATE.

Delivers a Good Address Full of Interest to Assembled Delegates to Convention.

J. L. Donahue, Candidate for President, Fails to Arrive but Speech Attacking Roosevelt, is Read.

With an invocation spoken in fervid words by the Rev. P. A. Simpkin and four forceful addresses, the second annual convention of the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress began its series of 12 meetings this morning.

That the congress will be signally successful was demonstrated by the fact that the large Armory hall, in which it was held, was packed to its capacity, making it possible that a larger building will have to be provided, as the crowd increases. Enthusiasm overflowed at every opportunity, and the furrowed faces of practical farmers smiling as they grasped hands with younger and different looking men from the Agricultural colleges and government experiment stations, indicated the breadth of interest in this new phase of land redemption.

The congress is a fighting one. This was shown early this morning when John T. Burns of Colorado outlined the policy on which it will have to fight preconceived prejudices. "Out of this convention," he declared amid applause, "I hope to see us shed our swaddling clothes and evolve a dynamic power that shall force the enemies of the new soil culture to their knees." This sentence came after a long speech outlining some of the problems connected with securing a faith in arid farming.

THE DECORATIONS. Decorations this morning carried out the theme of the congress as a pioneer of arid farming. Panned around the walls were samples of dry farm products from each of Utah's valleys, backed by the farmers who had produced them. To explain how each result was obtained, whether in husky potatoes, or long bearded desert wheat.

Reading the legends that adorned the walls, under the display of products, visiting delegates rapidly checked situations in their own state, and united in giving Utah credit for the work of pioneering the way in this new phase of land redemption.

"Utah has 23,680,000 acres of desert land, available for dry farming. Come and get a dry farm," read one of the legends.

"Utah Deserts are an Undeveloped Resource. They are Among the Most Fertile in the World," read another. This history of dry farming in Utah was given as follows: In 1850, a dream; in 1865, the theory; in 1880, an experiment; in 1895, a successful practice; in 1908, a science.

THE SPEECHES. The speeches this morning were to welcome the visiting delegates to the convention, and the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress, and the commercial club, with a response for the convention from John T. Burns of Denver, Col. Those who spoke for the local hosts were: Gov. Cutler for the state; Mayor Bransford for the city; and Pres. W. J. Halloran for the commercial club.

Following the speeches, an opportunity was given to nominate members for the committee on credentials. As if the meeting had been a Utah political convention, the old oratorical style of the speakers was heard. The speaker for the city, Mayor Bransford, was followed by Daniel Harrington of Salt Lake. The list of nominations soon assumed a length that caused a motion to leave the matter to the chairman to decide to be passed.

J. L. Donahue of Denver, candidate for president, vice president under the present administration, chairman prospective, and author of a lengthy manuscript which had been sent in advance, with his photograph, failed to arrive. At that the delegation knew of him was that he had bought his ticket, and was scheduled to take the train. His speech was read by proxy this afternoon.

WELCOMED BY GOVERNOR. The convention hall was filled to its capacity before the call to order, at 10 o'clock. Gov. Cutler welcomed the delegates with a speech which drew forth frequent applause, and pointed out the work which the State of Utah had already done towards securing proper this was legislation suggested by Dr. John A. Whitson of the Agricultural college, who was then in charge of experiment work at Logan.

MAYOR BRANSFORD. Mayor Bransford, who followed him, asked the delegates that the hospitality of the city was open to them, and he reviewed the work of dry farming for the west, and the possibilities for the future. Salt Lake, he said, was a city of 100,000 people, which had rapidly increased within the past two years, and was at the beginning of a much more decided increase. He expressed the hope that they would enjoy themselves here, and that some of them would come back to take up permanent homes.

Halloran, for the Commercial club, spoke with a prepared manuscript, assuring the delegates of the resources of the club was at their disposal.

for this congress is a pioneer in a field of unexplored possibilities, and by the handwriting on the walls, we are informed that Utah was the pioneer in dry farming as well as irrigation. So you see we have merely returned home like the prodigal son, to allow our genial president, Fisher Harris, to kill the fatted calf of Utah's traditional hospitality.

