

of marvel to the strangers who snw them. It was a profound mystery how these people could be happy under the circumstances. To find out the secret of it, it may be necessary to go beyond

fourth of July has been celebrated in Utah every year since the advent of the pioneers. Six years ago the most notable jubilee that ever took place in Utah was held in this city. It was the celebration of the semi-centennial of pioneer day. Every pioneer of 1847 was the honored guest of the city throughout the colebration, and the few surviving menibers of the original band that reached here on the 24th, were, if possible, show added honors. These venerable men were applauded on the right and left, as the great procession moved through the streets, and as the future reveals the light more and more the applause will spread antil the entire nation will join in paying homage to those brave souls. They fought through the heat of the day and hore the brunt of the battle, that they and their children might live in peace with all men and with their maker. They opened wide their arms to the stranger and said. "Come, you are welcome to partake of the fruits of our labor, let us live in love, side by side."

about twenty members of the original pioneers in attendance, but most of them have crossed over into that myaterious land, into which every soul must be its own pioneer. The noble ranks have been sadly thinned until now but five or six are living. They must be proud of their lives. It would be impossible to say how far into the future the world will be reaping the benefits of their work, but it will be a long time. Theirs is the blessed consciousness that they have left as a legacy to their children, and to posterity, the most wholesome lessons that could be derived from thinking upon the lives and deeds of men. The contemplation of the unselfishness of these heroic pioneers should



UTAH West Must Not Expect Too Much From the Government in Its Experiments With Reservoirs and Irrigation.

Washington, July 20 .- The 17th of outlet of Saint Mary lake in Montana June is marked with red letters on the calendar of American patriotism as Bunker Hill day. The same day also witnessed last year, President Roosevelt's approval of the National Irrigafornia and Neyada, for the redlamation of land in the latter state, and t tion Act and the enthusiastic friends of the irrigation policy take considerable satisfaction in the fact that both events

nay be celebrated on the same day and are inclined to claim that future generations will find almost as much glory and pride in the statesmanlike deed of 1902 as they will in the military deed of

The stubborn and unequal contest at Bunker Hill was one of the things which gave us a country to work for, and the long-sought victory of national irrigation was certainly one of the most mportant steps in that country's devalues for the benefit of the county state and nation. elopment.

The irrigation law imposes a heavy responsibility upon the secretary of the interior. That already busy official is charged with the work of selecting the projects to be undertaken, fixing the size of homesteads which may be taken ap on the public lands to be reclaimed and making rules and regulations for the use and distribution of the water supply. The task is an arduous and, in some cases, a delicate one, since there are often conflicting interests that

nust be reconciled. Furthermore, it is obvious that with ilmited amount of money at his command the secretary can not build works everywhere at once. Western communi-ties are proverbially enthusiastic over their own local advantages. The people of each valley are prone to believe that theirs is a little the best valley in all the west and that they enjoy the glorious privilege of living on the "best

soli that ever lay out doors." Hence, they are bound to be disap-pointed when the interior department makes its necessary, but always difficult. choice between the claims of rival io-calities. It is a case where "many are calied, but few are chosen." And so it must be unless the nation shall some day decide to enter upon the work on a last message to Congress regarding the

any decide to enter upon the work on a much greater scale. Seey, Hitchcöck committed the de-tails of the new policy to the geological survey, which has long been dealing with hydrographic problems in the west and whene foundar, the loss had loss and whose founder, the late Maj. John Wesley Powell, was the first sclet man to comprehend the economic value

The director of the survey organized a new branch to take charge of the irrigation work, naming it the "United States reclamation service." Frederic H. Newell, who has been in charge of vater investigations in the survey, was nade chief of the new service. He has been trained for a dozen years for just such an opportunity as has now come to him and the friends of irrigation are profoundly pleased with the choice. Mr. Newell was confronted with the task of organizing and setting in motion a very large undertaking. Its field of operations is half a continent. Its contemplated expenditure will run into tens of millions. And the number of people whose weal or woe will ultimate-ly depend upon the wisdom and honesty of the administration of this work wi se equal to the total population o many an American state and many a European nation. In other words, it is a big thing, requiring the services of Mr. Newell had the advantage of

Mr. Newell had the advantage of wide familiarity with the conditions of the arid region to begin with. He was thus able to direct the preliminary in-vestigations with little loss of time or money. To this end, he brought togeth-er large numbers of bright young men from various parts of the country and set them at work measuring streams, surveying reserving and could also surveying reservoirs and canal sites and estimating the cost and efficiency of the first proposed works. These are the dam on the Sweetwater

river in Wyoming, the dam at the

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southwestern

of reservoirs on the boundary of Cali-

building of the great Tonto reservoir of

jects will cost about \$7,600,000 and re claim upwards of 600,600 acres of land

that is to say, it will probably co hout \$11 an acre to make this land

or the highest cultivation. The mone

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which quickly materialize into taxabl

The new policy is yet very young. But marvelous progress has been made

during its first year. The work has

fourish of frumpets. And yet nothing

y this government in the way of in

ternal improvement. The nation set its hand to a task which has now grown entirely beyond

the reach of private effort, if it ever were adapted to that method of de-

elopment. It has undertaken to as-ert man's control over the forces of

nature in a vast region where organized

dividual may prosper, or even ge

There is but one thing that stands in

the way of this creation of countless small homes out of arid waste, and thing which the nation must yet do before it can make the future secure for itself and for its multitudinous

omessekers. It must repeal certain atures of its present land laws, under

which the public domain is being specu-ated in and fraudulently absorbed inte

large private holdings. It must take heed of the president's injunction in his

west and readjust its laws so that the

government lands shall be reserved

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