Advertisers Appreciate the Fact That The Deseret News Reaches the Peo-ple in Their Homes.

DESERET EVENING NEWS. TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

Are You Progressing or Just "Keeping Shop?" In Other Words: Are You Advertising or Not?

FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

PART THREE

SATURDAY OCTOBER 3 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

HISTORIC OCTOBER CONFERENCE FIFTY YEARS AGO

It Came at the Conclusion of the Most Decisive Crisis In the History of Utah, After the Victory of The People in a "War Without a Baftle"-Through it Secretary of War Floyd and the Secessionists Worked Against Jeremiah Black And the Unionists.

It was published in the Deseret News Wednesday May 20, 1857, and throws much light on the sudden decamping of Judge Drummond from Utah, and his subsequent career of villification of the people. It was upon his complaint that the Johnston army was ordered here on premises, each one of ; which was proven false by subsequent investigation:

"Oquawka, Henderson ty, Illinois, Sept. 4, 1856. "Dear Brother and Sister: I received your letter last night ; and am now seated to answer Mr. Drummond left here in April to start for Utah. We heard from him twice in April, and then we heard no more until August, and that was after he reached Utah.

"We read once in the paper that he had a woman with him; he got her in Washington City, District of Columbia; her name is Ada Carroll. He never was married to her while he was in the states. As to living in Chicago, I do not, nor never did. We were living in Oquawka when he went away, and instead of leaving us plenty he left us but little.

"He sent me a draft a few days ago from California. He was in Sacramento city but said he was going to Utah to hold courts in September. We parted as husband and wife; he said he would return this fall, if he could.

JEMIMA DRUMMOND. 6......

CHOING in the ears of the people who come to Salt Lake for the October conference, A. D. 1998, will be from farther down the street, charges and counter charges against the Church, crimination and recrimination However the charges differ they will all echo the same strain in one particular.

This will be their quality of bitterness. To the old veterans, whose backs are bowed with years of service in the Church and in the west, as home makers, the charges will have an old familiar sound. Somewhere back in his youth, he will recall very similar things, and he will know certain men, whose names endure because they lyed and labored in the love of their fallow men and certain other men fellow men and certain other men whose names are perishing with the memories of those who knew them, for the inspiration of their labor was bitterness, hatred and intolerant op-

THE LETTER THAT EXPOSED DRUMMOND attack

Thity years ago when the October conference was called, the greatest viciory ever won by the people had just been achieved. They had come back to homes they had abondoned, they thought, for all time in the spring. A great army of troops had come into the valley, but they come in under a treaty and with a presi-dents guarance that they would per-form a far different mission from that for which the clamor that resulted in their being sent, intended them to be used. On their westward march the trains had been retarded in their rear, the grass had been forced to winter outside of Utah, while the people here could have time to pre-sent their case, and call to their aid the great forces which brough them of victoriors in the most serious cri-sis of western history, in a war with-out a single battle, a conflict with a nation's troops, organized for a cam-paign of extermination won through a sense of fair play on the part of the nation's people. TWO SIDES. Fifty years ago when the October

TWO SIDES.

TWO SIDES. From any standpoint the mo-mentous events of 50 years ago this fall are considered, they are illuminat-ing and present a record that the people here can always afford to have read to its last word, while for the other side there is a story that does anything but honor to the chief men implicated, excepting always the men of the army, who in the line of their duty, unpleasant as it was ser-ved their orders faithfully without questioning them.

their duty, unpleasant as it was ser-ved their orders faithfully without questioning them. Of criminal actions, thief takers have formulated an axiom to the ef-fect that "been a man honored with a trust and a responsibility goes wrong, he does not figure on the one-thing that will more often than all others cause his downfall and his detection. And this they have said is his conscience, which will begin to gnaw with the growth of his sense of guilt and finally send im to the confessional if only for rellef. And through all the history of the fight against the Church, which has sought to prevent its becoming es-tablished, the one thing that those who have fought with embittered hearts have overlooked has been the sense of fair play among the American people at large, and the sense of regard for the Compariments of the sense of regard for the

arge, and the sense of regard for the Constitution and its purposes. Nowhere has this quality been called more conspicuously into action than it

was in settling the problem of 50 years ago in Utah. It is worth while to go over those events to see the operation of this one single aid to a cause then much persecuted.

