

less against the brute force of superior numbers of negroes.

In the race conflict that is continually raging under certain restrictions in the Southern states, no doubt a great many wrongs are committed on both sides. The white people generally have very decided opinions on the question of white or black rule, or mixed control. A prominent Southern man who was spoken to recently of the subject by a Salt Lakeer said: "If the negroes get control the white folks must move out, that is all." This statement, which came from a man strongly opposed to negro slavery, expresses the conviction of the bulk of the white residents, regardless of political affiliations. No doubt the colored people, so far as they comprehend the situation, have equally strong feelings on the subject. Thus the two races drift far apart on the question of which shall exercise supremacy; and whether right or wrong in their views, the disputes which arise are generally recognized as ineffectual in a more or less desperate struggle for existence in and possession of that part of the Union.

In the South there are many white people of prominence who stand up boldly for the negro's legal rights; there are also many who do not have any use for the black man in exercising power of government. Yet both of these combine to a considerable extent in insisting upon racial distinctions and in maintaining supremacy over the African. In business, in politics, in society, and in industrial relations, it is race against race, even in times of the most profound peace that is known to the South. The conditions, therefore, fully justify the prediction of the *London Post* that "it will be necessary to face a race war some day." And while the assertion that such a war is likely to come right away is exaggerating the situation, the other allegation is a statement of a well known fact. Just how the position will be met by the United States is uncertain, for the problem presented is extremely perplexing. From its character there are many people who do not see how it will be solved without a violent experience to arouse the sentiment of the entire nation. With the most of people, however, there is an inclination to wait until the threatened storm gets a little closer before they worry much about how to shield themselves from its injurious effect.

#### A LESSON TO ARID AMERICA.

"Utah's Lesson" is the caption of a crisp little article in the *Irrigation Age*, from the pen of Mr. J. W. Gregory. We quote the following complimentary extracts:

The results growing out of the faith, courage and persistence of the little band of zealous who first settled in Salt Lake valley must be an ever-increasing marvel to the student of the achievements of American pioneers. What they have built up in Utah in a little more than half a century illustrates three facts: That irrigation and the small farm constitute the true and sufficient basis of industrial independence; that that faith in God which leads men to the faithful and patient performance of every duty, however commonplace, becomes in its ap-

plication and effect the most effective self-confidence—man's faith in himself; and that it, always has been, is and always must be true that there is more in men than in seasons or soils.

The first settlers of Utah, coping with conditions and surroundings so apparently unfavorable that human invention could scarcely conceive a harder combination of circumstances, have worked out a material success which challenges the wonder and admiration of mankind. Analyzed, this success is seen to have proceeded from the painstaking discharge of the duty of the hour; confining individual effort within the bounds of individual ability; the faithful, patient, industrious use of natural agencies within reach; and, most of all, from that genuine co-operation of man with man through which communities may well-nigh work miracles.

One of the most significant of the lessons to be drawn from the peopling of Utah is taught by the fact that the rich mines of which the Territory now boasts not only were not utilized but were considered a detriment to the genuine progress of development. Whatever millions of gold and silver may now be extracted from her mountains to be pointed to with pride as the values appear in tables of statistics, the fact remains that her true greatness, her abiding prosperity, have sprung from and are based upon the small farm watered from the irrigation ditch. And, as if to emphasize this fact, Nevada, hard by, illustrates the contrasting method of attempting to build up a commonwealth on the mining of the precious metals. Despoiled of millions of wealth in gold and silver, and abandoned by those who have enriched, Nevada is turning toward that form of development which abides with and enriches the state by making homes for people, that development which alone can have her stability and permanent standing as a state.

It will be well indeed for Arid America if the lessons taught by Utah shall be duly heeded by the people of sister states and territories.

#### CORN FODDER AS FEED.

The bulletin sent out last year by the Maryland experiment station as to the comparative value of corn fodder as food for animals have borne fruit in the increase of acreage planted in corn. In Redwood county, Minnesota, where the bulletin caused quite a "corn fodder craze," there were 6,000 acres more planted in corn this year than last, and for the first time in the history of the county the most of the fodder has been gathered, there being very few fields whose owners have followed the old practice of leaving the corn-stalks standing and turning in the cattle to feed thereon.

The findings of the bulletin referred to were, in substance, that: The corn stubble and husks contain 80 per cent of the total digestible matter produced by the plant and the blades only 11 per cent of the digestible matter. Corn husks or shucks contain 72 per cent of digestible matter. Corn stubble or butts contain 86.5 per cent of digestible matter. Corn blades or leaves contain 64.2 of digestible matter. Topped corn fodder—stover—contains 55 per cent of digestible matter. There is more digestible matter contained in the corn fodder from one acre than there is in the corn ears from one acre. Thus it was demon-

strated that a ton of properly prepared corn fodder is equal in value to a ton of the best hay; that a hill of corn cut by the roots may be divided by laying down the hill, husking the ears, putting the husked ears on one side and all that remains of the hill on the other. In other words, the stalk with its long-love, minus the ear, for all ordinary stock propagating purposes, is equal to the ear. The farmer therefore who put his wagon into the field, husked his corn, and did nothing more with it, lost half his crop.

This argument caught the Redwood farmers, who figured out that if they allowed 10,000 acres of corn fodder to waste they destroyed food of the same nutritive value as 20,000 tons of timothy hay; and as they estimated that it could be properly prepared for one-half its value, they could gain on the acreage named an amount of food equal to 10,000 tons of timothy, besides increasing their supply for animals double that quantity.

The preparation of corn fodder for food for cattle is, however, yet a problem. The Minnesota people say they have solved it with the "shredder"—the invention of a resident of St. Albans, Vermont. It is said the machine will saw up four or five tons of fodder a day, cutting it up fine and placing it in a most tempting and satisfactory condition for cattle. If this does its work as well as claimed, it will be a great boon to the farmer. Heretofore a great difficulty with feeding corn fodder is that even when the stalks have been cut into short lengths in their hard condition, after a few weeks' feeding animals get sore mouths from sharp spurs left on the ends, and refuse to eat the food. Other methods of adapting the stalks have proven too expensive to be satisfactory.

In Utah the question of corn fodder or feed is not of such extreme interest as in some other places, in view of the supply of lucern. But conditions are pressing forward to a point where the saving of food of all grades is becoming an important question, and corn raisers here will welcome any method that will enable them to utilize the cornstalk to the best advantage; though such wastefulness as is depicted in Minnesota is unknown here. Now that scientific tests have shown that corn fodder contains large nutritive properties, the next step is to learn how to get at them in a more suitable way than is generally available to present cultivators.

A new sugar beet company will be organized at Fremont, Nebraska, with half a million dollars capital, taken by citizens and farmers.

*Park City Record:* The cabin occupied by Osen Greening and men up near the Crescent mine, together with nearly all its contents, has been destroyed by fire. Mr. Greening has a lease on that part of the Crescent mine known as the Aetna tunnel level and is working quite a force of men. He had but recently laid in his winter's supply of provisions and other necessaries, and their loss was quite a blow. The fire originated from a defective stove pipe. The only thing saved was a small quantity of bedding.