DESERET EVENING NEWS: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1903.

SECOND SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

Delegates Grow More Enthusiastic As the Big Meeting Proceeds.

NAMES OF COMMITTEEMEN.

Senator Burton of Kausas Delivers a Ringing Speech - Telegram from President Roosevelt.

The second session of the congress was perhaps more interesting than the Brst, from the fact that the delegates had more fully imbibed the spirit of the occasion and had come to appredate everything that was presented. The session was marked by a ringing speech from Senator Burton of Kansas and a long telegram from Fresident Roosevelt.

COMMITTEES NAMED.

Those Appointed to Represent Their Respective States.

The first business transacted at the afternoon session yesterday was the paming of committees, those chosen to ent the respective states being as follows:

Arizona-Credentials, O. P. Bonder-Arizona-Credentials, O. P. Bonder-con; resolutions, Walter Bennett; per-manent organization, Andrew Kimball. Arkansas-Credentials, J. A. Van-Etten; resolutions, M. S. Mitchell; per-manent organization, J. W. Coreoran. California-Credentials, C. M. Woos-ter; resolutions, George H. Maxwell; permanent organization, Samuel Ar-mor.

Colorado-Credentials, H. W. Eeaton: resolutions, W. C. Johnston; permanent organization, A. J. McCune. Idaho-Credentials, Col. Balentine;

resolutions, Col. Hamer; permanent or-ganization, J. M. Bennett, Illinois-Credentials, W. A. Memfield;

fillions-Credentials, W. A. Mennedt, resolutions, Ed A. Taft: permanent or-ganization, D. H. Anderson. Iowa-Credentials, C. F. Saylor; resolutions, William C. Howell; perma-nent organization, Hon. W. W. Mor-

Kansas-Credentials, J, C. Starr; resolutions, G. L. Miller: permanent or-ganization, I. F. Purcell.

Minnesota-Credentials, W. G. Nye; resolutions, E. G. Ballentyne; perma-nent organization, B. F. Beardsley.

Missouri-Credentials, Tarleton H. Bean: resolutions, Thomas Knight: per-manent organization, Thomas Knight: Montana-Credentials, Edward Gray; resolutions, W. M. Wooldridge: permanent organization, H. H. Ewing. Nebraska-Credentials, T. L. Temple; resolutions, Adna Dobson; permanent organization, H. T. Ferrar. Nevada-Credentials, W. J. Bell; reso-

lations, J. E. Stubbs; permanent or-ganization, P. A. McCarran.

ganization, P. A. McCarran.
New Mexico-Credentials, L. P. Mc-Gaffey; resolutions, R. E. Finchell;
permanent organization, J. Torrey.
New York-Credentials, E. C. Edson;
resolutions, T. G. Palmer; permanent
organization, T. G. Palmer.
North Dakota-Credentials, R. J. Turner: resolutions, W. H. Robinson; permanent organization, N. C. Larrimore,
Oklahoma-Credentials, E. Wadsock;
resolutions, J. B. Tholman; permanent

resolutions, J. B. Tholman; permanent



ing something to the lower Mississippi and lower Missourf to control the flood water, but nothing, I repeat, has been done to prevent the massing of flood waters. waters.

WHY NOT PREVENT FLOODS? Every municiphality in the country legislates against destruction by fires. In more ways than one we seek to curtail the loss from that destructive ele-ment. Towns and cities pass ordinances against the erection of combustible buildings in the congested districts. In-dividuals and corporations insure against losses by fire, and a great deal of intelligent attention has been given the subject of loss by fire. But nothing has been done to prevent the annual loss by floods. The question is: Can anything be done? It would seem, at a glance, more intelligent to harness the flood waters, instead of trying to control them. We build jettles in order to allow the Mississippi to scour out a tail the loss from that destructive ele

to allow the Mississippi to scour out a deeper channel, and that has been successful. Can we extend the jetties up to Kansas City, up the Kaw, up the Platte? No. Let us not forget that water in motion is almost unmanage-able, and a tiny stream of water in motion will cut out the hardest gran-ite. Still, water can be handled and controlled as we control a tractable

"Some years ago the irrigation movement began in this country. The sen-timent has grown and widened until now it embraced 26 states and territories of this Union, and at last that sentiment was crystallized into t sentiment was crystallized into by the American congress. Why did that sentiment continue to grow? Because it was a great truth, and the pioneers who discovered it to be a great truth presented it to the Ameri-can people to be a blessing to all the generations to come.

