

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - AUGUST 25, 1903.

TO SHOW UTAH FRUIT.

The splendid prizes offered by the  
Irrigation congress for the finest dis-  
plays of fruits, should encourage Utah  
growers to put forth special efforts to  
show the excellence of Utah products,  
and we have no doubt an excellent ex-  
hibit will be made. It has been sug-  
gested by a contemporary that the  
state board of horticulture should  
shoulder this responsibility and spend  
several hundred dollars in the effort  
to procure fruits and provide for a  
creditable display.

We are informed by Secy. Joseph H.  
Parry that while the members of the  
board are doing all they can personally,  
to encourage a large and worthy ex-  
hibit, there are no state funds available  
which the board can use for this pur-  
pose. Every dollar set apart for the  
use of the board is appropriated for a  
special purpose. As before stated, per-  
sonally they are doing all possible to  
"unhold the credit of the state" in the  
matter of a fine fruit exhibit at the  
forthcoming interstate competition.

The state legislature appropriated  
\$5,000 to aid the Irrigation Congress.  
No further amounts are supplied by the  
state for any purpose connected with  
the congress. The fruit growers of  
Utah will have to attend to this mat-  
ter themselves. Every needful induc-  
ement is offered by the executive com-  
mittee of the congress. In addition to  
the magnificent silver-cup given by  
Senator W. A. Clark, the committee  
will pay express charges, receive the  
exhibits and take care of the displays,  
and we think there should be enough  
get-up among our fruit raisers to for-  
ward their samples. At any rate it is  
of no use to require the Horticultural  
society to go to expense, under the  
mistaken notion that the state has  
provided that body with funds that can  
be used for such a purpose.

We learn from the committee that a  
fine display of fruit is likely to come  
from Oregon. This ought to stimulate  
Utah, Colorado and Idaho to extra ex-  
ertions. Especially we urge upon our  
Utah fruitgrowers efforts to obtain the  
cup. It would be a shame to them if  
they allow it to be carried away to a  
distant State. But, by the way, surely  
the executive committee will not con-  
sider Oregon a part of the arid or semi-  
arid region of this country! The fruit-  
raisers who are popularly known as  
Webfoots, living where it rains nearly  
all the year round, may display their  
fruits at the Congress, but they ought  
not to lay claim to the cup. Anyhow  
let Utah come to the front with a first  
class fruit display.

## PROF. NEWELL'S REPORT.

The report made by Prof. F. H. New-  
ell, of the United States geological sur-  
vey, in reference to the work that has  
been commenced in Utah under the  
National Irrigation law, is of great in-  
terest and importance. The substance  
of it has already been published in the  
Deseret News, and the information and  
suggestions it contains are valuable.

The Utah lake proposition which has  
been so much discussed, is treated as  
"the most important project for the  
development of the arid lands of Utah,"  
which it is, undoubtedly. Mr. Newell  
regards the plan of reducing the area  
of the lake, so as to decrease the evap-  
oration which is so great that "prob-  
ably more water disappears into the air  
than is put to beneficial use, as  
eminently wise and practicable. The  
engineering features of that work he  
regards as not especially difficult. What  
it should consist of does not fully ap-  
pear in the report. But it is evident  
from his other remarks that he favors  
the drying or similar scheme, by which  
the surface of the lake could be greatly  
lessened, and a large margin of marsh  
land on its borders be brought under  
cultivation. He also advocates the stor-  
ing of waters in the mountain depres-  
sions, thus keeping them from running  
into the lake until the times when they  
would be needed for irrigation.

The subject of vested rights to the  
use of the waters flowing into and  
coming from that natural reservoir, Mr.  
Newell views as one requiring great  
discretion and care in its settlement.  
He regards the fears of water-users  
drawing their supplies from the lake,  
that their rights would be disturbed  
by changing its level, as entirely  
groundless; and he is sure that when  
the plan is fully worked out their fears  
will be completely allayed.

The complications that may arise in  
settling the various vested rights he  
looks upon evidently with some concern.  
The law protects those rights fully and  
properly. They cannot be abrogated,  
no matter what plans may be devised  
for the general benefit. The simplest,  
cheapest and most satisfactory method,  
by which that harmony can be estab-  
lished that appears necessary to the  
consummation of the Utah lake scheme,  
is that which has been several times  
suggested and which would have been  
fully carried out, but for obstructions  
placed in the way by a few individuals  
who think their water rights are in  
danger, or are not sufficiently regard-

ful of the public welfare. The own-  
ers of water rights should get together  
and agree on a plan of action.

