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SALT LAKE CITY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1905.

THE NEW EXPERIMENT FARM.

The Salt Lake County Horticultural Society has issued an address which appeared in the Deseret News of Monday evening, making a strong plea for the establishment of the new Experiment station within this county. It was framed by a committee appointed for the purpose and unanimously adopted at a meeting of the society on Saturday afternoon. It contains some good reasons why the farm should not be in the extreme north nor in the extreme south, and also some special pleading in favor of Salt Lake County, and particularly a site in the southeastern part of the county, not a very great distance from the city limits.

The arguments offered are evidently advanced from a horticultural standpoint, which is very natural coming from that society. The production of fine peaches, pears, apricots, grapes and other fruit appears to be the great point of advantage, as viewed by the Horticultural society. The objection that has been raised as to the injury that might come to an experiment farm from the smelter smoke, which has done so much damage to the farmers, orchardists and bee-raisers of this county, is met by the claim that the place favored by the society is outside of the smoke belt, and therefore would not be affected by the fumes from the smelters.

This is an open question is clear from the arguments offered by the society that, "this location would not only show us what plants and trees are most profitable for Northern-Central Utah, but also help to solve the question how far the smelter smoke is injurious outside certain well known limits." The address holds that this question can be made "part of the experiment of our horticultural farm, and instead of a drawback it seems that it should be a strong inducement to determine its location and how much the smelter smoke is really to be charged with, outside certain limits, and the experiment farm located outside the regular smoke belt would help to settle that question and possibly be a means of helping to save the most valuable county from ruin and destruction."

This appears to us very peculiar reasoning. Following it, the farm is to be located at a place where it is possible that it would be injured by smelter smoke, in order to test the question as to how far the injury therefrom extends. That would be a dangerous experiment, and how it would help to "save the county from ruin" is not even suggested. It would seem to a disinterested onlooker that the experiment station should be established at a point where it would not be exposed to the likelihood of damage from the source referred to.

Another thing, The Central Experiment station to be established in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah or Weber county, is to be not only for experiments in horticulture, but in agriculture, irrigation, etc. It is to be a farm for the production of field crops, as well as those of the orchard and garden. The Horticultural society seems to think that it is solely, or at least especially, for the production of fruit of different varieties.

The arguments offered in favor of Salt Lake County are cogent but not unanswerable. It is true that this is a central county, and that it offers many advantages for the Experiment station, which are set forth by the Horticultural society. There are two obstacles in the way that are not alluded to in the address. One is the question which many of our country friends have towards concentrating public affairs and institutions in or near to this city.

No matter how groundless it may be, there is a jealousy of Salt Lake and its influence which extends in some degree throughout the entire State. It has been manifested often in the Legislature. It is sometimes irrational, as jealousy commonly is, but at the same time it must be admitted that it is desirable that public institutions shall be distributed throughout the State as extensively as possible with a view to the public convenience and benefit. On that account it has been thought by other reflecting persons besides the commission appointed by law to locate the Central Utah Experiment station, that Salt Lake has a sufficient number of public institutions to allow the Experiment farm to be established at some other point.

The choice appears now to lie between Davis and Utah counties. Some of the same reasons that have been offered against Salt Lake apply with equal force to Utah county. According to the Davis County Argus, which gives names and offices, Utah county furnishes two United States Senators (one however, may now claim to come from Salt Lake) a Referee in bankruptcy; a

District Judge; a District attorney; the State Bank Examiner; the State Engineer; the Secretary of the State Land Board; a Registrar of land; a member of the State Board of Horticulture. It also has the State Mental Hospital and the benefit of the Reclamation Service to bring the waters of Strawberry valley to water the southern part of Utah county, to the exclusion of other projects, which were presented to the government for the benefit of the reclamation act.

What has Davis County received from the State for its particular benefit? Does any one know of a public institution which has been established there? Is there a State officer who hails from Davis County? On the theory of fair distribution, Davis County stands out prominently for recognition, and the contrast between Davis and Utah counties in this respect is really startling. If the choice is narrowed down to these two counties for the Experiment station, as we suggested some months ago, the claims of Davis are overwhelming.

We admit that those claims would not count unless Davis has to offer to the commissioners appointed to decide the matter, the kind and quantity of land required by the law for the purpose of the station. But we are informed that the offer has been made of a suitable tract for all the purposes mentioned in the law, and that tests have been made which demonstrate its adaptability and show that it will fill the bill in every respect.

In addition to these considerations, an Experiment farm in Davis county could be easily and speedily reached from the educational establishments of this county and of Weber county. Object lessons would thus be offered to the schools of the places named, as well as of Davis county itself, and being on the line of three railroads, tourists and travelers who wish to see the benefits of irrigation and the results of experimental agriculture and horticulture under competent direction, could stop off at points in Davis county near to the site of the station.