CAN BE PREVENTED.

"Can floods be prevented? Is it truth? Is it fact? If so, it will go on and the American people will grasp it. If it is an illusion it will fade away like spooks and spirits in the light of day. It is now difficult to prevent and con-trol floods. Yet they can be prevented with as little cost, aye, with infinately less cost, than they can be controlled less cost, than they can be controlled An engineer of Idaho once said to me In speaking of the stream there that he could take off enough water from it to forever prevent floods in that valley. We must depend on the scientific men of this country for the solution of this

never shall make rain, because rain is made too high up for man to reach. It is not intended we should make it, because God Almighty said man's do-"We make no complaint regarding the large appropriations made for the improvement of the lower Mississippi and Missouri. I am not here to conminion is the earth, and it is here that we must work. tend that the levee system should be destroyed or work cease along that destroyed or work cease along that line. It is perfectly compatible with the work of storage higher up. But if floods cannot be prevented we must not only vote appropriations for more levees, if that is the only method to control the waters, but we want pro-tection higher up. We must have it. If leeves are the only method, then extend the levees higher up wherever we have floods, up every tributary of the Father of Waters. And what will be the cost? I contend that it will cost more than it would to store the waters of the Mississippi or Missouri and their tributaries. SENATOR BURTON'S RESOLUTION. The senator concluded his speech by offering the following resolution, which was adopted and referred to the committee on resolutions: Resolved. That it is the sense of this congress that the storage of water in the extensive catchment areas of the streams for the prevention of floods and for power and irrigation is both possi-ble and practical; and that the governthe preservation of life and property in the lower reaches of the streams by directing its efforts in this way toward the prevention of floods than it can by and their tributaries. "We can use stored water, not only "We can use stored water, not only for irrigation and to prevent floods, but for power as well. The water should be stored, not in one great reservoir, nor in ten, nor in a hundred, nor in a thousand, but in tens of thousands of smaller reservoirs. I know and you know that the water will be used for irrigation. We shall not be able to store water anywhere but that there will be intelligent farmers below to use it. the prevention of nooas than it can by its present method in trying to control them, and the waters thus consumed would be of inestimable value and a blessing to the people in the arid and semi- arid districts. We believe that irrigation and flood prevention are twin ideas to be developed together.

objections urged to this idea. What are these objections? In the first place, they say, the proposition is so mon-strously big that the American people cannot handle it. I don't believe it. I do not believe there is any practical question too big for the American peoquestion too big for the American peo-ple to handle. I believe that if some of the engineers right here today should make a careful survey of Kaw valley, for instance, they would find that the loss last spring would equal the cost of preventing floods there. "Another objection urged is that it will add to the already large army of government employes, and that this addition would mean a great number of men who might exert a political influmen who might exert a political influ-ence. In this country we have many

ence. In this country we have many letter carriers, postmasters, United States marshals, etc., who are gov-ernment employes. Almost any one can be a postmaster or a United States marshal, I take it, but it takes scien-tific men to do this work, and we know that the scientific men employed by the government don't meddle in partisan politics. "There is another objection urged. It is claimed this is extending paternalism is claimed this is extending paternalism too far; that the government doesn't

want to go into business; that every-thing that can be done by private cap-ital should be done that way. But the storage of water and the prevention of floods enters so largely into our com-munity life that private life cannot handle it. It is purely a governmental "What I want to know now is whether we can prevent floods. If we can pervent floods the cost, no matter how

pervent noods the cost, no matter how much, is not too great to prevent this great loss of life and property. "I have been over much of the west-ern country between the British line and the Rio Grande, and it appears to me as if nature had put natural de-pressions for reservoirs all theorem

pressions for reservoirs all through this great region MORE HOMES NEEDED.

