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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 10, 1906

**A HINT TO THE CONGRESS.**

The fourteenth National Irrigation Congress promises to be one of the most interesting of the gatherings of this organization that has ever been held. The people of Boise city are exerting themselves almost beyond measure to make it as pleasant as possible in this direction that have been made at other times and places. "Boise the Beautiful" is an appropriate name for the thrifty capital of the Gem State. It will be found a pleasant place at which to make a visit and the delegates who attend the congress there may be sure of a most cordial reception and entertainment.

The subjects to be discussed in September are of the utmost importance to the great West. That means to the whole country; for the once arid regions of this land are now, through irrigation in large degree, blooming with fertility and yielding enormous treasures for the enrichment of the nation at large. Every succeeding congress develops something new for the benefit of our common country, and that which will be held in Idaho this year to contribute greatly to the fund of information which has been accumulated by means of this national organization.

During or after the sessions of the fourteenth National Irrigation Congress, an excursion should be arranged to take prominent men and women who are really interested in practical irrigation, to the Snake River valley, the finest, biggest, broadest and richest of soil of all the cultivable valleys of the mountains. What has been done through the diversion of the waters of the Snake river in different directions, in that magnificent stretch of country during the past ten or fifteen years is marvelous to behold. The big canals and water ditches that irrigate a large portion of its area would open the eyes of people from a distance, and even of those from contiguous districts which have used water for irrigation purposes in a comparatively small way.

The effects of these diversions are to be seen not only in the system of surface watering that has been adopted, but in the sub-irrigation which has been the consequence of the construction of the large canals. The people who have been instrumental in transforming that once desert waste into fields and gardens, rich with cereals, roots and vegetation, are now rejoicing in the results of their toil and their persistence, in the midst of obstacles and difficulties that would have overcome any but the hardy and determined and united pioneers of that region. The towns and cities and villages which they have built, in addition to their struggles with the hardships of a newly settled country, give evidence of wise direction as well as incessant labor. They have a magnificent country, capable of sustaining ten times its present population, and the effects of the utilization of water in the tilling of the soil form an object lesson which ought to be studied by the great men of the nation who will gather at the fourteenth National Irrigation Congress.

The committee in charge of the affair should think this matter over and the Idaho delegates particularly should bear it in mind, for the Snake River valley is in the heart of their growing State and its splendor will reflect gloriously upon the entire commonwealth. People desiring to make permanent homes and grow up with the development of a comparatively new portion of the great West, should take a look at the magnificent valley of the Snake River before rushing off to distant places, unknown except by exaggerated reports.

We hope and expect that the great gathering at Boise will prove successful in every sense of the word, and that its record will shine at least as brilliantly as the story that has been recorded of previous illustrious gatherings of the Irrigation Congress.

**ANOTHER CANARD.**

A story is going the rounds to the effect that there is an "organized movement in Mexico to drive foreigners from the country." It is asserted that notices have been posted that all foreigners who do not leave Mexico by September 15 will be driven into the sea. Some American newspapers appear to treat the matter seriously, and they make arguments showing the benefits derived from the presence of Germans and Americans in that Republic. We do not think that such reasoning is at all necessary, for it is very improbable that anybody, unless it may be a few fanatical persons, entertain such feelings of animosity as are expressed in the report.

It is very unlikely that there is an organization for the purpose mentioned, and it is certain that the leading spirits in the government of Mexico, including President Diaz himself, are anxious for the investment of American capital and the presence and skill of artisans and commercial men from different parts of the globe. Colonization is invited, and "Mormons" especially are wanted in the republic as permanent citizens. Their worth has been tested. They build up the country where they reside. They are industrious. They know how to cultivate the arid soil, to build towns and cities from the ground up, to raise fine stock, to beautify the face of the land and to dwell together in peace and harmony. They are temperate, thrifty, moral and progressive. They are wanted in many places in Mexico and

the demand is far greater than the possible supply.

American capital and skill have accomplished so much for the advancement of Mexico that it is incredible such an effort as that reported has been put forth. It is one of those stories that are set afloat periodically, like the rumor heard every now and again that the "Mormons" are about to make an exodus into Mexico; that they have bought up immense tracts of land and that Utah is to be measurably depopulated of the Latter-day Saints. They are sheer inventions, no dependence should be placed upon them and they should not attract any serious notice.