IS WORTH WHILE.

ernor would, if submitted to constitu-tional lawyers with open hearts and judicial minds, find full approval and endorsement. Certain it is that it found the endorsement of powerful men in Washington and powerful writers of the eastern press and the European press, who then for the first time dis-covered something in Mormonism of lignity, and of heroic proportions, and began to mention the Prophet Joseph without slurring his first name. In the darkest hour before the people here voted to turn their possession back into the desert from which they had brought them forth, Brigham Young answered the question for the people who demanded to know of him what the outcome of the expedition against Utah would be, backed up, as it was, with declaration from such a great fig-The game of attacking the Church for what it is not is one of the oldest that has been played in Utah. Though all the years that it has been carried on the Church has risen from one trisis to another to prove in the char-acter of its action, what it actually

lightning's flash, with the same positive conclusion as when a little later he told the people to cache their grain, pre-pare to burn their homes, and leave for the mountains to preserve, as long as a single member of the Church still lived, the gospel principles, which were the central concern of the Church still which all other matters became merely of secondary importance: "Many want to know what the result will be, I have told you be-fore and I can tell you now, that the result will be that Mormonism will be higher and greater in power than ever it was before. I know that all will be made right. You know it is one of the peculiarities of our religion never to ask the Lord to do a thing without our being willing to help Him all that we

ask the Lord to do a thing without our being willing to help Him all that we are able, and then the Lord will do the rest. I mean to save my brethren and sisters, God being my helper, Last Sun-day I did not think Jk.prudent to come out. The main reason I had in coming to meeting this morning was to let you know that my health is better. I am at my post, God is at the helm. I mean to save my brethren and sisters, God being my helper." This semion is printed in the Deseret News Oct. 14, 1857. It is one of hun-dieds of paragraphs which help in the understanding of the day of trial that then was upon the people here, and the spirit in which a solution was finally

spirit in which a solution was finally brought about. THOMAS KANE'S MISSION.

Everyone long in Utah remembers and honors Col. Thomas L. Kane. Kane county takes its name from him. The county takes its name from him. The trip he made around the Horn to carry a message of peace into troubled Utah's corners remains as the most dramatic effort to prevent bloodshed during the whole campaign, and because of its success, and the spirit of love in which it was undertaken, a movement may any time take definite form to com-memorate his memory in bronze or granite shaft.

any time take definite form to com-memorate his memory in bronze or granite shaft. Everyone likewise remembers Cap-tain Van Vliet of Johnston's army. First of all was he to speak up for the change in national attitude which af-terwards became the administration attitude. Preceding the army into Sait Lake, entertained by President Brigh-am young, taken as a guest to a Tab-ernacle meeting, left free to converse with the people, he gathered some-thing of them as they were, and lost some impressions of them as denunciatory diatribe in the misin-formed east pictured them. To that east he carried a message of the truth, told them the war was an unholy one and an unrighteous one, that Brigham Young meant what he said when he declared he was ready to turn Sait Lake back to the desert and go to the southern moun-take for active for his meanly that

but shame upon the memories of all who participated in it was that shortly after this remarkable pas-sage of judicial pronouncement, the gentile governor of Utah, who soon was to be styled "Jack Mormon" and attacked as bitterly as was Brigham Young before him, had to report to Secretary Cass that Indian agent Hurd, a close ally of this very judge, was busy inviting the Indians to rap-ine and murder in Mormon settlements and it was known that every Uintah, and even the Tooele valley Utes, had suddenly come into the possession of new rifles, many rounds of amuni-tion, and new blankets! Mostile opponents of the people here, was that the army secure as its allies the forces of savages near the Mormon settlements, just as previously Great Britain and France had used Indian allies against the American colonists of memories of all | expedition to dissipate but shame upon

