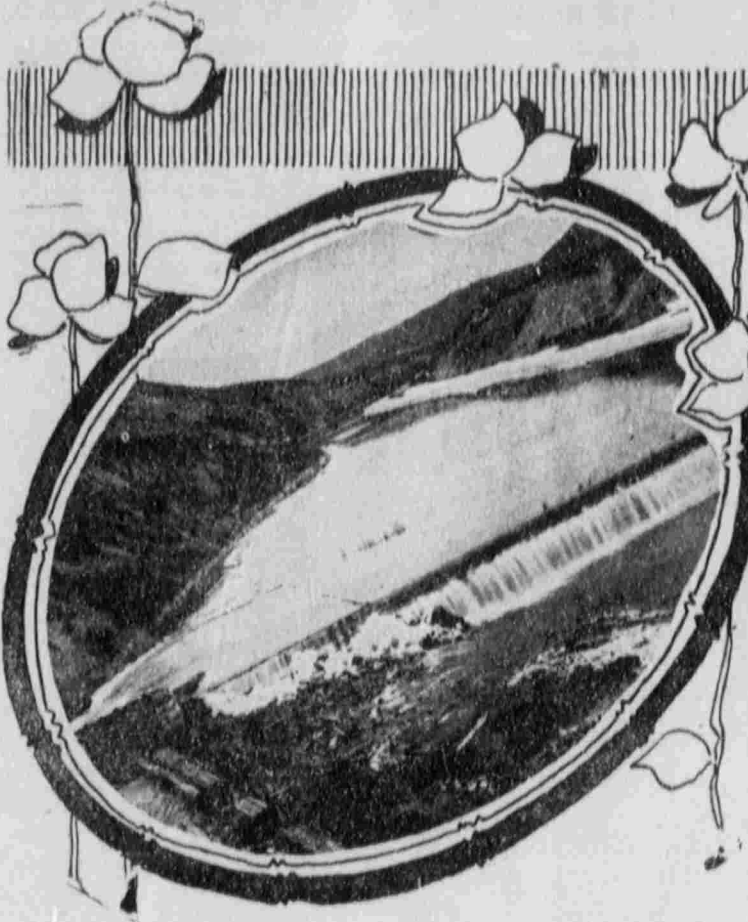
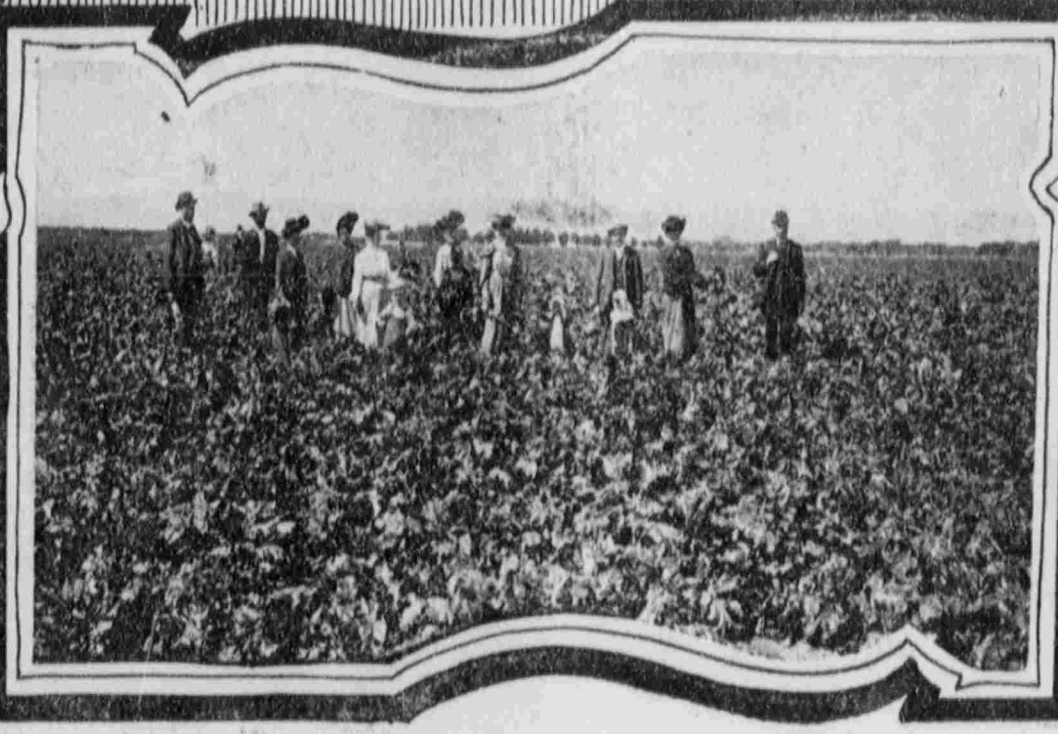