Mexico and the United States are on the most friendly relations, and there is a cordial feeling of union between the cultivated Mexican people and the foreigners who have engaged there in mining, agriculture, the mechanical arts and the various industries which have been established and promoted by the enterprise of people who have flocked into the republic from many different lands. The threat to "drive them into the sea" is particularly foolish, and certainly did not proceed from those real Mexicans whose word and will are to be taken into any account. The permanent prosperity of Mexico depends very largely upon the elements which are reported to be out of favor with the native population.

**HUNS AND VANDALS.**

One of the disadvantages of popular government, in every age and every land, is the opportunity it affords for strife among citizens. Under its institutions greedy selfishness has as much right, technically considered, to assert itself, as has the most unselfish patriotism, and it never fails to put itself forward. The result is the formation of factions mutually making war upon each other, sometimes with a bitterness and a disregard for truth and decency that is both brutal and brutalizing.

Macaulay saw danger to popular government in the supposed selfishness of the ignorant masses of the voters. But that danger has, so far, not assumed alarming proportions. The plans and machinations of men whose hunger and thirst for power is insatiable, and who have money to spend in pursuit of that which with which to satisfy this craving, are the dangerous rocks ahead. Those plans contemplate nothing less than the prostration of the government machinery itself to selfish, personal ends, and in the decree they succeed, the high and lofty purposes of popular government are defeated. The army of unscrupulous demagogues who "fight" with their fellow-citizens for offices, are the Huns and Vandals that Macaulay predicted would invade this country. To them nothing is sacred. They overrun and trample down everything in their path, and when they attain the goal of their ambition, they plunder the public. They are the Huns and Vandals of modern politics.

Their work is no less pernicious. If they are defeated by the voters, they are still Huns and Vandals. If the public happen to become aware of their true characteristics, and refuse to turn sacred interests over to them, they are sure to throw all their energy, their ill-gotten wealth, and whatever influence blood-money can purchase, into a campaign of revenge. Like infuriated wild beasts they become bent only on destruction. They care not what private predilections they invade, what hearts they break, what public interests they jeopardize, what ruin is wrought, as long as they can fill themselves to intoxication on sweet revenge.

By their campaign of malice they prove themselves strangers and aliens to American governmental principles. Here the majority is supposed to rule. The majority has the right to designate who shall be the servants and representatives of the people, for a given length of time and for clearly defined purposes. But these Huns and Vandals, instead of gracefully submitting to majority rule, as become citizens of a free government, aim at becoming rulers themselves—more despotic than any czar or sultan that ever stained the pages of history with blood and crime.

These are some of the disadvantages of popular government. It affords many an opportunity for the thieves and robbers to attain positions where they can do infinite harm. But the honest citizens need not for ever submit to the yoke. And that is an advantage that outweighs all disadvantages. If they will do their duty at the polls, they can have representative citizens in every office—men whose sterling worth is known and who can be relied on to serve the people and not themselves. If Huns and Vandals succeed it is because the noble Romans neglect to do their duty.

**FRENCH SUNDAY LAW.**

The Canadian parliament, as has been noticed in these columns, not long ago passed a Sunday law providing for the cessation of all not absolutely necessary labor on that day, and the closing of all places of business. The law was by some regarded as drastic in its provisions, not to say fanatical. Now France has passed a Sunday law, equally stringent. If French conditions are compared to those of Canada, and the vote in the Chamber of Deputies was exceedingly remarkable. It was 275 to 1.

The French Sunday law provides that no industrial or commercial establishment shall work an employee more than six days in a week. The provision also applies to educational, charitable and religious establishments. Only in certain specified cases of an urgent nature may the weekly day of rest be suspended. Railroads and steamships are, however, treated as an exception and covered by another act. Where the complete closing of an establishment would involve public inconvenience—as in the case of bakeries, hotels, etc.—the weekly rest may be given in one of several enumerated ways—either on some other day of the week than the first or by dividing the day, each employee getting Sunday afternoon "off" and an additional holiday on some other day.