We think that Davis county ought to receive some recognition from the State in the way of a public institution, and therefore we have favored that county in the discussion as to the proper location of the Central Utah Experiment station. The "News" has no preference for its own sake, having no financial or other material interests in the matter, but for the good of the State and in the interest of fairness and justice, we hope the commission appointed will exclude from its considerations all personal, political and local considerations and do that which is just and right and for the best good of the State.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

At one time school education was thought the best preventive of crime and wickedness in general. Moral corruption, it was thought, could not thrive except where ignorance prevailed, and it was supposed that the ethical status of a people would necessarily advance with the advancement of education and general enlightenment.

This reasoning is found faulty. It has long ago been proved that book learning in itself does not improve the moral character of the student. Knowledge certainly aids the morally good in doing good, but it also enables the wicked to do wrong, for it is a power either for good or for evil, according to the inclination of the one who wields it. Instances of this can be seen daily.

Quite lately we have heard education of such high standing as President Eliot of Harvard declare that popular education is a failure as a moral force, and another educator states that "there is not a public abuse on the whole eastern coast which does not receive the enthusiastic approval of some Harvard graduate."

FOOLISH RIOTERS.

The anti-government riots in Japan must be considered an evidence of the foolishness of a people inspired by war sentiments. The Japanese have proved themselves cool and collected in times of national peril, but the agitators seem to have entirely lost their heads because the leaders of the nation refused to crush to the dust an already sufficiently humbled adversary.

And yet, there can be no doubt that the Japanese government acted in accordance with the dictates of the highest wisdom, when it lowered its demands on Russia and made an end of the war and revenge.

It must be remembered that this was done after consultation with the so-called Elder Statesmen of Japan, and not upon the spur of the moment, by any one individual. The Elder Statesmen of the country represent the most matured experience in matters pertaining to the state, and very nearly the greatest human wisdom attainable, and when they are called together, deliberate and form a conclusion, this is as near right as human counsel can make it. The Elder Statesmen consist of tried and experienced men of all parties and factions, and they are supposed to counsel, when called upon to do so, not in the interest of any political party, but the entire country. At the critical moment of the Portsmouth conference, the emperor of Japan convened these statesmen, and as a result of their deliberations, the instructions were sent to the peace envoys to withdraw the terms objectionable to Russia. When this fact is remembered, the foolishness of the agitation of the mob against the government is very evident.

The point to which Russia most strenuously objected was the payment of indemnity, and this, no doubt, with good reason. According to one promi-

nent authority on Russian finances, the annual deficit in the Russian balance sheet during the next ten years will amount, on an average, to \$20,000,000. This deficit, he says, will in itself exhaust the Russian gold supply. The national debt is said to amount to \$4,250,000,000. The interest on this must be met by new loans, but as Russia's credit seems to be exhausted, the probability of obtaining loans are not promising. To exact a war indemnity under the circumstances would undoubtedly have been bad policy.

Japan and Russia must continue to be neighbors in the Far East. The reservation, as far as possible, of neighborly and friendly feelings, is of even greater importance than the money consideration. As it is, the Czar has been able to tell his army that he made peace, because he was unwilling to expose his dear soldiers to fresh and endless horrors of war. He has been able to flatter them by stating that they have "withstood the assault of the numerically superior enemy in Manchuria, step by step, for nineteen months, obstinately repulsing their advance." This, of course, is the version that will be spread all throughout Russia, and the masses of the people will feel no resentment towards the victorious enemy. There will be no such wound as was left open in France, after the fatal struggle with Germany, and there is a possibility of permanent peace. Such considerations, undoubtedly, led the statesmen of Japan to moderate their extreme demands and to end the war without a final battle between Oyama and Lincolith. If the Japanese people do not accept the results of the war with joy and gratitude, they are not loyal to their government.

Mr. Rockefeller will have no trouble to oil his "iron-gray" wig.

The people did not want Jeffries nearly so badly as Jeffries wanted the job.

The President's message to Public Printer Palmer was a genuine keepsake.

Of course the cholera is under control, but it seems to be given an awful lot of rope.

There is Columbia river canned salmon and District of Columbia "canned" Salmon.

It is still "Loomis Acting." He acted as chaperon to M. Witte and party when they visited Washington.

Salaries of presidents of life insurance companies remind us that there is something rotten in Denmark.

The Panama canal commission is determined that its employees shall eat, drink and be merry whatever else they do.

It is "home week" at Newport. "There is no place like home." Just look at that magnificent collection of war vessels.