The new Irrigation law of Utah pro-  
vides means for the settlement of all  
rights to the use of water in this State.  
But it will take a long time to make  
the official surveys and establish  
and record titles to existing rights, and  
something definite by way of mutual  
understanding between the water-users  
interested in Utah lake, ought to be  
reached without unnecessary delay.  
When this is assured, there will be  
nothing in the way of the government  
work that is likely to benefit all the  
counties, companies and persons who  
depend upon Utah lake and its tribu-  
taries for their water supply. It is a  
matter of paramount importance, and  
it should be viewed in the light of  
"the greatest good to the greatest num-  
ber."

The Bear river problem, the Duchesne  
river scheme, the Uinta river possi-  
bilities, with the benefits that may be  
derived from the conservation and proper  
utilization of the waters from those  
natural sources, are carefully treated in  
the report made by Mr. Newell, and  
his suggestions are all valuable and  
practical. Utah should certainly have  
her share of the aid afforded by the  
National Irrigation law for the reclama-  
tion of the arid and semi-arid regions,  
and all her active and progressive lead-  
ing men should use their influence to so  
shape affairs that the means available  
for that purpose may be obtained.

## ON ARBITRATION.

A circular has been issued by the di-  
rection of the Mohonk Lake Conference  
on international arbitration. It is  
addressed specially to business men, and  
it gives several reasons why that class  
of citizens should be interested in arbi-  
tration. The circular has the endorse-  
ment of many business concerns, such  
as the Merchants' association, New  
York City; the Trades' league, Phila-  
delphia, Pa.; the Chamber of Com-  
merce, Boston, Mass.; the Merchants'  
exchange, St. Louis, Mo.; the Chamber  
of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.; the  
Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco,  
Cal.; the Board of Trade, New Or-  
leans, La.; the Chamber of Commerce,  
Milwaukee, Wis.; the Chamber of Com-  
merce, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Board of  
Trade, Little Rock, Arkansas; the Board  
of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.; the Board  
of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware, and  
the Board of Trade, Jacksonville, Flori-  
da.

Among the reasons given, why busi-  
ness should take an interest in the  
movement for peace are these:

"Because the industrial, financial and  
commercial interests of all nations, and  
of all sellers, buyers and producers, are  
now so closely interwoven, and the pros-  
perity of each is so dependent on the  
prosperity and on the production or pur-  
chasing power of others, that the loss  
or injury of one must necessarily be-  
come to some extent the loss or injury  
of all."

"Because peace and good will between  
the nations are essential for the pros-  
perity of all, and war is as certain to  
result in disturbance and disaster for  
business interests as it is in suffering  
and death for the soldiers who face the  
horrors of the battlefield. Even the  
fear of war is sometimes sufficient to  
check the wheels of industry and com-  
merce, to turn confidence into panic,  
and to increase greatly the risks and  
losses as well as the taxes and ex-  
penses of business men."

"Because business men can do more  
than any others to convince the people  
that war should be ceased with the  
fuel and the old 'trial by battle' as  
something too absurd, too wicked and  
too horrible to be tolerated, and that  
arbitration should be regarded by all  
men and all governments as a matter  
of course in every dispute that cannot  
be settled by friendly negotiations."

"Because if it should ever be possible  
to lighten the burdens of industry and  
commerce by checking the increase or  
securing a reduction in the great arm-  
ies and navies of the world, it will  
only be when there shall have been such  
a general development of public opinion  
in favor of international arbitration as  
a substitute for war, that it will have  
become the settled policy of the leading  
nations."

The Lake Mohonk conferences on In-  
ternational arbitration have met every  
year in May since 1895, on the invita-  
tion of Mr. Albert K. Smiley. An-  
other yearly conference is held at the  
same place in October, at which the  
condition of the American Indians, and  
other dependent races, is discussed.  
Among the leading spirits of these con-  
ferences in the past have been such  
men as Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Ben-  
jamin F. Trueblood of Boston, whose  
life has been devoted to the gospel of  
peace, Senator George F. Edmunds of  
Vermont, who presided at several ses-  
sions and gave much valuable time and  
wise counsel to the work; Dr. Theodore  
L. Cuyler, and many others, well known  
in the world of education, finance and  
philanthropy. The Hon. John W.  
Foster presided over the meetings in  
1902 and 1903.

We hope business men all over the  
country will procure a copy of the cir-  
cular, by addressing the secretary of  
the conference, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.,  
and carefully consider its contents, and  
then act upon its suggestions. Great  
national disturbances are detrimental  
to their interests. Arbitration will be  
the policy of the enlightened future,  
and the business of the world have it  
in their power to hasten the day on,  
for they are virtually the governing  
class in all countries.

