

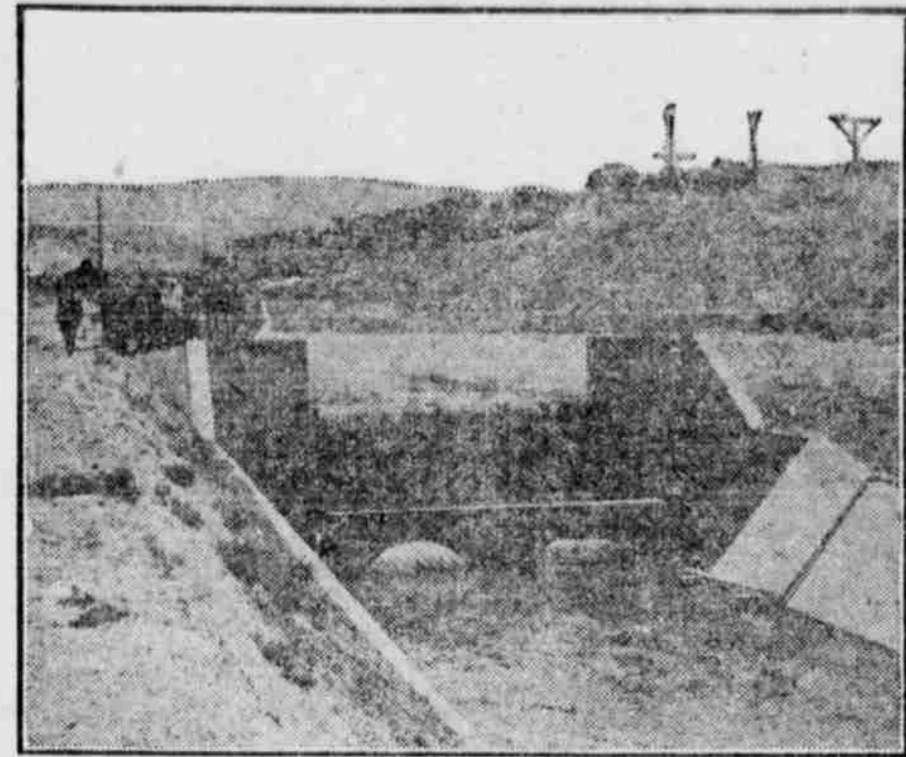
OPENS BIG TUNNEL

PRESIDENT TAFT SWINGS GATES OF GUNNISON RIVER BORE.

MIGHTY WORK IS FINISHED

Waters of Mountain Torrent Are Brought Six Miles Under a Granite Ridge to Revive Beautiful But Semi-Arid Uncompahgre Valley.

Montrose, Col., Sept. 23.—As many thousand people cheered themselves hoarse and cannon boomed this afternoon, President William H. Taft opened the gates of the Gunnison river tunnel and admitted to the Uncompahgre valley the waters of a mountain torrent brought from its rocky bed



Concrete Drop on the South Canal.

six miles underneath a great granite ridge. As the flood that henceforth will make incomparably fertile this lovely valley came pouring through the canal that conducts it to the Uncompahgre river, men and women fairly wept for joy, and the president himself was visibly affected. The opening of the gates was preceded by prayer and followed by national airs played by a band.

Mighty Project Completed.

This was fittingly signified the completion of the Gunnison river tunnel, the first project undertaken by the United States government reclamation service. Work on the project was begun four and a half years ago and had progressed steadily ever since. Together with its main and distributing canals, the tunnel will irrigate 150,000 acres of land in a valley naturally one of the most fertile in Colorado, but which has been semi-arid because of the annual summer droughts and the inadequacy of the Uncompahgre river.

This day of the opening of the tun-



Along the South Canal.

nel was made the chief day of the Western Slope fair, now being held here. All the morning special trains kept coming in, from various parts of the state, and at 10:30 there was a parade of the visitors. Early in the afternoon the explosion of a bomb told the people that the special train bearing President Taft and other government officials had entered the city limits. A second bomb announced his debarkation at the station, and a third was sent up as the distinguished guest, escorted by a great procession, started for Elks' park.

