## DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1908.





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brough of North Dakota, Senators Warren and Clark of Wyoming, Representa-tives Shafroth, Mondell, French and other legislators from the great stock-growing section of the west are quoted as being directly opposed to the campaign for the repeal of the land laws; but are forced to agree that their amendment is necessary. This, they say, with strict enforcement, will prevent land stealing.

The fact which has brought the subject into prominence is the statement of the commissioner of the land office that 20,-000,000 acres of the public lands are being absorbed into private ownership every year. At this rate a very few years more will see all the reclaimable, tillable lands

course mountain and guich, unit for egri-culture. To preserve the integrity of the desett indication in the integrity of the desett indication in the integrity of the desett indication in the interest of the homemaker. Does it? With every one of its provisions absolutely compiled with a man may take up 320 acres of government indications absolutely compiled with a man may take up 320 acres of government indications absolutely compiled with a man may take up 320 acres of government acress-640 acres, or a mile square, for a home, taken from the public domain. In California, in Utah and throughout the privated sections of the arid region pros-percus homes can be found upon 160-acre for acre farms. The desert kind law, even if compiled with is more in the interest of the land grabber and the speculator than that of the homeseeker and the settler. GUY E. MITCHELL.

Special Correspondence

between the friends and the foes of existing laws governing the disposal of the public domain in the west. Those who uphold the present laws frankly confess that they have been used, in numerou instances, to facilitate private speculation in public property and to lay the foundation of monopoly in agricultural and timber lands. But they insist that this is not the fault of the laws, but the manner in which they are administered. And their remedy for present evils is-"Enforce the laws."

Those on the other side of the controversy insist that the timber and stone act, the desert land act, and the commutation clause of the homestead act simply cannot be enforced in the sense which the defenders and apologists of these statutes are supposed to mean. That is to say, they cannot be enforced in a way to provent their continued use as instruments

For instance, take the matter of timber entries. A citizen comes from Michigan or Illinois to exercise his right in acquiring a quarter section of timber on the eastern slope of the Sierras in northern California. The law gives his this privilege, provided he acts for himself and desires to obtain the quarter-section for his own use and benefit. And he swears that such is the case. He gets the timber for \$2.50 per acre, though it may be worth from 20 to 50 times as much for commercial purposes.

PURCHASE MADE IN BAD FAITH.

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## A NATURAL RESOURCE BECOMES A SYNDICATE'S PROFIT.

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## WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE,

We have received letters from all parts of the U.S. highly recommending the faith we had in the remedy has been fully sustained. We had confi-dence from the very beginning that his medicine should make cures, but dence from the very beginning that has determined in our belief we want to impart to others our confidence, wervous, and unsteady people, weak deshless people, pimply, pale, or sallow people are all victims of weak, waterpy blood. Make new, rich blood, to be forced through the system by the way find the arteries, and disease cannot re-bring you strength to resist it. All drug-sist sell it for 76c, per box, or 3 boxes of the this Tonic gure to be taken for the this tonic gure to be taken for the this tonic gain in good soll we then the to 3 bbs per weak. For We have received letters from all