

STATE LAND BOARD HELPS MILLARD COUNTY.

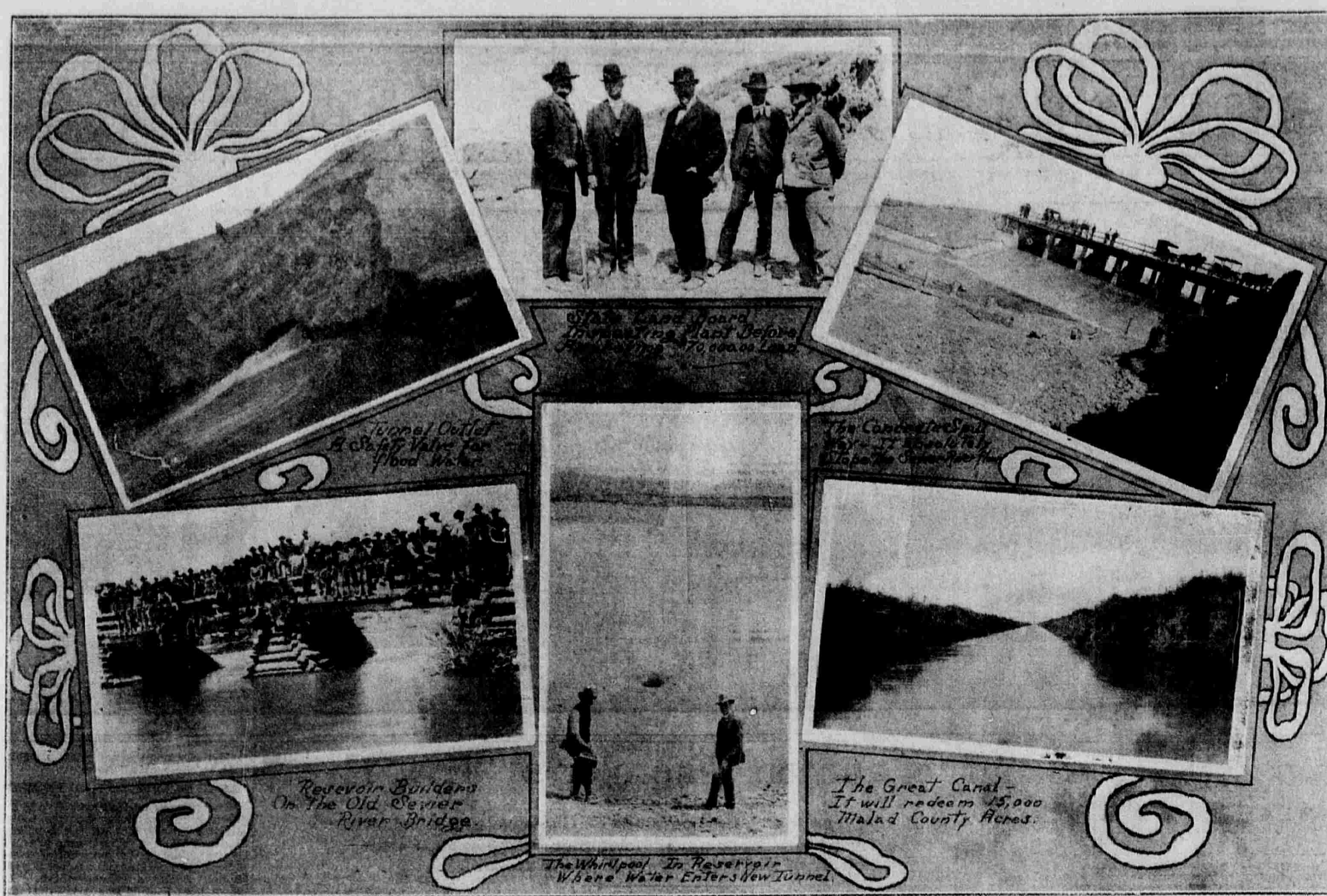
Down in Millard county, there are thousands of waste acres which seem about to the end of their usefulness. Utah has paid very little attention to them as yet, or to any portion of the southern section. This is because the southern section has made very little of a report on itself, and has been known only for its deserts and its scarcity of water.