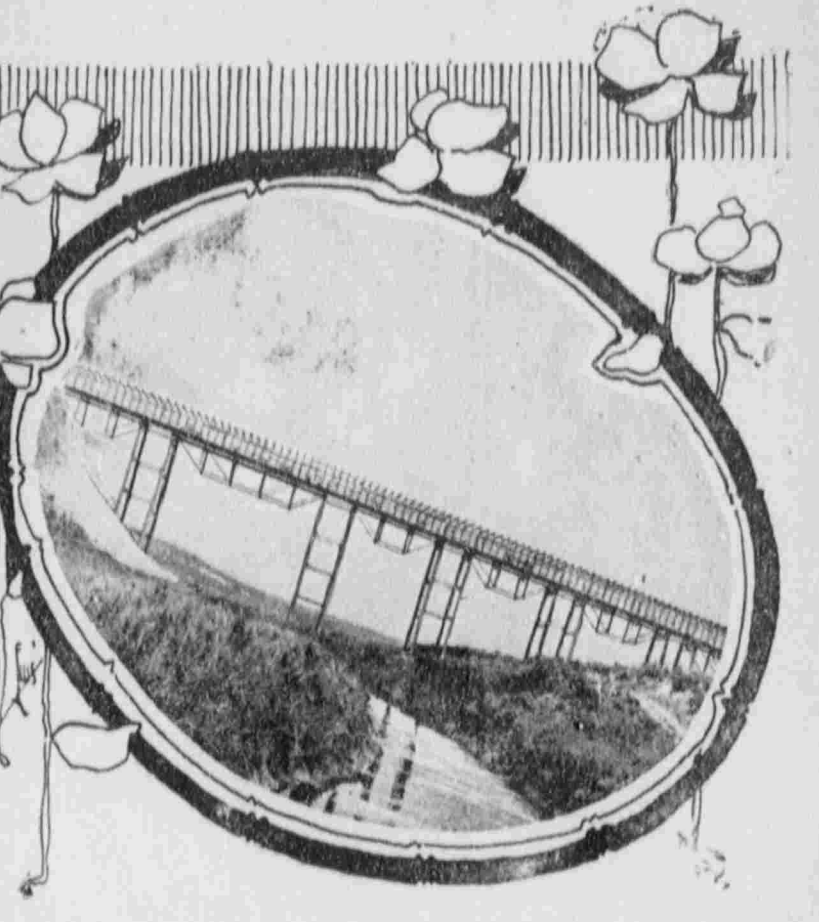
# Utah and Idaho's Beet Sugar Record.



**HEAD OF THE BEAR RIVER CANAL SYSTEM.**  
Dam from Which the East and West Side Canals in the Bear River Valley Are Supplied, Owned By The Utah Sugar Co.



**IDEAL BEET FIELD IN IDAHO.**  
Stand of Beets Near Sugar City in August, 1904. Mark Austin, Manager of the Fremont County Sugar Co., is the Figure on the Extreme Left.



**IRRIGATION IN THE BEAR RIVER VALLEY.**  
Flume Across the Malad River; Height, 85 Feet, Length, 720 Feet. Cost \$39,500; Each Post Carries a Weight of 47½ Tons.

THESE are four beet sugar companies organized and owned in Utah, operating seven factories, and four auxiliary plants, in this state and Idaho. On this page of the Christmas News will be found a resume of the operations in all parts of the field, and of the sugar beet outlook for 1905.

