DESERET EVENING NEWS FUBLISHEL EVERY EVENING. (Sunday Excepted.)

West if the injurious accumulations

of sikali scepage water and methods of

preventing them had been known and

approxiated, also that the injuries could

have been prevented at reasonable cont

The report shows that the Hyde

Park lands, formerly fit only for pas-

turvige, were drained at a cost of \$15.60

per more During the two following

years different portions were planted to

outs, wheat, and sugar beets, with

yields of 100 hushels of onts, 50 bushels

of wheat, and 18 tons of sugar bosts

per acre. The Garland wet hand was

drained at a cost of \$16.87 per acce,

and the drainage raised the land value

The fietz farm at Point Lookout,

which was badly sikalied and produced

practically nothing, was drained, pro-

ducing 35 bushels of oats per acre the

following season. The Hobson farm

at Roy, Utah, was dealned at a cost of

\$13.67 per auro, enhancing its value \$25

per nere. The Richfield tract is well

drained at a cost of \$14,02 per acre; and

the land, formerly worth \$25 per nere,

n Weber and Davis counties, valued

preserved by draining at about the

at from \$150 to \$200 per acre, have been

more cost as those above mentioned.

The Huntington and St. George tracts

are not yet rectained, but it is expected

that the cost of reclaiming such lands,

fail within or close in the highest costs

This valuable publication, Farmers

applying for it. It is a strong reminder

retrieving these icenes as well as pro-

venting future damage to irrigated

TAFT AND DIAZ.

tradition according to which the Presi dent of the United States may not step

autide our swn territory while in of

fee. There is no apparent reason for

the observance of that tradition. Enlyrs

of other countries tynyed over final and

net the President of this country do

the same" When Mr. Taft stepped

over the Maxican border and called o

President Diaz in the little settlement

precedent, and the meeting became hte

of Ciudad Juarez, he established a new

The public interviews between the

two presidents are described as very

cordial. In this respect they were typi-

cal of the relations existing betaviou

the United States and Mexico, It is

true that lately continent has devel

oped in Mexico against "American en

was discussed in the private confirme

es that were hold. Be this as it may

it is certain that the United States

and Mexico are friends. They should

never be anything else. They should

stand together and co-operate in the

President Dilaz is a remarkable mat

He has been described as an absolut

ruler, and it may be true that he is

such a ruler; but he has made Mexico

what it is, and possibly only absolute

rule could accomplish the desired re-

sults in this instance. Diaz is one of

the great men of the world. When his

work is finished his genius will be

measured both by the importance of

Mexico, as a nation, and by his great-

The manner in which he made Mex-

teo safe by transforming highwaymon

into officers of the law, is typical of

noss as a man.

development of this entire continent.

when they feel so disposed, or good policy deroands it; why should

President Taft has disregarded 3.

lands from the same cause.

Hulletin Sil, will be sent free to those

of the houses that have already occurred

over-irrigation, and a timely in-

given here.

torien1.

according to methods now in use, will

tions to reach the \$100 mark. Lands

from less than \$100 to \$150 per sere.

Corner of South Tomple and East Tem-ple Streets Sale Lake City, Ciah. Borness G. Whitney - Rusinsas Manager.

BUBSCRIPTION PHICES (In Advance).

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Entered at the perioffice of Salt Lake Ity an mound class matter according 5 Act a, Congress March & 1-78 CALT LARE CITY, - OCT 21, 1909.

LOSSES FROM OVER-HIRIGATION

It has been wateringted that Ea. 000 nerce of irrigated hand in Utab have been suffed or seriously injured by erchage of alkall. These lands will regaire drainage in order again to become productive.

In other states, writes Dr. A. C. True, director of experiment station. "from ten to twenty per cent of the land which has been under irrigation for ten years or more requires drain-の真た

Methods of draining are not so soft sutablished for irrigated land as for land in humbld areas. Therefore a bulletin has been prepared by the United States department of agriculture, en titled "Drainage of hrighted Lands. It is the work of Charles F. Brown of the office of experiment stations. His report not only describes the condition or the land, the details of its drainage. and the results which were obtained in particular cases, but gives carefully

drawn deductions from the experiments, together with directions for Graining hands that have become too wet or too affeatine under the ordinacy methods of irrigation for profitable cuitivation.

This bulletin, while it applies to all trigated lands, is bused upon experimental work done in Utah. The dram age divestigations of the office were begun in the state during the summer of 1904 in co-operation with the Litah Agricultural Experiment Station. Since then the work has been carried on with a rund provided jointly by the State legislature and the office of experiment stations, the Utah station acting for the State.

It is a pleasure to note that individual owners, as well as the State itself, have in every case co-operated with the federal agents in carrying on the investigations.