"In accepting the entertainment offered to us by our hosts," said Mr. Burns, "the congress will keep in mind the fact that here, in the historic spot where men forced an unwilling public to give up untold wealth, where, far from other civilization and without hope of transportation, determined pioneers fought against great odds, conquered nature and brought from a forbidding desert—a commonwealth vast and powerful—we are today assembled to absorb some of the true Utah spirit."

PIONEERS OF UTAH.

The Pioneers of Utah were but a type of the pioneers of today. They had problems to face—they solved them. The men who are building the greater west have always been obliged to solve the same problems—they are solving them now. There was a day when our national Congress looked upon the west as a place where nature had placed insurmountable barriers to prevent the onward march of civilization. Today the west has been proof of her independence by turning the vast wealth of her broad acres into the breach in the nation's financial wall.

"There was a time when it was believed that the agricultural development of the semi-arid states must of necessity be limited to a great degree by the lack of water. Men marvelled that God should give to a people such a vast territory—worthless, except to make distances magnificent and to prevent the onward march of civilization. I believe that there will be a day when scientific agriculture as represented by dry farming development, will stand side by side in the state building. I believe that this dry farming congress will play an important part in working out the problem. But we are here today to shed our swaddling clothes."

The results of scientific farming during the past year have strengthened this movement—now let us, out of this congress, evolve a great dynamic power that shall force the enemies of soil culture theories to their knees. This congress should not close without adopting definite plans for future operation.

GOVERNOR CUTLER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Governor Cutler's address was warmly received by the assembled delegates. It is herewith produced in full:

Mr. President, Members of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a pleasure to me to have a congress as this to Utah. I realize that I am helping to celebrate an epoch-making event in the history of the state, of the arid west, and of the nation. Utah is the pioneer of the arid states in the use of irrigation in America. With the aid of science and of the National Irrigation congress and other agencies, irrigation has been developed from a crude beginning into an exact science, and its benefits have reached world-wide recognition. So Utah, in common with other western states and territories, has a number of pioneers in dry farming. Some of them are here, honored delegates to this congress. I hope they are all here; for we may well sit at the feet of such men as are instructed in the arts by which they have brought this industry to the point of excellence it has reached.

I think we shall soon welcome the day when from their more or less experimental efforts, arid farming will be evolved into an exact and useful science as irrigation. This will be accomplished by the efforts of the congress and like agencies and with the aid of the science involved in the cause of irrigation. With this difference: that dry farming will be of application on a much larger scale than irrigation can ever hope for.

For the initiative in organizing this congress we are indebted to former Gov. J. F. McDonald of Colorado. It will do much to perpetuate the cause. I pay him the tribute of sincere admiration for the idea. If Colorado has the honor of originating the congress, Utah has the distinction of furnishing its first president. I know see Fisher Harris mixed up with dry things. They don't remain dry very long. It is said, although I do not remember just now by whose authority, that when the chairman of the Commercial club banquet isn't very dry when it reaches the guests. And every one knows that no company he mingles with and no dry thing he engages in can be dry very long.

IS PROUD OF HIM.

We regret very much that he has not been here. We hope he will be the only temporary. But if his vocal chords are temporarily paralyzed, we have the best of evidence from the splendid preparations he has made for this congress, and the fact that his personal attendance has secured, that his good right arm and his brain are not paralyzed. And though we miss his silver-tongued oratory, we get the best of evidence from the splendid preparations he has made for this congress, and the fact that his personal attendance has secured, that his good right arm and his brain are not paralyzed. And though we miss his silver-tongued oratory, we get the best of evidence from the splendid preparations he has made for this congress, and the fact that his personal attendance has secured, that his good right arm and his brain are not paralyzed.

Coupled with the formation of the congress is another event equally important in the history of the state, the introduction of an act in Congress by Senator Smoot of Utah, proposing such amendment to the homestead law as will make it possible for thousands of families to make homes and farms on what have been thought irredeemable wastes. I am very much mistaken if these two events do not prove of incalculable value to the west and to the nation.

STATES HIS POSITION.

Regarding one of the subjects that will doubtless come before the Congress, I wish to make a brief statement in favor of the preservation of our resources, and I endorse the government policy. The fundamental principle involved is correct. It has developed in recent conventions that certain interests are opposed to these policies. It is a question in my mind if it is not a disagreement as to some minor details of enforcement rather than opposition to the principle of conservation. It should happen that any of you delegates are opposed to these policies, it may be that by conferring with the proper officers and getting a thorough understanding of the motives and the plan of the government you can come to terms of agreement and thus remove whatever differences there may be.

