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DESERET EVENING NEWS

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TOO MUCH WET, TOO MUCH DRY

The bad effects of excessive irrigation have long been known and deplored in Utah. While some large areas are useless for cultivation because there is no water for them and they are too alkaline for "dry farming," there are many places where the seepage from upper lands has brought to the surface so much "salinized" water that they are practically ruined. This is not always because those particular spots have been over-watered. It is rather because of the irrigation on higher levels. Yet it is no doubt true that more water than is necessary is used on growing crops, and therefore two remedial measures are called for. One is the proper distribution and application of irrigating water; the other is a good system of land drainage.

These needs have been brought into pressing notice recently, through the investigations of experts in the Department of Agriculture, both local and national. They have visited several localities in this State and given the public, through the press, some results of their inspection. These establish the two points we have presented above. The farmers of Utah need instruction on the evils of over-irrigation. It is injurious to their own lands, and often works much greater harm to their neighbors whose land lies lower than theirs. Anybody who has been through Emery county with eyes open to the situation there, must have deplored the devastation that is seen, near Huntington, for instance, where homes have had to be abandoned and fields vacated, because of the ruin wrought by alkali coming to the surface through the irrigation of lands above them.

Cultivation—the repeated stirring of the soil—is of more benefit to crops and to the land thus treated than so much soaking such as they frequently receive where water is plentiful. A scientific system of irrigation will have to take the place of our present haphazard way of water usage, and the needs as well as the rights of lands of varied qualities and localities will have to be definitely determined. This must include the relative positions and requirements of all irrigable lands within each district.

Now as to drainage for surplus water. It may be carried off by open ditches, by tile or wooden under pipes, by turning into canals or streams, but that must comprehend some final outlet. Where there is a river or creek into which drainage may be conducted, the task will be comparatively easy. But what is to be done where there is no such outlet? Here is a problem for chemists and practical agricultural experimenters to solve. That soaking causes alkali in the soil to come to the surface is well known, and it is a question whether the users of water to excess are not liable for damages to lands below that are thus made valueless.

But whatever may be done by way of remedy for the evil complained of through excessive irrigation, it must be clear to everybody who understands the subject, that all talk about redeeming alkaline soils by drainage where there is no water for flooding or for irrigation, is feeble as an "iridescent dream." It is a waste of words and of space. Drainage implies moisture. The dry lands whitened with saleratus where no water can be conducted, cannot be helped by under-irrigation or open ditching. When they can be washed by flooding, they may be fertilized by manuring, and then helped by draining where an outlet can be had. Water is essential for such areas. Prospects are brightening for an increased supply in these parts. And while the plans and works for it are maturing, measures should be studied and adopted for its accurate and just distribution, and for the prevention of damage and the reclamation of now worthless lands.

DECLINE OF RACES.

People with a philosophical turn of mind are seriously considering whether the signs do not indicate the decay of our boasted civilization. Nations, it is supposed, are born, develop, mature, and finally decay, as individuals; have we not passed the period of mature strength and entered upon the other side of the hill?

First of all, the increase of crime is pointed to as a proof of decline. The murder record for one state alone is appalling. It is given for Louisiana by Attorney-General Guion, who was requested by Governor Blanchard to prepare a bill for submission to the Louisiana legislature that will have the effect of suppressing lynching. Among other things he gives the following statistics for the last two years in that state. The figures are:

Murder trials and convictions, 122
Murder trials and acquittals, 140
Murder trials pending, 101
Manslaughter trials and convictions, 145
Manslaughter trials and acquittals, 151

Manslaughter trials pending, 31

Total, 630

A total of 630 homicides in two years, in one state!

For Great Britain statistics have been published lately, which prove a decided downward tendency, as marked as that which appears to prevail in this country. In the year 1880 the number of arrests were 601,667; in 1900, 787,575, an increase of over 125,000 in a decade. The larger part of the increase has been in crimes against property, with violence. Murder and burglary have grown relatively more numerous, also suicides, while offenses caused by drink are said to have diminished. This, by the way, disproves the contention that criminality would be comparatively unknown, were drunkenness suppressed.