The last legislature, however, took notice of the fact that southern Utah had remained almost while the north had tried almost for concessions and support, and turned its attention to making laws for that country. One was a law protecting the San Juan cliff dwellings. Another was a law providing for arroyos being in the hope of procuring water for dry farming, to be used for culinary purposes. Still another was the land board law.

From this law, known in its infancy as senate bill No. 22, it is expected that over 25,000 waste acres will be brought partially under cultivation this year, and completely within the immediate future. The law provides that the funds of the state land board may be loaned to reservoir and irrigation companies, when their securities are judged to be sufficient. State Senator Callister from Poudre had the Sevier river and its possibilities in mind when he introduced the bill, and now, as secretary of the state land board, he is about to turn over the first payment of funds allowed under its provisions.

\$50,000 LOAN.

The loan is made to the Deseret Irrigation company, and the Melville Irrigation company equally. These two concerns are really co-operative moves among the people, who have turned in their land, and taken in return company stock, each share being entitled to water rights in the canal it is proposed to build, and the canal now running out of the Sevier river. They have put much money of their own into the proposition, and already have the Sevier river actually under control, with a reservoir just completed, which will hold 60,000 acres feet of water, with projected improvements increase this capacity to 80,000 acre feet, and make the total area possible to irrigate, over 25,000 acres. The Melville company plans to take care of



Reservoir Building on the Sevier River Bridge.

The Whirlpool in Reservoir Where Water Enters New Tunnel.

The Great Canal - It will redeem 25,000 Millard County Acres.

10,000 acres, and the Deseret company of 15,000 acres.

CITIZENS ACTED FIRST.

These water schemes are not new. The Deseret company has built a spillway from its reservoir, all in concrete, costing \$125,000, and has just started out a tunnel through 600 feet of solid rock to act as a high water outlet. It was because this tunnel was not completed that danger grew so great a year ago, that there would be an immense washout at the main dam, which was then not finished. Hundreds of men with teams, however, rushed to the dam's assistance, and while the water raised a foot a day they raised the dam 18 inches, and kept ahead until the high water season was over.

INTERESTING WORK.

The scene at the reservoir now is interesting. It is a big lake which is formed from backed up water from the Sevier river, and in one corner there is a great whirlpool where the water goes down to the intake of the new tunnel. Sheep, drawn into the vortex of this pool, have been known to go clear through the tunnel and come out into the main channel, still alive despite their long journey under water.

One of the pictures in the group accompanying this article shows the vortex of this pool and the great hole through the dam. The larger reservoir is at the top of the picture, and the smaller one is formed by the swirling water of the old Sevier river bridge, and one of the pictures shows the workmen on the great dam, at lunch hour posing along the bridge railing.

ONE CANAL AT WORK.

There is already one canal operating. It runs for four miles in length from a reservoir further down, three-sevenths of which is owned by the Abrahams Irrigation company, a combination of capitalists who do not reside in Utah, but came in for speculative purposes. The towns along this canal are Deseret, Hinkley and Oasis, and its cost was \$15,000. The larger reservoir is at the top of the picture, and the smaller one is formed by the swirling water of the old Sevier river bridge, and one of the pictures shows the workmen on the great dam, at lunch hour posing along the bridge railing.

more than its proportionate quota of men to the armed forces of the empire.

"OURSELVES ALONE."

Sinn Fein—pronounced Shin Fahn—is a Gaelic phrase which in English means "Ourselves Alone." Its idea is an Irish Ireland run by Irishmen for Irishmen. It is the old story of the Gaelic struggle against everything English—English goods, English commerce, English laws, English economies, English games, English customs, English institutions of every kind. It sounds like the wildest, most impossible scheme that the fevered imagination of a distraught patriot ever conceived. And yet it is a policy that is advocated and supported by many of the sanest minded and most intellectual men in Ireland. There is boundless enthusiasm behind it. It attracts men of all classes. The Sinn Fein propaganda is carried on with uncompromising vigor. It supports an able weekly journal in Dublin, the Sinn Fein, and another in Belfast, the Republic. It has a membership of over 40,000 and is growing fast in strength and numbers.

