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HISTORIAN'S OFFICE.
Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints.

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ADVERTISE IT!

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

MORE HOMES FOR MORE PEOPLE IN THE GREAT ARID WEST.

TODAY'S THEME, COLONIZATION.

This the Subject of Discussion at
Morning Session of Big
Congress.

ADDRESS BY BOOTH TUCKER.

He Tells What the Salvation Army Has
Accomplished in This
Direction.

DESERT LAND ACT IS DEFENDED.

Congressman Mondell Champions Law
Attacked Yesterday by Presi-
dent Clark.

FEATURES OF TODAY'S SESSION.

Adverse report on the proposed
consolidation of the Irrigation
Congress with the Transmis-
sissippi Congress.
Exhaustive discussion of
"Colonization," from the stand-
point of the church worker, the
railroad man, and the man of affairs.
Address by Gov. Geo. C. Par-
dee of California on "The Re-
lation of Colonization to Irriga-
tion."
Defense of the desert land act
by Congressman Frank Mondell
of Wyoming.

Ogden, Sept. 12.—Methods of col-
onization of the vast irrigable districts
of the west and the legal aspect of the
whole question of irrigation and the
existing land laws were the subjects
discussed to come before the national
irrigation congress at today's session.
This subject was expected to take up
the entire morning session, as besides
Commander Booth Tucker of the Sal-
vation Army, who was to deliver the
principal address on the subject, a
dozen other speakers, including western
railroad officials and governors and
senators and congressmen from a num-
ber of states, were expected to make
information talks on how to best bring
people to the newly irrigated lands and
make them profitable.

At the afternoon session the desert
land act, which was attacked by Presi-
dent Clark in his address yesterday,
was to be defended by Congressman
Frank Mondell of Wyoming and here
if anywhere devotion to one of the
great problems to come before the
great congress was expected. Discus-
sion of this subject was quite free
among the delegates before the con-
gress met this morning with the senti-
ment apparently evenly divided as to
whether or not the congress should
recommend the repeal of the desert
land act, and apparently the fight will
continue to arrive mostly from the
northwestern states and the number of
delegates present has now exceeded all
previous expectations. A delegation of
nearly 100 from Idaho arrived last
night and this morning, making nearly
200 present from that pioneer irrigating
state.

The seating capacity of the Taberna-
cle is totally inadequate and it is prob-
able that arrangements for some other
hall will be made.
The fight for the 1904 congress is
growing exceedingly lively, with the
newly-launched Boise boom developing
rapidly. This morning the fight seemed
to have narrowed down to Boise and
El Paso.

NO CONSOLIDATION.
Immediately after the congress was
called to order Senator Carey of Wyom-
ing, chairman of the committee ap-
pointed last year to consider the advis-
ability of consolidation with the Trans-
Mississippi congress, reported against
such action and recommended that the
national irrigation congress be main-
tained and its sessions annually be
held. The recommendation was adopted
unanimously, thus disposing effectually
of the affiliation idea.

RESOLUTION BY MAXWELL.
A long resolution was introduced by
George H. Maxwell, chairman of the
National Irrigation association, favoring
the recommendations contained in
President Roosevelt's telegram of yes-
terday for the preservation of the trans-
Mississippi congress, reported against
such action and recommended that the
national irrigation congress be main-
tained and its sessions annually be
held. The recommendation was adopted
unanimously, thus disposing effectually
of the affiliation idea.

INTERNAL TRADE.
E. M. Brannick of Portland, Ore., was
scheduled to speak on "The Relation
of Irrigation to the Internal Trade and
Commerce of the Country," but he was
not present and his address was pre-
sented by T. G. Hawley, who pleaded
for the use of freight boats on the
canals and large steamers of the coun-
try.

CARSON'S PROMISE.
Maj. Carson of the New York Times
also spoke on the same subject, stating
that the newspaper men who had come
out to attend the congress, had
come for the purpose of investigating

colonization and to thoroughly exploit
the same through the press on their re-
turn to Washington.

WANTLAND'S ADDRESS.
C. E. Wantland of the Union Pacific
railway, Denver, delivered an address
on "Colonization." He claimed the na-
tional irrigation law will fail unless im-
proved methods of colonization are adopt-
ed and urged greater co-operation be-
tween the states, land commissioners
and railroads.