President Taft Welcomed.

At the park, after introductory remarks by F. D. Catlin, chairman of the Gunnison tunnel opening committee, Mayor J. Q. Allen turned the key of the city over to the guests. Then John C. Bell delivered the formal address of welcome, to which President Taft responded briefly and happily. The exercises here concluded with remarks by Senator Charles J. Hughes and Gov. John Shafroth. At four o'clock trains started for the west portal of the tunnel, where President Taft opened the gates, and speeches were made by I. W. McConnell, consulting engineer of the reclamation service, and Senator Horace T. DeLong of Grand Junction.

After the return to Montrose there was a reception to President Taft and others, and this evening speeches were delivered by a number of well-known Coloradans, the celebration winding

up with an illuminated parade and pyrotechnic display.

Story of the Great Tunnel.

First of the big government reclamation projects to be undertaken, the Gunnison river tunnel has been one of the most difficult to carry through. The ample waters of the Gunnison flow through narrow valleys unsuited to agriculture or through deep, rocky canyons, while only a few miles to the west the lovely Uncompahgre valley has been suffering for water. The Gunnison, descending in ever deepening gorges, finally plunges into the Black canyon, one of the most magnificent mountain gorges in the world. This unpromising spot was selected as the starting point of the tunnel. Brave engineers lowered themselves into the Black canyon at points where the granite walls rise almost perpendicularly hundreds of feet, and after their surveys were completed active work was started on the immense project.

At great expense and under enor-

mous difficulties, a wagon road was built to the east portal of the tunnel. It is 15 miles long, and, climbing the granite ridge between the canyon and the Uncompahgre valley, descends the rocky wall on shelf-work.

Bore Built for All Time.

Simultaneously work was begun at each end of the tunnel and at a point several thousand feet from the west end, where a shaft was sunk. As fast as the tunnel was driven through the shale and solid rock, it was timbered, and then the heavy timbers were covered with impervious cement. This gives a tunnel of solid concrete built to withstand the wear of ages. All the flumes, culverts, division gates, drops and other work along the lines of the main canals are built of steel and concrete.

There is no dam across the Black canyon at the point where the river is turned into the tunnel. Instead of this the tunnel itself taps the river from beneath its granite bed. By this plan neither floods nor slack wa-

ter can prevent the tunnel taking from the river all the water needed.

Has Immense Capacity.

A few statistics of this tremendous project are worth setting forth. The tunnel is 30,600 feet long, and 11 by 13 feet inside measurement. The main canal is 30 feet wide at the bottom and 53 feet wide at the top, and the average depth of the water is ten feet. The capacity is 1,300 cubic feet of water a second. After the water leaves the west portal of the tunnel it is conducted through 13 miles of canal to the Uncompahgre. There is a drop of 214 feet in this distance, and this great fall will be utilized for creating power. A series of concrete drops has been constructed and the immense body of water rushing over them is capable of generating at least 10,000 horse power, which will be utilized in lighting the entire Uncompahgre valley by electricity.

The cost of the tunnel and distributing canals is over \$5,000,000, and perpetual water rights will be sold to actual settlers at about \$35 an acre.

Boer War Cost Many Horses.

Tremendous was the drain on the horseflesh of the world caused by the Boer war. In that war England sent 333,329 horses and 103,000 mules to South Africa, four times as many animals as the Germans took to France in August, 1870. Tamerlane led 83,000 horses over the Hindoo Koosh in the conquest of Leibl.

NEBRASKA TEACHERS

PREPARATION FOR THE MEETING IN NOVEMBER.

NOT A HOLEDAY CELEBRATION

The Case of Thos. Majors Before the Supreme Court.—Other Matters at The Capital of the State.

The Case of Thos. Majors.

