

FAIRBANKS IN BOISE

Vice President of United States Addresses Irrigation Congress.

MILD BOOM FOR PRESIDENCY STARTED

Mention of Probable Candidacy of Indiana Man is Cheered.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT

More Than One-Half of States in Union Are Represented.

DELEGATES WELCOMED BY GOVERNOR

Speeches Are Also Made by United States Senator Dubois and James A. Finney, Mayor of Boise.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 3.—More than 1,000 delegates, representing half of the states of the union, were present today when the National Irrigation congress assembled for its fourteenth annual session.

Vice President Fairbanks, who arrived at Boise before daylight this morning, was escorted to the theater in River park and received a hearty welcome.

His standing and applause for a few minutes. Immediately after the vice president the congress was called to order by L. W. Shurtliff, mayor of Boise.

First vice president, Governor G. Pardee of California, president of the congress, was detained in California and will not be present.

James A. Finney, mayor of Boise, Governor F. R. Gooding welcomed the delegates to the capital of the Gem state.

Governor Gooding talks. Governor Gooding spoke at some length of the several great irrigation projects now in course of completion in Idaho.

The convention was roused to applause when Governor Gooding referred to President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt was in the state of Idaho, where President Roosevelt six years ago made his first promise to the west to give his support to the movement for the enactment of a national reclamation law.

The great irrigation works in Idaho now in fruition, he said, are the result of the promise made by President Roosevelt.

United States Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho voiced Idaho's welcome to Vice President Fairbanks, and when he touched on national politics, referring to the vice president as a possible presidential candidate, the convention responded with the heartiest applause.

Senator Dubois declared that if it should transpire that the vice president should lead the great party of which he is a distinguished member—and if fate should decree that he be the next president—the people of Idaho are guaranteed that they had a most ardent supporter in the presidential office, for the vice president, said Senator Dubois, has been one of the most consistent advocates of legislation for the reclamation of the arid regions.

On behalf of the congress brief remarks were made by United States Senator Charles W. McNary of Oregon, Governor E. C. Chamberlain of Oregon, Clifford H. Pinchot of Washington, chief of the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture, who was announced as the bearer of a letter of greeting to the congress by President Roosevelt, was introduced by Mr. Pinchot, and that he appeared merely as the president's messenger boy.

When the applause which followed the reading of the president's letter had subsided, Vice President Fairbanks was introduced. The delegates arose, and it was several minutes before the vice president could be heard. He said:

Mr. President and Members of the National Irrigation Congress: It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the work in which you are engaged. It is fraught with far-reaching interests, not only to the present, but to the future. It is a task to which I have given considerable attention during my public service, for I have been as firm believer in the value of national irrigation as now contemplated in the arid and semi-arid regions. It will bring under cultivation the vast public domain which would otherwise remain sterile and practically uninhabitable. The rapid increase of population and the pre-emption and settlement of the arid portions of the United States has made it important that we should reclaim the waste places and make them productive beyond the capacity of individual effort. This policy is in the highest degree beneficial, not only to the individual, but to the whole nation. It is a very special degree of national beneficence. It is the opportunity for the development of the agricultural regions of the United States and the number of American farms and American homes, thereby augmenting the great conservative force of the nation. It is the safeguard of our political institutions. I firmly believe that the most conservative way to solve the water question upon the farm. You will generally find among the millions throughout the great agricultural regions of the United States, wherever you go, a hearty and unhesitating approval of the national irrigation program.

Irrigated Lands Fruitful. Irrigated lands are made to yield many fold more than the best unirrigated lands, and the certainty of good crops seems to be a guarantee against the blighting effects of drought, and the irrigated husbandman is certain of a bountiful yield at the end of the season. The desert is fast disappearing before the magic touch of the irrigation water. What a few years ago was a barren, unproductive land, is now a fertile, productive one. It is a fact that the investment which has yielded better or surer results than money spent in the construction of irrigation canals and canals through individual and corporate effort, and that the value of agricultural products has been increased in the sum of more than three hundred million dollars in excess of the total cost of irrigation works through which it is made possible.