Mr. Brown remarks that the nexas city for draining irrigated lands has increased rapidly during the last twenty years) the most productive lands of these regions and those who were first brought under cultivation are, la many instances, now abandoned or fit only for wet pasturage.

In Utah alone, he estimates that approximately 200,000 acres of irrigated lands require drainage, "Salt Lake valley,' he says, "has about \$4,000 acres of such lands, and several other valleys from 10,000 to 20,000 acres each. There are several localities in which, of the total irrigated lands, 50 per cent are in such condition."

California, Colorado, Washington, Montana and Wyoming an

DESERET EVENING NEWS THURSDAY OCTOBER 21 1909

as innocent until proven guilty, yet allows a citizen to be arrested at will by officers, confined in a call, refused counsel, passed through the 'sweating' stytent, and every gesture in their humilitating condition presented in the court at their hearing, as evidence for bidnes to trial, the tracenuity of the Mr. Hearet cries aloud for just but it is not Justice Gaynor.

The office and the nomination seeking the man are different things.

oblding to trial; the ingenuity of the solice generally giving them the stigma of a criminal, even if they be A man sometimes makes a hore of himself through being afraid of being bored.

ortunals enough to prove their own nuccence; the continuely of the law or conviction that imprisons a man inder circumstantial evidence for Man never responds so promptly to inder circumstantial evidence for thirty-two years, on a charge of mur-der, and finally when a death-hed con-fession of the guilty man proves the convict's innocence, he is turned out in the world with a solit of prison-madus and barely enough money to take him to his old and neglected mother, whose dim eyes from nights of weeping light up to great her gray-haired son ere death shall cheat her of the pleasure, these and many other conditions of applied law in the sev-eral states de not appear to have com-plied with the tenets of the Consti-tution " the call of duty as he does to the call to dinner.

Nowadays when a cook acops one situation for two months it makes her a "famous cook."

Cases heard on the street generally are much more interesting than cases heard on appeal.

The volley that killed Francisco Ferrer was heard round the world, as This is from "Summing It Up." Spain is learning. treatise on economic, moral and relig-

lous conditions, etc., by Henry Lewis Just two months to the abortest days. Hubbard. It expresses a truth that That is also the time when people are may not have had the consideration it the shortest of funds. deserves. By what right, human or dicine, does an officer of the law sub-

While on his brother's ranch President Taft will find no trouble in Texas steer-ing the ship of state.

Canally it is when a truth is disagreeable that the "candid man" intorture less barbarous than the rack or the thumb screw? And-a still more sists upon telling the truth, the whole important question-is a confession extruth, and nothing but the truth

tracted by physical or mental torture of any value whatever? People have Commander Peary has submitted the long ago ceased believing in the guilt data and proofs of his North Pole exor the "witches" that were burned at pedition to the National Geographic the stake, though many of them con society. Did he include the statemen dicator of methods to be followed in fessed, under torture, that they had of the Esquimos?

> All who would end the rule of the There is no blinder love than self-Pseudo-American raity must unite to accomplish that end. Division amony its opponents is what it desires and does all it can to encourage.

> > Who closed the Park City mines immediately after the "American" party had won the last City election and took the brend out of the mouths of the working men, without warning or proper notice?

The De Lara case should be looked nto immediately for it is quite sure to preed a scandal if he is not given an examination right away. Prima facte his arrest seems to have been an arbitrary proceeding and seems to smack of ways that Americans do not like.

Somehow or other "suffragette" always seems like a term of reproach and contempt. American women will scarcely adopt it for there is associated with it recollection of all the bolsterous, riotous and anything but ladylike conduct of the English suffragettes who made themselves so

The best signs of the times are the obnoxious. advertisements in the papers.

mit any man to torture in order to ex-

tract a confession? Physical torture

has long ago been condemned and

eliminated from legal proceedings in

every civilized country. But is mental

committed impossible crimes.

He who does things rarely does peo-

Mr. Bryan's daughter is running for

Not coal has come to mean coal of

When the leaves begin to fall then

I-Took-a-Shoo should be apprenticed

A man may be knock-kneed and not

It is a wise workman who knows the

The dog man isn't nearly so dogmatic

OVO.

pine not size.

the full begins.

to a cubbler.

be a knocker.

ways of the hose,

as some other city officials.



By E. J. Edwards.