REBIRTH OF A NATION.

The explanation of its rapid development is found in the fact that Sinn Fein represents the culmination of the great Celtic renaissance movement, which, carried on in various forms, is accomplishing a work far broader, deeper rooted and more revolutionary than any that has been wrought in Ireland in modern times. It is nothing less than the re-birth of a nation. The Gaelic league, reviving the old Irish tongue, old Irish sports and games; the Irish industries association, encouraging home manufactures and enforcing upon Irishmen as a patriotic duty the buying of only Irish goods and produce; the co-operative organization teaching the value of combination for economic ends, and many other nationalizing societies are all bringing home the lesson that the regeneration of Ireland must come from within and not without—that Irishmen and Irishmen alone can work out the salvation of Ireland. It is a movement compounded of practicalism and idealism, and it is because it has fitted the emotional Irish temper that it can only be appreciated by one who has witnessed the change which it has wrought in the Irish attitude towards the Irish problem. It is stirring the Irish backbone, intensifying the racial consciousness, making Irishmen self-reliant and ashamed of the frantic shrieking to the outside world for help with which their history resounds.

FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Because this renaissance movement has contributed to the making of a prosperous Ireland, an Ireland that is peaceful and free from agitations that breed redress of wrongs by violence, English politicians, not perceiving whether it tended, have regarded it with open sympathy or complacent indifference. And Sinn Fein, entering upon the field at the opportune moment when the soil was ripe for the sowing of a new seed, has stepped to the forefront of the movement with a definite constructive scheme for the attainment of Irish independence.

Wild and fantastic as the Sinn Fein

plan may seem at first glance, it is one which history has demonstrated will work if the people have the pluck and persistence and self-reliance to put it in operation and stick to it long enough. It succeeded in Hungary. "It is impossible to think of the affairs of Ireland," wrote Sidney Smith long years ago, "without being forcibly struck with the parallel of Hungary." The Sinn Fein policy is the same policy by which the Hungarian people won practical independence for their country. Deak took his stand on the Constitution of 1848. He declared that its abolition by Austria was illegal and he ignored the fact that Austria was governing Hungary. Against Austria he organized a huge national boycott. He established a Hungarian parliament and refused to send Hungarian representatives to the Imperial parliament at Vienna. He built up a legal, educational and administrative system among the people themselves. The people backed him up and in 20 years passive resistance had made Austrian rule impossible.

HUNGARY AS AN EXAMPLE.

What Hungary has done Ireland can do, say the Sinn Fein leaders. They take their constitutional stand on the constitution act passed in 1851 in the reign of King George III. By it "the said right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by the King in Council, in all cases whatever," is hereby declared to be established, and ascertained forever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable. That is emphatic and comprehensive. It has never been repeated. It supplies the Sinn Fein movement with a strong foundation. It enables the Sinn Feiners to deny the validity of the act of union on the ground that the members of the Irish parliament were simply the trustees of a power proceeding from the people and without the consent of the people had no right to abrogate that power and terminate their existence. "The king, lords and commons of England," says Arthur Griffith, "have no more legal competency to make laws for this country than the mikado and parliament of Japan. The constitution act of 1851 is still the law, and since it is the law the king of England so long as he governs this country through the British parliament is not the constitutional king of Ireland and all recognition of him as such is an offense against the constitution."

STARTING POINT OF POLICY.

Contending that a British parliament has no right to make laws for Ireland, Sinn Fein holds that no Irishman should hold a seat in that assembly. That is the starting point of its policy. It seems there can never be an Irish fight against England that does not involve a fight against Irishmen, too. The Sinn Fein campaign involves a fight against the Irish Nationalists in parliament to get them out of parliament, and it is being waged with uncompromising vigor. Their participation in the proceedings at Westminster, it is contended, constitutes a recognition of the usurped authority of an alien assembly to govern Ireland which is Ireland's claim to govern itself. The policy of parliamentarianism, it declares, has been materially and morally disastrous to the country—materially because it has gained no advantage for Ireland that could not have been won more cheaply and expeditiously by the policy of passive resistance, and morally because it divides the Irish people into looking to London instead of to themselves for relief.