UTAH AN EXAMPLE.
Hon. John Henry Smith spoke on
"Colonization of the West." He opened
by stating that Adam and Eve com-
menced colonization and that from that
time up to the present their children
had been continuing it. He referred to
the Utah Pioneers and the wonderful



GOVERNOR JOHN T. MORRISON OF IDAHO,
Who is slated to speak at Ogden today.

work they had accomplished in this
state; that notwithstanding the hard-
ships encountered in beginning they
had the stick-to-it-iveness necessary
for success and had made Utah, once a
desert, one of the garden spots of the
Great West. What had been accom-
plished here could be done anywhere
with similar effort.

GOV. PARDEE SPEAKS.
Gov. George C. Pardee of California
spoke on "The Relation of Colonization
to Irrigation," contending that as col-
onization was the means by which
countries were peopled, irrigation was
the means by which arid sections
were brought under cultivation.
However, irrigation should be
properly understood and scientifically
applied, for there was just as much
danger from an over supply of water
as there was from an under supply.
The governor spoke extensively on the
subject of drainage and its necessity
where there was a heavy precipitation.

RESOLUTIONS GALORE.
Ten minutes were then set aside for
the reading and introduction of resolu-
tions and a flood of them came in.
They included statehood for New Mex-
ico, Arizona and Oklahoma, for the pro-
tection of watersheds supplying mu-
nicipalities with water, to permit the
entry and location of coal lands on for-
est reserves, and petitioning Congress
to repeal the alien land provision of the
forest reservation law and that private
land in forest reservation should be
purchased or acquired by condemnation.

COMMANDER BOOTH TUCKER.
Notes of Address on the Relation
Of Colonization to Irrigation.

Commander Booth Tucker spoke on
"The Relation of Colonization to Irriga-
tion." He said in part:
"There are probably few more impor-
tant questions now occupying the atten-
tion of this country than the subject
of irrigation. It is the occasion for the
gathering of this national congress. To
understand irrigation is to understand
the relation of man to the soil. It is the
detracting, worthy of the combined genius
of the nation's Socrates and Magi—the
wise men of the world—who have
gathered to exchange views and lay plans
for the future. If Abraham was known
as a friend of God and a father of nations,
we may regard this perhaps as a congress
of Abraham's friends of man and fathers
of nations, who shall, with God's blessing,
fulfill the ancient prophecy and literally
make the deserts of America, may of
this world, 'bosoms as a fatted calf,'
providing an ample home and harbor for
its teeming millions."

"In September, 1897, the sixth National
Irrigation congress passed the following
resolution: 'Resolved, that we have heard
with interest and with great pleasure
Mrs. Booth Tucker's presentation and ex-
planation of the purposes of the Salva-
tion Army in organizing a body of
worthy poor in our great cities to settle
and build homes upon the rich irrigated
lands of the west. This is a grand, noble
and patriotic work and deserves the
earnest commendation and support of
every citizen of our country. The west
extends a hearty welcome to these people,
and we pledge our sympathy and support
in aiding these people to make happy
homes upon our rich and productive
land.'

LOOKING FORWARD.
"That was 'looking forward' before a
single colony had been started or a spade
turned. The hearty ring of that cheer
western welcome has echoed in our ears
ever since, and has had much to do with
the subsequent success of our plans. On
the present occasion instead of 'looking
forward' to what might be an optimistic
view of the prospects in favor of
colonization, we are able to look back-
ward and to say that our most sanguine
expectations have been fulfilled, and to
thank this national congress for the early
and intelligent interest it manifested in
our effort to solve the important question
of systematic colonization. Our methods
and plans have since received the en-
dorsement of the most eminent sociolo-
gists and statesmen of this country, and
while the extent of our enterprise has
been necessarily limited by the amount of
capital at our disposal, the fact that with
such limited resources God has enabled
us to accomplish so much has made these
results appear the more remarkable pro-
viding a more remarkable provision
"Personally I feel the deepest interest
in the question of irrigation. Having spent
many years in India, part of the time
as a government official responsible for
the welfare of the people, and part of
the time as a Salvation Army missionary
wearing the Hindu garb, dwelling in
their houses and intimately acquainted

with their daily life, I have had perhaps
exceptional opportunities for witnessing
the immense advantages that lie within
the reach of systematic irrigation. In In-
dia some of the largest rivers are cap-
tured and guided from their mountain
source to their ocean outlet, reclaiming
millions of acres that would otherwise be
mere desert, and returning in some cases
as much as 15 and 20 per cent interest on
the capital invested. Not only so, but the
Hindu farmer also utilizes to the utmost
the underflow by means of wells worked
day and night with Persian wheels and
bullock power.