This unity series of anecdoles and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light of famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less inti-mate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each interdole or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garmered from the men who made the news-the history-or from equally authoritative sources. As im-portant contributions of the "Human Interest" sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

is a mart of the American history that, during Grant's first administration, the government of Mexico vainly endeavored to convince an international arbitration convention that it should he awarded \$31,000,000 damages against the United States, for depradations committed by our Indians, in Mexico following the close of the Mexican war and the year 1853. But, so far as I have been able to learn, there is no record anywhere of the fact that, even when it seemed certain to many that this government would have to pay the heavy damages asked, the Mexican claim was completely shattered by as marvelous a feat of memory as has been recorded.



THEATRE

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.

MATINEE TODAY 2:15

John Hyams and Leila McIntyre Rose Royal. Hayes & Johnson. Cunningham & Marion. The Die Samrin Quartelle. Barry & Halvers. John Well. Orpheam Orchestra. Orpheam Motion Pictures. Matinte Prices-lic, Ze. De. Evening Prices-26, 40c. Tec.

COLONIAL

TONIGHT.

Chas. A. Sellon It

THE FIDDLE

JUVENILE Matinee SATURDAY

Next week-"A Knight for a Day"

BUNGALOW

TONIGHT.

The Last Time.

BROWN FROM

MISSOUR

Monts now solli

THE CAT

Every Evening



Shape is everything, but

Pail Net Unit Net Unit

ROYAL

BREAD

THE

ROYA

Willes-Horne Drug Co. News Building. Upper Main Both Phones 374.

affected, more or less; and in time all of the newly irrigated lands will have their problems of drainage. It devolves upon the holders of such lands to reclaim them.

To the end of developing the best methods for accomplishing the reclaination of such lands the Office of Experiment Stations has conducted drainage investigations in Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, Wyonning, Colorado, and Nebraska, with results which justify Mr. Brown's conclusion that "There is rearcely any land in the freigated region which formerly produced paying crops, and later became affected by excess of water or alkall, that can not be profitably reclaimed, provided the work is correctly planned and carried out. These results also point to the possibility of reclaiming many virgin lands containing an excess of alkalle sults?

The Diah investigations and experi ments were conducted at 115'de Park. Cache County; at Carland, and Point Lookout in Boxelder County: at Roy, Orden, Clearfield, and Syracuse, in Weher County; at Huntington, Enery County; at Richfield, Sovier County and at St. George, Washington County The following classification of lands requiring drainage is madel (1) those injuced by excass of water only; (7) those affected by an excess of both water and alkall; (3) those having an

agreen of alkall only. The first class is not important or exrepairs here. The second class includes most of the hords that now need distinge in the brigated sections. The third class consists principally of these not yet cultivated forcisies they can this alk(d) to a depth of about six fest and hence grop fatisives result

Affail in not is the result of a lightminfall, 'insufficient in amount to leach out of the land the salts that at ways form in it by progressive weithgring of the rack powder, or which all acile largely opticier." The following The heard of health, for example, held Internating account of alkali soils 5 #3700

"Ordinatily alkali is made up of som or able of the following salis is very ing proportions: Solium chioride mass-mon sali), sodium solpjakis (Ginther -Porto magneelum sulphate (Epson's entrium sudjam, and calcium to all of which are white alkalis respirate and or winner are write attained, and wolltary carbonate and -mode or bin-fit alkalt. The latter is an called an ar-round of the dark stains on the ground conceed by the dissolution of the coll human or vegetable matter. These adds and also the collectal glass books are could be model in water, so that in the human or countries the countright beaching removes our collection burgers leaching removes not only the tojustones make but also part of the plant fueda. This accounts for the intrinate fertility of the arid hands as compared with bundl lands. The account of the origin of alkall initially suggests the control by irrigation and anderdrain-age."

Mr. Brown states that millions of lars would have been saved in the

the genius of the man. One of the able evils gof the country was the handlis that infested every highway, and every mountain trail, Travel was safe nowhere in the court try. They must be suppressed, but how? Diaz sent for their leaders from all over the constry. He promised them safety in coming to the capital and returning to their lairs. The outlaws be-

came the rural guards of Mexico. They owned their own horses and accoutre ments, and they do yet, taking great pride in them. The typical riding con tune of the country was adopted as their uniform. That put no end to outleary in Mexico. No use for other new to start in the business with those fellows to run them down. The solds of Mexico became safer than city this will travel as secure in the wild mountain passes as in Pullman cars. and the flurals of Mexico have become

known all over the world.

THE CHARGE MADE.