the forces of savages heat the interviewing Great Britain and France had used Indian allies against the American colonists of the eastern seaboard! And Judge Cradelbaugh was not by any means alone in receiving discredit. The principal document which Presi-dent Buchanan could send to the na-tional Congress when this body called for the evidence on which he had been induced to send an army to Utah, was a letter from Judge Drummond, charg-ing infinite crime against the Mormon community, every item of which was soon to be proved false by a report of official investigators. A letter from the Deseret News, writ-ten by the wife of Judge Drummond, throws abundant light on this official's source of bitterness, his sudden de-parture from Utah, and the cry that he raised to cover his "get away" which was so similar to the cry which Secy. of War Floyd raised when he fied from Washington, to be followed by an indictment from the government he had deserted. And there was another of these judges, Sinclair by name, who counted on his backing in the cabinet to sup-port him in trying to arrest Brigham Young for treason for opposing the ap-proaching army, this after a definite settlement of all difficulties had been made by stipulation between regularly appointed officials of the government and the people here. Sinclair made himself consplictous for sentencing the first man ever hanged in Utah—a bor-der ruffian—to be hanged on a Sun-day. GRAFT IN CONTRASTS. day

GRAFT IN CONTRASTS.

With the people, he gathered something to the massen of the

armed forces preparatory to striking the blow for an independent south which brought Jeremiah Black out into which brought Jeremiah Black out into great relief before the nation as the guiding spirit of President Buchanan's reorganized cabinet. To be enabled to write the letter from which extracts are made below, he had to overcome the influence of Secy, of War Floyd, who had Gen, Johnston in mind to suc-ceed Gen. Scott as commander of the army, to offset bitter anti-Mormon sen-timent which demanded a conflict of timent which demanded a conflict of soldlery and Mormon settlers, and to rise in the spirit of fair play, which always has been the final arbiter of American affairs, to point the way in Vision affairs, to point the way in Utah to peace and adjustment after the rmy's arrival. J. S. BLACK'S CRITICISM.

"To Hon. J. Cradelbaugh and Hon. C. E. Sinclair, associate justices who had encamped a portion of Johnston's

had encamped a portion of Johnston's army in Provo, against the orders of the governor with whom they were sent to Utah, Atty-Gen. Black wrote on May 17, 1859, in the crisis of a time when an armed conflict with militia-men, already under arms and ready, seemed inevitable. "The governor' is the supreme execu-tive of the territory. He is responsi-ble for the public peace. From the gen-eral law of the land, the nature of his instructions from the state department, it ought to have been understood that he alone had power to issue a requisihe alone had power to issue a requisi-tion for the movement of troops. The instructions given by the commanding general by the war department are to the same effect. In that paper a re-quisition is not spoken of as a thing which anybody except the governor can make. It was the duty of the mar-shal to see that prisoners were safely kept and forthcoming at the proper time. For aught that appears the mar-shal wanted no troops to ald him. Un-der the circumstances it was a mistake for the judge to interfere. The preshe alone had power to issue a requisider the circumstances it was a mistake for the judge to interfere. The pres-ident has not found, either on the face of the requisition or on any other pa-per received by him, a statement of specific facts strong enough to make the presence of the troops seem neces-sary. Every inhabitant of Utah must be preceeded against in the regular, hered and constitutional way

legal and constitutional way. On the whole the president is decid-edly o fithe opinion, that the troops ought not to have been sent to Provo without the concurrence of the governor, nor kept there against his remon-strance: that the disregard of these principles and rules of action has been n many ways extremely unfortunate. I am always, very respectfully yours, J. S. BLACK.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF. Is it any wonder, that if in 1904 Presi-dent Roosevelt, when similarly he stood out for fairness to the Mormon people, as he has done to people of all credes and races when duty has required should be assalled and charged with being party to a secret deal, with the Church that in that day similar charges should be made? They were there in plenty. Gov. Cumming, who wanted fairness, was styled even then a "tool ow the hierarch." Col. Thogase **T**. Kane, who out of his high-minded re-gard for constitutional principles and a keen sympathy for fair play came all the way around the Horn to try to ef-fect a peaceable solution of the prob-lem, was labeled a Jack-Mormon, and efforts were even made to prove that he was secretly a member of the Church." and therefore a slave to Brigham Young. Nor was this all. A constant fire was kept on Gov. Cumming from the mo-ment he showed himself to be fair to the day he left Utah to effect his re-moval. It centered at Camp Floyd among the camp followers. Its spirit was identical with the cry today issu-ing from the Tribune office. Its lan-guage was the same, its inherent bit-terness and intolerance were the same. It showed blood-brotherhood with the

