DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

This institution has fully demon-strated the growth of the co-operative spirit among men, and illustrates by its practical workings the advantage to be gained through that principle. Here are 1,000 men paying each \$1 per month, a sum so small as to be almost unnoticed, but it gathers a fund sufficient to maintain the headquarters for public work and to employ a few expert hands. It is a co-operative, and a natural, logical order into which peo-ple have entered of their own free will, vithin a proud, unselfish impulse for

the general good. Coming to the practical management of the Chamber of Commerce, and that our readers may be informed of the foundation principles upon which its great success has been built: The ac-tual management of the affairs of the chamber is vested in a board of di-

rectors-a body of twenty-selected as follows-four are chosen as officers by ballot of the members; these are the president.two vice presidents and treas-The history of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce has been writ-ten by an able observer-its former secretary, and it makes a handsome volume, every page of which is illusurer, eleven are chosen by the me as chairmen of a series of standing committees, to-wit: commerce, manutrative of the value of such an organ-ization operating in a fair field with a facturing, immigration, lands and irri-gation, mines, ways and means, statis-tics, law and legislature, membership, hotels and parks. The remaining five whole-souled, unselfish purpose benefit and to build up a community, to One cannot do batter than to quote coplously from this volume, which has been written in a superior literary style by Mr. Charles Dwight Willard. He says: "The chamber of commerce are chosen by the stockholders in building association, as the stock-holders' committee, and by reason of their membership are made members of of Los Angeles is a business instituthe board of directors in the same sta-

and Petroleum, with respectively, with respectively with respect to the second of the second of the state south of the first meeting was held. It discussed the formation of a public to formation of a public state south of the first product of the line of the state much of the state much of the line of the state much of the d that dis- ifornia; a career which has scarcely harders, one any parallel in the history of boards of trade or such institutions anywhere in the world. Its history is that of continued devotion to the object of its being and records achievements that are its pride, and an example to all communities having resources that Angules might be developed and expanded by co-operative endeavor of their best intelligences.

ITS HISTORY.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

LOS ANGELES,

CAL.

WARFAMETINES DEADS.

they belowing of Southern Calture consisting printhis the past chief industry stophary air for ture te exdivertise figures, supand lemon trees

Anuelea Co, Firange 165,900 264,585 Lomona 114,400: 46,015 Orenses 58,000 65,000 A PARTY 150 000 650 000 STROME 03.000 40.00/ Curician 100-686 331.278 Lomon 166.881 6.00 Ordings 214 (\$0 101,900 Voltura Co. Voltura Co. Denne 55,212 51 055 Lemons 50,578 55,013 Santa Fartara Co. Granze 1,855 705 Lemans 71.460 78.465

VAST TOTAL

Here we see a total of 1.641.476 orange rees, of which 1.175.512 are bearing, and trees, of which 2.176.913 are bearing, and 1.464.543 have not yet commenced to bear; and a total of 1.122.326 lemon trees of which 732.929 are bearing and 580.506 have not yet commenced to bear. From these figures B will be seen that the chief product is the orange, which is raised here far more extensively than anywhere olse in the United States. Since the killing frosts in Florida. Southern California and Arizona ar Southern california and arange growing the only important orange growing States in the country. The total shipments of oranges and lemons for the season, ending Nov. 1st, 1900, amounted to over 17,000 carloads, worth about \$5,000,000 to the growers, and to the consumers \$15,000,000. The crop of the coming season, which

ts the largest ever known. Is expected to amount to 20,000 carloads; as there are 362 boxes to a car, this will reach the enormous number of 7.240,000 boxes worth to the shipper \$10,860,000. By th time this crop has reached its marke there will have been paid about \$5. 000,000 to the rallways for its transpor-tation: and it will easily represent to the consumers a full \$20,000,000, Many other horticultural products

many other norticultural peofare raised on a commercial scale are Apricot, peach, ample, neotarine, pear olive, prune, raisin grape and wine grape and Guava, and all sorts of berries. Walnuts are produced extensively; the shipments from Southern California for the past year being 450 carloads, valued at \$200.000.

WINTER VEGETARLES. Winter vegetables are largely grown green peas, string beans, cucumbers, and tomatoes, picked throughout the Omaha 1898

He is indeed much appreciated as he creator of the permanent exhibit, and his services to all Southern Call-fornia have an incalculable value. The most notable achievements of the

Chamber of Commerce have been associated with the preservation and de-velopment commercially of the citrus fruit industry. The final location of the San Pedro harbor; the advertising of Los Angeles throughout the world, and the creation and maintenance of a manent exhibit of the resources of Southern California.

HARBOR OF REFUGE.

After fighting out differences of opinion within the chamber itself, the whole force and strength of the organization was employed to promote the establishment of a harbor of refuge at San Pedro, instead of at Santa Monica. A dele-gate was sent to Washington. The question was decided by a vote of 21% to 1 of the members, favoring the port selected by the government engineers. Those who voted in the minority did not rebel and withdraw-en the contrary, many of them declared that as the question had been submitted to arbitration in the chamber, they would go over to the majority, as nothing was to be gained by internal warfare. After this vote was taken, a special delegate was sent to Washington accompanied by Mr. T. E. Gibbon, whose services Trees. Hears Hears, tion, and devotes its energies largely tus as the others. The board of direc- | were invaluable in bringing about the the total product, and it makes no ef-

presponsible competition menaced the | scores of different places and occasions. profitable marketing of the crop, the Chamber of Commerce was prompt to the rescue. One instance is sufficient to show its power. In 1892-93 the eastern market became demoralized, through the operations of irresponsible and inexperienced men, who had entered the business and set up a ruinous competition. For three years the growers were victimized by a class of speculators. Chaos ruled. A great many were com-pletely ruined and driven from the business. The California orange lost its prestige in the Eastern market, and the industry approach intering to and the industry appeared tottering to its fall.

It was evident from the beginning that only one form of treatment would cure this evil, and that was organiza-tion. A combination of the dealers was first attempted, and it failed. The the chamber of commerce had been urging the growers to unite, and had tendered its rooms for their use, and the lead-ing orchardists of Riverside had been urging the same plan. A number of gatherings were held at the chamber in Los Angeles, and out of these was finally born the organization known as the "Southern California Fruit Ex-change." which was the influence that was regarded as a direct result of the at last brought order out of the chaos display that was made there.

It is almost the only example in exist-ence of a combination of the actual producers of an agricultural article, that has held together for a considerable period of time, and has achieved the practical results for which it was organized. It is in no sense a trust, for it handles only about one-third of

Besides the local citrus fairs, the agricultural fairs and permanent exhibit, all of which are of great value in the instruction of visitors, the displays made by the chamber of commerce outside have been most productive of results, beginning with the car known as "California on Whells," sent all over the country in 1889-90, through which over 1,000,000 people passed, a succession of great exhibits have been made



The Orange carnival entertained 100,-000 visitors in Chicago, in 1890. The permarent exhibit in Chicago established in 1890 and maintained for three years, ulminating with the great display at World's Fair, is supposed to have resulted in attracting more people to southern California than any other agency. It has been estimated that not less than 10,000,000 people examined the exhibits which occupied one-fourth of the California building. Following upon it, there was a greater amount of building than at any time before or since, and the great wave of immigration that swept into the country im mediately after the Columbian Fai

LOS ANGELES EXHIBIT.

Los Angeles county spent \$30,000 on As exhibit from the public funds and \$8,000 of private subscriptions were added. It is claimed that the money has been paid back a hundred times over. After the Chicago Fair, at the Mid Winter fair in San Francisco. southern Calfornia was represented in a building of its own, which, together with its exhibit, cost \$25,000. Two years

later the chamber of commerce took a large display to Atlanta, and occu pled a building constructed especially for it there. As a result a number of products of Los Angeles county have found a market in the South. In 1898 the chamber secured space at the Trans-Mississippi exposition, and piaced an exhibit costing \$7,500 there and During this period over 125,000 pieces of literature were handed out to itors at Omaha. The exhibits sent out at smaller fairs in many parts of the orld as at Guatemaia in 1898, and Hamburg in 1898, have wonderfully extended the advertising of this section One of the principal exhibits from Call-fornia to the Paris exposition was sent out by the chamber of commerce, which is now busly engaged in pre-paring an exhibit to cost \$15,000, for the Pan-American exposition at Buf-falo. In all of this work, the chamber of commerce through its magnificent organization solicits special funds for each occasion, of which the strictest accounting is always made, gathers from the growers and manufacturers the materials to be shown-these pass through the clever hands of experts. than whom there is none superior to Mr. Frank Wiggins, and southern California rests satisfied in the con-sciousness that through the chamber of commerce it is being adequately rep resented and advertised before all the world.

PERMANENT DISPLAY.

The permanent exhibit maintained in the chamber of commerce rooms, occu-ples a space on the main floor of 9,600 square feet, which is supplemented by a gallery of 7,000 square feet. Within this space each county maintains exhibit of its peculiar products and the general ensemble is a work of art. Here you see half a dozen striking figures, which of themselves compel admiration from the visitor. For in-stance, there is a life size elephant, which is built up of walnuts, mounted on a great pedestal of flax. There is an ear of corn \$5 feet high made up of bushels of ears of corn that are artistically grouped and stacked together. The pyramid of oranges, and fantastic shapes in which they have



FRANK WIGGINS, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

movement that can be so certain , results to the State of Utah, as for thi present agitation to culminate in th re-establishment of such an organiza-tion, founded and conducted along the lines of the Los Angeles chamber commerce.

新自会自会自动消息自会自会自会自会自会自会自动。 THE MORMONS IN CALIFORNIA'S GROWTH

The people of Los Angeles and lower California, who peruse the Christmas "News" will perhaps learn with surprise that the "Mormons" played a prominent part in the discovery of gold in California and in the early development of the State. The following article on the subject has been written for this paper by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with that interesting chapter of California and Utah history.

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I ENDELL PHILLIPS said We read history not with our eyes, but with our prejudices," and it is indeed tru-

that that strange distortion of the hu man heart has robbed men and some times nations of the honor of their achievements and bestowed it upon those who did not merit it. In the history of that wonderful religious sect known throughout the world as the "Mormons" there has been so much for the world to admire in their triumphs of industry and perseverance in the noble manner in which they subjugated the barron wastes; that at last a modicum of praise has been accorded them. That praise, however, has com-reluctantly, and would not have come at all had not insurmountable facts challenged it to come forth, bursting its way through compressed lips. History still has stored up in her bosom much of honor and of glory that is yet to be showered upon the heads of this de-voted people. In the settling and building up of this western empire, out which was wrought the great State Utah the Mormon ploneers are entit. at almost the full credit, generous met ot almost the full credit, generous men everywhere give them the honor for the unparalleled achievement, and many who in bigotry will withhold the meed of praise will long enjoy the blessings of their toll. But in the providence of God, they also played a most prominent part in directing the attention of the world to the great State of California. It was the Mor-mons who first published to the world the story of California's hidden treas. the story of California's hidden treas-sures. It was the Mormons through sures. It was the Mormons through whose agency was brought about the discovery of the yellow metal in that State and indeed, it may truthfully be said that but for them it might not have been discovered. All this is not said in the spirit of egotism or of bit-terness or of disappointment, but in the spirit of justice and truth that should actuate all men.

iter, are shit North mid-winter by the carload. Colery 1 shipped to New York by train loads. The raising of Lima beans, up in Ven-tura county, is its leading industry; as many as 2,000 carloads of beans have been shinned from there in a single season. All these fruits and vegetables are shipped away in refrigerator cars either fresh, dried, or canned; and they so to all parts of the country and to foreign lands.

Among the most important products of this region is the sugar best. The earliest successful works were es-tablished here: there are now in opera-tion three large beet sugar factories.

California honey is another important adact: if is calchrated all over the Tinion, and there are many ranches near and in the mountain regions, do. contine and in failure Carlonds of honey are shipped to the East.

PETROLEUM.

The production of petroleum in Los Angeles and its vicinity is taking place in importance and value, as an indus-try, second only to the product o-citrus fruits. Crude oil is being consumed as fuel; the locomotives an factories use it, and it is furnishin fire for heating and cooking, it is so at about \$1.25 per bbl., and this is \odot timated to be equivalent to coal at \$4, per ton, which is about one-half of th present retail price of coal. There i sou oil wells actually producing in L Angeles county. The quantity and val of the oil, that the wells of Souther California will yield this year, is est mated at over 2,500,000 bbts, worth \$5,000,000. Just at this time, the wells ar producing at the rate of $4\theta_2$ million bbis, per year. As this industry is yet in its infancy, the expectation appears well grounded that in a few years, this part of the State shall take rank with Use leading petroleum producing as-tions of the world,

The provise value of the tourist trave ofil moulth-seeker's sajou ics is impossible to dete the it amounts to as muit of oil, though it orange crop, Fron off in the public car

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bud its real esthte beam. locat of him o the conside nte which the "kiny of the Angels" had fallen and their open to soon the Heavens, for a Stor of Hope and milling. Promise that should guide her out

from time to time been shown, in the memory of all, especially those

SEMIOUS STREET SCHOOL

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to the work of local development; it | has no trading features, nor does it concern itself in any way with the individual commercial interests of members. There are 1,000 names al-ways on this roll constituting its mempershsip, which show strikingly the presence of all classes, professions, and ines of business represented in the

nembership. The chamber of commerce is a subantial and permanent concern, which as long since passed the stage of exefulness to such a degree that nothig-except some overwhelming calamty to the city-could ever bring about ta downfall. It is recognized by the people of Los Angeles as a necessity for the value of its support to all classa and interests represented in the commonwealth.

ITS MISSION.

The principal undertakings of the bamber of commerce are grouped unler the following headings:

General business interests: Questions of trade, Transportation. inquiry into new commercial busi-

Legislative Matters;

ppropriations Needed. deats of Tariff Changes.

uiry into Proposed New Laws.

dieral Descriptive Pamphlets. Pumphiets Bearing on Specific Top-

V. Advertising the Country: Clivulatica of Printed Matter, Advertising in Magazines, Use of Special Devices, Exhibits and Fairs: ous and Agricultural Displays in

e Permanent Display at the Cham-

Participation in State and Interna-

Entertainroente: Congressional and Legislative

To Man of Prominence. Arranging for Companies. II Manufacturing Consideration of New Business. Surplying Information when De-

Development of Commerce: Work for Deep Water Harbor, Work in the Interests of the Nicar-

ugua Canal. Supplying Information About the Answaring Letters of Inquiry. Issuing Pamphiets of Horticulture and Other Matters.

Supplying Material to Writers, Local Public Improvements.

Covariag a great variety of work that monoi be classified.

NOT POLITICAL.

While the Los Angeles chamber of columerce onters many fields of work, there are limits over which it does not pass, and herein lies one of the chief reasons for its stability-it refuses to be drawn into politics, either local or national or to touch upon questions national or to touch upon questions that employ political issues. The guiding principal that was laid down guiding principal that was laid down and has been adhered to, is stated by

one of its earlier presidents, in the following: "There are enough matters to consider and to work upon, where there is absolute unity of feeling among our people, to render it quite there such unity does not evid." here such unity does not exist.

the controling sentiment of this body men was further expressed by one of the speakers at an annual banquet, in which he said: "The members of the Chamber of Commerce have here a good purpose, and if it has in it a shade of selfshness, it is the selfishness for the whole community, not of in-dividuals: for no man in this organiza-Practically this led to the sailing of tion, and devotes its energies largely a public n-seting, at the instance of

when a celebration was held there was presented to him a large loving cup, with the following inscription upon it: "Presented to C. D. Willard by his fellow citizens in token of their appreciation of his patriotism and efficient ser-vices, as secretary of the chamber of commerce, in aiding to secure a harbor for Los Angeles at San Pedro. Free Harbor Jubilee, April 27, 1899."

ORANGE BUSINESS.

In the work of fostering and developing the orange business, the Cham-ber found plenty to do, and its labors in this direction will be continuous, Problems connected with the growing of the fruit involving irrigation, fer-tilization, pests and more serious is-sues that arise connected with the transportation, marketing, maintenance of prices, over production, and the manufacture of elements of the

the Eastern markets may accomplish that end. A sufficient number of the growers joined the movement to put a stop to the reckless and indiscriminate consignment of fruit to irresponsible consignment of fruit to irresponsible dealers, and to raise the entire work of handling the crop to a reasonable standard of fairness and system. In this way it has extracted from the slough of confusion not the grower alone, but the local dealer and the East-ern jobber as well. It is scarcely con-celvable that a return will ever be made to the unhappy arrangement that preto the unhappy arrangement that pre-

E ELECOND STREET MAGA

SPLENDIDLY ADVERTISED.

In the matter of advertising, south-In the matter of advertising, south-ern California, and especially Los An-geles, which has the reputation of be-ling the best advertised city on the globe, the chamber of commerce has rendered the greatest service. It has published about 40 pamphiets with an aggregate circulation of 1,000,000. It ance of prices, over production, and rendered the greatest service. It has the earlier Los Angeles life. In writing thus fully of Los Angeles are receiving attention from the appropriate committees of the chamber. During the past, when pests threatened the greatest service. It has a writing thus fully of Los Angeles inte. In writing thus fully of Los Angeles are receiving attention for the appropriate committees of the chamber. During the past, when pests threatened the greatest service. It has a writing thus fully of Los Angeles are receiving attention for the appropriate committees of the chamber. During the past, when pests threatened the greatest service. It has a set of the service of the service

who saw the great orange Liberty Bell. who saw the great orange Liberty Bell, which was over 10 feet in diameter. There is not a product of southern California that is not to be seen in this exhibit, and seen to the best advan-tage. There is not a question that a visitor may ask concerning the exhib-its that its obliging superintendent does not readily answer. There is a great record of names of visitors kept here, and some idea of the enormous number who sign it is conveyed in number who sign it is conveyed in mentioning the size of the record it-self, which is two feet square by one foot thick. It is bound in heavy leather.