"One main reason, however, why in
India irrigation has met with such re-
markable success has been the fact that
on the borderland and often in the very
midst of these irrigated areas dwells an
enormous and purely agricultural com-
munity consisting of small farmers—a na-
tion of market gardeners one might al-
most call them—who are ready to occupy
every acre of land as fast as it is irri-
gated, and who have been trained in all



Edward Dalton, Frightfully Injured by
Premature Blast in Gold Moun-
tain, the Victim.

Assistant Chief Wood of the fire de-
partment made an examination this
morning into the cause of the fire yes-
terday at the Keogh-Wright hospital
and he is now thoroughly convinced
that the blaze was not caused by a de-
fective flue or sparks falling onto the
shingles, but that it was caused by de-
fective electric wiring in the roof.

ONE PATIENT DEAD.

But the most unfortunate occurrence
following the fire was the death last
night of Edward Dalton, the young
miner, who was so severely injured in
an accident at the Elephant mine at
Gold Mountain early on the morning of
Sept. 8. Dalton died about 11 o'clock last
night in a rear room at the hospital,
and although he was terribly injured it
is thought the shock of the fire hasten-
ed his death. Dalton was married but
had no children. He came from Anna-
bella and his wife and brother have
been notified of his death.

HOW HE WAS HURT.
The accident of which Dalton was the
victim was a most peculiar one. He
was at work about 2 o'clock in the
morning in a shaft at the Elephant
mine and was engaged in putting in a
number of blasts. He had placed a fuse
at the right of him and did not notice
that it was burning very rapidly. It is
believed the fuse was "fast." Suddenly
the charge of powder exploded and blew
a quantity of rock into Dalton's back.
As soon as the accident was discovered
Dalton was taken to Keogh-Wright
hospital. According to the nurses his
condition was at all times critical and
his death last night was no great sur-
prise to them.

Two of the rooms upstairs were not
damaged in the least by either fire or
water and some of the patients, among
them Dalton, were placed in the rooms
last evening. The other patients have
been sent elsewhere, and were accom-
panied by the nurses who had charge
of them. None of the other patients
suffered any material consequences as
a result of the excitement attendant up-
on the fire, and they are all reported
as getting along as well as possible.

Denver Registration Frauds.
Denver, Colo., Sept. 12.—District
Judge Booth Malone, sitting in the
criminal court, was petitioned today
by H. W. Bryant, chairman of the
Charter campaign committee and other
supporters of the proposed new charter,
to summon a grand jury to investigate
alleged registration frauds. The judge
took the matter under advisement.

WASTE LABOR AND WASTE LAND.
"New scientific colonization" uses the
word by family that has no cash. It says
in brief, "Place this waste labor upon the
waste land by means of waste capital,
and thereby convert this waste into a
unity of production." It has been
argued on the other hand that, first they
would not work, and second they would
not stay, and third they would not pay.
We set to work to prove the first, and
put our theories into practice, and are
now able to say positively after more than
two years of experience that they have
stayed, they have worked and paid.
Even the comparatively few failures we

(Continued on page two.)

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Sir Thomas Lip-
ton is suffering much pain today from
the sickness which attacked him on
his arrival in Chicago yesterday and
another conference of Doctors Homer
Thomas, Nicholas Senn and George W.
Webster was called for today. After
an hour's conference late last night,
the three physicians agreed that his in-
disposition, which was at first prob-
ably due to indigestion, had devel-
oped into unmistakable signs of inflamma-
tion of the stomach and bowels. To-
day Sir Thomas' condition is regarded
as serious, and it is said that in such
cases an operation is sometimes neces-
sary. The physicians hope to avoid

HOSPITAL FIRE; HOW IT STARTED.

Asst. Chief Wood Discovers That
It Was Caused by Defective
Electrical Work.