The beet sugar companies organized and owned in Utah are as follows:

	Capital.
The Utah Sugar Co.	\$5,000,000
Amalgamated Sugar Co.	2,500,000
Idaho Sugar Co.	1,000,000
Fremont County Sugar Co.	1,000,000

The factories operated by these companies, with their daily capacity in tons of beets, are as follows:

Location.	Ownership.	Tons Capacity.
Lehi	U. S. Co.	300
Garland	U. S. Co.	600
Ogden	A. S. Co.	350
Logan	A. S. Co.	600
La Grande, Ore.	A. S. Co.	600
Idaho Falls	I. S. Co.	600
Sugar City	F. C. S. Co.	600

The factory at Lehi is fed by auxiliary plants connected with it by pipe lines and located at Provo, Springville and Spanish Fork. The only other factory in the United States having an auxiliary station is located on the Egin Bench at Parker. The juice from all these auxiliaries is pumped to the main factories, distances of from seven to 20 miles. The list above quoted does not include the factory at Greeley, Colo., which now only has a few Utah stockholders, and that at Blackfoot, Idaho, which is owned and operated by parties from Birmingham, N. Y. who removed their factory from that point.

The total output of sugar of the four companies above named for the campaign of 1904-5 will approximate 75 to 80 million pounds. In the manufacture of this amount of refined sugar, the

various companies have paid the farmers for beets about \$1,350,000; their employees for labor over \$250,000, and proportionally large sums for coal, lime, rock, freights, bags, and general supplies.

The factory at Ogden will be enlarged next year. That projected for Lewiston will be built as soon as it is demonstrated that Cache county can grow sufficient beets to warrant it. Railroad spurs will be built by the Idaho Sugar Co., and the Fremont County Sugar Co. next year, which will open up new beet districts, and doubtless necessitate an enlargement of those two plants in the year following.

The two Idaho companies, which will doubtless be merged into one next year, have been so constructed as to allow the capacity of each to be doubled to 1,200 tons per day, with only a small outlay. The buildings were originally put up with this object in view, and every arrangement was made so that when the supply of beets justified it, the extra machinery could be put in for only a small proportionate cost, and in a very short period of time.

With the buildings and enlargements noted finally completed, the best authorities agree that it is likely that there will be a cessation of sugar factory construction in the intermountain region for some time to come—at least until an increase of population in the west enables the consumption to catch up with the supply. Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana together, use only 45 million pounds of sugar per annum. With our factories turning out 150 million pounds a year, as they will do in the near future, it needs no arithmetic to perceive that the great problem of the immediate future is not how to obtain more sugar factories, but how to find a market for the product of those we already have.

## Manager Cutler's Views.

### The Year Showed a Falling Off in Beet Sugar Production.

THOS. R. CUTLER, general manager of the Utah, Idaho and Fremont County Sugar companies, contributes the following views to the Christmas News:

Fifty-eight beet sugar factories were operated in the United States this year. The estimated amount of sugar to be made by these factories is 191,000 tons, against 208,135 tons in the season of 1903-4, proving conclusively that notwithstanding several million dollars have been invested in new factories and making improvements in old ones the past year, the industry is not making as rapid strides in this country as was expected. These conditions have been brought about by many influences. In some localities a perfect mania existed a few years ago for crowding together a lot of factories, because one or two factories in that section had proven a success, with this result—that through crowding together, they have interfered with each other's acreage to that extent that none of them can be made remunerative, which necessitates each factory's going farther and farther out for its beets. This also means that someone must pay railroad transportation on these beets, and a corresponding increase in the number of agents, weighmasters and

people to look after them. This expense invariably falls upon the factory people and not upon the farmer. Therefore, the crowding together of factories is very undesirable. A good rule to follow in the location of a factory, is to decide in one's own mind that not more than 20 per cent of the available land in the vicinity of the factory will be put into beets. This varies somewhat according to the conditions and possibilities of raising other remunerative crops. In the vicinity of large towns, market gardening is assuming very large proportions. There is a growing demand for early vegetables, and as the price of land advances, so must the crops per acre raised on such land bring to the producer higher prices.

Some of the factories referred to are now seeking other localities, and will be moved if they can be found. We may take it for granted, however, that just as long as money could be had for "promotion," this condition of crowding would have obtained. It did not take long, however, for the investing public to become alive to the fact that all localities were not suitable for sugar beets, and since then money for beet factories has not been as easily available as before.