But the increase in crime is not the only "sign of the times." Nearly all the civilized world presents the spectacle of decline in the birthrate. During a period in which in France the birthrate dropped 10 per cent, it diminished in Great Britain 17 per cent, and in Australia, where they have been drifting into socialism, 30 per cent. The same tendency is manifest in this country, but it is offset here by immigration. In countries where there is no such offset to any extent, the condition as to marriages and births is considered alarming. It seems to indicate race exhaustion.

Not less significant is the physical degeneration noted in the Old World. As an instance of this it is stated that a great many of the men who are accepted in Great Britain for the army become invalids shortly after their enlistment, showing that they were more or less defective when entering the service. The average strength of the British army for ten years past has been about a million men, and in that time, we are told, over seven hundred thousand have been admitted to the hospitals, forty thousand have been constantly sick, twenty thousand have been invalided and about five thousand have died.

These are some of the signs that make philosophers ask whether we are nearing a period in human history, when old races must give room for a new, stronger and possessing more vitality. It is a question of the greatest interest. We are facing a condition which not even physical culture and athletic sports can change, and that fact may be a surprise to many, who do not understand that the perpetuation of a nation, or a race, as of a family, is a question of morals, and not of physical development. Rome, Greece, Egypt did not fall for want of sports, but for want of righteousness. And that is the key to the modern situation. The nation that will adopt righteousness for its standard, will prevail for ever. The decay of races is a sign of the prevalence of sin. It is a warning to repentance, which, if heeded, will result in renewed strength and prolonged life.

THAT BALLOON TRAGEDY.

The mutilation of the airship of Santos Dumont at the World's Fair was generally deplored in this country, and it was ascribed to some vandal, or to someone interested in preventing him from displaying his invention. But it is now broadly hinted that the outrage was performed by somebody in the service of the air-navigator himself. The balloon was very badly slashed, but if this insinuation is unfounded it is "the most unkind cut" of all. It must be admitted, however, that the story obtains some color by the fact that, if a London report is true, on other occasions his balloons have received damages in a mysterious manner. When the airship was mutilated at the Crystal Palace, London, on May 28, 1902, a week before the time set for the trial trip which he was to take over the city, a reward was offered for the discovery of the vandal and the matter was put into the hands of detectives, who, so the story goes, reached the same conclusion that the St. Louis Exposition police have, namely, that Dumont was himself responsible for the act. The charge this time is made by the guard, but until it is substantiated by positive proof, it will not be believed. The Brazilian will, in this country, have the benefit of the doubt. But the matter ought to be followed up. The outrage was committed either by a jealous rival, or by the inventor himself. In either case it is a cheap piece of business, the responsibility for which should be placed where it belongs.

THE CZAR'S NEW GOVERNOR.

If the successor of General Bobrikoff, the late governor of Finland, is wise, he will not follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. The latter's instructions, when appointed, were to break the national spirit of the people and to wipe out all constitutional rights, and he went about this work of an assassin in the most ruthless manner, not even sugar-coating the pills he compelled his victims to swallow. Wholesale decrees of exile and deportations to the interior of Russia were issued against the most distinguished leaders of Finnish opinion. All the leading newspapers were suppressed. Education, except of the most rudimentary sort, was practically forbidden. The polytechnic in Helsinki, the only technical institute in Finland, was closed. All meetings of students were stopped. A count was exiled because his wife, who had the misfortune to be an excellent singer, gave concerts in aid of Finnish schools. Protesters proved worse than useless. They were invariably followed by still more ruthless acts of oppression. Some of the leading jurists of Europe joined in an address to the czar protesting against the flagrant violations of Finland's constitutional rights. The czar's acknowledgment of it took the form of a decree investing Bobrikoff with despotic powers and empowering him on his own responsibility to take whatever steps he might deem necessary in the event of the measures adopted by the Finnish authorities proving insufficient. The consequence was that he practically lost Finland to the czar, as far as loyalty and affections are concerned. The present governor is instructed to teach the people that in union with Russia are their safety and future prosperity. This sounds well, if he can persuade the Finns

that this is the truth, they will give up their nationality. But they cannot be persuaded to do so by persecution. If the new governor will appeal to reason, instead of using force, he will perhaps be able to heal the bleeding wounds, but if he follows in the footsteps of his predecessor, in all probability the same fate will overtake him.

