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Charles W. Penrose - - - - - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - SEPT. 2, 1905.

LET THE WATER COME IN.

The completion of the great project to supply this city with an abundance of pure water for domestic and other purposes is of paramount importance. Anything that stands in its way should be removed. The taxpayers voted for the issue of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, to secure the needful water for present and future needs and for sewer improvements. All kinds of impediments have since been placed in the way of the city authorities in the carrying out of the wishes of the citizens.

Attempts were made to prevent the sale of the bonds. Some little success was achieved by the obstructionists for a time, but the gross misrepresentations which were resorted to eventually failed of their object.

The city needed some properties belonging to the Utah Light and Power company, in the furtherance of the necessary plans to bring in the Cottonwood waters. The company was willing to sell them to the city, but there were no funds which could be legally applied for the purpose, and the company agreed to convey those properties to the city in consideration of a consolidation and extension of franchises which it already held. Our readers are acquainted with the tactics which were adopted to prevent the consummation of these negotiations, and with the final passage of an ordinance which secured the city's rights and interests in many ways, in addition to the acquisition of the properties referred to, without recourse to litigation or expense.

Endeavors were also made by the obstructionists to hinder the taking up of the options on the water rights of the farmers, which would expire at a given date, and they also failed to effect the purpose of the plotters.

Since then, desperate attempts have been made to prevent the city authorities from acting on the provisions of the ordinance and proceeding with the work preparatory to conducting the Cottonwood waters into the city. Some of these have been of the most absurd and outrageous character, showing clearly that the object in view is to cause delays and difficulties to arise, which will hinder the expenditure of the money obtained by the water bonds during the present administration of the city's affairs, so that it may be handled by the conspirators, who are scheming to gain control of this municipality.

That the scheme will fail the thinking and well-informed citizens of both the legitimate parties do not entertain the slightest doubt, but the endeavors of the obstructionists will go on, and the silliest kind of objections and misrepresentations will be sent forth to confuse and prejudice, if possible, the public mind.

One of the subterfuges that have been urged in that line is a rabid attack upon the proposed purchase of a number of shares in the East Jordan Canal company, which would secure to the city one-fifth of the water, the use of which is owned by that company. It is asserted that the city has claimed that it had plenty of water to supply the farmers along the route of its canal with water, in exchange for their water rights which the city desired to obtain for the carrying out of the important purpose under consideration.

It is asserted that the city canal was represented as having under its old rights plenty of water for the purpose in view and much to spare, and that the present intention to purchase that one-fifth of the East Jordan Canal company's water rights, shows that the claim made as to the abundance of water already owned by the city flowing from the Utah lake, was false and that the public have been deceived thereby.

It is not true that the city authorities at any time made such a declaration as that of which it is now accused. They have contended that there was an abundance of water in Utah lake for all needful irrigation purposes in this city and county, if the proper means were utilized for its conveyance. That is a very different matter. In the address to the taxpayers on the question of the water bonds, it was very clearly pointed out that more water was needed for domestic purposes, and that to procure it more would be required of the kind for irrigation. The city authorities explained the needs of the city, and after doing so made these remarks:

"On this basis it is clear that the city's present supply of potable water (10,004,374 gallons) is only about half enough to properly supply the present population. Such a condition points out, more plainly than words can possibly do, the need for early and united effort to supply this deficiency and at the same time provide in a reasonable degree for the future growth and needs of the city."

In regard to the necessary water from Utah lake to supply the farmers in exchange for mountain water from Parley's creek, Mill creek, Big and Little Cottonwood, it was stated in the address that:

"There is no doubt that all the water necessary for exchange purposes can be made available from Utah lake reservoir, through the installation of additional pumps, or the rectification of the regular channel, and that its certain delivery to the farmers can be effected by a reasonable expenditure for repairs on the city canal."

Thus it will be seen that the probability of the need of additional pumps and of work on the river channel to bring more water from Utah lake, was seen and expressed. And that this entered into the plans for obtaining potable water in exchange for canal water was emphasized by these further words in the same address:

"The development work at Utah lake will be of such character as will make certain and sufficient for exchange and other purposes, the supply of water from that source. This work may be done in connection with that for which plans are now being prepared by the U. S. Reclamation Service or independently as may be found most advantageous to the city."

To make the matter still more positive that the necessity for obtaining additional water to give the farmers in exchange for that to be obtained from them for domestic purposes was recognized, in the itemized list of expenses requiring the issue of the water bonds, these were given, as may be found on page 12 of the address:

"Development of Utah lake $200,000; repairs on city canal $20,000."

There can be no doubt, after these facts are taken into consideration, that the city contemplated obtaining a larger water supply in order to make sure the amount necessary to give the farmers by way of exchange. More than that, the city several years ago endeavored to obtain one-fifth of the water the right to use which was owned by the East Jordan Canal company, and failing to make the purchase, took legal steps for the condemnation of the water which it desired to obtain.

