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#### LOSSES FROM OVER-IRRIGATION

It has been estimated that 25,000 acres of irrigated land in Utah have been ruined or seriously injured by sewage of alkali. These lands will require drainage in order again to become productive.

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

Methods of drainage are not so well established for irrigated land as for land in humid areas. Therefore a bulletin has been prepared by the United States department of agriculture, entitled "Drainage of Irrigated Land." It is the work of Charles F. Brown of the office of experiment stations. His report not only describes the condition of the land, the details of its drainage, and the results which were obtained in particular cases, but gives the carefully drawn deductions from the experiments, together with directions for draining lands that have become too wet or too alkaline under the ordinary methods of irrigation for profitable cultivation.

This bulletin, while it applies to all irrigated lands, is based upon experimental work done in Utah. The drainage investigations of the office were begun in the state during the summer of 1908 in co-operation with the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. Since then the work has been carried on with a fund 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 necessity 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, in many instances, now abandoned or fit only for wet-pasture.

In Utah alone, he estimates that approximately 250,000 acres of irrigated lands require drainage. "Salt Lake valley," he says, "has about 44,000 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 are likewise 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 reclamation of such lands the Office of Experiment Stations has conducted drainage investigations in Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska, with results which justify Mr. Brown's conclusion that "there is scarcely any land in the irrigated region which formerly produced paying crops, and later became affected by excess of water or alkali, 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 alkali salts."

The Utah investigations and experiments were conducted at Hyde Park, Cache County; at Garland, and Point Lookout, in Boxelder County; at Roy, Ogden, Clevedale, and Syracuse, in Weber County; at Huntington, Emery County; at Richfield, Sevier County; and at St. George, Washington County.

The following classification of lands requiring drainage is made: (1) those injured by excess of water only; (2) those affected by an excess of both water and alkali; (3) those having an excess of alkali only.

The first class is not important or extensive here. The second class includes most of the lands that now need drainage in the irrigated sections. The third class consists principally of those not yet cultivated because they contain alkali to a depth of about six feet and hence crop failures result.

Alkali in soil is the result of a light rainfall, "insufficient in amount to leach out of the land the salts that always form in it by progressive weathering of the rock powder, or which all soils largely contain." The following interesting account of alkali soils is given:

"Originally alkali is made up of one or more of the following salts in varying proportions: Sodium chloride (common salt), sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt), magnesium sulphate (Epsom's salt), calcium sesquioxide, and sodium carbonate. All of these are white alkalis, and sodium carbonate is also known as black alkali. The latter is so called on account of the dark stain on the ground caused by the dissolution of the soil humus or vegetable matter. These salts and also the mineral plant foods are mostly soluble in water, so that in the humid countries the constant leaching removes not only the injurious salts but also part of the plant foods. This accounts for the intrinsic fertility of the arid lands as compared with humid lands. The account of the origin of alkali actually suggests the method by irrigation and underdrainage."

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

West if the injurious accumulations of alkali seepage water and methods of preventing them had been known and applied, also that the injuries could have been prevented at reasonable cost.

The report shows that the Hyde Park lands, formerly fit only for pasturage, were drained at a cost of \$15.50 per acre. During the two following years different portions were planted to oats, wheat, and sugar beets, with yields of 100 bushels of oats, 30 bushels of wheat, and 18 tons of sugar beets per acre. The Garland wet land was drained at a cost of \$16.87 per acre, and the drainage raised the land value from less than \$100 to \$130 per acre.

The Gies farm at Point Lookout, which was badly alkali and produced practically nothing, was drained, producing 25 bushels of oats per acre the following season. The Hobson farm at Roy, Utah, was drained at a cost of \$18.67 per acre, enhancing its value \$25 per acre. The Richfield tract is well drained at a cost of \$14.02 per acre; and the land, formerly worth \$25 per acre, promises to reach the \$100 mark. Lands in Weber and Davis counties, valued at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, have been preserved by draining at about the same cost as those above mentioned. The Huntington and St. George tracts are not yet reclaimed, but it is expected that the cost of reclaiming such lands, according to methods now in use, will fall within or close to the highest costs given here.

