

URGES DEVELOPING NATURAL RESOURCES

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mindful of the fact that reclamation from the national viewpoint must be considered as an investment of funds which will at length be returned to the government. The government's part is to supply expert engineering service, to advance finances for enterprises too vast for private capital, and to supervise and safeguard the work so that the balance of fair dealing may be maintained between government and settler, until the dream of an enlarged West comes true.

"I have seen the statement that if the projects under investigation by the reclamation service be finally approved and completed, an area of cultivable land will be added equal to one of our largest agricultural states. A proposal to create the equivalent of a new state is something to challenge the conquering spirit of America. We know that the task one day will be done. It is for us a question of method; of proceeding with such business judgment and on such sound principles that the future may look back and say that it was well done. Of all these problems, we are particularly reminded in this region, because the Columbia conveys to the mind significant suggestions; for here no one could be indifferent or fail to appreciate the splendid picture that lies one of four largest agricultural

Dual Purpose for Water.

It is a matter all the more compelling, because the same waters which bring wealth to the soil, also pulsate with power for your cities, your railroads, and your industries. The use of the streams for power is inevitably tied in with reclamation. One purpose supplements the other in fulfilling the destiny of the waters as they flow on their way to the sea. And there are yet other uses for your waters. We must see that the navigable waterways are maintained; and here again we find that the benevolence of the Creator has provided means to advance the projects of man. Frequently it is possible to improve navigation as an incident to developing power and irrigation works. Moreover, we want the flow of the streams for these great purposes, national purposes all, conserved. In other lands has been taught the lesson of waste that followed denuding the forested slopes, and permitted erosion to end its work in flood and devastation. We in America must not be so thoughtless or profligate. We must have a policy of reforestation that will preserve the national interests and at the same time permit use of the timber as it is needed.

So we see how the discussion of reclamation naturally leads on to that of water power; and then to the maintained navigability of streams which carry commerce; and on again to the need of saving, while utilizing, our forests. It is a many-sided problem in essence a problem of protecting the common good. The government comes in neither as an interloper nor as a benevolent carry-all, but in its legitimate relation, under the Constitution, to these truly national concerns which touch so intimately the people of this inland empire of the Pacific coast, of the West

SAYS LASH HELPED TABERT WORK BETTER

Witness Tells Court Convict Labored Harder After Whipping Than Before.

53 WILL TESTIFY SOON

Lake City, Fla., July 2.—Declaring that Martin Tabert worked better the day after he was whipped than for two weeks before, M. H. Lagrogne, former foreman at the Putnam Lumber Company, testified today for the defense in the trial of Thomas W. Higginbotham, former convict whipping boss, charged with the murder of Tabert.

Tabert worked until 3 o'clock, Lagrogne said, when he had a chill. The chill occurred Saturday, after Tabert had been whipped the Friday night before.

Asked whether there was an epidemic of flu or pneumonia at Clara at that time, the witness replied: "Yes sir, there was right smart sickness about the place," adding a man named Jackson had died.

Lagrogne said he had not reported Tabert to a physician after his chill.

Jesse Waters, a former convict guard, said he saw Higginbotham whip Tabert. He said Higginbotham struck Tabert eight or ten times.

"Did Higginbotham tell Tabert he was going to make him work or put him in his grave?" he was asked.

"He did not," declared the witness. He said Higginbotham did not strike Tabert on the head.

Fifty to Testify.

Fifty-three new witnesses were said to have been summoned to testify in the trial.

These witnesses are said to hail from Clay county, Florida, the home of Higginbotham. No definite announcement was made to the court as to how many days would be required to hear these witnesses.

Will Dixon, negro, former convict, testified he witnessed the Tabert whipping and corroborated in detail the testimony of Jesse Waters and John Goss. The negro said he did not see Higginbotham place his foot on Tabert's neck during the whipping. State witnesses had related how they saw Higginbotham put the heel of his boot on the convict's neck to hold the body rigid while the lash was being swung.

Jesse Waters, recalled to the stand by the defense, declared he had not seen Higginbotham hold his foot against the Dakotan's neck while whipping him.

Ira Mims, another negro, former convict, corroborated testimony of other witnesses and said his "best judgment" was that Tabert received no more than eight or nine lashes when whipped by Higginbotham.

RENT BOARD DEFERS, ELECTING CHAIRMAN

Richard Croker Fails To Request New Trial

Dublin, July 2 (By A. P.).—There will be no retrial of the suit brought by Richard Croker, jr., contesting the will of his father, one-time Tammany Hall chieftain.

The time for serving notice of an appeal or for an application for a new trial expired at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Up to this time no such notice or application had been served. Thus the verdict recently returned in favor of Mrs. Bula Croker, the widow, is upheld.

WOOD'S USE OF VETO ASSAILED BY QUEZON

Undue Interference in Domestic Affairs of Philippines Charged to Governor.

Manila, July 2 (By A. P.).—Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, today charged Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood with unduly interfering in the domestic affairs of the Philippines and predicted a split between the governor general and the legislature if the present administration policy is continued.

Mr. Quezon took issue with the use of the executive veto in matters purely domestic and the governor general's insistence on closing branches of the national bank of the Philippine islands.

The present form of government, under which the governor general is not responsible to the people and the elected representatives of the people are not responsible to the governor general, can not continue, Mr. Quezon declared. He added that either the legislature or the governor general must be made responsible and have the requisite authority to carry out all policies.

"If the governor general is to be given absolute authority in domestic affairs, it will be as well to abolish the legislature altogether, since then it would be a mere mockery of power," he added.

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