Speaking for myself, and I think I speak for the State of Utah as well, I am thoroughly in sympathy with the steps being taken by the government to save the public lands for home-seekers and the public range and the forests for the home-makers and their children. I am sure this is the only object sought by the government. If

MEANING OF THE CONGRESS TO THE WEST.

By President Fisher Harris.

It is an axiomatic principle of political economy that the real basis of the permanent and enduring prosperity of a country is found in the soil.

From that source comes the ultimate wealth of nations and back to it goes all the material works of man. It is the one everlasting and continuing thing; remaining when governments have passed away, when nations are forgotten, peoples dispossessed, and monuments drifted into dust. The Trans-Missouri Dry Farming congress was organized primarily for the purpose of devising means whereby the cultivatable area of the country might be increased, thus adding to the nation's happiness and prosperity.

"Dry farming" means the cultivation of the soil of the arid and semi-arid west by means of scientific systems of culture and without irrigation. The entire practicability of the proposition has been abundantly demonstrated by the work of individuals like Burbank, Campbell, Farrell, Whitson, and others, and by the accomplishments of the scientists in charge of state and national experiment stations, and the department of agriculture at Washington. No economic question now before the people of the United States is fraught with greater possibilities for good than this one.

But the scientist and the practical farmer, working hand in hand for the same result, must be backed up and supported by an intelligent public sentiment, which shall in time crystallize into such state and national legislation as will hasten the end sought. This congress brings the subject close home to our people and not only gives them an opportunity for the exercise of their far-famed hospitality, but puts them directly in line with this progressive movement which means so much for the whole country.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK ON WITNESS STAND

Told of Thaw Calling on Him and Complaining of a Party Who Was Wronging Girls.

HAD MANY LETTERS FROM HIM

Read in Evidence—Gave Name of Alleged Victims—Referred to Stanford White as the Beast.

New York, Jan. 22.—Anthony Comstock, vice president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, was the principal witness at the trial of Harry K. Thaw today. He testified that late in 1904, Thaw came to him and complained of vicious practices of Stanford White and several of White's friends. During the year that followed, Thaw wrote to him several times and was a frequent visitor at the vice president's headquarters. Letters were read in evidence.

They gave the names of the alleged victims of White in the famous studio and referred to White as "the blackguard." The house, Thaw declared, was consigned to six or seven criminal scoundrels. The letters were new evidence in the case, but were mentioned at length what Thaw had said to him of his efforts to have Stanford White sent to the penitentiary. "I did not want to kill the beast," said Thaw at that time, "but I did want to have him brought to court and have his acts known. Providence intervened, however. It was an act of providence."

THAW'S WILL.

It was 10:20 o'clock when the trial was resumed today and Mr. Littleton, the defense, began at once the preliminary of proving Harry Thaw's will and codicil executed the day of his wedding to Evelyn Nesbit in Pittsburgh. "Barnes Pierce, who witnessed the signatures and who testified at the last trial, was called to the stand. Miss Pierce identified the papers, but Mr. Thaw's will, as introduced by the defense, was not admitted until witnesses had come forward to prove its custody from the time of signing up to the present moment. Mr. Littleton declared the district attorney's objection simply would delay matters, and he temporarily withdrew the offer of the will. Justice Dowling said the condition of the will, a long account of the national city, was not the proof of custody desirable. There were many changes and alterations in it. As to the codicil Mr. Jerome objected to its introduction on the ground that it was in the defendant's own handwriting and as a self-serving document, and was competent as evidence. Mr. Littleton then read the codicil, which was introduced by the defense, provided a number of gifts to lawyers to aid alleged victims of Stanford White to prosecute actions for damages against him and for the prosecution of all persons "engaged in such unlawful practices" as said Stanford White.

Among those to whom the funds were made available were: R. Ross Perry of Washington; Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Anthony Comstock. Thaw named a number of young women as victims of Stanford White. On cross-examination, Justice asked Mr. Comstock if he ever got into the Twenty-fourth street house. "No sir," he replied. "The prosecutor devoted much of his time with the witness to calling attention to the fact that the statements in the letters were coherent, understandable, and in their references to the witness said, came in the usual way through the mails with postage fully paid, and addressed according to directions given to Thaw."

Mr. Comstock was still on the stand when recess was ordered. Mr. Comstock, at the afternoon session of the court, containing the letters sent by Comstock to Thaw's relatives. There were also several letters written by Mr. Comstock to the children of Thaw, complaining the matters of the alleged crime. The latter letters indicated that the alleged crime properly belonged to the province of the children's organization.

The cross-examination quickly ended and John B. Gleason, of counsel for Thaw at the first trial, was called in connection with proving the defendant's will.

ALLEGED CONFESSION BY ANTONIO NERONI.

Denver, Jan. 22.—The Republican today prints an alleged confession secured by an Italian detective from Antonio Neroni, alias Bavori, charged with the murder of four Italians, three men and one woman at Florence, Col. The detective is Frank Sandesko of Pueblo, who, according to the story, gained the confidence of Neroni, who is now confined in the county jail at Canon City, by pretending to be a member of the Black Hand society from Pittsburgh, Pa. The two were permitted to converse in a cell in the jail, Sandesko explaining his presence there by telling Neroni that he was being held on the charge of murder committed in Omaha. During the conversation Neroni expressed a desire to belong to the Black Hand and when Sandesko told him that it was necessary for him to prove that he had committed 12 murders before he could be admitted, Neroni replied that he was able. Sandesko states that Neroni then related to him a series of murders he had committed, beginning with the killing of a neighbor who had abused him in Italy when he was but 12 years old. The narrative gradually brought him to a recital of details connected with the disappearance of the four Italians at Florence. Sandesko says that Neroni confessed that he killed the woman because she would not marry him and because of the three men in most brutal fashion because he believed they suspected him of murdering the woman. It was his intention, Sandesko says, to kill the wife and two children of one of the men, but the opportunity did not afford itself before he was arrested.

VON BUELOW MAKES THREATS

Leaders and Organizers of All Demonstrations Will be Dealt With Severely.

LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION.

Executive Committee Introduces Resolution for Gov't Control of Grazing.

Denver, Jan. 22.—Resolutions favoring government control and leasing of public grazing lands submitted by the executive committee of the American National Livestock association to the committee on resolutions appointed at the national convention of the organization yesterday were adopted by the committee today and reported to the convention. These resolutions which advocate the passage by Congress of the Burkhardt bill, which would have been stoutly contested by delegates representing the Colorado Horse and Cattle Growers' association, which is opposed to the leasing system proposed by the federal administration.

PITTSBURG BANK FAILS.

Traders and Mechanics', State Institution, Capital \$100,000.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22.—The Traders and Mechanics' bank, a state institution, was closed today by the bank examiners. The Treasury Trust company a subsidiary, occupying the same building was closed, but voluntarily, it is said. The Traders and Mechanics' bank had a capital of \$100,000. It was closed by order of James L. White, as temporary receiver.

Some time ago the trust company made preparations to absorb the bank, but permission was refused by the state banking department. The plan was then reversed and the trust company had been practically taken over by the bank but no official announcement had been made. According to Received White, the trouble results from the inability of the bank to make clearings and maintain its reserves from present conditions. Receiver White says, the depositors will be paid in full.

VANCOUVER JAPANESE SITUATION GROWS DESPERATE

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22.—Some strong language was used by members for Vancouver in the British Columbia parliament yesterday, discussing the proposed legislation aimed to restrict Japanese emigration. Mr. Macowman, Vancouver, stated that the situation was growing desperate at Vancouver, and if the aggression continued it might be possible that a resort to arms might occur to defend the Pacific seaboard. He said the Japanese of Vancouver were thoroughly armed, and if steps were not taken to disarm them, Vancouver citizens would arm themselves. Mr. MacGuire of Vancouver suggested that an amount of \$20,000,000 held to be due British Columbia should be used to provide armored cruisers which would sail to defend the Pacific seaboard. Canada, and urged steps should be taken whether Japan opposed or not to exclude the Japanese.