The right of Thomas Majors to hold a position on the new state normal board was argued before the supreme court. C. S. Allen appeared for Majors and in defense of the act, while Attorney General Thompson attacked the new law.

The argument was not different than that previously presented in briefs. Mr. Allen defended the validity of the act as passed by the last legislature and upheld Majors' right to a position on the board on the grounds that he was not a beneficiary under the act directly, inasmuch as the appointment of the normal board was changed only, the governor being given the appointment and no other material change being made. The legal side of the matter was taken up especially in connection with the manner in which the attack on the law was made. It is alleged that the act was unconstitutional and that Majors was holding an office in violation of the law. It was argued that if the law was unconstitutional that there would be no second cause of the action.

The attorney general attacked Mr. Majors' appointment on the ground that he was a beneficiary of the legislature which passed the act. Otherwise he followed the line of attack previously laid down in his brief.

The State Teachers' Association meets in Lincoln on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of November 1909.

Last year's splendid attendance demonstrated the wisdom of fixing an earlier date than the winter holidays and a date when all teachers, school officers, and patrons are most interested in education. The Association is not a holiday celebration—it is a meeting of earnest men and women for mutual help and inspiration in the work of making Nebraska's public schools the most effective in the world.

The executive committee, the local committee, and the Lincoln Commercial Club have given the most careful attention to every detail of program and local entertainment required for ten thousand people.

A splendid program cannot benefit these schools whose officers and teachers are not in attendance.

Where school boards have not already granted their teachers the three days on regular pay, the superintendent of the town and city school, and the teacher of the country school, should place the matter before the board and give positive assurance that the time asked will be devoted to improving the work of the school.

If necessary dismiss school and make up the time later.

You are engaged in a great work for a great state. Be patriotic.

A. L. CAVINESS,

For Executive Committee.

Not a Big Sum After All.

About fifteen hundred corporations have paid the state corporation tax, according to Secretary of State Junkin. Secretary of State Junkin now estimates the total income from this source, if the law is held to be good finally, to be about \$60,000. When the legislature was considering this matter some estimates of the amount of money that would be brought into the treasury ran as high as \$250,000 and \$300,000. The number that has paid is thought to be perhaps half of the total number of corporations in the state.

Union Pacific Appeals.

The Union Pacific has again appealed to the federal court the damage suit of George Robinson for \$25,000. Robinson was motorman on a Lincoln Traction company car which was struck by a Union Pacific train. After finding his case carried away to the federal court the first time Robinson thought he could keep the matter in the state courts by including the engineer of the Union Pacific train as a co-defendant, but the Union Pacific carried the case into the same court again despite this attempt to forestall the act.

Fewer Arrests Made.

The number of arrests registered at the police station during the first fifteen days of the month of September this year shows a marked decrease from the number of the corresponding days in previous years. There is a decrease of thirty-five from 1908; a decrease of 119 from 1907; and a decrease of eighty-two from 1906.

Women in Convention.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention is to be held in Omaha October 22 to 27. The executive committee and official board will hold meetings on the 20th and 21st. One evening will be given of the demonstrations of department work, and the closing night, October 27, will be devoted to a "jubilee" by the states that have now a place on the program of rejoicing over state gains in the temperance movement. Six hundred delegates are expected to be in attendance and their work is looked forward to with much interest.

ARGUMENTS ON TAX CASES.

Sullivan Files Brief in the District Court.

Judge J. Sullivan, who is for nullification of the law enacted by the last legislature providing for the payment of an annual license fee by corporations, filed his brief in the district court of Lancaster county. He argues that the occupation fee charged by the state is a license for the right to do business. As a license he insists that the money should go into the school fund or municipal division in which it is paid, according to the constitution. He argues also that the decisive test of a law licensing a business is that such business or occupation shall be under the supervision of the government. In the law under dispute no mention is made of a governmental supervision. The brief refers the court to the section of the constitution which provides that taxes shall be raised by taxation on the valuation of all classes of property. This section refers to persons and corporations and thus prohibits the levy of such a tax as contemplated in the law.

