

IN THE VACANT VALLEYS OF THE WEST

Task of Filling Them With Productive Farms and a Prosperous People Has Been Placed Squarely Upon the Shoulders of the American People.

The approaching session of the National Irrigation Congress, which will be held at Ogden, Utah, in September is the second Utah congress, the first one being held at Salt Lake in 1891. The intervening sessions have been held at Los Angeles, Denver, Albuquerque, N. M., Phoenix, Lincoln, Neb., Cheyenne, Wyo., Missoula, Mont., Colorado Springs, Col. and Chicago. It is likely that the session of 1904 will occur at St. Louis during the exposition.

The first irrigation congress was attended by many distinguished men from nearly all the western states and territories. The second, held at Los Angeles in 1895, was international in character and included special representatives from Russia, France, Great Britain, Canada, Mexico, Peru and Australia. The subsequent sessions varied considerably in interest and attendance, but all have contributed something to the growth of the movement.

The last dozen years have wrought a great change in public sentiment, on the question. In 1891, the problem of the public domain was regarded as one peculiarly belonging to the people of the west. They had already assumed charge of the water supply, making laws under which it was appropriated for irrigation and, in two instances, providing to distribute it among a multitude of users. But the public lands were still administered from Washington. It was felt that this dual control of land and water was anomalous and that no harmonious and orderly scheme of development could be planned until both elements of production were placed under a single control. Furthermore, it was generally thought that the construction of irrigation works must be left wholly to private or, at least, to local, enterprise. Such was the feeling at the

time of the first irrigation congress, and its conclusions were shaped in accordance with this view.

STATE CESSION OF LANDS.

The convention unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of the cession of all public lands, except those valuable for mineral, to the several states and territories in which they were located. Little opposition to this policy was anticipated. It was believed that the west would be glad to get rid of them. But contrary to expectations, there was wide dissent from the proposition, even in the west.

It speedily appeared that the people lacked confidence in their legislatures and were unwilling to trust them with the disposal of areas which, in most cases, constituted the larger portion of the states. The vigorous expression of this sentiment delayed the presentation of the plan of cession at Washington. In the meantime things happened which no one had anticipated and the whole question took on a totally different aspect in consequence.

LARGE PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

The fascinating speculation in water, often aiming at a complete monopoly of the supply, proved a failure in many localities. Settlers were afraid of it and would not locate on lands valueless without water which someone else owned. At least, they would not come fast enough to satisfy the demands for dividends. This was a serious setback for those who advocated private enterprise as a means of reclaiming desert lands.

Congress, in 1891, passed the Carey law tendering one million acres of agricultural land to each of the arid states. Most of them declined or neglected to accept the grant, which was another disappointment to the friends of local development.

Then a new view of the whole subject arose in the public mind. It soon found expression in the irrigation

congress and in reports of government experts.

The new idea was that the whole problem of the public domain is distinctly national—that these lands are the heritage of the children of the United States, and that it is the business of the nation itself to see that they are reclaimed, that water rights are intelligently attached to them, that they are religiously reserved for actual home-builders, and that they are made available at cost to those who settle on them in good faith.

A vigorous propaganda was waged throughout the length and breadth of the nation in support of this idea. Many prominent men announced themselves in its favor, including Theodore Roosevelt, then governor of New York.

ROOSEVELT LENDS AID.

Upon his accession to the presidency, Mr. Roosevelt immediately lent his enormous influence to secure the passage of a national irrigation law. He had the satisfaction of signing such a measure when he had been president only about nine months. Today the new policy is in operation, though only in its initial stages.

The irrigation congress will assemble in Utah this year under vastly different circumstances from those which surrounded it at its first session, in 1891. The policy which it put forward at that time would scarcely command a vote at present. A complete revolution has occurred in public sentiment.

The great task of building a civilization in the vacant valleys of the west has been placed where it belongs—squarely upon the shoulders of the American people, who are destined to reap the benefits of the undertaking for all time to come.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

WHY DO WOMEN EARN WAGES?

Where the Responsibility for Their Economic Position Belongs.

It would seem superfluous to ask why women are wage earners. But there is never a day that somewhere in this broad land a preacher, a workman, a statistician, or a college professor does not discourse on the wage-earning woman as though she were a perverse creature, indulging her fling at old-time conventions, and, in consequence, upsetting things masculine in a way that is not only hard for the individual man worker to bear, but which is also subversive of fundamental props of the good old time. Whose fault is it that

BOYS' AND GIRLS' FREE BOOK CHANCE!