SOME FIGURES.

"The importance of the Irish parliamentary party in Westminster," says Sinn Fein, "it has been there for 33 years—a generation—to keep it there Ireland has expended over £600,000 (\$3,000,000)—and during the period of its existence the population of Ireland has decreased by 20 per cent. No further condemnation of the policy of parliamentarianism is needed than these figures. A man who runs his business on such lines ends in the bankruptcy court, a nation which persists in running its business on such lines must inevitably go bankrupt. Let us have done with this noisy and futile waste of energy. Let Ireland be true to herself and stop sending her impotent and expensive representatives to the British parliament."

It is significant that since Sinn Fein has been hammering the Irish Parliamentary party there has been a tremendous drop in Ireland's contributions to its funds. But for America's generous donations its exchequer could not suffice to pay the salaries of its representatives at Westminster. To stop sending representatives to

Westminster is the first article of the Sinn Fein creed. The second is to keep them at home to form the nucleus of a national council sitting at Dublin. By adding to them representatives of the general council of the country councils, Urban councils, poor law and harbor boards—bodies already under Irish control, it is proposed to increase their number to 200 which would constitute a de facto Irish parliament.

NO LEGAL AUTHORITY.

Such a body would possess no legal authority. It could pass no laws, but it could pass recommendations, and provided the same spirit could be aroused that sustained the Hungarian resistance fight against Austria, they would prove as effective as laws. Its first efforts would be directed to obtaining control of the various local representative bodies in Ireland which are empowered to levy rates and expend funds amounting to several millions annually. This would supply it with a financial weapon of which effective use could be made against England, without violating the laws which England imposes upon Ireland. By decreasing or rather recommending—for instance—that such bodies should purchase only Irish goods and produce a great stimulus would be given to Irish industries and agriculture.

Protection for Irish industries and agriculture is one of the bed rock principles of the Sinn Fein policy. According to its leaders it is protection against England which is most needed. Ireland has no power to levy taxes on English imports. But, it is urged, until such obstacles are removed, Irishmen can apply the principle in another form by giving a voluntary preference to Irish products—by buying Irish goods wherever possible instead of English goods—whereby an enhanced price has to be paid for them. That such a method of protection, if adopted wholesale, would prove most effective, there can be no doubt. It all depends on whether the Irish people can be persuaded to try it—to make the necessary sacrifice. To break down the English judicial system in Ireland Sinn Fein proposes the establishment of voluntary courts of arbitration for the settlement of disputes. To diminish the revenues which England draws from Ireland, it advocates the non-consumption, as far as practicable, of articles paying duty to the imperial exchequer.

AN ITEM OF WHISKY.

"It is evident," says Sinn Fein, "that if we are to hit England effectively by a strike against taxation we must reduce her income from Ireland below her expenditure in it. Out of the £11,000,000 (\$55,000,000) which Ireland annually lifts from this country, more than half is derived from the sale of drink, and especially whisky. Out of each three-pence halfpenny (3d) paid in Ireland for a penny (1d) of whisky, the government receives three half-pence (3d) cents. Here, then, without a hundredth part of the sacrifices other countries have had to make is a means ready to the hand of Ireland for an effective strike against taxes. By the simple process of reducing by one-half their present expenditure on drink by the man who drinks two glasses a day now, drinking only one glass a day for the future, or the man who drinks two bottles of stout now, drinking only one bottle for the future, can decrease the British revenue by £2,500,000 (\$12,500,000) per annum, or practically the whole of the actual profit she now makes on her government of Ireland."

IRISH CONSULAR SERVICE.

Other features of the Sinn Fein program are the establishment of an Irish consular service abroad to help develop foreign trade, the re-establishment of an Irish mercantile marine, the establishment of an Irish National bank and National Stock Exchange, the establishment of a national system of insurance, the nationalization of the railways. In a word, its policy is passive resistance to everything English, active assistance to everything Irish. It aims to build up a prosperous Ireland and at the same time an Ireland in which all the machinery of British rule will be cleared and which will cost England more than half its present revenue when England finds she is running Ireland at a loss. England, Sinn Fein confidently asserts, will be willing to let Ireland make her own way.