A PLEASING TRIBUTE.

The *Elders' Journal*, published monthly in Atlanta, Ga., announces the intention to either double its size or appear as a semi-monthly, at the commencement of volume two. It is now a small but neat, clearly printed and interesting magazine, and should be supported by the Saints, especially those in the Southern States. The current number contains a pleasant and well-deserved tribute to a lady whose presence and influence have been felt for good in that mission, and as it is sometimes quite as well to speak kind things of the living as to wait to do justice to them until they are dead, we copy the notice from the journal as follows:

"There is a decided emptiness felt at mission headquarters. The vacancy, however, is readily understood by every familiar visitor and the regular occupants on failing to receive a hearty welcome from the smiling face of congenial mother Rich. We say mother, because it really tells what one feels. Sister Nina Rich, wife of President Ben E. Rich, has been closely connected with the Southern States Mission for the better part of the past six years, the year excepted in which she was at the headquarters of the Middle States Mission in Cincinnati, Ohio. During this time she has not only been mother to her family, but as the maternal head of the mission she has truly been as a devoted parent to the host of Elders who have labored at the mission office under the direction of President Rich those many years. Her presence has been a beam of sunshine and her life a continuous sermon bearing witness to the truthfulness of the Gospel. With this disposition and influence she has been a power for good among the numberless people she has met. But we are robbed of her presence for the summer. She has taken the children and gone to enjoy the healthful invigorating atmosphere inhaling among the Rocky Mountains. While we are loth to give her up, yet we realize it is her turn to go home, and that her visit will be a delightful retreat from the hot southern summer as well as a joy in the privileges and in the meeting with friends and loved ones in Zion from whom she has so long been separated. We wish Sister Rich and family a pleasant vacation and ask God to let his blessings be with them. It is needless to say that their return will be a time of rejoicing with us.

"OFFICE ELDERS."

The St. Louis convention is anything but conventional.

These July days are just as fine as June's rarest ones.

The drift towards several favorite sons is a snow drift.

We have successful dry-farming but the dry Sundays are a failure.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make unsuccessful candidates.

During the convention many a candidate will have his name taken in vain.

Why not put a shad plank in the platform to catch the fishermen's vote?

Everybody will be in favor of a saner Fourth until the next Fourth arrives.

The Russians have no humor, else their military experts would never criticize Kuroki.

The rain seems to have put a damper on the military ardor of both the Japanese and the Russians.

It seems that the life preservers on the Norge were rotten. A genuine case of "something rotten in Denmark."

Secretary Taft says that Harvard's law school is the greatest in the world. It may be so, yet there are others.

Mr. Bryan was determined to fight the Illinois contest out on the floor of the convention if it took all summer.

"The office of United States senator is a high and dignified one," says Senator Dewey. But not always so the occupant.

The floods in Kansas will be as nothing compared with the flood of campaign literature that will soon inundate the country.

"At any rate, Mr. Fairbanks will add dignity to the ticket," says the Milwaukee News. And Colonel Roosevelt will add the votes.

Chairman Cortelyou insists that he will take no dictation. Naturally he would be supposed to let the dictation go to his stenographer.

Why "G. O. P." when it is but fifty years old? But half a century seems a great age to young folks. How about the time when "a child shall die a hundred years old?"

The Old Folks' committee have something to say through the "News" today. As they always speak to the point we direct attention to their address; comment is needless.

President Angell of Michigan university is a strong advocate of co-education, while Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Clark university is a powerful opponent of it. As Dr. Angell has had experience of both, his is the better opinion.

TROUBLES IN THE AIR.

