

In Competition With Other States Utah Leads Them All



State and City Ex

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A STEADY growth in population, a well defined industrial activity, and an unprecedented agricultural and mining development are characteristic of Utah during the past twelve months.

Prosperity in every pursuit, moderately summarizes the result of the investment of capital and labor in the diversified industries of the State.

Each succeeding year brings added proof of the vast extent of Utah's natural resources, until today one almost doubts one's eyes in gazing upon the limitless field afforded for profitable investment within its borders.

Interwoven with every phase of Utah's commercial, social and educational advancement is the history of its agricultural development. To rehearse in detail the story of its transformation is but to recount its agricultural activities.

Dependent on the cultivation of the soil by their own hands—cut off from any possible outside succor—the pioneers of Utah trusted to the hitherto untamed earth the precious seeds whose growth meant life, and whose failure spelled starvation. The soil was broken and the garden seeds deposited; the summer sun beat down upon the earth, absorbed the life-giving moisture and failure seemed imminent. Then it was that small streams of water were diverted from the near-by creek channels and spread upon the parched earth. The water revived the seeds, a crop rewarded the sowing, and irrigation had its birth.

CO-OPERATION A FACTOR.

Co-operation has been the great factor in Utah's growth and development, and it has been most effectively applied in irrigation and reclamation work. The great State and government irrigation projects, under way at the present time, are carried out along advanced co-operative lines, evolved from the same plan that found a beginning in the Great Salt Lake valley sixty-two years ago.

Within the boundaries of Utah are eighty-four thousand square miles of territory—an area broken and zigzagged by towering, rugged mountains, by deserts, by plateaus and by winding rivers. Utah, perhaps, to the eastern prairie farmer, presents an incongruous picture. Our persistent claims for classification as one of the great agricultural sections of the United States may appear presumptuous. But the scientific pursuit of agriculture, and time, are demonstrating the absolute truth of the assertion that Utah—while not capable of producing the immense crops of a particular kind that are grown in other states—is turning out, in point of variety and quality, the most diversified and excellent products of the soil possible of maturity in any same area within the United States.

While that is a broad statement—it is a declaration strictly within the fact. Avoiding particular comparisons for substantiation of this claim, consider these facts and make your own deductions:

NO CHANCE CROPS IN UTAH.

There is no valley within the State, of any extent, so high in altitude, as to render the cultivation of the hardier grains and grasses an unsafe pursuit—and valleys upwards of 6,000 feet above sea level are cultivated with success. There are no areas so near sea level as to make their cultivation hazardous because of the burning rays of the sun. And this is possible because farming in Utah does not mean chance crops—it is not the sowing of seed and the anxious dependence on the bounties of heaven, or the fearful dread of devastating wind, and drouth and flood. It is the planting, the cultivating and the irrigating of the farm, with an absolute knowledge of what the harvest will bring. Successful farming in Utah is not measured by the caprices of the elements—it is measured by the farmer himself, his knowledge of and application to the business of farming.

UTAH LEADS THEM ALL.

The individual who turns his activities to agriculture in Utah, invests his energies in the cultivation of a rich soil which has been carried from the forest roots in the mountains and deposited in great strata of immense thickness on the level valleys, pregnant with the nourishment and life-giving properties of ages of decayed foliage. The sage thrives in luxuriant growth over the level areas and its falling leaves add to the producing value of the ground.

In competition with other states, Utah leads all in the quality of her agricultural output. The grand prize, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, for grains, grasses and seeds, is Utah's latest agricultural achievement—an award won in competition with the western and middle west states.

WONDERFUL MINES.

The wonderful mining development in Utah during recent years has aroused the interest of the entire mining world. The immense deposits of gold, silver, lead and copper are but scratched by the mining operator; while immense areas of iron ore lie awaiting the hand of the developer. The extent of the coal deposits can only be approximated. Coal veins have been opened up, exposing deposits that cannot be exhausted for centuries and the tonnage estimates for these bodies runs into millions. Fortunes have been invested in smelting plants, and this industry in Utah has resulted in the erection of some of the greatest copper reduction plants in the world.

The grand prize for the mineral exhibit came to Utah at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition just closed.

EDUCATION COMES FIRST.