terness and intolerance were the same. It showed blood-brotherhood with the

Interesting Among Its Data is the Record Showing That Even Then a Man Who Would Not Go Mormon-Eating was Slurred as a Tool of the Hierarch, While the Friend of Fair Play was Derisively Dubbed with the Title of "Jack-

though a private citizen by Presi-dent Abraham Lincoln to raise troops from his Mormon followers, to send them east, and to guard the mail route "In or about Independence rock, where depredations have been committed, to continue in service until United States theore can used, the unit where they troops can reach the point where they are so much needed."

CONSTITUTIONAL APPEAL.

It is not the purpose of this paper to take up at length the constitutional basis for the action of the Utah leaders take up at length the constitutional basis for the action of the Utah leaders in which they threw against the admin-istration the principles which it had been pledged to carry out. But a great chapter of that period is that pertain-ing to the way Mormon lead-ers everywhere stood for the gov-ernment, for its basic laws, for its Constitution and its tra-ditions, and differentiated between these and corrupt officials, seeking to sub-vert their proper ends for purposes of graft, and of religious hatred. In the Deseret News for Oct. 14, 1857, the editor took up the matter and de-manded to know "who have we, out here in this desert injured." The legislature sent an appeal to the national Congress, of which the para-graphs next following are extracts: "We appeal to you as American citi-

antonial congress, of which the paras-graphs next following are extracts: "We appeal to you as American citi-zens who have been wronged, insulted, abused and persecuted; driven before our relentless foes from city to city— from state to state until we have finally been expelled from the confines of ci-vilization to seek shelter in a barren inhospitable clime, amid the wild sav-age tribes of the desert plains. We claim to be a portion of the people, and as such have rights that must be re-spected, and which we have a right to demand. We claim that in a republi-can form of government such as our fathers established, and such as ours still professes to be, the officers are and should be the servants of the people, and not their masters, dictators or ty-rants. rants.

"To the numerous charges of our end To the numerous charges of our ene-mies we plead not guilty, and chal-lenge the world before any just tribunal to the proof. Try on the plaster or friendly intercourse and honorable dealings instead of foul aggression and war. Treat us as friends—as citizens— entitled to and possessing equal rights with our fellows and not as malign ene-mics—leat you make us such. All we miss-lest you make us such. All we want is the truth and fair play. The administration has been imposed upon by false, designing men; their acts administration has been imposed upon by false, designing men; their acts have been precipitent and hasty, per-haps through lack of due consideration. Please to let us know what you want of us before you prepare your halters to hang, or 'apply the knife to cut out the loathsome, disgusting ulcer.' Do you wish us to deny our God and ve-nounce our religion? That we shall not do. . . Withdraw your troops. Give us our constitutional rights and we are at home."

THE SUMMER EXODUS.

A little remembered incident of the A fittle remembered incident of the efforts to arrange a truce with the gov-ernment before a conflict should be precipitated, is the fact that at one state of the proceedings Brigham Young presumably offered to the government to permanently abandon Utah, and move away to a new locality, if the government would purchase the im provements made in this city Files of the "News" for 1858 note th arrival of Delegate Bernhisel and Col. Thomas L. Kane in Washington, and eastern papers are quoted with com-ments on interviews with these men on the proposition of the government buying the improvements here. One paper, urging the plan, advocated that Salt Lake be made a military depot en route to the Pacific, and that the build-ings then in existence here be made ings then in existence here be made into barracks and store houses. In the arrival of peace commission-ers, the conferences with them, and the adjustment in response to the altered eastern sentiment, this plan was lost sight of. Now, after 50 years, condi-tions could not repeat themselves for the reason that such infamous lies as Judge Drummond circulated could be "called" by telegraph, and there would be no part of America so remote from the general center that one could operate in it for the production of a

hostile public opinion, without inviting immediate counteracting influences such as were displayed only a few weeks ago in the case of a report on a sermon from an eastern pulpit-oc-cupied by a Liah preacher. And also for another reason. This is that the government, between 1858 and 1898 has learned much in the methods of territorial management, and would not aggin foist upon a territory, let alone a state, any set of officials alien to it interests, "carpetbaggers" in its midst, and selected to unload campaign promises to political adherents. All of the development of the half century, whether in science, invention, or politi-cal advancement has tended to render more difficult the old campaign of slander, and render more secure the rights of the people who first settled Uah to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." CONFERENCE 50 YEARS AGO.

