

themselves were harmless, containing no poison injurious to the human system, the knowledge that the dried article is flavored as related above—and sometimes even worse—ought to be sufficient to convert the most skeptical to a firm belief in the Word of Wisdom.

IRRIGATION IN THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitutional Convention committee on water rights, irrigation and agriculture has made its report, the article on irrigation and water rights which it recommends for the Constitution having appeared in our evening issue of April 2. Since we took occasion to criticize a former proposed article which had been suggested to the committee, we feel that it is proper to direct some attention to the work which the committee now presents for the Convention's consideration. In the new article the general rules which should govern constitution-making have been observed; a line of state policy has been marked out, the working of details being left to the Legislature.

As may be expected in almost every case where this procedure is followed, the proposed article comes pretty near being the right thing. It is clear, concise, and comprehensive, so that should it be adopted in its present form or with slight verbal amendments, neither legislators nor people will have any difficulty in understanding its scope. Its effect is for the State to assume control of all natural sources of water, to define the proportionate rights of the appropriators, and to regulate the distribution and division of the waters for all purposes. To carry out this design the Legislature is authorized to divide the State into districts as may be necessary, and to provide for the appointment of a State engineer and for the election of the remaining members of the State board of control, and of such other officers as may be necessary.

Thus it will be seen that the objections raised to the former suggested article do not apply to this. There is in this the declaration of state ownership, but the absolute right to the use of the water—all that ever did or can belong to the appropriators—is expressly reserved to those legally entitled thereto. There is no confiscation whatever. The power of control, now vested in the Territory, passes to the State, and arrangements are made for its exercise in a more definite, systematic manner than has been the practice heretofore. There is the further improvement on behalf of the appropriators and users of the water, that the Legislature is inhibited from invading rights which under existing provisions have a doubtful protection at best. Taken as a whole, a full discussion of the article in all probability will show that it is quite satisfactory to those most directly affected by its provisions.

CHILDREN AND STREET EDUCATION.

The attention which the celebration of Bismarck's birthday draws to Germany recalls the fact that the sons of the emperor have to conform to a discipline which might save many a boy

in this country from going to the bad. The German princes have no chance to waste their lives in idleness, as do so many young men here. The boy who, in the ordinary course of things, is destined to rule the German empire is obliged to rise about daybreak, and takes his instruction in horsemanship. His breakfast hour is 8 o'clock, and after he has eaten that meal his tutors take him in hand and keep him busy with the study of the languages, arithmetic and geography until his dinner is ready at noon. He becomes a soldier at 10 years old, and after that he must take regular military exercise in addition to his work at school. He has no time to be loitering around the town engaging in dissipation, because he is held to strict account as an officer of his regiment. A prince must do his work just as thoroughly as a private.

There are a good many boys in this locality to whom a fair share of the strict discipline which a German prince has to undergo would be a means of temporal and spiritual salvation. A notable feature of cities, towns and villages is presented in the crowds of young loafers to be seen here, there, everywhere, smoking, swearing, and indulging in rude and vicious conversation. The tendency of such companionships is to lead to saloons, gambling dens, and general worthlessness. If parents and others were to enforce that measure of diligence—not harshness—that would give their little boys something to occupy their time and attention, there would be far less of them who, when they came to be young men, would fall into the way of going "to the dogs" than there are now.

A chief source of the evils into which young men fall is the "street education" which is given them through their parents' neglect. The illustration can be found any time, in the larger towns and cities especially. Take this city, for instance, and note the proportion of little boys—and girls too—who have not yet reached their teens, who are allowed in rough company and on the streets long after they should be in bed; how these little tots are permitted to hang around parties and places of entertainment until ten, eleven, and twelve o'clock at night, as though a mother's love and a father's care were unknown quantities in the dwellings they call home. But is it home—a place to feed, and sleep, and obtain clothing, and little else? Home is more than that. Children so uncared for are strangers to the comforts of home.

This German discipline may seem to be a little harsh to some; but strict discipline is not harsh—it is kindness to itself. It keeps the child from evil associations and opportunities; it gives him that which is suited to mind and body, affording exercise to physical and mental faculties in the most enjoyable manner; it furnishes to boys and girls of tender years playgrounds and playhouses, and companions of the happiest character. There, under mother's watchful eye, within father's protecting care, or in charge of a kind and competent guardian or teacher, whether at play or in the schoolroom, they can engage in their childish games or studies, as occasion requires,

to their highest benefit. The moral teaching in public schools, the religious training in other places, is of little effect if the smaller children, when they are out of school or church, are permitted to roam at will in the streets, or to hang in crowds around corners, barns, or other places where bad boys and men congregate. There should be something done by parents and others in this locality to eliminate a "street education" from the training of so many of our boys and girls.

STUPID OR WICKED.

The following appeared in a late issue of the *Beaver Unionian*, and has been copied into other papers:

A young lady remarked the other day, after listening to Apostle Young's sermon on tithing: "Why, mother paid all the hay she raised (one load) for tithing, and then bought it back to feed the cow with."

So far as the original publication is concerned, it may be stupid attempt at a joke. Its effect is to convey an impression that the Church practically deprives poor people of all they have, to meet the requirement of tithing-paying. The remark may have been made, but its publication in the form stated, without explanation or comment, has the direct effect of telling an untruth. There is no requirement of the Church, and never has been, which would call for the payment by any person of all the hay, or any other produce, for tithing. In fact such a payment would be in violation of the Church law. Tithing means a tenth, and all that the woman who raised the hay was justified in contributing as a voluntary donation to the tithing fund, under the Church law, was one-tenth of the load. Sometimes, for the convenience of individual tithing-payers, when more of one kind of produce is preferable to dividing it up among various kinds, the contributions are accepted that way; but this could not have been an instance of that class, since, as the lady is alleged to have bought the hay back again—of course having the means to buy with—the contribution of the purchase price in the first place would have been the easiest and most reasonable procedure. As a matter of fact, notwithstanding the eccentricities which some people display, it is doubtful whether such an incident as that related ever occurred. On the other hand, there is a vast number of cases where poor people, conscientious in their desire to observe the law of tithing, have contributed a tenth of their earnings, and then have received many times the amount from the Church for their support, because they have been deemed in need of assistance. If it were not for the fact that the members of the Church have been exceedingly active for many years in circulating the false statement that the Church takes from its members that which they cannot afford to contribute, the publication might have been passed by unnoticed; but its reproduction into other and more influential papers makes it necessary to point out the foolish and wicked character of this and kindred items which are not news at all, but are misstatements so far as any effect they may have upon the minds of the reading public.