

THREE CLASSES OF LABORERS.

for another place.

There are three classes of men who work on the grade-the man who has edlisted to stay till the last shovelful of dirt has been thrown and who sends

home to his family all he can spare out of his earnings, the man with the mood of his earnings, the man with the mood for labor and companionship for the time being, and the man, who for rea-sons he keeps hid in his own breast, deems it best to drop out of view and love his identity among the laborers in The first dentity among the laborers in an isolated grading camp. The two last named classes are always moving on. Thus it is that the call for 2,000 men to work on the Salt Lake Route will mean that there will in all be about 5,000 disnames on the payroll at different periods.

A TYPICAL AGGREGATION.

A TYPICAL AGGREGATION. A few days ago there was shipped a typical aggregation of prospective graders, teamsters, rock men and muckers. The gang, nearly 100 strong, was recruited in Ogden, on Commer-cial street, and along Second South. The car containing this galaxy of taleng was coupled at the rear of the train next to the sleeper. On the front plat-form was stationed a husky fellow whose duty it was to see that no one fell off the train and that none was delivered in an unusually damaged conered in an unusually damaged condition.

VERY DEMONSTRATIVE.

This peacemaker in the employ of the This peacemaker in the employ of the labor agent had no sinecure. One gen-tleman, whose face was pitted with shamrocks, wanted to take on the whole carload singly and collectively; another, with the abandon of a drunke man, complacently thrust his fe man, complacently thrust his feet through the window, glass and all, and settled down for a snooze; still another drew criticism by blatantly asserting that he was the only true-blooded tour-ist among them, and he would thank that _______, etc., repeat, if he fee that _____, etc., repeat, if he would climb out of his seat and make room for a gentleman who worked on a grade when he was eating pap. The familiarity on the part of all was re-freshing. They discussed the railroad situation throughout the country; they called James J. Hill, E. H. Harriman,

honest tramp can drift in at almost any time and find a vacancy awaiting him. Common laborers receive \$2 a day if they board at the company's mess, and \$1.75 if they furnish their own sleeping quarters and board them-selves. With the possible exception of selves. With the possible exception the Italian element the men prefer let the company look after them. let the company look after them, on nationalities are represented down on the grade, but it is the American who the grade, but it is the American the makes up thhe restless element. The Scandinavians, Germans, and even the Irish, generally stay with their job until

21 JALOONS

tending strictly to business. IN THE CHUCK TENT.

Servicites cut glass and silverware are not present in a grading camp. The men fill up their tin plates with food and their tin cups with hot coffee,

one eye upon the triangle suspended from the branch of a tree they loaf around. At the first stroke upon the three cornered bar of steel they invade the tent and ere the vibration of the unique dinnner bell dies out down the canyon all are hard at work and at-tending strictly to business.

The commissary is the headquarters tent. It is the company's office, store

NEW TOWN

or CALIENTES

FILSE

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

and loafing room besides. Here the favored guests are entertained and with the bookkeeper, foreman and other rep-resentatives of the company, eventually

O CLOSE

of shoes or some other article in excess of his time, it is regarded as a sign that he intends to hit the trail in the morning after breakfast, and he is told that he must wait until he has put in stuff a few days more work.

DUMP CART

GRADERS

MEN'S QUARTERS.

The men are quartered in long tents furnished with double deck bunks made out of rough lumber. From 16 to 20 men occupy each tent. They furnish their own blankets, bedding and candles. When the nights get chilly each tent

loaded beer bottles and from the pistol pocket of each protruding the neck of a flask containing more strenuous

CHOICE IN THEIR COMPANY. One of them explained their reasons

or deserting the grading camp in the ollowing language: "Why, they've got dagos, greasers, Greeks and coons here, and them guys a'int in my class. And then look at the sand and rocks, just full of snakes, I bet! Besides, its the driest place I ever

ductive capacity of a given area over

and over. Thus one acre of land which is absolutetly independent of rainfall

And seemed like souls possessed. The eternal unfitness of things was ironi-cally exemplified in the names of the ringleaders. The bowlegged man was addressed as "Abe," and he of the elongated legs as "Mose." Everytime one of them offered a suggestion he would refer to the other with an "A to the othe "A Mose?" All points of or an procedure meeting the approval of Abe and Mose went with the balance of thu push

AWKWARD FOR THE PASSENGERS

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This uanimity and subservance caused the passengers no little uneasiness when the imperious Mose looked at them and yelled

"Look at them there guys on the car; "Look at them there guys on the car; they ain't put a single leaf on our fre tonight and we here performin' for their benefit. I motion we bring 'em out here to gather some fuel." "Second the motion," said Abe, while in one voice the lay members mumbled "Me, too."

SAVED!!

There is no telling what would have been the outcome at this crucial point in the evening's diversion had not the engine, like the hero in the novel "showed up" at the nick of time; for just as the mob was about to storm the car and drag out the passengers among the snakes and pricklypaars to hunt wood, the deep sonorous "Choo, chee" of the engine came down the rocky defile. Abe seemed to get an in-spiration from the sound, evidencity through the impression that the boiler's liquid supply had been replenished with malt juice instead of water, for he shouted at the top of his voice, "Great is beer." The inspiration was a most beer." The inspiration was a most happy one and elicited the most voci-ferous hilarity from all. Mose, not wishing to be cellpsed by Abe, demand-ed order in the assembly and unbecomed nself of another inspiration in these ords:

"Fellers, let's all yell as hard as we can, that one glorious phrase of Abe's, "Great is beer."

