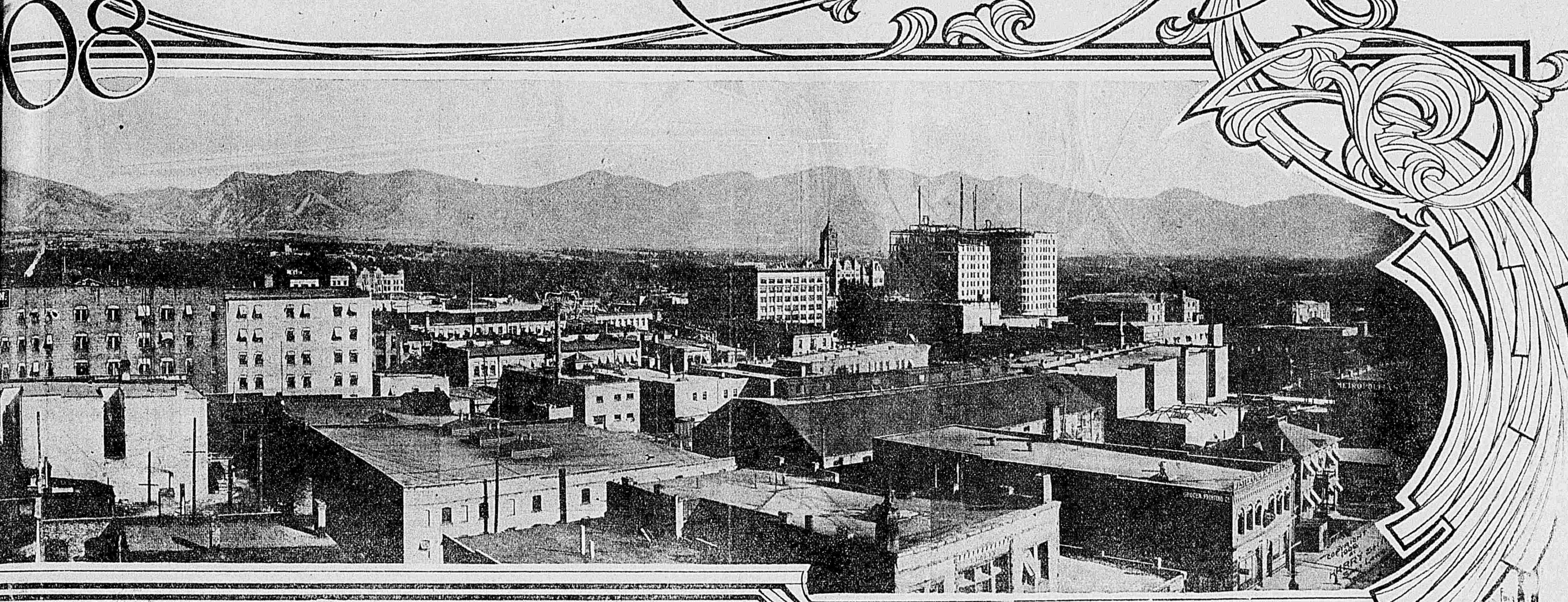


The Intermountain Region

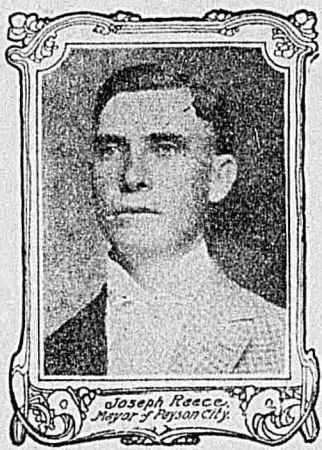
WEST TEMPLE AND SECOND SOUTH STREETS



WON FIRST PRIZE AT THE STATE FAIR 1908

"As France is Proud of Paris So Do We Glory in Beautiful Salt Lake"

Bitter Press Makes Whole State Suffer.



By reading some of the daily papers published at Salt Lake one would be led to believe that nothing but strife and hatred and ill will and turmoil abound in the hearts of her citizens; that her social life was split into factions not the least congenial, one with another; that even the

churches had entered into a conspiracy against each other, and that the commercial interests of the city were being monopolized by the dominant Church.

To print such a character of scare-crow arguments is, it seems to me, a gross injustice not only upon the people of Salt Lake, but of all the fair state of Utah as well. Situated as she is with so much tributary around her Salt Lake's future is to become the distributing center of the new Intermountain west. With fair treatment from her own newspapers she ought to become one of the fairest cities in the whole of America. Let the bickering cease and instead of a daily press misrepresenting all that is good and true and virtuous, let the papers commend and encourage and boost some of her most enterprising and loyal business firms and we will soon realize in Utah that Salt Lake fulfills our most ardent hopes.

Mr. Newhouse in a letter accompanying the deed for the valuable building site he transferred to the Commercial club some time ago said: "It is a happy day for Salt Lake when without prejudice of class or creed and without dissension all can join in pressing forward the splendid work of those who founded Utah's civilization and patiently solved its early problems. I hail with a happy heart this day of peace and good will."

And here in Payson, looking to Salt Lake to be the center of our interest, I say, hail to Mr. Newhouse and all who join him in his sentiment and work to the ends of which he speaks. Such men who have faith in the future of Salt Lake and are willing to invest their capital in a way to encourage other capitalists to look to the place on which they staked so liberally their faith, are the kind of citizens we need.

Let us have less of the bitter journalism, less misrepresentation, and more peace and fellowship. Then I shall have no more fears for the outcome either in Salt Lake or among her sister cities whose interests are all identical with hers.