SALT LAKE WOMAN BRINGS SUIT FOR ESTATE

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Although her husband had been dead for nearly two years, Mrs. Mary T. Stevens of Salt Lake City learned of it only a month ago, and at the same time she found out that her sister, Mrs. Kate E. Rice of this city, had claimed to be the only heir and had had the estate settled.

J. W. Gorman died in July, 1906, intestate, leaving no children or immediate relatives except the two sisters. In the later years of his life he had collected an estate amounting to between \$15,000 and \$20,000, which was placed in trust in an estate in different parts of the city.

Wm. Ladd was granted letters of administration in August, 1906, and according to the complaint filed yesterday, Mrs. Rice and Ladd appeared before Judge Coffey last April and swore that the former was the only heir at law.

A decree of final distribution was entered on April 13, 1907. Mrs. Stevens, who is 55 years old, had had no communication with either brother or sister for a long time, and only learned of his death two months ago. Now she has brought suit for an undivided half interest in the property.

Mrs. Mary T. Stevens' name does not appear in the Salt Lake city directory.

MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

Indianapolis, Jan. 22.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America today adjourned after hearing the committees named and transacting routine business. The committees began their work.

MORRIS K. JESSUP DEAD.

Retired Banker Died as Result of Heart Disease.

New York Jan. 22.—Morris K. Jessup, retired banker and long prominent in civic affairs, died early this morning at his home, 157 Madison avenue, from heart disease. For two weeks he had been confined to his bed, but yesterday after having passed through several days in which his life was despaired of, he rallied to some extent and it was reported that there was some hope of his recovery.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning Mr. Jessup became worse and two physicians were called immediately. Their efforts to revive him were unavailing. At his bedside at the end were Mrs. Jessup and several relatives. Mr. Jessup's death was of two years' standing and had necessitated constant treatment. He was 78 years old.

Reading, president of the chamber of commerce a year ago, Mr. Jessup served practically his last connection with active business. In addition to his large business interests, Mr. Jessup was prominent in philanthropic and scientific associations. He was president of, and one of the chief contributors to the American museum of natural history, president of the Peary Arctic club and secretary of the Audubon society. He contributed largely to and took active interest in several industrial schools and other philanthropic institutions, among the poorer classes in New York.

A. C. TISDELLE'S PRIVATE BANK MAKES ASSIGNMENT

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The private bank of A. C. Tisdelle suspended payments to depositors today. A call was sent to police headquarters for officers to quell possible disturbances around the office, but there was no trouble of any kind.

Notice was posted on the door of the institution early today declaring that the bank had made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Charles F. Post.

The liabilities given as \$73,900 and the assets as \$95,800.

Of the liabilities \$61,600 is due to depositors.

AUTOMOBILE ROMANCE ENDS IN ELOPEMENT.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—A romance from automobile ride in Chicago two years ago culminated in the elopement to St. Louis, Mo., and marriage there last night of wealthy Miss Miriam De Vore to a son of a Mr. J. H. De Vore of the Winnetka hotel this city to Robert Gilmore, the bride's former chauffeur, whose father is an advertising manager at San Francisco.

Mr. Gilmore said that the courtship began two years ago when Gilmore, guiding a big automobile containing the future bride, won her admiration by his driving and his own machine. Mrs. De Vore accompanied her daughter to the station Monday night, when the young woman left for St. Louis, ostensibly to attend school, but really to be wedded to Gilmore.

CAPITAL STATE BANK.

None of its Branches Have Closed as Result of Failure.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 22.—Walter S. Bruce, appointed by the court as receiver of the Capital State bank, which suspended operations last night, has today of that institution and after further examination again expressed confidence that depositors would be paid in full. One of the Capital State's branch banks in small towns of southern Idaho have closed as a result of the failure here.

TOBACCO FACTORY OUTRAGE.

Attempt to Dynamite One Results in Two Deaths.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 22.—An attempt was made today to dynamite and burn the Hayes-Sory Rugia tobacco factory at Clarksville, Tenn. The guards killed two negroes and wounded a third. An investigation showed that the door of the factory had been saturated with coal oil and four sticks of dynamite placed against it. When the bodies of the two negroes were searched, sticks of dynamite were found on their persons in sufficient quantity to wreck the building. The third negro escaped.