Utah has been more fortunate than some of its neighbors, but even in Utah the industry has reached a stage when it has to solve the problem of finding markets outside of the intermountain country for its ever increasing surplus. The Utah Sugar company, having these things in mind, has laid foundations for other enterprises, by adding to its list

ings one of the most complete irrigation projects in the west, and has also during the past year, been delivering power to the Utah Light & Railway company; it is now installing its third thousand horse power, which will be ready in a few days for use, and it has also built and equipped a seven and a half-mile wide-gauge railroad from Garland to Point Lookout, which will further assist in developing that part of the Bear River valley.

This company has distributed water, exclusively for irrigation, to 40,000 acres of land, and under the canal systems, crops to the value of upwards of \$1,000,000 have been raised this season. The soils of the Bear River valley are not only admirably adapted to sugar beets, but to hay, grain, etc., and the finest apples are raised in abundance. That those who have looked closely at the question predict that in the near future the apple crop will be the most important raised in that region.

The company is also doing considerable work on the Bear lake, building a canal so that the stored waters of the lake may be held back and used to advantage during any of the dry years.

Referring again to the sugar industry,

it may be said that Europe has suffered severely from drought during the past season, so that the sugar crops of the world have been very much reduced. The latest estimates show this reduction to be as follows:

	Tons.
Total cane sugar crops in the world for 1904	4,591,000
European beet sugar production	4,950,000
United States beet sugar production	131,000
	9,732,000
Against total crop of 1903	10,372,752
Or a falling off of	640,752

This, in the face of a very heavy increased consumption, is causing a tendency to high prices, but the history of high sugar prices in the past has always been that they have caused an impetus to the sugar industry, which has in turn brought about excessive crops again, and consequent low prices followed. That this will again be the rule in the near future, there can be little doubt.

## The Ogden Factory.

### Field Superintendent Pingree of the Amalgamated Co., on Season's Work.

JOB PINGREE, field superintendent of the Amalgamated Sugar company, spoke as follows to a Deseret News representative:

The first year the factory at Ogden was run it worked up about 15,000 tons of sugar beets; it has increased in tonnage each year since, and this season it has about 57,000 tons of beets, the largest product yet, due to the farmers having a little better supply of water than in some other seasons. There were 950 farmers that made contracts this season to plant beets, having an average of four and five acres each; some only planted two acres and some over 20 acres, but this was the average. These beets cost the company \$4.50 per ton, besides other expenses in drilling, field work, weighing, etc., which amounted to over \$25,000 per acre alone; this goes to the farmers between Farmington on the south and Brigham and Honeyville on the north, with a few beets from Morgan. In this scope of country there are 17 canneries, and some of the land is adapted to raise tomatoes better than beets; but some land that used to be planted with tomatoes is now entirely planted with beets. The beets are hardy and stand the late and early frosts, and some farmers prefer a sure \$16 (that is, a risky \$100, although many farmers get over \$100 per acre from their beet crop).

The average yield per acre this year is nearly 15 tons, which would be nearly \$70 per acre.

There are some settlements that average 20 tons per acre. Of those that contracted, some failed to plant, some got no stand, their land being not in a proper condition; sometimes the heavy rains pack the ground so the beets cannot get through; the heavy hail kills some of the beets and some fall to this and work their beets; but these occurrences are not very few, though they reduce the average yield.

The Amalgamated company sent me to Snake river some time back with a small pool into which we planted beets at Rexburg and other settlements, and received several cars of beets, showing

that beets could be raised there; now they have several factories built there, also in Cache valley; the Ogden plant got beets from there, now they have a factory at Logan, and the prospect of another in that valley. In Weber county some farmers haul their beets from five to ten miles; their cry is for a better chance to deliver them and they will double their acreage.

Some years back farmers would move their stock yards and their corrals because the manure was so thick, but that time is past, for many would now gladly clean their yards to get the manure. In the east they haul manure by boats for a long distance to the farmers; here farmers haul with wagons five or six miles and find it pays, when they harvest their crops.

Some farmers are not able to thin and work their beets in spring for lack of help, and to get the old help, they need money; where farmers have needed money for this help, the company has advanced to them in some instances so the beets can be put in a proper shape at the proper time; the farmer gets more beets. Some farmers as yet have not commenced to raise beets, but these have been benefited by the building of the sugar factories; their boys are employed there, and their hay is worth more, also grain and other products, while the working man has work at a good cash price; all are busy that have a will in that direction.

We have a number of farmers who are preparing their land, and looking to increase; they have got down to good cultivation of the soil, and find it pays them. We are now hauling beets into the sheds at the factory; those that came in so fast could not be worked up as they were delivered—we received as high as 50 cars in one day and about 50 wagonloads besides. On Dec. 5, 6 and 7 we had daily about 15 teams hauling in beets; most of them had two men with each; this will last for six or seven weeks yet before the beets are all in.

The future looks bright for the workmen and the farmers engaged in the raising of beets.

## Good Outlook at Greeley.

### Low Prices of Potatoes Will Help Beet Acreage Next Year.

GREELEY, Colo., Dec. 7.—General Manager C. A. Granger of the Greeley Sugar company furnishes the following information: Relative to this season's work at Greeley, Eaton and Windsor, I will

say that we are having the most satisfactory campaign of any since these factories have been in operation. It is true our beet tonnage is a little less than it was last year, but the reason for this is that for three years past,

the unusual condition in the Mississippi valley which caused nearly a complete failure of the potato crop, gave an unlimited market for the potatoes grown in this section of the country and at very high prices, as a result the farmers naturally increased their potato acreage at the expense of our beet acreage. This year, potatoes do not bring to exceed 30 to 35 cents per hundred, and even at that price the market is very limited. This condition has brought about a decided reaction in favor of the sugar beet and today the indications are we will have all the beets it will be possible for these three factories to handle, not only next season, but for years to come.

The average yield per acre has in almost every instance, been greater than was estimated, with the result that the

growers are without exception, well pleased with the crop and all are making preparations for an increased acreage next year.

The Greeley, Eaton and Windsor factories are running right up to capacity and turning out a grade of sugar that is absolutely beyond criticism. The feeding of pulp has assumed such large proportions that it has been impossible this year to supply pulp to all those who wished to feed. Besides about 5,000 head of cattle that are on feed, there are 60,000 head of sheep being fattened at these factories. The relations between the factory and growers are of the most cordial and pleasant nature and the industry could not be in a more prosperous and flourishing condition from every standpoint, than it is today.

as we have some large fields that were prepared in this way, that have yielded us from 15 to 20 tons to the acre.

Inasmuch as the farmers of the Snake River valley have thousands of acres of alfalfa and thousands of tons of hay for which there is no market at the present time, there is no question that in the coming season a great deal of this land will be prepared for beets, and in this way it will not only be profitable to them in turning a portion of such lands to the raising of the beet root, but it will also help to provide a market for their hay, as more cattle will be fed on beet pulp; thus it will require more hay to feed the cattle and sheep, and will do a great deal of good in more ways than one. I consider that the outlook for the growing of sugar beets in the Snake River valley is certainly very bright indeed.

## The Bear River Valley.

### Agricultural Superintendent Austin Tells of Its Advantage.

M. R. GEORGE AUSTIN, agricultural superintendent of the Utah Sugar company, reports a very prosperous year among the farmers of the several counties who have raised beets for the company's two factories, at Lehi and Garland.

Speaking of the Bear River valley, watered by the company's canal system in Boxelder county, he says: It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that this is the most fertile and best adapted valley for beet culture in the arid regions, as the soil is of a clay-loam and underlaid with clay, the soil varying in depth from one to five feet.

The building of the great beet sugar factory by the Utah Sugar company at Garland has in two years doubled the price of lands within a radius of five miles from the factory, and the valley is filling up very rapidly with farmers from different parts of the state and also from eastern states, and in a few years, from present indications, there will be a continuous string of settlements from Corinne on the south to Fiddling on the north, a distance of about 30 miles.

The Oregon Short Line has constructed

ed a railroad—the Malad valley—from Corinne to Garland through the center of the valley, which furnishes ample facilities for the farmers to ship their hay, grain and other products, and also to send their beets to the factory.

The Utah Sugar company this year has constructed a railroad, starting at a point near Tremont on the Malad Valley railroad, to Thatcher, seven and a half miles in a westerly direction. This brings the farmers in that locality in direct communication with the factory as to shipping their beets.