CONFERENCE 50 YEARS AGO.

And of the conference in the fall of And of the conference in the fall of 1858 when the people were coming back from the southern move. It wai-not attended on its opening day by Brigham Young because of illness, and an adjournment was taken on motion of Daniel H. Wells that the conference adjourn until Nov. 13, "when Brother Brigham and Brother Heber might be present."

Its October sessions on the 6th and The Were addressed by President Wells, Elders George A. Smith, Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, Amassa Lyman, Wilford Woodfuff, Bishop Hunter and Erastus Snow

When the adjourned session was held When the adjourned session was held Nov.13, Brigham Young was present and reviewed the affairs of the momentous summer and winter preceding. The burden of all the speeches at both sessions was that the people must look to their crops, put in fall wheat, and prepare for slim rations through the winter because of the fact that crops for 1858 had not been put In. And out of it all, whether there has come what President Young declared must come when the dark hours were

come what President Young declared must come when the dark hours were just in their beginning, those who set the people gathered at this immense conference in the jubilee year after the "Utah war" must judge. One thing is certain. That is, that the young men of today who stand for the Church have only a most flavorless problem on their hands compared with what their forefathers had in establishing what has become their common inher-itance. ISAAC RUSSELL.

THE DEATH SPECIAL.

The passenger department feels the first pulse of the call for the death special. It is a business proposition in the first 30 minutes. Who wants the train? Can he pay for it? Is the order O. K.?

Two hours for assembling a death special with steam up is hard work. Ordinarily more time is needed for the passenger to get in readiness than is required by the railroad company. The head of the operating department receives the first call for the death special and with the general superinendent faces the question of He makes a hurried calculation of distances between given terminal points and blocks out in the rough the time necessary for the run. The division necessary for the run. The dryisin superintedents are, notified and the chief dispatchers set to work arrang-ing a new schedule that is to take into consideration every station and every side-track on the whole system over which the flyer is to speed. The first duty, however, is to call up the master mechanic or the roundhouse foreman at the terminal from which

Mormon."

position. To the young men perhaps the con-flict will seem more important, more ominous, for memory with them runs not to the great crisis fifty years ago, when in 1858 came to the October conference men and women whose fields had not been planted in the parine because they were flecing from helds had not been planted in the spring because they were fleeing from their ten-year-old mountain homes before an advancing army of infan-try, artillery and cavalry, sent in re-sponse to embittered appeal from re-ligious opponents of the Church.

IT IS AN OLD GAME.

EASLY SUBSTANTIATED.

That the "Mormon war" had an imthat the another in determining the fu-ture of the American Republic, and that the friends of Utah's people were at issue in President Buchanan's cabinet with friends of secession is matter easily substantiated by histori-cal data.

cal data. Little is heard in Utah of Judge J. Cradelbaugh. He was one of the federal judges sent here before Am-evica's territorial policies were worked out to the point at which they began to be successful. And this was the towible indictment he uttered from terrible indictment he uttered from his judicial bench upon the people of Utah, in response to the dictates of his embittered heart, shortly before a letter from Attorney General Jere-miah Black reprimanded him and dnounced him as previously Daniel Webster had reprimanded and dis-missed another Utah judge peremp-torily form the government service: "If it is expected that this court will be used against the pecadillos of Gentiles and Indians, unless the com-munity will punish its own murderers, such expectation will not be realized. If this court cannot bring you the terrible indictment he uttered from