William J. Bryan remarks that he is "forty-five, fat, hearty and prosperous." If he will remain contented with that condition of affairs, the people will also be contented.

If they had it to do over again, those New York life insurance companies would not be so "hot" for an investigation. They were only bluffing and doubtless did not expect to be "called."

Chicago freight handlers are to have a conference with the companies' managers, at which a demand for an increase of wages, it is expected, will be made. The question should be handled with care.

"New York City has made the United States famous," said the World. There's conceit for you. Paris has given up the pretense that she is France and it is too late for New York to adopt the crest of Paris idea and make it go in the United States. As yet the tail does not wag the dog.

That was a wise measure which the City Council adopted on Monday evening, in securing that additional supply of water for irrigation purposes to be used in exchange for potable water for domestic purposes, by the purchase of \$10,000 worth of the East Jordan Canal company's stock. The obstructionists do not like it, but that does not matter. Let us have the water supply needed for the city, no matter who may be disgruntled thereby!

If American life insurance companies do not have a hard row to hoe in Germany, after the scandalous admissions of the New York Life officials that dummy sales of securities were made to satisfy the Prussian authorities, it will be a most remarkable thing. When so great a company can do so small and contemptible a thing, is there any wonder that American business ways are brought into disrepute? It will take many years of the most upright business conduct to live down the harm done by one such disreputable transaction.

"COUNTRY GIRL POSE" THE NEWEST.

"Upon a girl's age depends her success or failure in adopting the 'country girl pose,' which is the society maid's latest attempt to get away from conventionalism. To be of this type one must have light, fluffy hair. The shade doesn't matter much, but the hair must be light and dry enough to fly about or curl in little ringlets here and there. Her complexion should be the clear red and white associated with health and which permits describing her as a 'peach,' or it may be positively poppy-colored, for a girl with such a skin is supposed to borrow her color from the sun and her spirit from the breeze. Of course, these young women carry their heads up and shoulders back as they go forth, proud in the consciousness they are admired."

THE "COMING NATION."

World's Work.
Now the American immigration question in Canada has reached a climax. It takes only three years for an immigrant to earn a vote in Canada, and 75,000 former American voters will soon come into their Canadian suffrage. There are in round numbers 150,000 males more than 18 years of age in western Canada who formerly lived in the United States, 150,000 of whom are

old enough to vote. There are now between 750,000 and 800,000 settlers, with a possible voting population of 240,000, a high percentage because many of the settlers without families are emigrating from Montana and Wyoming. By the end of 1905 the American vote in the Canadian west will be overwhelming. In eastern Canada thousands of people believe that this invasion means the ultimate annexation of western Canada by the United States. It is called "the coming nation."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands, has an interesting article in the North American Review for September entitled, "American Democracy in the Far East," in which he answers recent criticisms of the administration of the Philippines by the United States. W. D. Howells endeavors to indicate the place won for himself by "John Hay in Literature." H. H. Munroe treats of "The Legend of the Standard Oil Company." Stephen W. Nickerson, Imperial Chinese Consul at Boston, examines "Our Chinese Treaties and Legislation, and their Enforcement." United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois writes of "Memories of Mormonism." Michael McDonnell throws light upon "The State of Primary Education in Ireland." N. L. Stone, Tariff Expert in the Bureau of Statistics, analyzes "The New German Customs Tariff." An article written by the late General Roy Stone seeks to expose the reasons for "Our Failure in Porto Rico." Louis W. Haupt emphasizes "The Urgent Need of Waterway Legislation." Kate Gannett Wells inquires into the aims and work of "Women on School Boards." Charles Johnston contributes a study of the character and career of "Serge Juitich Witte." A Venezuelan citizen finds in President Castro's "Message" a revelation of the unpardonable character of the President of his unfortunate country. The department of World Politics contains communications on British, Russian, Italian and American affairs.

Sunset for September comes with an excellent list of contents. These are among the special articles: "Seeking Trade Across the Pacific," Arthur J. Nees; "On the World's Highway," Arthur J. Nees; "The 'Francisco' of Mexico," Arthur W. North; "The Irrigated Land," (verse), Clifford Tremblay; "The Art of Fiction be Taught?" (essay), Chester Bailey Bernard; "China the Silent," Amourette M. Beecher; "The Nevada Plagues," Sam Davis, and "California's Garden Calendar" (September). There are numerous short stories, and several beautiful poems. Of local interest is an illustrated paper by George E. Carpenter of the Deseret, on "Bird Life on Great Salt Lake." The illustrations of this number are very fine, and the departments are filled with timely and timely reading—all California street, San Francisco, Cal.

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