Councilivan Fernstrom, in his address at Citizens' headquarters on Tuesday ming charged that the busies in conol of the tity affairs had adopted hads similar to those in vokue in San Principco when the storm of indignation bunks house over that city. As lituatestion he referred to the city ordinance to regulate the lippor teaffic which was passed by the council hast spring. This ordinance, he said, was paul but it was never meant to be enforced. It was intended, he said, as a club over the heads of those who

mald not submit to party deinand What the criminal government of Han Francisco was, of the time referred to by the councilman from the Third, has been described by George Kennan in Me-"large magazing in many cases, this

writer mys. the executive hourds odopt of coastions harassing, or impossible regulations for the sole purpose of by ingitig presenting to hear open husiness then who refused or membrated to pass. up mills dealers by insisting upon the admantwidther of arbitity mapping blog ble

vales with regired to cleantliness, but when the orlingen formed an association, suggested a lawyor of Mr. Russi's selection and began to pay regular frimajo, they were allowed to conduct that bisiness as they chose. A similar paliop was parament in dealing with reamers of theaters and proprietors of music halls

The charge has been openly made The charge has men openly made that sputter methods have been remit-ed to in this City. The citizens will have to express of the polls, their ag-provat, or disapproval, of each gavdimment.

CONFESSION AND TOHTURE.

Three the har suthorize the police to extract a doutembnti trata a prioriter. by means of torture?

"The decision that establishes all men

This new light on an important event in the history of world-arbitration was given to me some time since by a distinguished lawyer who has been prominent in American diplomacy. And when he told me the story, he prefaced it with the remark that he saw no reason now why he should tell it. leaving me to infer that his lips had been sealed by the man who performed the feat of memory until after the latter's death.

The central figure in this drama of millions was Joseph Hubley Ashton, who was one of the founders of the American Bar association, and who died in Washington a few years ago. He was one of the great intellects of the American har, yet his career illustrates the truth of the saying that great lawyers often have no fame.

Besides his marvelous mastery of the fundamental principles of law, Mr. Ashion probably had the most extraordinary memory of any American lawyer. I mean by this that his memory was absolutely accurate. It was a phonomenal storehouse of facts, dates, names, events. The courts needed no verification of any statement that he made. And of the archives of the State Department, where his work frequently took him. Mr. Ashion's memory was almost is good as index.

This able lawyer was chosen as our government's agent when the Indian claims were placed before a board of arbitration consisting of two American and two Mexican members, with the British minister to this country, Sir Edward Thornton as umpire. Mr. Ashton had opposed to him General Calch Cushing, who had been our first minister pientpotentiary to China and who, for years, had been looked upon as the equal of any great American lawyer who could be named. At this time he was at the height of his world, wide reputation as a lawyer, a scholar, and a diplomat who could talk fluently in the language spoken at any European court.

The understanding in inner circles was that General Cushing had advised the Mexican government against whom he had fought in 1846-8, thereby winning his military title- that, under the treaty of 1881 and that ending the Mexican war, in which each government greed to restrain its Indians from making incursions of its neighbor's territory, it would surely recover the heavy damages usked. That, too, was undoubtedly the view of the malter taken by some of our high government officials, whose only hope was that xico could be kept down to a minimum.

Right here comes in Mr. Ashton, with that wonderful memory of his. As has already been remarked, he frequently conducted researches in the archieves of the state department, which were not then kept handily nor indexed, as now. Casting about for a sultable defense to make before the convention he recalled that during one of his searches among the chaos of state department papers he had accidentally come across and casually read. some official document in which, it seemed to him, as he recalled it, Mextoo had waived her Indian claims against this government, in consideration of the fact that the United States had publ to Mexico \$10,690,000' for what is community known as the Gadaden purchase. By this purchase made in 1853, this country obtained territory that now lies in Arizona and partly in New Mexico

Or course, it was necessary to find this document, if it existed: Mr. Ashton's memory of it cartainly could not be offered as evidence. Absolutely cantident that his memory was not playing him false. Mr. Ashton began his eristic condicin-a-hayatack search for the document. Day after day the officials of the state department beheld him going painstakingly through the musty and yellow files and documeents, and day after day they beheld bim leave the department unrewarded, but confident of ultimate victory

Then Hundreds, thousands of papers were examined by Mr. Ashion. finally, there came a day when he pulled some loose papers from a ditry anvelops-his task was over. For among these papers, whose sury existence had been forgotten by everybody except the man who had ascidently spinubled upon them long before when about other business and glanced casually over them, was found a note from General Almonte, written when he was the Mexican minister at Washington, in which it was officially stated that in view of the terms of the Gadaden purchase, Mexico walved all taims for depradations committed by our Indians on her territory.

There remained just one thing to do. When the convention met, with tion. Caleb and his elient cockaure of victory, Mr. Ashton quietly produced the Mexican waiver. The brilliant Cushing and the Mexicane were uttoriy contaunded. Bit Edward Thornton, as umpire, gave judgment for the United states-an infaitible memory had saved the country a fortune. (Copyright, 1989, by E. J. Edwards.)