When we consider, in addition to the large money which is expended in the irrigation of the United States, the many incidental benefits resulting therefrom, the magnitude and importance of the subject of national irrigation can be more fully appreciated.

The government has not entered upon the subject of irrigation hastily and without the utmost deliberation. The subject has been thoroughly debated and considered in its physical and economic aspects. When it was first introduced it was regarded by those who had given it only superficial consideration, as impracticable and as involving tremendous expense. It is now a fact that the money expended in the construction of irrigation works has carried the work forward so far as it could reasonably do so, and that the government is now prepared to take the action of the national government.

The existing irrigation law was put upon the statute book in 1902. The law is founded upon an entirely national and defensible theory. It is not only just and equitable, but it provides a means by which the money arising from the sale of public lands shall be spent in the construction of irrigation works for the benefit of the nation.

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DYNAMITE USED BY TROOPERS

Pennsylvania Constabulary Take Desperate Means to Arrest Men Who Kill.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., Sept. 3.—Two men of the state constabulary, one dying and two others wounded, in the result of a plot with Italians at Florence, seven miles from here yesterday. One of the Italians is dead, another is slightly wounded and two are under arrest, while the house in which the rioters barricaded themselves is a wreck from dynamite used by the troopers to dislodge the rioters.

The dead are: PRIVATE JOHN HENRY Philadelphia, PRIVATE FRANCIS VAPRINGEN, Conshohocken.

UNIDENTIFIED ITALIAN. Seriously wounded: Private Homer C. Chambers, Rochester, Pa.

The less seriously wounded are: Private William A. Mullen, Harrisburg; George Felitski, aged 12, son of a rioter; Sergeant Joseph Logan went to Florence yesterday afternoon to arrest an Italian charged with murder.

Instead of capturing the man, Logan tried to arrest two others who were fighting. He went into the house where the men boarded and an Italian stabbed at Logan with a stiletto, and as he made his way from the house he was fired upon from almost every window. Logan was shot in the chest and two on the right side of his head. They staggered back and Chambers was caught by his comrades and sent to the hospital.

"This morning it was stated that he was being kept in the hospital, but it is reported that he is recovering rapidly. After the arrival of reinforcements entrance into the house was effected, but the troopers were driven off. Private Vahringer being left dead by his fleeing companions.

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BRYAN SPEAKS IN DETROIT

Nebraskan is Greeted by Great Crowd at the Fair Grounds.

ADDRESS AT ARMORY IN EVENING

Government Ownership of Railroads Advocated as Cure for Present Condition—Party Starts for Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—When William Jennings Bryan arrived with his party of about 100 in Detroit at noon today, he passed by his carriage through a cheering, applauding crowd, and escorted by the reception committee, was driven to the Hotel Cadillac, where Mayor George P. Codd delivered a formal address of welcome.

Immediately after the reception the party sat down to luncheon, after which they were driven in automobiles to the fair grounds, where a very large crowd greeted the Nebraskan's approach with applause and cheers. The party was driven to the band stand in the grove, where Bryan was to speak. Nearly all in the immediate vicinity of the stand wore the masks of the toiler. It was to these Bryan's address seemed directed. Mr. Bryan said he was impressed during the last few months of his travels abroad with an idea in connection with labor.

"As I passed through the Orient," he said, "I found a great gap between those who stand at the top and those at the bottom of the social ladder. I returned home more than ever believing in the dignity of labor and the importance of cultivating a sentiment among the people which makes them respect more the men who toil than the ones who idly sit in society. I trust we shall never have a class-consciousness, a class that if by any means they could get together, I cannot conceive any place in a well regulated society for men or women who have nothing to do."

Mr. Bryan said he preferred that nations abroad should admire and respect the American flag rather than fear it. The Bryan party left the fair grounds for a drive around the city.

Ownership of Railroads. The meeting at the Light Guard Armory began at 7:45 p. m. Drums rolled and most of the packed house rose to its feet cheering as Bryan ascended the steps of the platform tonight.

Bryan was unable to make his address for a few moments owing to the prolonged cheering.