That company has now made an offer to sell to the city the one-fifth of its water which the city has so long wished to acquire, at $25 per share. That money can be paid out of the $220,000 named in the address as items in the schedule of costs requiring the issue of the water bonds. It has been intimated that shares of that company's stock can be bought for $10 per share. If any one has shares to sell at less than $25, we have no doubt the city would gladly purchase them up to the amount of money designated in the address to be used for kindred purposes.

It will be found on investigation, that all the pretexts put forth by the obstructionists to frustrate the plans devised to furnish this city with a permanent supply of pure water, are of a similar flimsy character to those which we have here exposed. There is really nothing in them, except wordy sentences and malicious attempts at obstruction. The work designed should go on as rapidly as is possible and consistent with the situation. Salt Lake City must provide water for a population at least double of its present number, and every wise citizen will endeavor to help the good work along.

DELIGHTFUL SCENES.

All visitors to Portland during the exposition are not only alive with appreciation of the beauty of the Fairgrounds, especially at night when the illuminations present a scene of gorgeous splendor, but with the attractive views to be obtained in the vicinity of the Rose city.

The Willamette river affords picturesque scenes to delight the eyes of all beholders, and the Columbia, one of the grandest rivers in the United States, presents pictures of mountain and forest, island and shore, fishery and farm, cannery and coast that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. From away up at the Dalles and the Cascades down to the Pacific ocean, at which juncture the river's mouth is 17 miles in width, the grandeur of the scenery wrecks all attempts at fair description and leaves the mind in awesome contemplation.

At Seaside—the railroad terminus—a few minutes walk or ride brings the visitor to the ocean shore, where, from the porch or windows of the Moore hotel, a homelike and excellent hostelry, he may watch the great breakers as they foam up in terraces from the "vasty deep," and if he desires to bathe in the salt sea he may do so to his heart's content. To one who has never gazed upon old ocean, and indeed to travelers familiar with the sight, the magnificence of the scene never fails to charm and fill the soul with wonder and delight.

Portland is a city with about double the population of Salt Lake, but with opportunities so great as to be really incalculable. Its great outlet to the sea, opening trade with the Orient, its junction of several great railways, its fishing and timber interests and its fine, temperate climate, give it possibilities as a rival to San Francisco which appear to have been appreciated up to date only to a limited extent. The Exposition has done much to present its claims to the world, and to stir up its own business people to new ambitions and activities. Portland is a fine city, and well repays a visit from any part of the Union.

LOOK TO THE BEAM FIRST.

The recent report of the census bureau concerning the birthrate of this country, has caused quite a discussion in the press. The figures seem to prove that the familiar phrase "race suicide" is anything but a figure of speech. The number of children to mothers is actually 25 per cent less than it was forty years ago, and it is clear that but for immigration the growth of the nation would be rather slow.

Another side of the same question may also be considered. We publish elsewhere in this imprint of the "News" an address delivered before a Kansas medical society by Dr. R. H. McDonnell, president of the Mercy hospital. We call attention to this address, which contains some very startling facts and figures. The doctor claims that but for criminal practices, which are becoming, alas! too common, the population of the United States today would be larger by more than twenty millions, than it actually is. He claims, in other words, that ever twenty million unborn innocents have been done away with, or prevented from coming into existence, by unspeakable crimes, and he bases his statement on an estimate by President Lincoln on what the population in 1900 ought to be, as compared to the actual figures given by the census bureau for that year.

The speaker did not hesitate to say this evil is so widespread that if some physicians would reveal the fearful secrets entrusted to them, society would be disrupted and many churches disturbed. He stated that unless some means were found to check it, the downfall of the Republic would be certain. Those are strong words, but not too strong, if the facts are as represented by him. It is true that a tree decayed and hollow at the root, may still grow and bring forth leaves and fruit, but it is equally true, that such a tree will be the first to fall, when the severe storm breaks loose against it. It would therefore be well if the warnings conveyed to this nation in census reports and in the plain statement of facts concerning the spreading iniquity, were heeded before the storm comes.

The situation is rendered very serious by the fact that so many "reformers" of our day and generation, turn their efforts in an entirely wrong direction. They do not seem to be able to perceive what the most crying need is, and so they spend their energy in vain. In the general uproar and outcry against the people of Utah, the real menace to the homes and the morals of the country seem to be entirely forgotten.