"We have spent millions for rivers and harbors, and we are ready to spend millions more on them and on our navy, because we are going to dominate the sea as we have already subjugated the land. And while we are preparing to cut the isthmian canal—for we are going to cut it, no matter what that little republic down there thinks about it—while we are preparing to cut that canal, while we are carrying to the Philippines the principles of our nation and while we are sending our products

to the farthest parts of Asia, we ought to expend our energies here for the purpose of building homes for people here in the greatest land for homes in the world. The problem of irrigation comes right home to the people here in world. the arid and semi-arid states, and irri-

gation and flood prevention are the great twin questions of today." Senator Burton read a letter from D. M. Harrod of the Mississippi river commission, endorsing the views al-ready expressed by him, and then continued

"The irrigation fund belongs to irrigation alone. It is not the purpose that any of that fund be taken to prevent floods, at least outside the states floods, at least outside the states named in the bill. What I want is that we have more money to prevent floods and treat these questions as twin ideas. "I do not want this congress to con-

vene next year with only 26 states and territories represented. I want to see 45 states and all the territories represented next year, and if you declare as strongly in favor of flood prevention as you have in favor of irrigation you have a continental question. You have then a question that stretches from

ocean to ocean. "We have never invented a flying machine, and I think we never canthat is, enough to speak about—because man's dominion is not up there. It is here on the earth. We can never make rain by artificial means. That idea has been exploded long ago, and we

details afterwards. Each important details afterwards. Each important point must be carefully studied in advance, and the whole plan tested and approved before work can begin. Yet if we proceed both catilously and persistently under this beneficent law, we may confidently expect the largest possible development of our arid lands and their settlement by industrious, presences self-prespecting me, and and their settlement by industrious, prosperous, self-respecting men and women, who will exchange the products of irrighted agriculture for the prod-ucts of mills and factories throughout the United States. Communities flour-ishing in what is now the desert will finally take their places among the strongest pillars of our common-wealth. IMPORTANCE OF FORESTRY.

"The irrigation development of the "The irrigation development of the arid west cannot stand alone. For-estry is the companion and support of irrigation. Without forestry irriga-tion must fall. Permanent irrigation development and forest destruction cannot exist together. Never forget that the forest reserve pollow of the that the forest reserve policy of the national government means the use of all the resources of the forest reserves There is little profit in destruction com pared with use. The settlement of the great arid west by the makers of homes is the central object, both of the irrigation and the forest policy of the United States. In forestry, as in irrigation the immediate privat interests of some individual must occasionally yield to their permanent advantage, which is the public good. The bene-fits of forestry are not only for the future but for the present. The for-est reserves are for all the people but first for the people in the immedi-ate neighborhood for whom supplies of wood and water are among the first necessaries of life. With the wiser and more skilful management of

the reserves by trained men the great-er obviously will their usefulness be to the public. We must never allow our chagrin at temporary defeat and difficulties in the management of the forest reserves to blind us to the absolute necessity of these reserves to the peonecessity of these reserves to the peo-ple of the west. Support of the forest reserve policy has grown with wonder-ful rapidity in the west during the last few years. It will continue to grow till the last vestige of opposition now almost gone, has wholly disappeared before the understanding of the object and the effect of the reservation. The and the effect of the reservation. The greater the support of the forest reserve by the people of the west the greater the assurance that the national irrigation policy will not fail, for the preservation of the forests is vital to the success of this policy. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

Messrs. Boothe and Bunker, who Messrs. Boothe and Bunker, who were on the program for addresses, were not present. Letters and tele-grams from Senators Patterson of Colorado and Depew of New York, Thomas F. Walsh of Massachusetts, former president of the congress: D. H. Moffat of Denver, D. R. Francis of St. Louis, president of the exposition; D. M. Harrod of the Mississitation from D. M. Harrod of the Mississippi river commission and Louis Coulson of Montana were read, and an adjournment was taken till this morning.

LAST NIGHTS' RECEPTION. Kiesel's Hall Was Unequal to the Immense Throng.