Worcester Gazette.
Trouble comes in gusty bunches to Santos Dumont. He is now accused of having ripped big holes in the balloon casing of his airship for the purpose of forcing the World's Fair officials to give him a concession to exhibit his ship and charge admission. The charge is made by the chief of the Jefferson Guards and is backed up by a convincing array of circumstantial evidence. Of course, Mr. Santos considers the idea too ridiculous to entertain seriously and refuses to make any statement. The Jefferson Guard who was stationed outside the shed where the big machine was kept has been discharged. The whole outfit is going back to France for repairs.

San Francisco Chronicle.
The mutilation of the airship at St. Louis occurred at a time when it will prevent him from fulfilling his engage-

ment to compete for the \$100,000 cash prize offered by the exposition managers for a practical dirigible aerial vessel, unless the managers postpone the day of trial to give him reasonable time to repair the damaged gas bag. Now that the suspicion of cutting the bag rests upon him, he should have every opportunity to repair it without jeopardy to his engagement to compete and to his chances, if he has any, of winning the big prize. This will give him a reasonable chance to vindicate himself. At all events, he will have no reason then to complain that he has been unfairly treated as a stranger in a strange land. The postponement of the date for the competition will at least force him to show his hand.

THE NATION'S DAY.

Binghamton Press.
Is it not indeed fitting that the citizens of the great republic should, on the anniversary of their country's national day, follow the advice of John Adams and commemorate the most momentous event in modern history by every means in their power appropriate to the occasion—by ringing of bells, by processions and parades, by all manner of pomp and grandeur, by fireworks and bonfires, by public speeches and festivities, by anything and everything which would go to show that the people appreciated the importance of the day to themselves as individuals and as a nation, and not alone to themselves, but to the peoples of all the earth, to the oppressed of all lands, to all lovers of justice and equality before the law, to all friends of humanity and advocates of liberty and independence?

Boston Transcript.
It is a gruesome suggestion that in years to come Fourth of July may be known in history as "Tetanus day." Yet there are facts and to spare to show that suggestion is based on same reasoning. And it sounds like a contradiction in terms, to speak of some of the things used in the day's celebration as "deadly playthings." But it is what they have proved to be in so many cases that they have justified that title. Taken the country over, there is little doubt that as many lives have been lost through handling them as were sacrificed in the Spanish disaster. In attempting to place the blame for these fatalities it should be remembered that weakly indulgent parents are as responsible as the dealer who sells them, and indeed more so. Tomorrow, aged fifteen, has a "deadly plaything," yet manages it so well that it is as innocent as a rattle in his hands; Johnnie, next door, aged eight, cries for just such a toy and his father who doesn't propose to see his boy deprived of anything that makes another boy happy gets one for him. Johnnie becomes excited, forgets all advice—if he ever understood it—and goes to a hospital cot instead of to his own little bed when night comes. Independence day will be known as Tetanus day in Johnnie's family ever after.

Pueblo Chieftain.
The independence achieved by the American nation as a result of the war of the Revolution was but the initial step in a career of independence which has been ever continuous and steadily widening to the present. The success of our colonial ancestors was limited. Merely independence of the oppressive mother country was secured at that time. Today the United States celebrates its independence of the whole world. From a struggling infant among the nations of the world this country has become the equal of any wealth, strength, commerce and civilization.

San Francisco Call.
So far as the making of nations is concerned the Declaration of Independence by the thirteen colonies is by far the greatest single event in human history. It was the act, bravely and wisely done at a critical moment, by which an old order of things was terminated and a new order of things begun. It was the birth of the America which we know; the first clear and unmistakable manifestation of that destiny which has so profoundly affected the whole world and in a greater or less degree shaped the course of national development in every nation under the sun.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The July number of the *Philistine* opens with "A Little Journey to Tuskegee," an article in which that educational institution is described. Other papers deal with the so-called negro problem, and the achievements of Booker Washington.—East Aurora, N. Y.

"Vaccination Brought Home to You," is the title of a pamphlet telling all about that much discussed subject from the standpoint of the "antis." It can be recommended to all who are desirous of studying both sides of the question. The author is Dr. Swinburne Clymer, Guthrie, Okla.