A parallel to the situation, may, perhaps, be found in the conditions prevailing in the Jewish polity shortly before the beginning of our era. At that time leaders of public thought and prominent members of various religious organizations joined forces in a warfare upon the movement that centered around the Prophet of Nazareth. They proclaimed that the preservation of the state depended on the annihilation of that movement, and its leaders. They claimed that loyalty to Rome demanded the extirpation of the Nazarenes, and while they directed their crusade against Jesus and His followers, they, themselves, wrought the ruin of the country through their own political machinations and their contempt for the laws of true morality. Is history repeating itself?

We hesitate to believe that the evil of which Dr. McDonnell speaks, is so fearfully wide-spread, as his figures would indicate. We have reason to believe that many doctors, notwithstanding the tremendous temptations that are placed in their way, are honest, God-fearing men and women, who would rather die than commit murder, but, for all that, there is no doubt that the particular iniquity of which the doctor spoke is common enough to call for national repentance in sack cloth and ashes, as in the case of Nineveh, and we suggest that something be done to the "beam" before the "mote" is placed under the microscope.

NOT THE LAST WAR.

Tolstoi, on hearing of the outcome of the peace negotiations at Portsmouth, expressed his joy that the carnage was ended, but at the same time he said he was sorry that this war cannot be the last. He said nations will fight, as long as the social system remains unchanged. He is, no doubt, right in this. Russia's policy is one of expansion. Her traditions, as we understand it, demand this. Russians firmly believe their country is destined to save the world from the wreck and ruin that will be brought upon it by popular government. To them Russia is sacred. Her supposed mission is divine, and her agressive policy is but the efforts of the favored among all nations for the extension of the kingdom of God, whose representative upon the earth is the Czar. We fear that, if such is the Russian view of the national mission of the empire, wars are inevitable.

The present conflict has effectually checked the advance eastward, for a long time. The attention of the Russian government will now in all probability be diverted more particularly to the possibilities offered on her southern and western borders. On the west the Scandinavian situation undoubtedly invites intrigues, but Russia without a strong navy can hardly hope to make very rapid progress toward the Atlantic. In the south the situation is different. The question of Russia advancing on India may again be brought forward, in spite of the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. The policy of Russia is, as has been well said, a game of centuries. She will not spring too soon; she has learned that grand secret of success—to wait. But waiting, with her, is not inaction; and her approaches towards India are now thought to be sufficiently far advanced to cause disquietude.

Too often it is, Without funds, without friends.

After all, it was M. Witte who paid the fiddler.

Anyhow, General Chaffee has had his Waterloo visit.

The vegetable juice that cures consumption isn't "corn juice."

Senator Depew probably will frame that letter from Mr. Paul Morton.

Komura may have been out-generaled but even the Russians do not claim that Oyama has been.

When a man breaks his leg trying to put another man out of an office, he feels very much put out himself.

Natural gas, which has just been rediscovered, will play an important part in the impending municipal campaign.

It seems to be the proper caper to write Wilkesbarre Wilkes-Barre. Nothing hyphenated looks well, unless it is a dumb-bell.

"The original McKinley man" is dead. Next some one will make the startling announcement that the oldest Mason is dead.

Czar Nicholas forbids discussion of his proposed national deliberative assembly. He is becoming as autocratic as Czar Reed was.

Since Governor Douglas refused to accept a second nomination, "Douglas, Douglas, tender and true," is not so popular in Massachusetts as it was.

China has placed the boycott of American products under the imperial ban. This may be called the arriere ban, for what is the boycott itself but a ban?

The treaty of Portsmouth is to be engrossed in English and French. And why should that not be engrossed that has engrossed the attention of the whole world?

Those Russian editors who are denouncing the treaty of peace and declare that the war should have gone on, are displaying the usual fury of the non-combatants.

England is becoming quite emulative of America in the matter of railway accidents. Yesterday on the Great Eastern ten persons were killed and twenty seriously injured.

We have been requested to state that a reunion of the Chase-Chace Family association will be held at Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass., at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1905. Lieut. Gov. Guild and representatives of several of the state governments of New England will be in attendance.

During August the public debt increased $3,475,594. It is explained that this "increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand." Nothing could be clearer or more satisfactory than this. It must be plain to the dullest intellect that when one is in debt with a decrease in his cash on hand and no diminution of his debt, there is an increase of the deficiency.

The Panama canal is making splendid progress. A commission composed of eminent American and European engineers has just assembled in Washington to decide whether it would be better to construct a lock or a sea level canal. When they have made their report the President and Congress will determine which is the better. All of which is but a tuning up of instruments prior to the overture.

ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

Springfield Republican.

Protestantism was first carried to Manhattan island by the early Dutch, but it is now in a position where it can scarcely be called the popular religious faith of the greatest American city. Without taking Catholicism into account, Protestantism is no stronger in New York today than Judaism, whose adherents number some 600,000. This is a striking development, utterly unexpected a generation ago. If the Jewish immigration continues at the present rate New York may even cease to be a Christian city, although it will not be a less moral one.