In response a mighty shout went up from the well lubricated throats of the gang and echoed through valley and glen, and a hundred dark caverns too's up the refrain and called back to cach other the phrase "Great is beer."

NEEDS OF HOMESEEKERS.

hand, the natural tendencies of priga-tion, and on the other hand, the needs

No one who understands, on one

IRRIGATION MAKES SMALL FARMS.

Much More Land Than Water in the Arid Region-Sup-

ply of the Latter Will be Developed by Scientific Work.

(Written for the Deseret News.) watered for each acre which is irrigated.

The natural tendency of irrigation is to make little farms. The reasons are obvious enough to any one who gives the subject the slightest thought.

To begin with, in the region where irrigation is necessary to produce regutar crops, there is much more land than water. Of course, no one can now tell the ultimate limitation of the water supply since we are just upon the threshold of anything approaching scientific development of this wonderful domain. What has been done thus far has been done wastefully and by those crude methods which pioneers employ when getting a foothold in a new coun-

try. Doubtless the visible supply of water will be made to cover more land than it now does as better methods are grad-ually worked out and put into practise. And doubtless water will be found where its presence is now hardly sus-pected.

These circumstances, added vast storage enterprise on which the government is about to enter, will to the constantly tend to reduce the dispro-portion of water to land. But when all has been done there will still remain many acres of land which cannot be SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Hence, the law of supply and demand tends to make a small farm unit in the arid region. This law, inexorable as it is, would be far less immediately effective unless supplemented by other natural laws which operate in the same other direction

To bring water upon land by arti-ficial means is costly. The cost varies widely according to conditions, but even under the most favorable circumstances irrigation involves an initial expense and a burden of maintenace which becomes an unavoldable charge upon agriculture—a charge which is wholly absent where moisture is obtain-

ed by purely natural means. Now, the thing that costs money cannot be had for naught. And the more it costs the more it will be divided and subdivided among those who have need of it. This is doubly true where the thing desired is not a fuxury, but rather a necessity of existence. So far this reason also the tendency to make little irrigated farms is irresistable.

VALUE IS NOT IN AREA.

Still further is must never be forgot-



UNFERENCE DISPUTE | universe.

beets, which crave only the uninter-rupted sunshine that they may pack their tiny cells with saccharine matter. their tiny cells with saccharine matter. All the laws of the universe are working together to produce in the arid region of the west the highest triumph of agriculture that is, the little farm owned and tilled by the proprietor and his family and rewarding their indus-try with a generous living. But the laws which Congress has made are sadly out of the with the laws of the universe.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

ditions. But this, in turn, has its economic influence. A large product on each acre of ground means a corresponding of ground means a corresponding amount of labor-the bigger the product the bigger the job of cultivating and harvesting it. So here again we find an inevitable tendency at work compel small farm areas in the arid region

TOO LITTLE FARM.

Very likely the reader will say, "but can people make a living on these lit-tle farms?" Yes, a generous living, including about everything you find on the bill of fare of an ordinary hotel. In the semi-tropical regions of the southwest this is literally true, from the olives of the first course to the raisins and walnuts of the last. For where the farmer has perfect control of the moisture he can realize the most perfect diversification of crops, He does not let it rain on the just and the unjust, but turns the water on the strawberry vines, which may be thrsty, and lets it run past the sugar

is equivalent to four acres which de-pend upon the caprice of the clouds. So it happens that a little irrigated farm satisfies the same demand that a much larger piece of land would be of our homeseeking population, can possibly fail to realize the downright wickedness of the existing statutes which make it possible for speculators required to satisfy under different conto absorb millions and millions of acres of the public domain. It is not possible, of course, for Congress to

repeal the laws of the universe. it is entirely possble for a land But monopoly to grow up in the arid re-gion which cannot be abolished until stupendous injustice shall have been done to the American people..

That is precisely what is happening now. From Canada to Mexico, and from the Rocky mountains to the Pa-cific coast, speculators and adventurcific coast, speculators and adventur-ers are taking up the lands which they can never use, at least for the highest purposes. They can make stock farms, and so hold for four-footed beasts the soil that is needed for men, women and children; or they can sell out their "property" to the real homeseekers to whom it now be-longs. longs

Will the American people counten-ance a continuance of this outrage? Will they not, on the contrary, over-whelm the next Congress with a de-mand for the immediate repeal of the Desert Timber and Stone act, in ac-cordance with the urgent recommendacordance with the urgent recommenda-tions of President Roosevelt?

That is a question for public opinion to answer. The men of the west, who have fought the battle of national irrigation to its first great triumph, are appealing to their countrymen to stand with them in winning the second battle-the saving of the public domain as the unspoiled heritage of the children of the United States.

ten that the measure of value in land is not area, but productive capacity. Skillful irrigation multiplies the pro- TWO FAMOUS JURISTS IN THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY