

readers of the NEWS, myself included, I would ask the NEWS to make a statement concerning the yield of sugar beets per acre, as there are some in Davis county who anticipate raising beets this coming season.

Again he says that the factory people are very strict and unless the beets go a certain percentage the farmer is certain to have all the beets on his hands, and all his time, labor, machinery, etc., is a loss. From this it would appear that beet raising is very uncertain indeed.

But it will be remembered that the Utah Sugar company made numerous experiments in the vicinity of Lehi and surrounding country and found sugar beet production possible and practicable. However, it is certain that the figures Mr. Fisher gives will have a very damaging effect to those who anticipate raising beets and have not had the necessary experience as yet. Also those who have had no experience in this direction.

It seems that this explanation is necessary that my position might be defined before the public, as I desire it understood that I do not wish to be the author of an article that will in any way mislead.

Respectfully,
J. S. WHITE JR.

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Wasatch Stake convened in the Stake house at Heber, Jan. 26 and 27, 1895.

The meeting on Saturday morning was called to order by President Hatch, and prayer was offered by Patriarch Thos. Hickens. President Hatch addressed the people, said he had visited all the wards in the Stake, and believed there was improvement among the people; he had nothing but commendation for all, as there appeared to be a good feeling prevailing throughout the Stake.

Elder John Henry Smith of the Council of Apostles spoke of the good report that President Hatch had given of the wards; said he believed the Lord placed obstacles in the way of the people to try them; spoke also of the principles taught in the Sabbath schools by the teachers and the reverse that was sometimes taught on week days by the same teachers or father of the same children, as for instance if the father should call on the son, if he had a load of hay ready for the market, to hand him five or six pails of water to sprinkle the hay to make it hold out in weight.

Benediction by Counselor H. S. Alexander.

The afternoon meeting was opened with prayer by Brother John M. Murdock.

U. S. T. L. Giles said that there was an improvement in the Wasatch Stake, and he hoped it would continue.

Bishops N. C. Murdock, John Watkins and Thos. Hickens reported their wards in a prosperous condition.

Elder John Henry Smith said if we judge by the reports, the Wasatch Stake was in a good condition; he spoke of training our boys in the principles of the Gospel; remarked that as an idle brain is the devil's workshop, the Bishops ought to draw the boys in them and give them something to do

for all the duties devolving upon us is the saving of souls.

Benediction by Elder Woolton.

On Sunday morning the meeting was opened by prayer by Patriarch John Duke.

Bishops Blake, Fraughton and Lambert reported their wards in a good condition; Counselor H. S. Alexander exhorted the people to be faithful in the word of God; Brother J. J. Howe and Joseph S. Murdock spoke a short time, and Bishop R. S. Duke reported his ward.

Elder John Henry Smith spoke of the duties of children to their parents, that the young should honor and respect the aged and esteem and respect their Bishop, and those that are placed over them. The question was asked, "Who should officiate in the Sacrament?" Answered by Elder Smith, that it is the duty of Priests and Elders.

Benediction by Elder W. Dabell.

Sunday afternoon: Prayer by Frederick Gates. Sacrament administered by the bishoprick of Charleston ward. Elder John Murdock spoke a short time, followed by Robert Duke in regard to the Seventies and exhorting the young men to search the Scriptures and prepare themselves for missions. Jos. Lambert reported the Sabbath school, and said the parents do not take the interest in their children that they should, in sending them to the school. E. D. Clyde reported the Elders' quorum.

The local authorities were then presented and unanimously sustained.

Elder Smith spoke in relation to going through the Temple to be married—that a great many of the young men after they are married forget the duties they have taken upon themselves. This is not right; it is better for them to get married by their bishop and wait until they are prepared to go through the Temple; he also counseled the young to keep themselves pure.

Benediction by Patriarch Thomas Hickens.

CHARLES H. OHLWILER,
Clerk of Conference.

MORE OF THE SUGAR BEET.

HARRISVILLE, Utah,
Jan. 26th, 1895.

I see on page 188 of your weekly issue of above date, a communication from Farmington on the sugar industry, in which I heartily accord, for I feel assured that no farmer can realize 3 per cent per annum on his investment in raising wheat in Utah at the present price, if he allows himself wage workers' demands; and although I am of that political complexion that does not favor bounties, I think there are exceptions to all general rules. That exception will certainly apply to so necessary an enterprise as a sugar factory, where its consumption enters into every family, and nearly 2,000,000 tons is consumed in the United States annually, all of which except about one eighth is imported. Thus the United States is paying out annually to foreign countries about 125 millions of dollars.

Surely our national fathers, supported by the vast commonwealth, could afford to give a helping hand to this sweet industry for which our country is so well adapted, as

has been proven by the Utah, Nebraska and California factories. It would take a thousand such factories to supply the demand, with an investment of something like five thousand millions of dollars.

It is estimated that these thousand factories, with the tributary indebtedness necessary to their operation, would directly and indirectly furnish sustenance to six millions of souls, and their operations would permeate every channel of trade, and would prove far more beneficial to an industrial army, then marching from the Pacific to the Atlantic to get Congress to appropriate five hundred millions of dollars to build roads to give employment to the unemployed.

So far as Utah is concerned, if we were out off from traffic commerce, as was the case a short time ago, we certainly should feel the necessity of the operation of this Utah industry; and if a number of Utah's most influential friends could come forward and guarantee assistance, as was done in the World's Fair case, to tide over the factory till our next legislature meets, and then use an influence to have them make an appropriation to meet the want of making the Utah factory a success, what a splendid time it would be for Utah. I fully endorse your Farmington correspondent wherein every taxpayer in Utah should favor (if not a bounty) a bonus on all the sugar produced at home until a permanency of success could be established in running the factory at full blast.

I am also in sympathy with your Salt Lake correspondent, as found on page 173 of the same paper, wherein heavy risks have to be run in the great care and cultivation of the best suitable for the sugar industry. I really believe the best raiser should be aided and stimulated until success can be made of the horticultural part of the industry.

But the beet raiser must also bear in mind that great risks are run in the raising of all products. For instance thousands of bushels of onions are today a drug on the farmer's hands, and like the manna of the Hebrews, subject to decay; While the rejected beets can be utilized, like rejected potatoes, for animal food, and to quite an advantage to the butter larder, and, like sugar, is useable for either Jew or Gentile. Besides, the beet-raiser has the advantage of knowing beforehand what he will get for his marketable beets; the contract price being set before seeding.

I do not accord with my friend, Mr. Fisher, wherein he states the company have taken particular care to run no risks. Expending the vast sum of money in building the factory and in paying for the product before getting any return therefrom, certainly is running a great risk, especially when met with the gigantic opposition of the sugar trust.

I heard one member of the company state he had extended his credit and honor in obtaining funds to keep up these public beneficiaries, and I have implicit faith in his word that he did it for pure philanthropy. He also stated that President Willford Woodruff had done the same thing.

I stated in a former communication that beets were raised in San Bernar-