

workmen in the Territory. The interiors are heavily timbered, some of the beams being 16 x 16 inches, extending from floor to roof. The carpenter work is done by Taylor, Romney & Armstrong. Mr. Busher, a very capable workman, is their foreman on the grounds.

The company have begun the erection of a boarding house 70 by 40 feet and three stories high, for the accommodation of the workmen.

In a short time the erection of beet sheds, for storage purposes, will be begun. They will be between 400 and 500 feet long. These figures appear somewhat large. It must be remembered, however, that when the factory begins to run it will take 350 tons of beets to keep it going to its full capacity for each round of the machinery of thirty-six hours and it costs as much to operate it fully as below the degree of which it is capable. Again, the company must possess facilities for receiving beets from the farmers at any time the latter may be prepared to deliver them. In relation to the buildings it is proper here to state, with no small degree of satisfaction, that the Messrs. Dyer assert that they are second to those of no other sugar factory in the United States.

It is impossible at this stage to give a definite idea of the character of the machinery—at least not as the result of personal inspection. It will cause some astonishment, however, when it is stated as a fact that that which is to be placed in the Utah factory is so extensive that it will require one hundred cars to convey it from Cleveland, Ohio, where it is manufactured, to the grounds. Twenty-four carloads had arrived just previous to the visit of the representative of the NEWS, and with it came an expert mechanical engineer to erect it. This gentleman was just on the point of having it unloaded, and masons were finishing some of the foundations for it, so it may be taken for granted that the work of placing the machinery in position has already begun.

Some time since we published details of the Sugar factory established at Lincoln, Nebraska. We understand that the building and capacity of that factory are about similar to that of the Utah concern. That of our Territory has, however, a decided advantage over that of Nebraska, for the reason that while ours will require but one hundred men to operate it, the other will need one hundred and eighty, being nearly double. The reason for this difference is that the machinery in the Lincoln factory is of German make, while that being introduced into the Utah establishment

is American, the latter having been constructed with a special view to save manual labor. The Germans do not give as much attention to this point as do American inventors and machinists, for the reason that labor is comparatively cheap in the former country.

The land sown in beets is quite extensive. The acreage put to this important use by private individuals (farmers) is 1800 acres, extending from Willard City, Box Elder County, in the north, to Leamington, Millard County, and Gunnison, Sanpete County, in the south. The main bulk of the land thus utilized, however, lies in Salt Lake and Utah counties. Besides this large extent of ground devoted to beet-raising purposes by private parties, the Sugar Company have 300 acres immediately north and contiguous to the factory, where the root is growing most promisingly. This makes a total acreage of 2100 acres, on all of which, with the exception of a few patches, the sugar-producing roots are doing splendidly. The present rains are most opportune for this department of the industry, and will dispense with the first application of irrigation. The lowest estimate of the average production of sugar beets is fifteen tons to the acre, with a possible 25 tons. Basing the calculation on the lower figures, the total result would be 31,500 tons. The capacity of the factory is 350 tons of beets every 36 hours, the product of which will be thirty-five tons of refined sugar every twenty-four hours, as the factory will be run day and night until the beet supply is consumed. The night and day shifts will consist of fifty men each.

As before stated Messrs. E. H. Dyer & Co. are under contract to complete the entire construction, and to run the factory for one year. Mr. E. F. Dyer was on the ground when the NEWS representative visited the buildings. "Is there the slightest room for doubt in relation to the success of the enterprise?" was asked of that gentleman. "None in the least," was the ready response. "Give us the beets and we will produce pure refined sugar and in the proportions stated." It should also be said that the result will be in every particular the same as refined sugar produced from cane, there being no chemical difference between the two products. The process of manufacture will begin in September. "How long will it continue?" was asked of Mr. Dyer. "It will last just as long as there are beets to put through the machinery," was the reply.

The more one inquires into the subject of manufacturing refined sugar from beets the more firmly convinced

one becomes that it will undoubtedly be a grand and profitable success in Utah, and a great material blessing to the people of the Territory. At every step of the investigation doubt disappears before the encouraging proofs that come into sight. The superintendent, Bishop Thomas R. Cutler, is enthusiastic on the subject. He has followed it closely, and has expended upon it a great deal of thought and energy. He works at it as if the fate of the world was hanging on the issue, this being one of the characteristics of his nature in relation to any business project in which he engages. We feel sure that the result of the establishment of an industry so important as the one now treated will be all that its most enthusiastic supporters have claimed for it. So may it be.

ROME AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

POPE LEO's latest encyclical, extracts of which appeared in the dispatches today, is one of the most adroit and carefully guarded utterances that have emanated from the Vatican in many years. If it leans a little to the labor side of the question which called it forth, it also directly condemns the socialist doctrine of absolute equality in material ownership and the sweeping away of private property. It is content to point out the relation of capital to labor and of the state to its subjects, without conceding that the proletariat has made no mistakes and is not incapable of creating greater wrongs than it seeks to have redressed. It is made up of much good advice to all classes—the governing and the governed, the rich and the poor—and skilfully avoids extreme opinions and violent decisions respecting either side in the great social controversy.

This attitude is the more noticeable in view of the fact that such tremendous efforts have been made by each element to win the unequivocal support of the church for its particular views. Bismarck when in power coquetted frequently with the Vatican in the hope of gaining its aid in his anti-socialistic measures, and on more than one occasion succeeded. The small but influential ultramontane party in the German parliament, led by the remarkable Dr. Windthorst, several times came to the rescue of the chancellor when defeat for his pet legislation stared him in the face. Of course concessions were demanded in return and were granted, notably in the withdrawal of certain anti-Catholic restrictions upon the schools; but there was nevertheless reason for the opinion that when the