100 pounds which in the course of time was furnished by the prophet at 36 in the city of the saints. That contractor also managed to get an order from the secretary of war for specie at Camp Floyd, failing in which he was to be paid in mules, and of these he had his choice at figures ranging from \$100 to \$150. Great heads of these animals choice at ngures ranging from show to \$150. Great bands of these animals were driven to California and sold at nearly six times the Camp Floyd prices. With such flagrant facts it is little wonder that the prophet and the apostles designated Mr. Buchanan's ex-pedition to Utah "the contractor's

BLACK'S STRONG STAND.

terrible indictment he uttered from his judicial bench upon the people of Utah, in response to the dictates of his embittered heart, shortly before a letter from Attorney General Jere-miah Black reprimanded him and dnounced him as previously Daniel Webster had reprimanded and dis-missed another Utah judge peremp-torily (10m the government service: "If it is expected that this court will be used against the pecalilos of Gentiles and Indians, unless the com-munity will punish its own murderers, such expectation will not be realized. If this court cannot bring you the grand jury through which he has sought to indict the Mormon leaders; to a proper sense of your duty IT CAN AT LEAST TURN THE SAV-AGE IN CUSTODY LOOSE UPON YOU." SAME THEN AS NOW And a historical fact that brings

movement today differing from it only that it comes 50 years afterwards. JOHNSTON TURNS REBEL.

Its end at that time was that within three years from the time the cry first three years from the time the cry first sounded, Gen, Johnston, who was a party to it, had torn off the shoulder straps of his country to take up a war-fare against it, while Secy. of War-Floyd's name was being officially erased from the camping ground of his expedition in Utah, because the war-department then considered him a traitor to his trust, and the attorney-general's department had an indictment out for him for decamping from Wash-ington with a shortage in his accounts, and a supply of government bonds, not belonging to him in his possession. Of the forces on the other side, Col. Kane was laboring in the east success-

Of the forces on the other side, Col. Kane was laboring in the east success-fully to bring to Mormonism a general sentiment for a fair dgal and winning for himself, with his earlier work, a place in Utah life through his labor of love, which first found expression in the naming of Kane county, Utah, and may yet find more complete expression in a monument exceed to his memory. yet and more complete expression in a monument erected to his memory. Capt, Van Vliet, quartermaster of the Johnston army, had won the esteem of a people for knowing how to be fair and honest. And Brigham Young, removed as governor at the instance of anti-Mormon agitators, who in the same breath suggested the extermination of the people, was being appealed to, al-



JOHN R. MCLEAN, NEWSPAPFR OWNER.

John .R. McLean, the owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Washington Post, is a Democrat who has some hopes of getting into the United States Senate no matter whether the Democrats or the Republicans carry Ohio. It is rumored that Senator Foraker has made a plan whereby should the Taf. forces turn against him in Ohio, that he will throw the Foraker strength in the legislature to John R. McLean rather than have a Republican faction ist replace Foraker. Mr. McLean was educated at Harvard university, and has been sole owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer over since 1881. He has been prominent in Ohio Democratic politics for nearly a third of a century.

poet Nibley, Attorney for Petitiones.



GOVERNOR HUGHES BACKED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The fact that Gov. Hughes of New York has been backed by President Roosevelt and the entire Taft organization, against certain leaders of the New York state organization, is taken as a sure sign that the big men in the Republican party believe that Gov. Hughes has the admiration and sympathy of the rank and file of his party. The governor is undoubtedly so sincere in his attitude on the question of racetrack gambling and public service corporations that only the bitterest personal enemies of the man ever question his honesty and ability. His renomination was considered absolutely essential to Republicar safety in New York state during the present campaign for the presidency.