Mr. Bryan referred to President Roosevelt when he said the republicans admitted that they had no chance of election, and continued:

Ask the republicans how they explain the fact that the president alone is elected. I challenge you to find one element of the president's popularity based on anything but the republican plank in democratic platform.

As in prior speeches Bryan pointed out that the president had a compromise rate bill, the original idea of the railroad bill having been found not in the republican platform, where there was no mention of one, but in the democratic; that the president could not have secured the "democratic" and distorted bill, he did accept without having the original idea of the railroad bill, and that they would have to deal with something more radical—government ownership of railroads—unless they submitted.

Mr. Bryan, whose address was punctuated with cheers and applause, then concluded his remarks by saying that the republican party in politics and advocated his previously offered theory of first trying as an experiment a system of dual government control, the state owning the state lines and the federal government owning the interstate lines, giving a chance for the avoidance of centralization and building up the power of the state. Bryan's treatment of the trust question was along the lines of his New York and New Jersey speeches.

Mr. Bryan closed by declaring his belief that in the near future no one would stand up and advocate the giving away of the people's property, as in franchise for their exploitation.

Bryan left for Chicago on his special train at 11 o'clock.

Program for Chicago Reception. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Final arrangements for the reception of William J. Bryan have been completed. A joint meeting of representatives of the Iroquois and Jefferson clubs, the two leading democratic organizations of the city.

Mr. Bryan is expected to arrive on the Michigan Central road at 8:30 tomorrow morning. As soon as he will be the guest of the Iroquois club at luncheon and is expected to make a short address. In the evening he will attend the banquet of the Jefferson club in the Auditorium, where his principal address will be delivered.

Instead of being received at the Grand trunk station, as was the custom in previous years, his reception committee has planned to greet Bryan at Forty-seventh street and convey him in an automobile through the south side boulevards to the Auditorium hotel. After the Iroquois luncheon he will assist Mr. Bryan in receiving a committee from the Henry George association. For the banquet of the Jefferson club in the evening more than 80 covers have been arranged, but late tonight the demand caused an extra room to be added to the banquet hall.

EX-PRISONER ASKS WARRANTS

Man from Indian Territory Wants Now Cause the Arrest of Offends.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—Ira N. Terrill, recently released from the state prison at Lansing, where he had served a term under the charge of murder committed in Oklahoma, appeared today at the office of United States Attorney Bone and demanded that warrants be issued for the arrest of Governor E. W. Hoch, ex-Governor W. B. Bailey and W. E. Stanley of Kansas; ex-Governor Ferguson of Oklahoma, and ex-Warden E. B. Jewett of the penitentiary he issued an order.

Terrill declared that he had been unlawfully held under peonage and was not guilty, as charged, of murder. District Attorney Bone informed him that a proper petition would, if presented, be given consideration.

Terrill is an attorney and during his incarceration appeared before the state supreme court here and argued a motion for his release from the penitentiary.

Randall Named for Senator. NORFOLK, Neb., Sept. 3.—Special Telegram.—Charles A. Randall of Newman, Neb., was nominated by the Eleventh district republican convention for state senator this afternoon without opposition.

GERMAN VETS IN BIG PARADE

Fifteen Hundred Former Soldiers of Kaiser March Through City Streets.

President Reviews More Warships Than Ever Before Assembled Off Coast.

FOREIGN NAVAL ATTACHES ARE PRESENT

Ships of All Sizes and Character Present When President Passes Through Fleet on the Mayflower.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Under skies that broke brilliantly blue before a whistling westerly gale which swept down Long Island sound and blew out to sea the golden clouds and tempestuous rain, which this morning threatened to immeasurably mar the spectacle, President Roosevelt today, within hailing distance of his summer home, reviewed the most magnificent naval fleet ever assembled under the American flag. Forty-five of the most splendid types of fighting vessels of the country with dozens of auxiliary craft lay at anchor in three long columns as the yacht Mayflower, which just a year ago was written into history as the meeting ground of the peace plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan, passed up and down the lanes, presenting an astounding spectacle, on the bridge. The Mayflower's journey was made amid a continuous boom of saluting cannon, and gun after gun chieft the navy's honor to the commander-in-chief of all America's military forces.