## FORESTS AND FLOODS.

International relations are always in-  
teresting, often delicate. Between Aus-  
tria and Germany they have usually  
been very friendly, but a new cause of  
possible friction has recently arisen, a  
most peculiar one, absolutely unique.  
They are the recent floods in Siberia  
and their cause. The matter was re-  
cently considered by the Prussian  
crown council. It was called, os-  
tensibly, for the purpose of considering  
means for relieving the distress caused  
by the heavy floods in Siberia, and for  
which some ten million marks have  
been appropriated. This was the osten-  
sible purpose, but the real one, it is  
said, was the necessity for some ar-  
rangement with Austria owing to the  
fact that the rivers which caused the  
damage rise in Austrian territory.

Now wherein is Austria to blame? By  
her destruction of timber in the up-  
lands of the Austrian highlands caus-  
ing the rivers to overflow their banks.  
Prussian experts say that Siberia  
will be in constant danger from  
floods until these highlands are replant-

ed with trees. How to induce Austria  
to do this is occupying the time and  
attention of the Emperor's advisers. If  
Austria can be induced to see that the  
cause of the floods is the cutting of  
timber upon the highlands of her river  
sources, no doubt an accommodation  
will be readily reached.

But supposing Austria does not ac-  
cept the Prussian view, what then? She  
is sovereign and not subject. Must  
a nation, like an individual, be governed  
by the rule, "So use your own as not  
to injure another?" It would be a most  
interesting question for The Hague  
court of arbitration to decide.

This case emphasizes the importance  
of timber in connection with floods and  
water supply. Scientists and experts  
who have studied the question say  
there is a very intimate relation be-  
tween the two: that the destruction of  
timber hastens the melting of snow  
and the evaporation and running off  
water from the ground. The cutting of  
the timber hastens the emptying of the  
reservoirs. The same principle may be  
seen in the watering of a garden.  
Where nothing is done to retain the  
moisture in the ground it soon goes out,  
but where brush or straw is placed  
over the watered ground the moisture  
is retained for a long time. The brush  
and straw are forests in miniature.

That which has happened in Siberia  
through the destruction of Austrian  
timber happens every year in our own  
country, but happily cause and effect  
are all within our own boundaries.  
The annual great floods in the  
Ohio are undoubtedly largely due to  
the destruction of the timber along that  
river. The same is true of the  
Mississippi and Missouri. And even  
where there are torrential rains fol-  
lowed by great floods, were there timber  
in the section where they occur the  
flood danger would be infinitely less.

In our own State the danger from  
floods is very remote, but the danger  
to the water supply through denuding  
the hills and mountains is very great.  
It should not be permitted but the  
planting of trees near the water  
sources should be encouraged. The peo-  
ple of each settlement should look to  
would supplement their efforts.

In this arid country, life, animal and  
vegetable, is dependent upon the water  
supply, and the latter very largely up-  
on the preservation of timber in the  
mountains.

Cutting down of the forests in the  
Austrian uplands and the consequent  
floods in Siberia furnish a lesson by  
which America should profit.

The natural gas supply will fail long  
before the hot air supply will.

Those who are playing the war game  
on the Atlantic coast are game.

The Shamrock-Reliance races are the  
greatest bargain sale of the day.

The unspeakable Turk becomes more  
and more unspeakable each day.

We would not advise Panama to se-  
cede but rather Colombia to accede.

Some people cannot distinguish be-  
tween a free lecture and a scolding.

The way of the transgressor may be  
hard or soft, but it is always devious.

Satan, it is said, is not so black as  
he is painted, but the Turk is.

The Pulitzer school of journalism  
will teach the young idea how to  
"accept."

Hats off when Lou Dillon, the great  
two-minute trotter and queen of the  
turf, goes by.

Indian summer, which seems to be  
approaching, is preferable to the white  
man's summer.

This is the kind of weather that is  
in mind when people say that Utah  
has a glorious climate.

It has been suggested that Mr. David  
Bennett Hill be put up as the candidate  
of the Race Suicide party.

The idlers and pleasure seekers of  
Newport lead about the most strenuous  
life of any in all the land.

Because the Bible is not read in the  
public schools is no reason for not hav-  
ing the children read it at home.

When the postoffice scandal investi-  
gation is finished the Indian lands scan-  
dal is to be taken up. Next!

Many cures for lynching are offered.  
But what is wanted is a sure and quick  
first-aid-to-the-injury recipe.

Convict Woods who was caught while  
having a shave in a Reno barber shop  
had the closest shave of his life.

Mrs. Constant Menche of Montreal  
has sold her husband to another woman  
for five hundred dollars. The other  
woman was also sold.

Were ever pugilists so silent as Jef-  
fries and Corbett have been since the  
great fight? Silence being golden, they  
are winning golden opinions.