This valuable publication, Farmers' Bulletin 271, will be sent free to those applying for it. It is a strong reminder of the losses that have already occurred from over-irrigation, and a timely indicator of methods to be followed in retrieving these losses as well as preventing future damage to irrigated lands from the same cause.

#### TAFT AND DIAZ

President Taft has disregarded a tradition according to which the President of the United States may not step outside our own territory while in office. There is no apparent reason for the observance of that tradition. Rubens of other countries travel over land and sea, when they feel so disposed, or good policy demands it; why should not the President of this country do the same? When Mr. Taft stepped over the Mexican border and called on President Diaz in the little settlement of Ciudad Juarez, he established a new precedent, and the meeting became historical.

The public interviews between the two presidents are described as very cordial. In this respect they were typical of the relations existing between the United States and Mexico. It is true that lately sentiment has developed in Mexico against "American encroachment," and possibly this matter was discussed in the private conferences that were held. 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 development of this entire continent.

President Diaz is a remarkable man. He has been described as an absolute 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 results 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 greatness as a man.

The manner in which he made Mexico safe by transforming highwaymen into officers of the law, is typical of the genius of the man. One of the noticeable evils of the country was the bandits that infested every highway, and every mountain trail. Travel was safe nowhere in the country. They must be suppressed, but how? Diaz sent for his leaders from all over the country. He promised them safety in coming to the capital and returning to their lairs. The outlaws became the rural guards of Mexico. They owned their own horses and accoutrements, and they do yet, taking great pride in them. The typical riding costume of the country was adopted as their uniform. That put an end to outlaws in Mexico. No use for other men to start in the business with those fellows to run them down. The roads of Mexico became safer than city streets and travel as secure in the wild mountain passes as in Pullman cars, and the rural of Mexico have become known all over the world.

#### THE CHARGE MADE

Councilman Fernstrom, in his address at Citizens' headquarters on Tuesday evening charged that the bosses in control of the City's affairs had adopted methods similar to those in vogue in San Francisco when the storm of indignation broke loose over that city. As an illustration he referred to the city ordinance to regulate the liquor traffic which was passed by the council last spring. This ordinance, he said, was good but it was never meant to be enforced. It was intended, he said, as a club over the heads of those who would not submit to party demands.

What the criminal government of San Francisco was at the time referred to by the councilman from the Third, has been described by George Kennan in McClure's magazine. In many cases, this writer says, the executive boards adopted regulations for the sole purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon business men who refused or neglected to pay. The board of health, for example, held up milk dealers by insisting upon the observance of utterly unimportant rules with regard to cleanliness, but when the milkmen turned an association, engaged a lawyer of Mr. Huff's caliber, and began to pay regular tribute they were allowed to conduct their business as they chose. A similar policy was pursued in dealing with owners of theaters and proprietors of music halls.

The charge has been openly made that similar methods have been resorted to in this city. The councilman will have to express, at the polls, their approval or disapproval of such government.

#### CONFESION AND TORTURE

Does the law authorize the police to extract a confession from a prisoner by means of torture?  
"The decision that establishes all men

as innocent until proven guilty, yet allows citizens to be arrested at will by officers, confined in a cell, refused counsel, passed through the "sweating" system, and every gesture in their humiliating condition presented to the court at their hearing, as evidence for holding to trial; the ingenuity of the police generally giving them the stigma of a criminal, even if they be fortunate enough to prove their own innocence; the contumely of the law on conviction that imprisons a man under circumstances of evidence for thirty-two years, on a charge of murder, and finally when a death-bed confession of the guilty man proves the stigma of a criminal, even if they be fortunate enough to prove their own innocence; the contumely of the law on conviction that imprisons a man under circumstances of evidence for thirty-two years, on a charge of murder, and finally when a death-bed confession of the guilty man proves the stigma of a criminal, even if they be fortunate enough to prove their own innocence; 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