Official Guests Present. President Roosevelt has as guests on board the Mayflower, the secretary of the navy and several government officials, senate and house committees on naval affairs and the naval attaches of eight of the powers of the world. There was something of an object lesson in this gathering, a representative array of the men of the navy.

When the parade of the Mayflower was over and the president had looked with critical eye at each of the flag-dressed vessels, his yacht came to anchor and he stood on board commanding officers of the fleet. Then followed a gala luncheon at which the officers, the government officials, the attaches, senators and congressmen were guests, together with a number of the personal friends of the president.

Many Yachts Present. Flanking the war vessels, which glistened in pure white under the direct rays of the sun, and against a low lying background of storm-black clouds along the horizon, was the greatest fleet of private yachts, small boats and pleasure craft probably that has ever been drawn together in such a small compass. Each of these was decked with signal flags from the top to the bottom, and added materially to the painting of a marine spectacle unparalleled in the history of the American people. This was the stirring scene which greeted the president as the Mayflower steamed out from Oyster bay shortly after 10 o'clock. It was just twenty minutes past that hour when the reviewing yacht came within range of the flagship Matine, which stood at the center column of the fleet. Then came a flash of flame and a puff of gray smoke from the starboard assaulting cannon of the flagship, which was the signal for the review to commence. It required twenty minutes for the Mayflower to run down the first lane. It put about and came up on the outer edge of the westerly column of the ships. Reached the outer edge of the column again, the Mayflower turned once more to the west and took a tour outside the torpedo boat line, coming eastward to the Maine's position once more, and then cast anchor.

Review at an End. After luncheon the president visited several ships of the fleet. When he returned again to the Mayflower the review was practically at an end, although Mr. Roosevelt had not yet seen the fleet. He remained on board to witness the illumination of the fleet, which occurs at 8 o'clock tonight.

When President Roosevelt paid his visit to the various vessels the wind was howling and the sound in a way to set the signal of all the vessels to the wonderful assemblage singing a warning song of the deep. The Mayflower's launch with its distinguished passenger plunged through the waves, which were as high as any of the boatsmen of Oyster bay and Cold Spring harbor have known for many days. The heavy sea that was running had sent small boats hurrying pell mell for the shelter of the cove, where they formed an apparently unbroken barrier across the harbor entrance, completely blocking any possible retreat for the larger and stancher craft which were braving the wind and waves to keep in touch with every move and picture of the review.

Salt water from the breaking waves was blown stingingly into the president's launch, but he was hilarious and enjoyed the experience to the fullest.

PENSIONER GETS IN TOLLS

Old Soldier, in Making Claim, is Accused of Perjury by Federal Authorities.

Patrick Hughes, alias Patrick Keegan, who was recently indicted by the federal grand jury for perjury in a pension claim case, has since his arrest, was arrested Sunday evening by Deputy United States Marshal Earl Mathews in Omaha and lodged in the Douglas county jail to await the action of the United States district court.

Hughes enlisted in the Union army from Iowa during the war and subsequently deserted. He then re-enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment under the name of Patrick Keegan. He served until the close of the war and applied for a pension, giving as his true name, Hughes. He was granted a pension, but the application for pension was denied. Some time after Hughes, alias Keegan, made another application for a pension under the name of Keegan, and in this application he swore that he had never made a previous application, overlooking the fact that the pension department had still his original application on file with all the accompanying papers. As a result a special examiner was put on his track and Hughes was caught in the net and indicted for perjury. He was unable to give bail and will have to stay in jail until the setting of the United States court in November.

General Falls in Water. TESCHEN, Austria-Silesia, Sept. 3.—General von Beck, chief of the Austrian general staff, had a perilous adventure at the army maneuvers today. While crossing a river his horse lost its footing at a ford and plunged into deep water. Both the horse and the general went under, but both were quickly forthcoming. The general was rescued and he was able to continue the direction of the troops.

Striker Trouble in Hungary. PETROSENY, Hungary, Sept. 3.—As the result of a collision between troops and striking coal miners here today 15 miners

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