The reception by Senator Clark to Secy. Wilson, the delegates to the congress and the press representatives, was the biggest thing of the kind ever was the biggest thing of the kind ever held in the Junction city. It was so big, in fact, that Kiesel's hall was wholly unequal to the immense throng, and those who came to dance and were not able to remain until nearly mid-night, went home disappointed, while those who did remain were amply re-ned for the relience orbiblied. paid for the patience exhibited. The affair was in the nature of a ban-

quet and ball and while the latter was omewhat disarranged, owing to somewhat disarranged, owing to the large crowd, the former was a huge success, all present being served with choice delicacies during the evening. The banqueting room was located in the big storeroom underneath the dancing hall, while just across the hall was the huffet where the grantlemen was the buffet where the gentlemen were served with liquid refreshments and cigars. Of course, the two dis-tinguished persons of the evening were tinguished persons of the evening were Secy. Wilson and Senator Clark, whom all present sought to meet. However, in this many were disappointed, as they were in so much demand that all could not get an opportunity to meet them. The arrangements for the re-ception were perfect, but the crowd was far beyond the expectations of the committee. committee



organization, Edgar Brain Oregon-Credentials, A. King Wilson; resolutions, Will R. King; permanent

resolutions, Will R. King; permanent organization, W. R. Allen. Pennsylvania—Credentials, J. H. Kurtz: resolutions, J. H. Kurtz; per-manent organization, J. H. Kurtz. South Dakota—Credentials, W. J. Chiesman; resolutions, W. A. Stuart; permanent organization, H. P. Atwater, Texas—Credentials, John Hall; reso-hutions H. D. Slater permanent or Texas-Credentials, John Hall; reso-lutions, H. D. Slater, permanent or-ganization, J. P. Ramsay. Utah-Credentials, J. T. Hammond; resolutions, Hon. Reed Smoot; perma-nent organization, Hon. L. W. Shurtliff. Vermont-Credentials, W. B. Dunton; resolutions, W. B. Dunton; permanent ofganization, W. B. Dunton; Virginia-Credentials, W. H. Beal; resolutions, W. H. Beal; permanent or-gunization, H. B. Chermside. Washington-Credentials, R. E. Gui-chard; resolutions, H. K. Owens; per-

chard: resolutions, H. K. Owens; per-manent organization, J. F. Green, Wisconsin-Credentials, Delbert Ut-ter; resolutions, Clarke Gapeh; perma-nent organization, J. W. Groves.

Wyoming-Credentials, George W. Perry: resolutions, Hon. Joseph M. Carey: permanent organization, E. H. Carey: Fourt

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Sends Letter of Regret and of Congratulation.

The secretary, by instruction of the president, read the following letter:

president, read the following letter: New York, Aug. 25, 1903. Gilbert McClurg, Eso., The National Ir-rigation Congress, Ogden, Utah. Dear Sir-1 am in receipt of your very attractive invitation to be present at the eleventh National Irrigation Congress. I regret that my engagements are so ex-cting that it will be impossible for me to be with you. I supported with great pleasure the irrigation bill, which passed Congress, and firmly believe that it is the duty of the government to do all possible for the reclamation of arid lands. While I cannot be with you, I hope I may be able to ald you more practically at Wash-ington. Very truly yours

Very truly yours, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

SENATOR BURTON.

Says Floods Can and Should Be Prevented-Resolution Adopted.

Following the naming of committees Senator Burton of Kansas addressed the congress, his speech being well punctuated with applause. The sen-stor said.

"I want to talk a few moments about foods. Some parts of Kansas last May had too much water. There was too much water in Nebraska, in Illi-nois, in Missourt." The usual floods of last spring destroyed more than 100 lives and more than \$50,000,000 worth of property to say applied of property, to say nothing of the loss of business, the broken hearts and ru-ined homes in the flooded districts. The flooded ined homes in the flooded districts. The flooded area was larger than all New England. In 1891, at the foot of the Appaiachian range in South Carolina and North Carolin there was de-stroyed by floods more than \$10,000,000 worth of property, and this spring as much property and many lives, caused perhaps by the riotous prodigality of forest destruction on the apex and slopes of the Appalachian range. Fre-quently destructive floods have ac-curred in the valleys of the Red, the Arkansas, the Kaw, the Platte, the Missouri, the Ohfo, and other tribu-taries to the great Father of Wa-ters. Inundations of the Missouri and taries to the great Father of Wa-ters. Inundations of the Missouri and Mississippi valleys ar eexpected, and almost with as much certainty as the changes of the seasons. If all the loss of life and property from floods could be tabulated and published to the world it would startle the American people, especially so when we remem-ber that nothing has as yet been done by the states or the country that has had for its direct purpose the pre-vention of floods. True, for the past 40 years or more, we have been do-