In the matter of common school education, Utah ranks abreast the most progressive states of the Union. Education has been the most sacredly fostered public charge within the State. From the very beginning of community interests in Utah, education has been a first consideration, and it is a fact well worth noting that improvement has characterized each year's work in this direction. Today the school system in Utah is solidly established, on broad lines. The school property of the State of Utah is valued at over \$5,000,000. During the past school year the state expended in the common school branches alone over \$13,000 per day, with a school population of approximately 100,000. The organization of the school system is as nearly perfect as can be found in any State and it is a matter of congratulation that the legislators of Utah have been liberal in school appropriations and eager to adopt for the schools every idea that tends to the betterment of school equipment and the increase of efficiency in school administration. Lighting, heating and ventilating of the school room are items that received attention at the hands of the late Legislative Assembly. The measure passed by that body relating to those important matters, has become operative, and today a State architect passes upon the plans and specifications of all schoolhouses, requiring a strict compliance with the rigid statutory requirements regarding light, heat, ventilation and sanitation.

Our higher educational institutions are steadily forging to the front and that their standing is established is evidenced by the acceptance of their credits in the great colleges and universities of the land.

STATE AID TO HIGH SCHOOLS.

At the general election to be held the coming November, the people of the State will have opportunity to vote upon the question of extending State aid to the high schools. This question was an issue before the Legislature of 1907. At that time the state superintendent of public instruction, anxious that the high schools might have this needed State assistance, prepared a bill, by the provisions of which such aid could be extended. This bill passed the Legislature. The question of constitutionality arose and was made the subject of careful inquiry. The result of that investigation was that the bill never came to the hands of the governor. The Legislature of 1907 did make provision, however, for the submission of a constitutional amendment to the voters of the State at the next general election (1908) by the terms of which amendment State aid could be granted high schools.

That a well defined constitutional barrier to extending this aid existed, is obvious from the very fact that the Legislature made such provision.

In the movement thus inaugurated for the aid of high schools, I was deeply interested, and for the carrying of the proposed amendment at the polls, I worked with sincerity in the campaign of 1908—in fact I made this proposed constitutional amendment the most prominent feature of my campaign, urging its passage in every part of the State, where I took part in the campaign.

WHY BILL WAS VETOED.

The returns of the November election showed the failure of the proposed amendment by a slight majority. This defeat, however, I felt was only a temporary one, and in my message to the Legislature, January 12, 1909, I took occasion to express my regret that the amendment failed of passage. I felt the necessity for the extension of the fostering care of the State over the high schools and I recommended that the Legislature make provision for the submission of an amendment at the election of 1910. On March 8 I received a bill passed by both branches of the Legislature, levying a State tax for high school purposes. I was called upon to act on a measure of well known questioned constitutionality. With doubt in my mind, I submitted the question to the attorney general. That official reported that in his opinion the measure was unconstitutional. Thereupon I vetoed the measure, setting forth in detail the reasons for my action. The senate, where the bill originated, sustained my veto, and, in line with my suggestion, a resolution was passed by both branches making it possible for the matter to be again submitted to a vote of the people. This resolution received my signature, and will be put to the people in the election of 1910. However, contrary to the conclusions of the Legislature of 1907, in direct violation of the will of the people of the State, as expressed at the polls in the fall of 1908, when the proposed amendment was defeated; in opposition to the opinion of the attorney general, whose conclusion was the basis of my veto of the proposed measure; in direct violation of the act of the senate in pronouncing the extension of State aid to high schools unconstitutional (by sustaining my veto based on constitutional objections), the legislature made a lump appropriation of \$80,000 from the general fund to aid high schools. This procedure was unfair, and an attempt to place upon the Governor a responsibility which belonged to the people, and not the legislature or the executive. That the lawmakers so understood is evidenced by the fact that as a companion measure to this appropriation, the legislature passed the joint resolution, referred to above, providing for a constitutional amendment, which measure, if passed, will permit state aid going to the high schools. In the success of this amendment I am deeply interested. I am for education, I am for the schools and shall lend my support to every measure which makes toward the extended power and efficiency of our already splendid educational system.

SANE LEGISLATION.

A feature which is too frequently overlooked in urging the investment of capital in Utah, is the matter of sane legislation. While many of the states have been seriously handicapped by legislation which has had a tendency to create uncertainty and uneasiness on the part of the investor, Utah has by years of conservative legislation thoroughly established a reputation as a safe field for investment. Drastic legislation along financial and business lines is unknown to our state—a fact which cannot be lightly considered by the prospective investor.

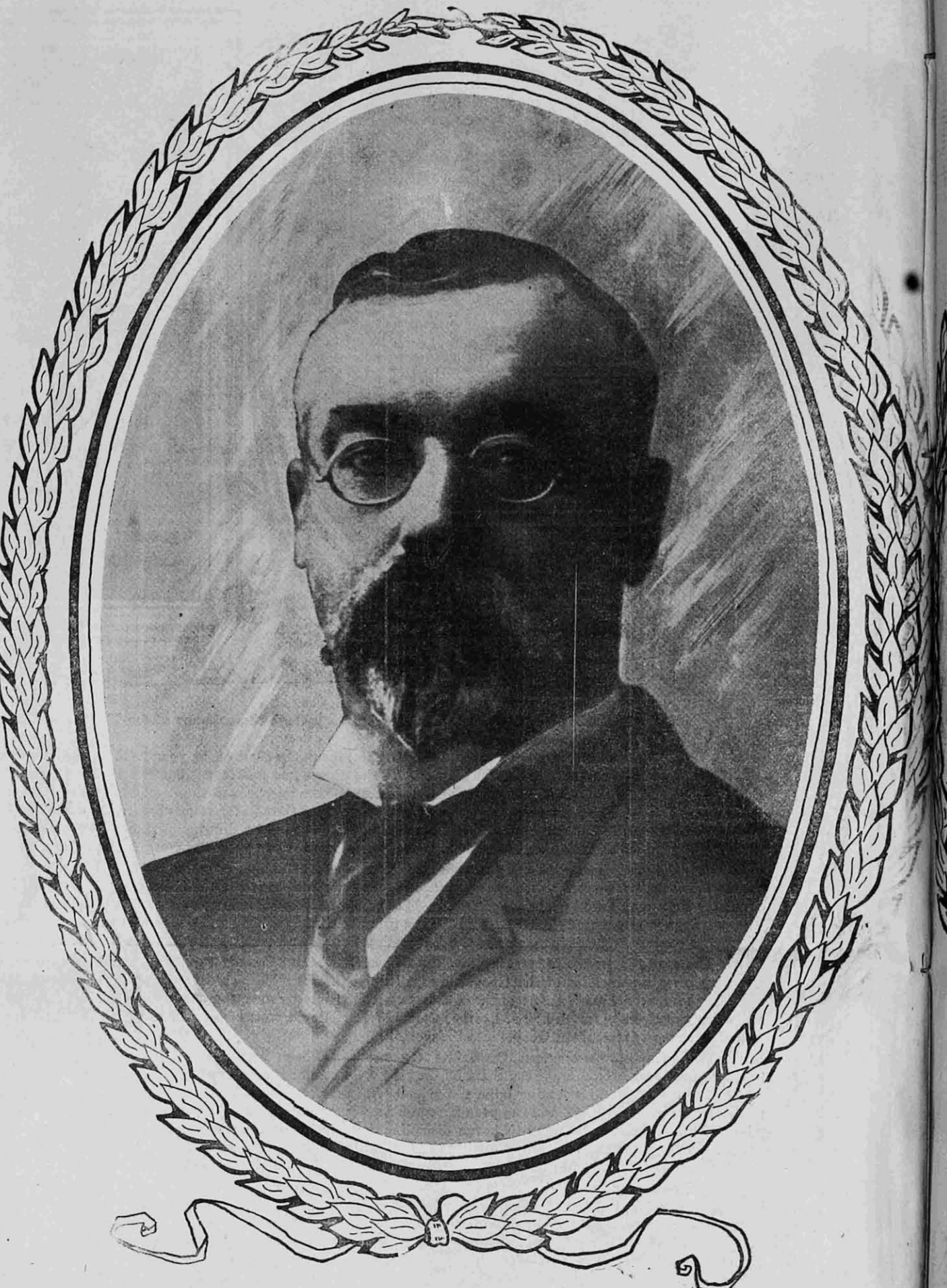
As I visit the various sections of the State and the wonderful resources are brought to my attention, I marvel at that dauntless faith that characterized those men who dared make conquest with Nature and the wilderness, and there grows within me an ever deepening reverence for the founders of this Empire State. As I contemplate the broad lines upon which our commonwealth is founded, I can but feel that there is a magnificent future for Utah.