The French lawmakers are not partial to the church, or to religious influences. On the contrary, they are engaged in a heated struggle with ec-

clesiastical interests. When they, notwithstanding this, unite on a measure providing for a day of rest for all who are engaged in work, with necessary exceptions, it can be taken for granted that they are convinced that the best interests of the nation require a day of rest for those who toil. Even if the Sabbath is viewed from a secular standpoint, it is a necessity.

In this country no argument should be needed to impress the public with the importance of this truth. Yet, Sunday has been invaded by the managers of amusement, who are not content with the "earnings" of six days of the week. They are violating the laws and offending public sentiment, but that does not, of course, inconvenience them. The probability is, though, that the outrage will continue and grow in offensiveness, giving rise to other outrages, until the consciences of the citizens are awakened and they sweep away both the quackeries and authorities that have permitted them.

How strange will be the passing of the past!

The flag trust expects 1906 to be a banner year.

The Standard Oil company has appealed to the President. It never appeals to the law.

Of course while in Rome Mr. Bryan did as the Romans do. But what did they do while he was there?

The czar is going to Tsarskoe-Selo for a few days' rest. Not in all the broad domains of czarism is there rest for the czar.

It is proposed to send John Mitchell to Congress from Indiana. If sent he will hardly become the John Burns of the cabinet.

The Santa Fe trail is to be marked. It has left a great and indelible mark on the history of the development of the southwest.

The state treasurer of Massachusetts says that taxes should not exceed needs. Very true; and on the other hand "needs" should not exceed taxes.

New evidence tending to show a motive for killing White has come up in the Thaw case. All it amounts to is the introduction of more chorus girls into the case.

Harry Thaw has quarreled with his jester because he may not have a knife and fork with which to eat his meals. He very evidently forgets that fingers were invented before forks.

A Pittsburg woman is going to Africa to study monkey talk and manners. This is a new way to attract attention in a city where scandalous divorce cases have ceased to cause any comment.

The Japanese have been canning horse meat and selling it for beef. And they have done it so cleverly that the chemists cannot tell what adulterants have been used. Here the imitators have improved on the original.

New York papers are publishing art league pictures that Anthony Comstock called lewd and caused him to make his raid. And they are permitted to go through the mails without any objection on the part of Uncle Sam.

The new oil pipe line from Tulsa to Glenpool, Indian Territory, in the presence of Standard Oil officials, was christened with a bottle of native wine. Oil and wine are no new combination, but coal oil and wine certainly are.

A press dispatch credits Mrs. Longworth with the intention of assuming social leadership in Washington and establishing a "literary and political" salon on the Parisian plan. It is further said that she will introduce at the National Capital the British social rule which gives to a woman her father's rank and not that of her husband, in order that she may be received as the daughter of the President, and not simply as the wife of a member of Congress. We hope the press dispatch has wronged Mrs. Longworth in attributing to her this silly idea. There is in this country no such office, or position, as "the daughter of the President." And as there is no permanent office, there can be no hereditary rank.

**RUSSIA.**

Pueblo Chieftain.  
For the present, the Russian situation seems a hopeless one. The forces of anarchy are in full control of the situation, and no permanent relief can come until the Russian people gain, through bitter experience, the ability to reconstruct their social organization and to build again the structure of their government upon a solid foundation.

New York Evening Post.

In fact, it may not be long before the czar's own nobles and intimates will be telling him that he confronts again the impossible conditions of last summer. Then they went to him, a month before he issued his proclamation summoning the duma, and informed him in the plainest language that he was gaining Russia toward ruin. They told him that distrust of the government was universal, and that all its moral force had disappeared. The peasants, they declared, were taking the law into their own hands. "Knowing that the authorities have neither prisons nor soldiers enough to cope with the whole population," under such circumstances, to postpone concessions to the people was only postponing a revolution which, by the very delay, would be only intensified in its bloody remorselessness and mad ferocity. "Whether the great landlords and the nobility will have the courage to again utter these unwelcome truths to Nicholas, we do not know; but we have little doubt that the course of events during the next few weeks will thunder them in his ears."

Worcester Gazette.  
What will occur from day to day in Russia cannot be foretold with any certainty by observers outside Russia, for the reason that the dispatches on which foreign observers must base their predictions are so obviously tampered with as to be almost useless. The general outlines of the movement can be perceived. But any attempt to get down to details results in confusion and contradiction.

New York World.