In addition to the beet crop, there have been raised this year in the Bear River valley about 55,000 tons of hay, 200,000 bushels of wheat, 250,000 bushels of oats, 38,000 bushels of potatoes, 12,000 bushels of apples, together with fruits and vegetables, and in the very near future these crops will be doubled.

There are probably no better apples grown in the state than in this valley; and the same can be said of the peaches, pears, prunes, plums and other small fruit from young orchards that have been recently planted. About 250,000 fruit trees are being planted annually, and already the orchards are changing the appearance of the valley very materially.

We expect next year to report a very remarkable crop of beets, as our water supply and irrigation system is as perfect as can be.

## Idaho's Beet Fields.

### Manager Mark Austin On the Snake River Valley Outlook.

THE factory of the Idaho Sugar company ended its second season's run several days ago. The factory at Sugar City, owned by the Fremont County company, is still running, but expects to close down about the 23rd.

Mr. Mark Austin, resident manager of the two companies, being interviewed for the Christmas News, said that the acreage planted by the farmers for the two factories was about double that planted for the single factory last year. The gratifying feature of the season had been the progress made by the farmers in the care of their beets, which he thought had not been equalled around any other factories built in the west, in their second season.

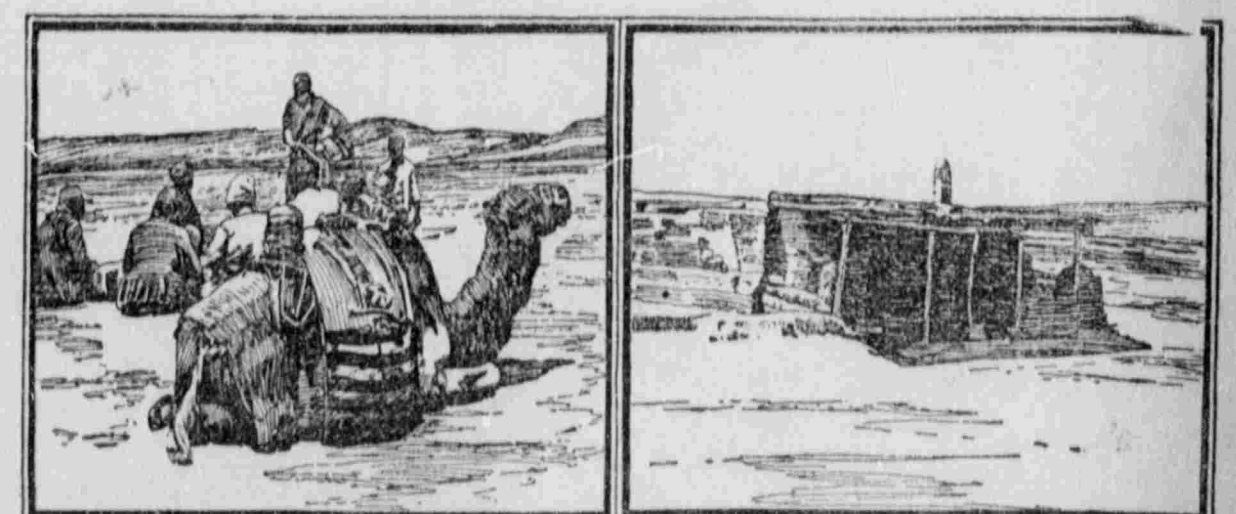
Mr. Austin added:

"As the harvest of the beet crop for 1904 has been completed throughout the counties of Bingham and Fremont, we find that the results obtained have been very satisfactory, and where the soil has been properly prepared and the crops have been properly taken care of, the results have been all that could have been hoped

for, considering the fact that the spring was not very favorable, and that the late frosts were more severe than anything that has been experienced in the state of Idaho prior to this year. This damaged all crops to a certain extent, but the beet crop stood it better than any other; the wheat crop was injured very materially. This proved to the farmers that a profitable crop of beets can be grown even in adverse seasons, and this has certainly stimulated the business of beet raising in many sections, in so much that a great many additional farmers are taking hold of beet culture for the year 1905, as they are confident of its future success. This is especially true around Teton, where the frosts were worst, and where many of our best beets are grown.