All boys and girls into whose homes the Saturday News comes, are invited to try their hands at this puzzle. For the first three correct answers received through the mail (none others considered) THE DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE will give a free story book, a standard work, neatly printed and well bound. The names of the three winners, with the solution of the puzzle, will be printed in the following issue of the Saturday News. Cut out the picture, mark plainly the location of the various objects you find, and address it to the

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Last week's winners were: Preston Wilson, 2459 Walnut avenue; Curtis Hawley Jr., 618 south Second West; Zada Curtis, Calder's Station. SOLUTION OF THE PUZZLE OF THE PHANTOM GOOSE.

The missing words of this fable are as follows: hornets, boy, stream, sun, house, woods and fox.

By using the upper part of the picture as base one of the hunting party can be found near the upper left corner between the fox and the edge of the picture. A second of the party can be found toward the right between the hornet and the goose's neck. From the upper left corner as base another of the party can be found toward the left, formed on the trunk of the tree, and a fourth, formed in the hornet's nest around the goose. By using the left side as base a fifth member is found near the lower left corner formed in the foliage, and the sixth, about one-half way between the boy and the top of the picture formed in the point at the bend of the stream.

THE MAGIC MUMMY.

Can you supply the missing words by objects illustrating them in the picture? Also find six of the people who came to have their fortunes told.



Once upon a time, ages ago, there lived a little Egyptian orphan who had been left in the care of an uncle. This uncle made a business of embalming bodies for burial, it being the custom to do this in those ancient days. Persons who made their living in this way were looked down upon, and were considered to live in lonely tombs, such as the ——. Now, when this poor little fellow went to live in such a gloomy place, it made him very sad indeed, for he was used to sunshine and air. While sitting at the entrance of this gloomy place one day, there came a stranger to inquire for his uncle, and he being away, the visitor sat down to rest. He soon noticed the boy's sadness, and seemed to take pity on him. Drawing a small — from his pocket, he said "Son, take this, use it as I direct, and in a little while you shall leave this gloomy place and dwell in a kindly palace, amidst —, flowers and sweet running fountains, for I am a great magician and fain would see

thee out of this lonely place." The stranger, after a pause, continued: "Pour the contents of this — into a basin of clear water; then remove the — and stand in it." The boy, eager to escape from such a dismal place, did as he was bid, and soon a strange sensation began to creep over him, and gradually he became insensible to all around him. When he regained consciousness he found himself in a beautiful palace. The walls were covered with silken draperies and beautiful works of art hung in golden frames, each frame studded with rubies, diamonds and sapphires. Amber-colored streams were playing from alabaster fountains, and these, falling over beautiful flowering plants, caused them to give forth sweetest odors. The dazzling splendor of the place caused the boy's head to swim, and he closed his eyes and laid as one in a trance. Then he became conscious of someone approaching and heard a voice calling his name.

He opened his eyes, and lo! there stood before him a lovely —. When the — saw he had awakened, she spoke: "Be of good cheer," she said, "for I am thy guardian spirit. For 3,000 years have I watched over thee. Listen, and I will lift this veil from thine eyes. "Centuries ago," continued the —, "when Pharaoh ruled in Egypt, a little orphan boy went to dwell with his uncle, a mummy maker. One day, while his uncle was away, there came a wicked magician who gave him a bottle of the elixir of life, telling him how to use it. This liquid, if poured on the head, made the old young and the young to live forever. If applied to the feet, however, it produced death to all the body save the heart and head, and these it made immortal. Now, as the boy had used the elixir in this way, his uncle, on returning, found him apparently dead, embalmed his body and prepared it for burial. Then, in the night, came the wicked magician, and stealing the body, carried it far away

to the west. There guarded by two fierce — and an —, it was exhibited first to the — and — as the 'Magic Mummy.' Owing to the elixir of life having been applied to the feet, the heart and head of the mummy had never died, and it was able to answer questions and tell fortunes. Soon the fame of this wonderful Magic Mummy had spread all over the land, and great multitudes of people came to have their fortunes told by it, and thus the wicked magician became very rich. Then, fearing lest the secret of the Magic Mummy should become known, he built a beautiful palace, and with the Magic Mummy dwelt there for 1,000 years, when he died. "Since that time the Magic Mummy has lain there in silence, and now am I sent to liberate thy spirit, for thou art the Magic Mummy." Then she drew forth a golden wand and raised it over her head to strike, and as the gleaming rod was descending, the boy awoke. It was only an orphan boy's dream. W. M. GOODES.

RED CLOUD, CHIEF OF THE SIOUX, WHO IS SLOWLY PASSING AWAY AT PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D.



The above portraits of Chief Red Cloud, his wife and daughter, are from the latest photographs taken of this most interesting family. The career of Red Cloud has been a most notable one. He rose from obscurity to the command of all the Sioux nations, a position won by his personal bravery. As the most notable aborigine of this continent, the passing of Red Cloud should be considered an historic and epochal event.