The Russian government's weakness has been again exposed in Finland. Even the insurrection at Sveaborg is put down, a Russia will be shown the proof that the army is becoming seriously infected with revolutionary

sentiment. A peasant uprising or a workmen's strike may leave the government little shaken, but continuous mutinies among the troops strike at the foundation of the throne.

New York Mail.

After the peasants, the soldiers. The radical groups in the duma have completed the foundation of public revolution by issuing a brilliant and impassioned appeal to the soldiers and sailors to refuse to shoot down their brethren. Every chord of the soldier's resentment and pride is touched skillfully by this manifesto. Not one word is said in it against the czar, for whose person the soldier still feels a certain loyalty. But the men's interest as peasants and citizens, their hatred of the bureaucrats who are responsible for their manifold discomforts, and their share in the great hope of Russia are all most eloquently played upon. Every Russian now has words of fire with which to warm his heart. The men of the duma have done their work well, showing more of the genius of statescraft than they were credited with. If the revolution does not gain force instead of losing, the world's wonder will be great.

**JUST FOR FUN.**

"Unsung, Unseen."

Secretary Shaw recently told a story on Representative Smith of Iowa, when the latter was a fledgling attorney and anxious to make a reputation for himself. A prisoner was brought before the bar in a criminal court in Iowa, but he was not represented by a lawyer.

"Where is your lawyer?" inquired the judge who presided.  
"I have none," responded the prisoner.  
"Why haven't you?"  
"Haven't any money to pay a lawyer."

"Do you want a lawyer?" asked the judge.  
"Yes, your honor."  
"There is Mr. Walter I. Smith, John Brown, George Green," said the judge, pointing to a lot of young attorneys who were about the court waiting for something to turn up, "and Mr. Alexander is out in the corridor."

The prisoner eyed the budding attorneys in the courtroom, and after a critical survey stroked his chin and said, "Well, I guess I will take Mr. Alexander."—St. Paul Prisoner-Post.

**Diagnosis by Elimination.**

Patient—But are you sure I have appendicitis?  
Doctor—I am; my other patients have all left town for the summer.—New York Sun.

**Bridget Whist.**

"Phewer hav yee been this avenin'?" asks O'Tunder, of O'Tool.  
"Sure, I've been playing Bridget whist. 'Tis a foine game, it is."

"Bridget whist? An' how do yee play that?"  
"O' sit in the kitchen wid Bridget and ate pie an' cake an' chicken, an' when Bridget hears the mistress comin' she says, 'Whist!' and O' hide in the pantry."—Judge.

**The Shirtwaist Again.**

"Yes, everybody wears 'em, even father." "What's he doing?"  
"Oh, he's punching holes in the lawn-tennis net to make material for elster's new shirtwaist."—Indianapolis News.

**Averting a Tragedy.**

The Greater Half—Here's a sad affair; a young man about to lead his betrothed to the altar was run down and killed by an express train.  
The Lesser Half (absent-mindedly)—What a narrow escape!—Life.

**There's a Reason.**

Germany will further exclude American moats. She is protecting her great horse-dish industry.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Teacher—Johnny, what is a hypocrite?  
Johnny—A boy what comes 't school wiv a smile on 'is face.—London Tribune.

"Waiter, it is fully a half hour since I ordered that turtle soup."  
"Yes, sah. But you know turtles am mighty slow, sah."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"I found a bargain in men's shoes today," said Meeker.  
"That's more than I ever found," rejoined Mrs. Meeker, in a tone redolent with significance.—Chicago News.

"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?"  
"The first time I asked him for money after we were married."—Life.

First Billiard Marker—"That's a pretty bit of muscle the orchestra's just played; but what made the piano and the violin start one after the other?"  
Second B. M.—I suppose the piano was giving twenty points to the violin.—Source.

Hostetter—"Do you believe the automobile will eventually cause the horse to become extinct?" Bigger—"Yes, and every other living being."—Chicago Daily News.

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BRYAN & MADINE. ZISKA & KING.  
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Box office open Thursday, Aug. 9.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 13.  
Four Night Commencing Aug. 12  
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Night Prices—10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Matinee—15c, 25c.  
Box office opens for sale of seats Friday Aug. 10th, 10 a. m.

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The Big Laugh.  
**"THE MECHANICAL DOLL"**  
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