NOT GETTING HER SHARE.

Our increase in population has been steady, if slow. I regret to note that Utah has not received a fair proportion of the great westward immigration. With superior soil, climate and market inducements, Utah has been passed by the hosts of home builders who have settled in the northwest. I regret this particularly for the reason that the large investments in real estate, at advanced figures, the wonderful expenditures for business and residence structures, within the principal city of the state, are creating a necessity. This necessity is a larger rural population. I am a firm believer in the farm—the homestead, the local attached interest—and I am thoroughly convinced that the stability and future growth of all inland cities hinges upon the farm and the farmer. The center of a great crop-producing section must ever be as stable and sure as the crops themselves. Our valleys must be filled with well cultivated farms before our sky-scrapers are filled with the professions.

The feeders are indispensable; and, viewed from any standpoint, a paramount consideration in maintaining the position which our metropolis has taken, is the reclamation, occupancy and building up of the territory tributary to it. It is a problem squarely before us and must be met notwithstanding the optimism of the most confident.

(Continued on last column.)



SALT LAKE--NO LONGER

By Glen



have faith in their city and its future.

It was not always so. One has only to hark back a few years in the old town to recall how we scanned the horizon for "furrin capital." Somehow we never depended on ourselves but Meadwer like waited for something to turn up. The thing we hoped would turn up was somebody from the outside who would put up for a corner lot we had to sell or a "five acre big field survey" tract that had somehow, somewhere, drifted into our hands. And when election came around the big straw scarecrow that one party or the other invariably pulled out and set up was "the effect on foreign capital."

Whether one believes in Christian Science or not as a treatment for personal ills there can be no gainsaying its efficacy when applied to business and

to communities. All bankers will tell you that panics are produced, nine times out of ten, by "lack of confidence;" by each fellow suspecting the next fellow, and all clamoring to gather all possible money to bury it. When this sort of financial lock-jaw sets in, trade stops and values vanish. Likewise when a community gets timid and suspicious and afraid of itself, that community is "a goner." At least it is a "goner" until people recover their backbone, look one another in the face, take their hands out of their pockets and exercise a little faith. The town, county or state which believes it is all right is all right. And the town, county or state which fancies it has a weak heart, falling memory, atrophied veins and cancer of the stomach has them—-you bet it has them! It don't take Mary Baker Eddy or any church "reader" to rivet that fact home.

CITY REARED BY FAITH.

Los Angeles has ever been a living, palpitating example of what a town can do by believing in itself. This article isn't a treatise on Los Angeles; but parenthetically it may be remarked that as a city reared on faith the City of the Angels outgrew 50 other places which had "location," "natural resources," "surrounding country" and the dozen and one things popularly supposed to make towns. The people of Los Angeles believed in their town, invested in their town, talked their town and boasted their town. When a man down that way talked in his sleep (and it is rarely they sleep there) you could hear the word "Los Angeles." With nothing to back it but self-confidence it has grown to one of the largest, prettiest cities of the west.

It is usual to term holiday editions of papers "boom editions" and special reviews "boom literature." Therefore, at the risk of being convicted in advance of being a "boomer" this individual is going to say a few things in a general way of what is going on in Salt Lake.

SOMEWHAT CONSERVATIVE.

Probably no two judges will agree on the comparative value to the community of the "radical" and "conservative" in business. As a matter of fact it is a mighty good thing to have these ingredients mixed. Salt Lake may, in the past, have been a little too heavily leavened with "conservatism."

The purpose here isn't to analyze the way we got over this yellow jaundice. But all are pretty well agreed that the ailment has disappeared. Take any comparison that you may—bank clearings, postoffice receipts, building permits or what not, the evidence is unmistakable. It isn't any longer a "one street town." If we are not exactly "metropolitan," in the broad use of the term, no one will have the temerity to say that we're "provincial." Our jobbers are snatching the mountain trade away from the easterners who formerly plucked it for their own. Our local manufacturers are sending their wares into the enemy's country. Our clubs and commercial organizations are pulling together. Above all, internal dissensions and bickerings are disappearing under the presence of commercial activity.

SUCCESS FOLLOWS FAITH.

If any there be left who doubt Salt Lake, let them reflect on the men who