Deputy Attorney General Grant Martin for the state filed a brief in which he declared it to be the right of the legislature to enact such a law, even if it did refer only to corporations and not to individuals. Corporations are creatures of the law, he argued, and are given liberties not enjoyed by the people. He upholds the law in every respect.

Railroads Must Obey.

It is up to the railroads of the state to post in their cars a copy of the law relating to drinking of liquor on trains. Complaint having been made informally to the railway commission that drinking had been permitted on trains and that the notices provided in the law had not been posted in the cars. At a meeting of the commission it was decided to insist that the notices be posted.

The law provides that it is a misdemeanor for any person to be drunk on a train or to drink liquor on a train. It is made the duty of the conductor to notify the drinking passenger to stop, and if the passenger fails to obey the first suggestion the conductor is to repeat it. Then it is the duty of the conductor to oust the passenger at some station. No penalty is attached to the train crew if the law is not obeyed.

Ben T. White of the Northwestern informed the commission that his road had several suits started against it for putting drunks off of the train.

Increase in Railroad Business.

The state business of Nebraska railroads for the year ending June 30, 1909, as compared with the previous year, shows a tremendous increase, car load freight business forwarded showing an increase of 34 per cent, less than car load shipments an increase of 5 per cent, car load business received showing an increase of 14 per cent, while the increase in passenger business within the state is 7 per cent. These figures are gleaned from the reports filed with the state railway commission.

Reduced Rates Asked.

The State Railway commission considered the application of Fred Enfield, manager of the telephone company at Lyons that was formerly a part of the Bell system, for permission to reduce his rates to meet competition, and also the protest of H. S. Johnson, manager of the Independent company, which has lowered the telephone rates at Lyons and which is competing with Enfield's company. Enfield was allowed to put in lower rates. Mr. Johnson declares that Mr. Enfield is merely operating the exchange at Lyons for the Bell company and that the sale is a subterfuge, while Mr. Enfield declares that he is the owner of the plant and that it is necessary for him to reduce his rates to hold his own against the rival company.

Inspection of National Guard.

Under general order No. 20, Major E. H. Phelps, assistant inspector general of the Nebraska National Guard, will begin his inspection of companies October 4. The three companies now in Omaha will be inspected December 1, 2 and 3. An inspection of armories will be made at the same time that the companies are inspected.

Grain Movement Heavy.

Grain movements in Nebraska are much heavier now than a year ago, according to reports filed with the state railway commission. For the twenty-four-hour period ending at 4 p. m. September 15 there were 456 cars loaded for shipment, against 267 last year. Cars ordered for loading are 1,357 this year, as against 839 last year.

Money for Prize Cattle.

Secretary Mellor received a check for \$323 from the American Shorthorn Breeders' association. This represents the amount the association gives in premiums to the exhibitors at the Nebraska state fair.

List of Delinquent Corporations.

Walker Smith, corporation clerk to the secretary of state, is about to certify to the governor the names of five thousand corporations which have failed to pay their occupation tax as provided in the law enacted by the recent legislature. The governor will then designate two daily papers in which the names of the delinquent corporations are to be published for one issue. Under the law the names of those which have not paid the tax by November 30 are to be declared cancelled.

Autumn Costumes



The costume at the left is of soft cloth in a "dregs of wine" shade, trimmed with a heavy raised embroidery in the same shade. This embroidery simulates a bolero and raises the underskirt.

The princess tunic is ornamented at the bottom with buttons and forms a sort of tabler attached on each side to a girdle of the material, the rounded ends of which are fastened with buttons.

The yoke is of white lace bordered on each side with a band of taffeta or liberty.

The other costume is of plum-colored taffeta or cloth. It forms a princess tunic with little sleeves and is turned up at the bottom. It is ornamented in front with straps of cord and passementerie buttons, and is finished around the neck and sleeves with a cord embroidery.