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Greatly improved under new management. Daily stage via Big Cottonwood Canyon and Park City. Terms \$2.00 and up. Special rates for season and to families.

Telephone 26 Murray Exchange.

HYRUM NELSON, Prop.



Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway

Time table in effect May 31st, 1904.

GOING—LEAVE SALT LAKE	RETURNING—ARRIVE SALT LAKE
No. 2, 10:00 a. m.	No. 1, 12:30 p. m.
No. 4, 2:30 p. m.	No. 3, 2:30 p. m.
No. 6, 5:00 p. m.	No. 5, 5:00 p. m.
No. 8, 5:00 p. m.	No. 7, 5:30 p. m.
No. 10, 5:00 p. m.	No. 9, 1:30 p. m.
No. 12, 7:00 p. m.	No. 11, 3:30 p. m.
No. 14, 8:30 p. m.	No. 13, 10:00 p. m.
No. 16, 9:00 p. m.	No. 15, 11:45 p. m.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.

*Sunday, last train leaves Salt Lake at 9:30.

J. E. LANGFORD, Lessee.

Lagoon

TIME TABLE.

Leave Salt Lake	Leave Lagoon
6:00 a. m.	7:30 a. m.
8:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
11:30 a. m.	12:30 Noon.
1:30 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	10:30 p. m.

Extra trains on Sundays and holidays at 2:30 and 4:30 p. m.

Last train leaves Lagoon Sundays, 9:30 p. m.

Fare for round trip 25 cents.

A. D. PIERSON, Pass & Ticket Agt.

J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt.

Office, 181 Main St.

FRUIT JARS

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"ATLAS" and
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EVERYTHING for use in "putting up fruit," and every article is RELIABLE.

Elegant Ladies' Neckwear.

Everything that is fashionable and up-to-date, and exclusive designs which you can't find elsewhere—the entire line at ONE HALF PRICE.

Hammocks.

The very best—large and strong and a varied assortment of colors. Reductions from regular Prices.

Ladies' White Lawn Waists.

The "Geisha"—no "job lot" but our fine, clean, new, regular stock to select from. Every waist—this season's best—will be placed before you to choose from at just ONE HALF of regular price.

Shirt Waist Suits and Kimonos.

The entire line will be sold at HALF PRICE.

Z. C. M. I. UTAH'S GREATEST - - DEPARTMENT STORE.

NEW GOODS!

We have just received another shipment of shirts, soft negligee with collars, worth \$1.00. We offer them at 60c.

You may wonder why we have so many shipments of new goods in a season. LOW PRICES and quick sales is the secret. Our other line of soft front shirts at from 75c to \$1.00 are the best values in town for the money.

All white waists for ladies at half price. Belts, gloves, combs, and other notions so cheap that we almost give them away. Ladies summer vests, worth 25c for 10c.

Men's fancy colored hose, 10c. Men's regular 35c suspenders, 15c.

Men's Balbriggan shirts or drawers 25c.

Neckwear, gloves, jewelry, silk and linen handkerchiefs, so low that you will be glad to lay in a stock for future use.

Hot weather hie garments at \$1.00.

CUTLER BROS. CO.,
36 MAIN STREET.

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SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS

If they desire to reach the people of the Western States and Territories in their homes.

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THE GREATEST CLEARANCE SALE OF LADIES' SUITS EVER KNOWN.

Reductions in every instance are radical. This is, therefore, the best kind of an opportunity for women who desire a really elegant summer costume.

Tailored Suits, Silk Shirt-Waist Suits, Summer Wash Suits.

Included in this Sale is much of the cream of this Spring's stock. All styles, cloths, weaves, sizes and colors are here to choose from.

THIS IS A SALE YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS.

Tailored Suits up to \$22.50 for \$9.95	Silk Shirt-Waist Suits on sale \$4.98 TO \$18.	All Summer Wash Suits on Sale \$1.98 TO \$4.48.
Tailored Suits up to \$35.00 for \$15.85	Tailored Suits up to \$17.50 for \$7.93	Tailored Suits up to \$27.50 for \$12.95



All Highest Priced Suits at Less Than Eastern Cost.