ONE PATIENT DIED LAST NIGHT.

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and he is now thoroughly convinced
that the blaze was not caused by a de-
fective flue or sparks falling onto the
shingles, but that it was caused by de-
fective electric wiring in the roof.

As soon as the chief arrived at the
fire he ordered the wires cut. Prior to
eliminating this danger several of the
firemen, who were working on the roof,
received severe shocks. The roof on the
west side of the building will have to
be rebuilt and the plaster will fall from
the ceiling and walls in most of the
rooms. A \$50 carpet in the front room
was ruined and a tea cloth belonging
to the matron, Miss Wright, and valued
at \$50, was destroyed.

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as serious, and it is said that in such
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New Jersey coast today and wrought
great damage. At 3 a. m. a wild wind-
storm preceded a heavy downpour of
rain which lasted until 8 o'clock. This
was followed by another hurricane, the
wind reaching a velocity of 70 miles
an hour. Pears are expressed for the
safety of vessels along the coast, but
as the city is now completely cut off
from telegraphic and telephonic com-
munication, no definite news can be
and life-saving stations. In this city
the damage wrought by the gale will
amount to many thousands of dollars.
"The Hotel Strand is said to have been
damaged to the extent of \$20,000. The
old Empire theater, the new Bartlett,
the Hotel Randolph and Young's hotel
and Marlborough and Windsor were
more or less damaged. The summer
residence of J. G. Adams at Linwood
was partially wrecked as well as many



GOVERNOR PARDEE OF CALIFORNIA,
One of Today's Speakers at the Irrigation Congress.

TONIGHT—BIG CONCERT IN OGDEN TABERNACLE

TOMORROW'S PROGRAM.

Fifth Session—9:30 a. m.—Noon.

Chairman, James Wilson, secre-
tary of agriculture.
United States department of
agriculture, bureau of irrigation
investigations.
"The Work of the Department
of Agriculture regarding Irriga-
tion," James Wilson, secretary
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Paper from Elwood Mead, chief
of irrigation investigations.
"Irrigation Investigations in
Nebraska," Prof. O. V. P. Stout,
agent and expert irrigation in-
vestigations.
"Pumping for Irrigation in
Western Kansas," J. G. Haney,
agent and expert irrigation in-
vestigations.
"The Value of the Study of the
Duty of Water for Different
Crops," Prof. Samuel Fortier,
agent and expert irrigation in-
vestigations.
"Drainage Investigations in the
Yakima Valley, Washington," C.
G. Elliot, agent and expert irri-
gation investigations.
"Alkali Reclamation," Thomas
H. Means, bureau of soils.

others on the mainland.
A house at Texas and Atlantic
avenues was demolished and thrown
across the car tracks. The roof and
upper story of the McClay apartment
house at Pacific and South Carolina
avenues was blown off and several per-
sons injured. The Champion Apart-
ment houses was damaged as well as
the Hotel Dunlop and Young's Ocean
pier. Many positions along the entire
length of the board walk have been en-
tirely demolished and the City Beach
front is strewn with wreckage. Hun-
dreds of trees and signs were blown
down and thousands of window lights
broken by the force of the storm. Elec-
tric power has been shut off in order to
avoid accidents.

"Heinz's pier and Denzell's Carousal
were also damaged.
"The trolley line is tied up and busi-
ness is almost at a standstill. The
streets are flooded with water and the
public schools held no sessions. All
trains are late and the telephone com-
panies are sending their business by
messengers to outside points or trans-
mission.

"It is reported that the power house
of the Suburban Traction company at
Pleasantville, six miles from here, was
blown down. The meadows between
this city and Pleasantville are under

STORM ON ATLANTIC COAST.
Sweeps Along New Jersey Shore,
Doing Great Damage.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—The following
message was brought to this city by
Atlantic City by train:
"A fierce southeast storm swept the

and the condition of the patient is sat-
isfactory. (Signed.)
"HOMER M. THOMAS, M. D.
"GEORGE WEBSTER, M. D.
"NICHOLAS SENN, M. D."