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A feature of the afternoon session

cause private enterprise has already seized upon the smaller and less expen-

seized upon the smaller and less expen-sive ones, leaving to the government the great works which are to be so es-sential a part in bringing the nation to its full development. Great care and the highest engineering skill are re-quired to plan and build such works, which are among the most difficult un-dertakings of mankind. They must be built for permanence and safety, for they are to last and spread prosperity for centuries. To design and build such works a body of engineers of the high-est character have been brought to-

works a body of engineers of the high-est character have been brought to-gether in the reclamation service, for only men impartially selected for ca-pacity alone are capable of creating these great structures. Merit must govern, not only in the selection of men but still more in the selection of the projects. Every reclamation project selected for construction must possess the qualities which commend it as a national undertaking, certain to re-

national undertaking, certain to re-claim large tracts of arid land and to

CAN HANDLE ANYTHING. Wires the Congress Concerning the "Now, my friends there are some National Irrigation Law.

ART OF REST. May Be Acquired and Used With Great Benefit,

Complete and restful poise of the body and mind is an art not easily gained.

Perhaps nothing brings one as much content, comfort, happiness and pleas-ure as those conditions of easy, rest-ful, resourceful and well balanced mind and body, that make of work a pleasure and the daily life happy and peace-ful. veys and examination of possible irri-gation projects energetically in each of the 13 states and three territories nam-ed in the act. Some of the projects which promised well at first are found on careful study to be impracticable, either because of scanty water supply or of great cost; others must await higher values in land, while still others stand the test and are ready for im-mediate construction. The feasible pro-jects are always large and costly, be-cause private enterprise has already

ful. The nervous housewife, busy with a hundred duties and harrassed by chil-dren; the business man, worried with the press of daily affairs, debts, etc., cannot enjoy the peace and restful re-pose and healthful nervous balance un-iess they know how. There is a way. First and foremost the stomach must be consulted. That means leaving off coffee absolutely, for the temporary stimulant and the rethe temporary stimulant and the resulting depression is a sure ruin to the nervous system, and the whole con-dition of health and happiness rests upon the stomach, nerves and mind. Start with the stomach, that is the keystone to the whole arch. Stop using things that break down its power, upset

things that break down its power, upset its nervous energy and prevent the proper digestion of the food and the consequent manufacture of healthful blood and nerves, brain and tissues. When you quit coffee take on Postum Food Coffee. That is like stopping the payment of interest and starting on a career where you are loaning money and receiving interest. The good re-suits are double. You stop polsoning the system with coffee and start build-ing up the broken down nerve cells by powerful elements contained in Postum. nig up the broken scontained in Postum. These are pure food elements ably se-lected by experts for the purpose of supplying just the thing required by Nature to perform this rebuilding.

Nature to perform this rebuilding. These are solid substantial facts and can be proven clearly to the satisfac-tion of anyone, by personal experience. Try the change yourself and note how the old condition of shattered nerves and worried mind changes to that feel-ing of restful poise of a well balanced nervous system.

support in well being a dense and vig-orous population. Vast though the benefits of the reclamation law, there will be many disappointments, which necessarily await both the advocate of nervous system. The managing physician of a hygienspecial projects and the men whose de-sire of accomplished results outruns the slow and steady development of these great undertakings. It should be borne in mind that a broad survey of all pos-sible projects gives the conception of their relative value and that a work

of prime importance to one group of men may seem less desirable in the light of wider knowledge." "Nor is it wise in large affairs to be-gin construction first, and elaborate

THERE IS ONE RATIONAL WAY to treat nasal catarrh: the medicine is applied direct to the affected memapplied direct to the affected mem-brane. The remedy is Ely's Cream Balm. It restores the inflamed tissues to a healthy state without drying all the life out of them and it gives back the lost senses of taste and smell. The sufferer who is tired of vain experi-ments should use Cream Balm. Drug-gists sell it for 50 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York, will mall it.