The men who, more than any others, have made Sinn Fein such a formidable organization are Edward Martin, Arthur Griffith and John Sweetman. Edward Martin is its president. He is a wealthy Irish landlord and his early associations and interests were not of a kind to lead him to ally himself with a revo-

lutionary movement. A man of wide reading and intellectual tastes, the Gaelic revival first kindled his enthusiasm for an Irish Ireland and when Sinn Fein came into being he threw himself into it heart and soul because it seemed to him its policy was the only feasible one by which an independent Irish Ireland could be created.

John Sweetman is a man of ample means and represented Wicklow in parliament under Parnell. His strenuous opposition to Irish parliamentary representation is based on personal experience of its futility.

F. X. CULLEN.

NOTED JAPANESE LECTURER.
Baron Dairoku Kikuchi is a scholarly Japanese who has been delivering lectures on Japanese education in Eng-



land and who expects to engage in a similar project in America. He was educated at Cambridge.

BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH.
Henry D. Baldwin, Supt. City Water Works, Shullsburg, Wis., writes: "I have tried many kinds of liniment, but I have never received much benefit until I used Ballard's Snow Liniment. It truly and safely cures rheumatism and neuralgia. I think it the best liniment on earth." 2c. 5c and \$1.00. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street.

Eagles' Day, June 19th, Salt Lake.

YOUNG JAY GOULD A DISAPPOINTMENT

(Continued from page seventeen.)

with whom she spent the holidays at West Park, is yet another of the debutantes. She has succeeded in causing a mild sensation, and no doubt would have made a great one were it not that beautiful "buds" are the rule rather than the exception this summer.

ILLNESS OF LORD LEITH.

The serious illness of Lord Leith of Fyvie is causing the gravest anxiety to his friends. Lady Leith has had to cancel all her engagements in consequence. She had planned to take a prominent part in the hospitalities of the season at her fine old town mansion in Grosvenor Crescent. It is barely two years since Forbes-Leith, who will be sixty next August, was raised to the peerage. It will be remembered that Lord and Lady Leith had the honor of entertaining the king and queen of Spain last autumn at Fyvie castle, their fine old seat in Scotland. Lady Leith was Miss Louise January, of St. Louis, and is a most agreeable hostess. Her only daughter has been married for some years, and she had the misfortune to lose her only son, a fine young officer in the Royal dragoons, in South Africa in the early days of the Boer war.

CHICAGO GIRL A HOSTESS.

Lady Bache Cunard, formerly Miss Maude Brooks of Chicago, will be conspicuous among the great hostesses of the season. She has leased the handsome mansion of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset in Grosvenor Square. With her fair skin, blue eyes and golden hair, Lady Cunard is one of the prettiest of titled Americans, and witty, tactful and vivacious, she is one of the most popular leaders of society. Her husband is a wealthy man, grandson of the founder of the Cunard Line, and he bought some years ago Nevill Holt, the fine old place in Leicestershire, formerly belonging to a branch of Lord Abercromby's family.

KING ON SIMPLE DIET.

His majesty lets it be known to his friends that he now wishes but four courses served when he dines out. The little dinner for the king the other night at Lady Lister Kaye's was simple in the extreme, but perfect to a degree. The first item on the menu was sole and following this was an early and simple, a plebeian dish for which King Edward has a great partiality. A bird came next, and sweets and deserts were represented in a wonderful fruit salad. The guest requested his American hostess to give

him the recipe for this salad, saying that Menager, his own chef, could turn out nothing so good. In deference to the king's wishes, royal decorations when he is present have become very unobtrusive. At Lady Lister Kaye's party they consisted of a new variety in carnations, a golden yellow with asparagus fern, and needless to say, no greenery trailed on the tablecloth, this being now considered out of date. There was a table center of orange velvet, worked in a conventional design in soft greens and bronzes, and the candle shades were of yellow silk, representing carnations, while sweets in similar hues rested in quaint little old silver receptacles.

LADY MARY.

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