The farmers are also beginning to thoroughly realize that the soil must be properly prepared in the matter of fertilizing, and in the preparation of the seed bed; they also begin to understand the value of manure for the beet crop, as well as the value of alfalfa as a fertilizer, especially if plowed under during the summer season, when there is a large growth of green alfalfa; this thoroughly fertilizes the soil, if it is properly done. This has been thoroughly demonstrated this season, not only by some of the growers themselves in the different sections of the country, but by the sugar companies.

## THE NEW RUSSIAN ROAD IN PERSIA.



Notwithstanding her troubles in the far east, which would seem to be great enough to demand her full attention, Russia is constructing a new public highway in Persia. Russian trade with the shah's country is of considerable magnitude, and since there are no railroads freight must be carried in carts. In order to accomplish even this slow method of transportation the Russians have been obliged to provide wagon roads. The carts show a species of common carrier even more leisurely going than the Russian carts and wagons and a typical Persian tea shop which follows the workmen as they proceed with their road building.

## Deseret News Stories

FROM THE FILES OF 1859.

Of More Than 40 Years Ago.

AN old Eastern gentleman visited California. Not appreciating the period when big licks were being struck and big piles driven, he thus described the country on his return home:

"Well, it's a beautiful country. A beautiful country to look at, but an awful country to live in. Why, you might sit on a bench a whole living summer's day, and shut your eyes, and think over all the sin and wickedness you ever heard or read, or dreamed of, and add to that all you could invent, and it wouldn't be of no account in California. Why, they act out all that and as much more in California in half the time. I got scared at last; I really thought there would be another flood, or another sea and brimstone experience."

On Monday, the 12th inst., (Dec.) pursuant to resolution, the Ninth Legislative Assembly convened in the Social hall of this city, at 10 a. m.

The following members-elect of the council were present and answered to their names:

From Great Salt Lake and Tooele—Dan H. Wells, Orson Pratt, F. D. Richards, A. Carrington, James Ferguson. From Davis—Charles C. Rich. From Weber, Boxelder, Cache and Malad—Lorenzo Snow, Lorin Farr. From Utah and Cedar—L. E. Harrington, John T. Hardy. From Juab and Sanpete—Edwin Whitting. From Millard and Beaver—Amasa Lyman. From Iron and Washington—George A. Smith.

The following officers were elected:

In the Council—Daniel H. Wells, president; John T. Caine, secretary; Francis Boggs, foreman; P. Lynch, assistant secretary; J. S. Fulmer, foreman. In the House—Hon. John Taylor, speaker; Thos. Bullock, chief clerk; John Oakley, assistant clerk; H. S. Beattie, sergeant-at-arms; Lewis Grant, foreman; Seymour B. Young, messenger; Elder W. W. Phelps, chaplain.

### RETRENCHMENT

It is true that we felt indignant on visiting the last Legislative assembly, and seeing the members sitting on old unshaped benches with some rickety tables before them, on which was set an inferior inkstand with a sheet or two of paper, to which their lights, when holding evening sessions, were attached by melting off a part of each candle, enough to make a small pool into which the ballance was placed and held till the melted tallow became sufficiently congealed to cement them to the table on which they were thus placed. We looked at the picture with disgust, and when we thought of the cause that had produced it, and considered all the circumstances—the inefficiency of the appointee and the narrowness of his soul—we irresistibly came to the conclusion that he ought not to be blamed much.

Retrenchment in expenditures is only a politician's hobby, and exists only in

name in these days, so far as government officers are concerned. It would be impossible to apply the term to the case in which we have referred, as there can be no retrenchment, where there is nothing to be curtailed.

### NEWS OF CONGRESS.

No doubt there have been lively times at Washington, since the meeting of the Thirty-sixth Congress on the 5th inst., but in the absence of a telegraph line from western Missouri across the continent to California, via Salt Lake City, the doings of the national legislature will not soon be made known here.

The weather—the weather has been very cold during the week, and shade trees have been clothed with a thick, heavy covering of frost. All outdoor things, whether they belong to the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom, have decidedly a wintry aspect.

### MURDERED BY INDIANS.

From reports that have reached this city, it is quite certain that Robert Clift, who was connected with the Salt Lake and California mail service, has been murdered by the Indians, on or near Humboldt river, to which place he went from the Simpson route, on which the mail is now being carried beyond Ruby valley, for the purpose of picking out a road or trail on which to remove the stock from the old to the new route.