Home missionaries of the Salt Lake  
Stake of Zion should remember that their  
monthly meeting convenes tomor-  
row, Wednesday, evening, at 7:30, in  
the Young Memorial building, L. D. S.  
University.

John A. McCall president of the New  
York Life Insurance company is said  
to have been tendered the secretaryship  
of war. In his dual capacity he could  
always insure peace.

Not the most staid and conservative  
paper in the land calls the New York  
World sensational, since that gift for a  
school of journalism. So shines a good  
deed in a wicked world.

A little girl has just died from a  
growth of peas in her stomach. Let  
this be a warning to little boys who  
swallow cherry pits lest they have  
cherry trees growing up in their stom-  
achs.

The uninformed writer on a morning  
paper who persists in discoursing upon  
subjects of which he knows little or  
nothing, very naturally dislikes to see  
the truth set forth, because it con-  
trasts so strongly with his fictions. But  
there is no need for him to display his  
ill-breeding and spite in bar-room epi-  
thets, and thus show his inability to  
meet facts and reasoning with anything  
in the shape of argument.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The course of President Roosevelt  
has been marked out for him by law.  
Failing to acquire the Panama canal  
on the terms specifically provided, he  
is to reopen negotiations with Nic-  
aragua and Costa Rica for the nec-  
essary rights on the Nicaragua route.  
This will take time, and there may be  
as much difficulty in securing the right  
of way on that route as on the other,  
but that will not benefit Colombia.  
It is improbable that any better offer  
will be made for the Panama canal,  
and whether that work is or is not  
eventually undertaken by the United  
States, the government at Bogota is  
not unlikely to find that in grasping  
at the shadow of the French company's  
\$40,000,000 it lost everything.

## Springfield Republican.

It is still too early, however, to con-  
sider the pending treaty as lost. A veil  
seems to be drawn over the situation  
at Bogota, and although discouraging  
reports continue to be published, their  
entire correctness may perhaps be  
open to question. In the fact that  
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deed, it is not at all improbable that  
the present doubtful situation at Bo-  
gota is the work of rival canal pro-  
moters, or of interests which desire  
no canal at all, or of native blackmail-  
ers. When one recalls the scandalous  
boodling that takes place in some of  
our own American legislatures when  
valuable franchises are at stake, it is  
inconceivable that in a country like  
Colombia the issue of ratifying this  
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## Kansas City Star.

The commission found that with the  
payment of 40 million dollars for work  
already done at Panama, the cost of  
completing the two routes would be  
about the same. The Panama route,  
would, however, give opportunity for  
the more satisfactory piece of engi-  
neering work since it would furnish a  
canal one-fourth the length of the  
other, having four locks, less eleva-  
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At the same time it would be less fa-  
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the North Atlantic to the North Pa-  
cific. The chief engineering disadvan-  
tage at Nicaragua would be the higher  
cost of maintenance. Not only  
would the channel be longer, but the  
shifting sands off Greytown on the  
Caribbean would entail a heavy ex-  
pense for maintaining a harbor. Mr.  
Noble estimated this difference in an-  
nual maintenance charges at \$1,300,000.  
Against this is to be set the economy  
of the Nicaragua short-cut.

## St. Paul Globe.

The probability is that these states  
will secede from the rest of the coun-  
try, set up a government of their own  
and proceed to conclude with the United  
States an agreement out of which  
they would win great material advan-  
tages. Many people have predicted this  
outcome from the beginning. The  
present aspect of affairs makes it al-  
most a certainty.

## Boston Globe.

It transpires that certain Americans  
have heavy interests in the Panama  
route, and that, being what the  
treaty would be adopted, have invested  
heavily in lands along the Panama  
route. These speculators have had a  
powerful lobby in Congress and would  
like to see the United States "protect  
their interests" by coercing a sovereign  
state which within its rights has done  
what its Congress deemed best and  
what many of its ablest citizens have  
been long advocating in American and  
native journals. It is this evil prin-  
ciple of coercion that all true Americans  
should promptly sit down upon. Why  
did we invite Colombia to join in a  
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TION.

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## THREE NIGHTS BEGINNING

Thursday, Aug. 27th.

Matinee Saturday at 2:15 p. m.

Elaborate Presentation of the Century's  
Best Pastoral Play, "The Shepherd's  
Song."SWEET, PATHETIC,  
SOUL-STIRRING

## AN ORPHAN'S PRAYER

A Master Story Beautifully Told.  
NETTIE DE COURSEYAnd an All-Star Supporting Cast.  
A MASSIVE FAULTLESS PRODU-  
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Sale of Seats begins today.

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