Consul Hunter Sharp, of Kobe,

transmits the following review of agricultural conditions in Japan, in which he calls attention to the natural obstacles that confront the agriculturist, the aid extended to him by the government, and the results obtained from a very small acreage:

Japan has an area of 148,852 square miles, and, according to the census of 1906, a population of 48,304,397. Sixty per cent of the people are agricultur ists, and yet on account of the mounists, and yet on account of the moun-tainous nature of the country, only about one-sixth of the total area is under cultivation. Efforts are being made to enlarge the small, irregular lots into which arable land is divided; to rearrange and straighten roads built for agricultural purposes and waterways; to put to profitable uses pieces of land which now lie waste among cultivated fields; to improve land by irrigation; and to promote the use of machinery in agricultural pursults. pursuits

Recent investigations have been made as to the possibility of convert-ing woodlands into rice fields by utilthe water of certain rivers, and

izing the water of certain rivers, and the scheme has been found feasible. As the result, 3,000 acres of land in this prefecture alone will be taken up for cultivation in the near future. With the object of facilitating the supply of capital for agricultural pur-poses, the government in 1806, es-tablished the Fypothec Bank of Ja-pan, as well as the Agricultural and Industrial banks. The government, moreover, estab-

Industrial banks. The government, moreover, estab-lished experimental stations at Tokyo and in certain provinces for the pur-pose of making experiments in the

The farm laborer works from sun-rise to sunset. Men receive 17 to 22 cents, and women 10 to 15 cents per day, the employer paying for their subsistence. The value of farm lands varies according to proximity to mar-ket and quality. The average value of rice fields is about \$1.50 per tan (tan equals 0.2451 acre); and for up-lands \$50 per ban. Taxes assessed on these lands are: National tax, 5½ per cent of the value of the land; pre-fectural tax, 17½ cents for every 50 cents of the national tax; village tax, 4½ cents for every 50 cents of the national tax. Taxes for repairing roads and water privileges vary from 50 cents to \$1 per tan. Modern implements have not yet been adopted in this county. The natrow-blade plow and the foot-tread machine for irrigating are still in use. Sowing,

for irrigating are still in use. Sowing, harvesting, and threshing of grain are done by hand, the small and irregular

done by hand, the small and irregular size of the fields preventing the use of large machinery, individual holdings varying from one-half to 10 acres. Con-signments of plows have been made here, but have not met with success, the native plow being cheaper and better adapted to the work. On the land known as rice fields, wheat, barley, or rape seed are sown about November, the crop being gathered the following June. Immediately afterwards the rice is planted, and is harvested in October. On the upland fields either wheat, bar-ley or rape seed is sown and harvest-

On the upland heids either wheat, bar-ley or rape seed is sown and harvest-ed at the same sason as above men-tioned: after which corn, cotton, beans, panicum miliacum, and various veg-etables are sown, maturing at different and in certain provinces for the pur-pose of making experiments in the selection and supply of seeds and buckwheat is sown in August, and bar-

vested in October. In the southern part of Japan two crops of rice and one of wheat or barley are grown the same year, though but one crop of rice is raised during the year in Hokkaido. Not only from the fact of having to raise several crops a year, but because of the long number of years the lands have been under cultivation, they rehave been under cultivation, they re-quire heavy fertilizing to obtain favor-able results.

Irrigation in Japan is carried on Irrigation in Japan is carried on mostly by canals; reservoirs and ar-tesian wells are used only to a limited extent. The water is generally led by ditches into the rice fields until it has accumulated in sufficient depth and volume. The fields are level and are encircled by boundary walls about 13 inches in height, which are so arranged as to allow the water to enter at one side and flow out by an outlet at the side and flow out by an outlet at the other side into the adjoining field or ditch. Raising the water is generally effected by tread wheels worked by men or by dipping up river or well water in buckets by hand, no pumps being used. The irrigation works are built by water The irrigation works are built by water supply associations and are under the control of a county or village official. The average cost of these works is about 560 per acre, with expenses of about 70 cents per acre per annum. The total storage capacity provided for irrigation per annum is about 60.000 cubic feet per acre. According to the statistics of 1906 the acticultural products of Japan are giv-

According to the statistics of 1966 the agricultural products of Japan are giv-en as follows: Rice, the chief crop, has an acreage of 7,104,072, with a produc-tion of 229,794,826 bushels: barley comes next, with 3,359,238 acres and a produc-tion of \$1,407,291 bushels: wheat, the principal crop in other grain-producing countries, occupies only 1,086,118 acres, with a yield of 19,664,325. An average crop for these three is about 39 bushels per acre.

AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN. seedlings, also to make investigations relative to insect pests and agricultural implements. The farm laborer works from sun-