Our line of fashionable Top Coats embodies the new style features of The the season. prices are from \$15.00 to \$32.00. lif you are a prospective Overcoat purchaser we can interest you.

KEITH-

O'BRIEN

reaches her greatest climax. Then the chorus takes up the beautiful refrain;

conclude with a telling trio, in a joy-ful mood, the theme being, "Oh, Glor-lous Land," and then comes the final choral, "Creator in the Morn, When Starry Worlds Were Born to Worship Thee," sung to the air of "America,"

The choir did remarkably fine work Their attack was excellent, the shad-Their attack was excellent, the sind-ing good as was the tone which was round and solid, and the vocalization was well balanced. Miss Ferrin car-ried off the honors of the day as a sololst, and did beautiful work all the way through. Mrs. Allison upheld her reputation so well and favorably known and Mr. Ferrin, the tenor, although suf-fering from a bad cold Aid year well The quartet was one of the hits of the day. The entire performance was in highest degree creditable to the city, the state and the occasion, and was the state and the occasion, and was rapturously received by the congress. Ex-Gov. Bradford M. Prince of New Mexico afterwards said in a speech to the congress that the beautiful poem and the splendid music were the best musical feature ever given on an irri-gation congress program.

"America," and at its close Mrs. Mc-Clurg was escorted to the platform amid cheers, and introduced as the authoress of the words of the Ode. She said: "I have been moved to tears by the inspirhave been moved to tears by the inspir-ed music written by Mr. McClellan, and if my poor words have done anything for the cause of irrigation, I am indeed a happy woman today." Senator Clark then introduced Prof. McClellan, the composer of the music of the Ode, and as the composer was about to speak, Mayor Glasmann roared out, "Yes, and he's a Utah product, too," which con-vulsed the house. The professor then said that he had begun to irrigate while young, having been a farmer boy until he had learned the science of watering a lot. He was, therefore, in hearty he had learned the science of watering a lot. He was, therefore, in hearly sympathy with the movement, and ex-pressed his appreciation for the kIndiy reception his music had met with. The speaker also stated that Mrs. Me-Clurg's poem had been an inspiration to him. The professor was loudly ap-plauded. Then Senator Clark present-ed the musician with a handsome sou-venir badge.

TONIGHT'S CONCERT.

At tonight's concert Prof. J. J. Mc-Clellan and George E. Skelton will take the place of Prof. Anton Pedersen and his son Arthur, who will be unable to participate.

BUSINESS NOTES.

E. A. Whitaker of Oakland, Cal., has sold to N. M. Porter of this city, the residence 115 Fourth East street for \$9,000. The premises have been occupied for some time by Benjamin Hampton.

for some time by Benjamin Hampton. Dun's Review says of the business conditions in this city the past week: Conditions in jobbing lines are gener-ally satisfactory and business is, on the whole of about normal volume. In-dications for fail and winter business are favorable, and jobbers feel the out-look encouraging. Trade in groceries, drugs, hardware, furnishings and no-tions is satisfactory, and in dry goods, millinery and clothing fair. The beet sugar factories begin operations shortly and a largely increased output is anticipated. Retail trads is quict.



was the reading of the following telegram from President Roosevelt: "Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1903.-The passage of the national irrigation law was one of the greatest steps, not only in the forward progress of the states, but to that of all mankind. the states, but to that of all mankind. "It was the beginning of an achievement so great that we hesi-tate to predict the outcome, but it was only the beginning. Now that the law is an accomplished fact that must be given effect. To that end the reclamation service organized under the national irrigation law of June 17, 1902, has been pushing its sur-veys and examination of possible irri-gation projects energetically in each of