The undersleeves are of Irish lace colored to match the gown, and the little chemisette is of white tucked tulle. The lower part of the skirt is gathered at the top and set on underneath the tunic, forming a deep flounce.

YOUNG GIRL'S PARTY



Cream serge costumes are always so nice, and this would be a smart style in which to make one. The skirt is made with a seam up the left side of front, it is wrapped and stitched twice, and has silk-covered buttons sewn on the inside. The semi-fitting coat fastens on the bust with buttons and cords, braid to match is put twice round the breast to cord, and also edges the sleeves.

Hat of white straw, trimmed with a wreath of flowers.

Materials required: Six and one-half yards serge 48 inches wide, seven yards braid, two dozen buttons, 3½ yards coat lining.

Girl's Preparedness.

There is something very pitiable about a girl. She wears calico, but talks knowingly about the latest styles in silks. Her home is furnished plainly, but she knows the latest styles in furniture; she knows how the silverware should be arranged at dinners, the latest stitch for the marking of monograms on the finest table damask, the etiquette to be observed at a dinner, a reception or a ball, although she never attended anything more than a neighborhood party in her life. Her father's monthly income is not as large as the pin money a rich girl would spend in a day, but she knows what the rich girl should wear and buy to be in touch with the times. She is, in short, prepared at any time to marry a rich man and become a society leader.—Atchison Globe.

Mark Children's Clothes.

Buy a five-cent bolt of white linen tape; cut in small pieces and write a child's name on each piece. Paste their names written in black ink on white pieces, inside each overshoe, gloves, mitten and cap, and as a result the children's garments never get mixed up or lost at school or church.

CHARACTER REVEALED BY HAT

The Observant Can Tell at a Glance What Manner of Person is Wearing It.

That there is any character to be displayed in the choice and manner of wearing a hat will doubtless be a revelation to many girls. But a girl who is at all observing can tell from the hat another woman wears what manner of person it is with whom she is dealing.

There is a little round black hat, with scarcely any attempt at trimming, except a flat, black bow. This hat is sure to be worn by a little old maid, one who is sweetened rather than soured by her single lot. She is one who is absorbed in other people's children.

A simple little toque worn with a veil indicates the girl of great common sense. Nothing especially startling or original about her. Just a good sort.

The girl who chooses a hat with abrupt angles, who always has wings or stiff, conventional trimming on her hats, and who never wears flowers, is another kind altogether. You may always know her to be determined, independent, and if given half a chance, she will be domineering.

There is a sort of soft, elusive, leathery kind of creation that is worn by some women. A man would say she was distinctly feminine, womanly in all she did. But she is more than this—she is subtle, elusive and charming. She is the girl all men think they would like to marry, but there are not enough of this sort to go round.

Bed Coverings.

As fall advances and the country wife is preparing her house for the cooler days, she will find an excellent substitute for flimsy swiss and net coverings upon her bed in cotton taffeta. It can be purchased in pretty colors and finished with a flounce of the same material. One can applique immense flower motifs to the cover should a color be desired. There are flower patterns in cretonne that greatly resemble Biedermeier and they look artistic on cotton taffeta. The latest cover is perfectly square and sections are cut out at each corner so that the straight valance can fall perfectly flat around the bed and will not be tucked up at corners. But the feature is this: A strip of lace insertion, cotton oriental braid or some fancy trimming is stitched to outline the top of the bed or box portion, and the edges of the straight valance are trimmed with short ruffles of flowered lawn. These are wonderfully pretty, especially when lawn is used to strip the cover.

Blue Tweed Suit.

A tweed suit for the autumn is of dark blue with a suggestion of purple and sepi in the pattern. It has a long coat, not fastened with the ubiquitous three buttons above the knee, but with a loose drooping belt resting on the hips and falling lower in front like a small boy's "French" suit. This belt and the facings of the coat are of purple kid or fine leather.

Toilet Powder.

For chafing or prickly heat, brown flour in the skillets and sift twice until fine. For ordinary use a preparation of one-third boric acid, two-thirds cornstarch is sufficient.