Rev. T. W. Powell.

Are you still troubled about your Bible? Then call a witness from Christ's own day. Let him sum up in a single sentence the clear conclusion from the great Teacher concerning scripture: "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in times past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son." That is a plain summary of all that Jesus taught in the four gospels. It is true the "Bible critics" are often confusing in their learned guesses! But listen to Jesus. His finger is at the prophet's words: "I send the promise of My Father." And with this appeal to the sacred parchments He steps into His chariot of ascension. As Elisha caught the falling mantle of the ascending Elijah, we grasp that Bible that dropped from the hands of our risen Lord and bear it on with reverent spirit.

Jean Nicholas Grou.

Try so to live in the light of God's love that it becomes a second nature to you, tolerate nothing adverse to it, be continually striving to please Him in all things, take all that He sends patiently, resolve firmly never to commit the smallest deliberate fault; and if, unhappily, you are overtaken by any sin, humble yourself, and rise up speedily. You will not always be thinking of God consciously, but all your thoughts will be ruled by Him, His presence will check useless or evil thoughts, and your heart will be perpetually fixed on Him, ready to do His holy will.

Chicago Standard.

That which is true in battle, when nations contend for supremacy, is true in business, in school life, in the church, everywhere. The employer seeks men who will do their best. The scholar who wins honors in his class is the one who does his utmost. The farmer who brings to his tasks all that he has to give, who is industrious, studious, persistent, is the one for whom the earth yields her bounties lavishly. When we come to the church and the kingdom of God on earth, the same principle holds good, and where Christian men do with their might that which their hands find to do, the army of God wins victories and the cause of Christ goes forward. This means personal responsibility and personal faithfulness.

Christian Intelligencer.

There is no reason why the believer should despair at the darkness which sometimes envelops God's providential dispensations. His way is often in the sea, and His path in the deep waters, and His footsteps are not known. Mystery accords with the believer's idea of divine majesty, and produces reverence and devotion. Any sympathy should be discouraged with the sentiment that says, 'Where mystery begins devotion ends.' Clouds and darkness are round about the throne of God; but the bow that bends over that darkness sheds a soft and varied light upon His dispensations; and though its rays are not bright enough to reveal all the mind in which they have their origin, yet there is just enough unfolded to us in the present to furnish us with the elements of progression; just enough to preserve us from sinking down in hopeless despair. Each one knows sufficient of his past history, and God has made known the reasons of its sorrows and its joys. Therefore, we should never complainingly ask why God takes away our property and our friends; why He prostrates us upon beds of languishing and pain; why He sometimes breaks in upon the calm of things.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of Outdoors has an illustrated article, "A Tree-top Village," describing one of the few remaining large-bird colonies of the eastern part of our country. "A Wood and Water Question," by Will M. Hundley, takes one into the relative value of wood and water as human necessities. "How Nature Worked Out" (illustrated), by Huldah Herrick, is a strong story of Kentucky mountain life. "The Medicine Bow Reserve" (illustrated), by Enos A. Mills, depicts this great forest reserve. "Outdoor Experiences in a Massachusetts Hilltown" (illustrated), by Murray B. Lee, tells of a journey over the hills and valleys, through villages and hamlets, of a most picturesque part of that great commonwealth. Poems, fiction, reviews, etc., make up a fine number.—150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The September number of the Four-Track News opens with an article by William T. Hornaday, entitled "In the Heart of an Autumn Forest;" Kathleen L. Greig writes of "The White Sphinx;" Earl W. Mayo describes an interesting alligator farm on the Indian river; Austin Cook tells us something of the youth of Abraham Lincoln, and Trumon A. DeWeese describes how modern skill is utilizing the tremendous power of Niagara. There are many other good features, as well as numerous minor articles, together with the usual departments, poems, and humor, the whole beautifully illustrated.—7 East Forty-second Street, New York.

The leading article in Success Magazine for September deals with the appointment of Elihu Root as Secretary of State, to take the place of the late John Hay. To say that this sketch is interesting and instructive when it is told by Walter Wellman is to attempt to emphasize a self-evident truth. Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis continues his series of detective stories, entitled "Inspector Val's Adventures." "How to Make an Audience Laugh," by Gertrude Vivian, is a story of mirth. Miss Vivian acts as spokeswoman for David Warfield, Frank Daniels, "Marceline," Digby Bell, William T. Hodge, Jefferson de Angelis and Sam Bernard. "The Scholar's Debt to Posterity," by Austin Barclay Fletcher, is a selection of the best things in a brilliant oration delivered at the semi-centennial anniversary of Tufts College, which is Mr. Fletcher's Alma Mater. It deals with some of the most important questions now before the public. The other features are particularly interesting this month.—Washington Square, New York.

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