"I've got a new boy at my house," said the barber proudly, as he began operation on the face before him. "That's my fourth."

"All little shavers, eh?" said the lathered customer.—Baltimore American.

"So young Smith is ready for his trip abroad?"

"Yep. He's got trunk tags and ship labels from every country on the globe and has engaged board at Potomacville, N. J., for six months."—Baltimore News.



MARY RED CLOUD.

the woman works? If it be a crime or a wrong, she is guiltless, for man's laws say she must not take her own life, and her only choice is between that or engaging in gainful occupation. She works because her father was or is incompetent or a drunkard or unthrifty, or what is known as a poor business man, or because he married when he should not have done so; or, along with fellow-men, he carried the home industries out of the home and made them the activities of great factories. In the last analysis it will be found that it is always man who is to be blamed if any one should be censured for this latter-day entering of women into pursuits which men have labelled strictly masculine. For one thing the fathers of wage earners are never contented about whether or not the particular business possibility is pre-eminently feminine, the only consideration with them being how it will pay? The father will sympathize with the mourning of his own particular craft over the thousands of women, but the woes of men stenographers and bookkeepers from the same source draw from him not a throb of sympathy. If his daughter can but make a comfortable livelihood in either profession that is the extent to which their affairs interest him. Lastly, man is in ninety cases out of a hundred her employer.

The persistency with which men critics insist upon regarding the woman wage-earner as an inexplicable problem is a discreditable reflection on their common sense. Since the workers in everywhere in evidence there is no difficulty in observing many varieties of her. The majority of women wage earners give every indication of being the victims of adverse circumstances, and only the craziest imagination could conceive that millions of women would voluntarily toil in mills and offices through summer blistering heat, when trees and field flowers, woods and waters seductively beckon to holiday making; or that in the bitter weather of mid-winter they would brave the terrors of blizzard for less vital recreation than to keep body and soul together.

This eternal discussion of the wage earner is a problem is simply imbecile. She is not a problem, nor a perversity, nor anything other than the result of

a social evolution set in motion and maintained by man himself, who sits up, as he is wont, and discusses as a deplorable phenomenon what is in reality an inevitable result. It is about time the preacher and the workman ceased inveighing against the wage-earning woman. It is as futile as it is silly.—Vogue.

Bachelor Husband—To our wife: Socks all gone, sour milk in icebox, dishes all dirty, house full of flies, cat won't stay home, sent \$10 today, pretty lonesome, don't hurry. When are you coming home?—White Plains Leader.

Sickly Children.
If your child is restless at night, grinds its teeth, weets the bed, is constipated, craves indigestible food or is fretful and peevish, you can be sure it has Worms. KICKAPOO INDIAN KILLER will expel them and restore the child's health. These tablets are pleasant to take and won't harm the most delicate child. 25c. a box at druggists, or by mail from us. Your money back if not satisfactory.

KICKAPOO INDIAN WORM KILLER
is endorsed and recommended by thousands of mothers.

When my little boy was four years old he began to pine. I did not know what to do for him as he grew more sickly every day. When I heard of your Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer I thought I would try it and see if it would do the child any good. So I bought a box of that medicine, and gave the boy one tablet. I only used the one dose and it brought away twelve large stomach worms. The health of the child was soon completely restored. I am glad to recommend this remedy to all mothers, and give you permission to print my name. Mrs. RACHEL LAGARE, Chateaugay, N. Y.

Hills Bros O-YAMA JAPAN TEA



The first pickings of the young leaf, small and tender, cleanly fired, without color or manipulation, or any surplus handling to injure it. It is not to be compared with Spider Leg, which has been subjected to the repulsive hand-rolling process, and which is made from second picking, the flavor of which is spoiled in producing style. The fine flavor of a tea is grown into it, not put in by handling. In this tea it is preserved, not spoiled. Judging tea by cup quality there is no excuse for the existence on a grocer's shelves of any other Japan tea.

250 Cops in a Pound IN PACKAGES AT 50 CENTS

LAGOON.

THIS is the last half of August, and it's growing almost time to close the gate at Lagoon for 1903. Have you brought your family out yet? You ought to at any event take the children there once more before school opens and they go back to work. Children go for 25c. Big folks 50c.

TRAINS LEAVE:
6:30, 9:00, 11:00 a.m. 1:30,
3:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 p.m.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR.

240 South Main Street, Over Davis Shoe Store.

Best come to us for examination and some advice; there is no charge for either. Teeth extracted \$.35 Good set of teeth \$.00 Amalgam or silver filling 1.00 Gold fillings \$1.00 and up. Teeth cleaned..... 1.00 Solid gold crowns 22k..... 2.00 Bridge work per tooth..... 5.00