Sir Thomas complained of a pain in
his stomach yesterday morning when
he arrived in Chicago to be the guest
of Alexander H. Revell, and incidentally
to look after his business interests
here. A few hours later he was com-
pelled to take to his bed in his apart-
ment at the Auditorium Annex. Last
night the physicians whose names are
signed to today's statement held a
consultation and they decided that the
patient must remain indoors for a few
days at least. The few social engage-
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were cancelled. This morning word
came from the sick room that the pa-
tient was suffering acute pain and an-
other consultation of the physicians
was called. A thorough examination
was made and the case diagnosed as
given in the statement prepared for
the press.

water, causing considerable delay in
railroad traffic."

The heaviest wind and the highest
seas known along the Staten Island
shores in years were experienced at
noon. The entire fleet of the Staten
Island Yacht club at Stapleton, consist-
ing of 18 boats, was wrecked. The fleet
of small boats of the Ocean Yacht club
of Stapleton was sunk or badly dam-
aged. The large pilot boat Hermit
was wrecked off Stapleton. She was
valued at \$10,000.

A big three-masted schooner and an
American barkentine collided off Sta-
pleton and were swept in toward the
long dock, where they may go to pieces.
The gale was so heavy and the sea
running so high that no one could ven-
ture out from shore to offer assistance.
The wind blew down telegraph and
electric light poles and some of the



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RUBONIC PLAGUE IN PHILIPPINES.

One Hundred Cases Reported in
The Tondo District of Manila,
Eighty Proving Fatal.

CHOLERA IS ALSO PREVALENT.

Filipinos Will Petition Congress for
Increased Representation on Civil
Service Commission.

AN OUTBREAK OF FANATICISM.

A Hundred Fanatics Attack Constab-
ulary Headquarters at San Jose, Nueva
Ecija, Luzon, but Are Repulsed.

Manila, P. I., Sept. 1, 6:30 p. m.—One
hundred cases of rubonic plague are
reported in Tondo, the most northern
and populous suburban district of this
city. Of these, 80 have had a fatal ter-
mination. Twelve cases, with nine
deaths, are also reported from Cebu,
in the province of Visayas.

Cholera is prevalent in all parts of
the islands, the result of an absence of
rain.

The Filipinos are about to petition
Congress for an increased representa-
tion upon the civil service commission.
One hundred fanatics attacked the
headquarters of the constabulary at
San Jose, in the province of Nueva
Ecija, island of Luzon, and attempted
to take the place by storm. After a
lively fight the attacking force was re-
pulsed with a loss of eight. The con-
stabulary lost five men in the fight.

Persian Grand Vizier Dismissed.
Paris, Sept. 12.—The foreign office
has been informed that the Persian
grand vizier has been dismissed.

Colombian Report on Canal.
Washington, Sept. 12.—The following
bulletin was posted today by the state
department:

"Under date of the 14th inst., Mr.
Beaupre telegraphs the department of
state that the report of the canal com-
mission passed the senate unanimously
on the first reading. Senator Perez
Soto gave notice of an amendment to
restrict the executive absolutely to the
terms of the proposed law."

BRITISH TRADE STATISTICS
Contained in a Blue Book of Five
Hundred Pages.

London, Sept. 12.—On the heels of
Premier Balfour's academic expression
of his personal views of the fiscal
problem, contained in the pamphlet on
"Fiscal Policy," the state department
of which were issued last night, came
the long promised and much demand-
ed government statistics dealing with
that subject. They were issued today
by the British Colonial Secretary. The
blue book of nearly 500 pages of
bewildering tables of figures showing
the various aspects of British and for-
eign trade, and the industrial condi-
tion of the various countries, is drawn
though the publication terms with in-
teresting notes upon what are re-
garded as points of fact. The refer-
ences to foreign trade were chiefly
confined to France, Germany and the
United States.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it un-
derstands the cabinet has concluded
that the consideration of its fiscal position
and its policy in regard to the shal-
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confined to France, Germany and the
United States.

Ferdinand in Sofia.
Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 12.—Prince Fer-
dinand of Bulgaria arrived here today
from Bucharest. A semi-official
statement was given by the prince.

"The news received here of the atroci-
ties daily committed by Turkish sol-
diers passed the bounds of imagina-
tion. The general opinion is that an
entire village will be depopulated of
the Christian element."

Heavy Rain in New York.
New York, Sept. 12.—Violent rains,
accompanied by heavy winds, prevailed
in this city today, the wind having