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PREHISTORIC CURIOS.

In one of the rooms of the chamber of commerce there is an exhibit of Mexican curlos and things of pre-his-toric interest. This is known as the Caronel exhibit, and was presented to the chamber of commerce by the widow of Don Antonio Coronel, one of the most noted and striking figures of the earlier Los Angeles life.

MORMON BATTALION.

The world has seldom listened to a story more fraught with sadness, dis-tress, and peril, than that of the Mornon Battalion. This narrative now furns to that famous organization, be-cause it was those intrepid men who are entitled to most of the honor that comes to the Mormon people in the arly settlement of California, and it is the purpose of this article to present in as brief a manner as possible the part played by that people in making the first few years of California's his-tory.

The five hundred men, mostly young men, who composed the Mormon Bat-talion, were mustered into the service of Uncle Sam on July 16th, 1846, and were placed under command of Colonel James Allen, being called as the plo-beers were on the way to the West Tames Allen, being called as the plo-peers were on the way to the West. That same day they bade good bye to their friends, amid a scene that no pen an adequately describe. They had en-listed voluntarily, in the army of their country to go to Mexico, to fight, and to protect with their lives that flag, under which they had been denied pro-tection. But this is not the time nor the place to discuss those subjects. The the place to discuss those subjects. The Pattalion started out on a march of 3 000 miles through an unknown counry, and they never had as many pro-isions as a modern company of in-fantry would consume in one day Everything that they had was poor: their mules and horses were hardly alive, and to make their woes well nigh un-bearable, they were afflicted with a ouack doctor, whose deadly prescrip-tions were about the only alternative they had from starvation. Their dis-tress was also enhanced by the death of Colonel Allen soon after they began their march across the continent. The their march across the continent. The command of the battallon was then assumed by Lieut. Col. A. J. Smith, as base a tyrant as ever cheated the gallows out of its legitimate fruit.

ON CALIFORNIA SOIL.

When Santa Fe was reached Lieut. Colonel P. St. George Cooke was put in command of the battalion, and he con-ducted himself as a gentleman, and a man who had a heart and a conscience. The march to California was resumed about October 14, 1846, and after a series of unspeakable hardships, in which the hand of death seemed to be upon every man, time and time again, the battalion man, time and time again, the battallon camped at Warner's ranch, the first house that had been seen in California. In the meantime the steamer Brooklyn had sailed from New York with a num-ber of "Wormore" on beach had sound bad shied from New York with a num-ber of "Mormons" on board, had round-ed Cape Horn and landed at San Fran-cisco. One of the most prominent "Mor-mons" on board the Brooklyn was Samuel Brannan, who had charge of the company of Saints. Immediately

after landing at San Francisco, Mr Brannan, having brought a printing press with him, started the publication of a newspaper. At least a company of "Mormon" Elders owned the paper and Brannan edited it. More attention will be given the paper further on in the probability of the paper further on in the nrticle

ON TO LOS ANGELES.

To return to the battalion, orders had to return to the battanon, orders had been given them to proceed to Los An-geles, by General Kearney. That or-der was rescinded, however, and the battalion marched to San Diego. It later returned to the San Luis del Rey

TWENTY-EUNTH STREET SCHOOL GROUP OF LOS ANGELES PUBLIC SCHOOLS. tors thus constituted meets regularly application of the large appropriation fort to control prices, except in so far a guorum, but the attendance seldom secretary of the chamber of commerce sistent distribution of the crop among was so energetic in promoting this en-terprise that upon its final completion is there a fine for absence. The board of directors selects the two other offi-cers of the chamber, secretary and sucers of the chamber, secretary and su-perintendent. It happens that these two offices are combined at the present time in the person of one man-Mr. Frank Wiggins, who is by nature pecu-harly adapted to both. The secretary attends to the correspondence of the chamber, edits its various publications, attends to the details of its business management, and is, in fact, its chief executive officer: he devotes all his time and energy to its business; as its superintendent, he has charge of the permanent exhibit, and all other ex-hibits carried on by the chamber.

fails below ten, and frequently runs over fifteen and to the entire board. No fee is allowed for attendance, nor

hibits carried on by the chamber.

SECRETARY WIGGINS.

Mr. Wiggins has been more thorough-ly identified with the history of the organization than any other person,

cumbency of Mr. Willard, as secretary for about seven years. He represented the Chamber of Commerce at the Orange carnival in Chicago, in 1891;