Reciprocity With Smaller Cities Urged

BY FRANK CROFT, MAYOR OF COALVILLE
As a citizen of the state of which Salt Lake is the capital, I feel proud of the success the city has achieved. Many things are responsible for Salt Lake's commercial status in Utah. She has the honor of being the first city to be established in this intermountain region; is located in the most productive valley in the mountains, is surrounded by many other valleys, the residents of which have made Salt Lake their chief marketing place for many years, and is the center of some of the leading institutions of learning in the state. In addition great conferences,

state fairs, conventions and political gatherings of the state are mostly all held there and very largely attended by the people of Utah, all of which adds materially in making Salt Lake the attractive city that it is.

From a commercial standpoint I do not think that the other cities and towns of the state are receiving what they justly deserve for the support they are rendering Salt Lake City. Within the past few years there have been a great many very creditable manufacturing industries established in quite a number of the other cities and towns of the state, whose products are building up a good reputation in this and other states. Some of the promoters of the new enterprises complain that it is almost impossible to get the merchants of Salt Lake City to handle their products.

From a personal investigation in regard to the products that Coalville exports, we have a number of coal mines operated by progressive companies, which are producing a good grade of coal. We are compelled to find a market for the larger part of the coal not consumed in Summit county and the states of Idaho, Nevada, California and Washington. We are very seldom able to place a car of coal with the Salt Lake City dealers.

There has been shipped from Coalville during the past three months 1,364 cars of coal. Out of this number Salt Lake has received but five cars. The mine owners say that they find it impossible to warm Salt Lake City up.

In the early history of Salt Lake City, her people were glad to get coal from this place, but, today, they pass by the market and secure a large part of their coal supply from another state, thereby paying heavy freight charges and do not secure one whit better fuel.

For the support Salt Lake City receives from the other cities of this state let there be a little of the spirit of reciprocity infused into the merchants and people. Let her people show a willingness to use the products of other cities in the state less favored, thereby promoting a general feeling of loyalty for that which is produced in our own state. Then every resident will be proud of the success of the capital, which is destined to be the Queen City of the West—Salt Lake City, Utah.

Invest Your Surplus In the Smaller Towns.



WE of the country, look to Salt Lake City to set a pace in morality, civic standards, and political methods. She falls far short of her possibilities in at least one of these fields—the political. Through each succeeding national campaign Salt Lake City is the center of dis-turbances working injury more mediately in the city can tell.

The thing we would most like to see would be for Salt Lake citizens to get together, take counsel among themselves for the good of their town, talk things over in a broad and liberal spirit, each side being willing to give a little in concessions, and then make peace. We need peace to be made, so that we can think of Salt Lake as we ought to and not as now we are compelled to.

Such action would mean peace not only to Salt Lake but to all sections of the intermountain country. I think all citizens of this state take pride in

the achievements of Salt Lake. We rejoiced when we heard of her securing the Grand Army encampment for next summer, and again in the knowledge that Salt Lake has grown so large that it will be possible to take care of this encampment. Salt Lake needs no artificial booming to add to her prestige, for she is destined in the very near future to be the center of a great intermountain west that is now building around her in all directions.

Salt Lake should be conscious of her position as the chief center of intermountain interest. Having the state capital and the state university within her jurisdiction she can afford to be liberal to state institutions placed outside of the city, and thus win the fellowship and good will of the outside settlers.

The conditions which make the mail order house attractive to the isolated citizen should be looked into. The defense of mail orders is that high freight, high profits, and high cost make it possible to get better goods at cheaper prices through mail orders than from Utah merchants.

I believe the fact is that the goods handled by the merchants are better, and that everything possible ought to be done to eliminate the mail order evil by making home-made goods appeal both as to comparative price and comparative quality.

And then when Salt Lake has money to spare they should look to the neighboring towns. All of them need capital for some good purpose or other, and all the Salt Lake surplus that is put to work in the cities round about, will return to bless the whole community as well as to pay good rates to the investor. In conclusion I will wish all the "News" readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Best Results Lie In Plowing Deep.



SALT LAKE City is so situated geographically that the conviction is forced upon even the casual observer that it is in the very nature of things bound to maintain with increasing prominence the position it now holds as the commercial metropolis of the intermountain country.

Salt Lake City cannot be otherwise than the distributing point for all the intermountain region.

The sentiment of the citizens of Murray towards Salt Lake City, is simply this: That the more rapidly Salt Lake City grows the more careful and systematic is her commercial development, the keener and more surely Salt Lake City's business men and organizations recognize the outlying fields in which her enterprising spirit is felt, the better and more rapid will be her development. We recognize that it is necessary that there should be the friendliest of feelings and closest harmony maintained in the business intercourse between Salt Lake City, and other parts of the state.

It would seem to us that none but a sordid and narrow view of industrial and commercial affairs could say aught else than that Salt Lake City must be the metropolis, the business center, the main-spring of industrial and commercial activity; and while we all have our local patriotism, and our local pride, and are all striving for the upbuilding of our local institutions, and industrial concerns, we recognize that we are only one of the units in that industrial growth that is so vigorously making for a greater Utah.

There must needs be a metropolis, then why not all parts of the state unite to make Salt Lake City what it should be, the mainspring, the source of inspiration and suggestion, the pattern, the leader, the helpful friend of all in the sisterhood of cities of our fair state.

We believe that it goes without saying, that there has not been heretofore that broad conception of the inter-dependence of the communities of the state that there should be. Salt Lake City never can develop with the same rapid, solidary and permanence without the hearty good will and co-operation of the other cities and of communities of the state.

Murray as Salt Lake's nearest neighbor has ever stood ready to join hands in all movements for the unifying and upbuilding of these enterprises that make for permanent growth, being ever mindful of that fundamental conception which sees the complete organism with herself as an integral part. The more bounteous the repast of the master's table, the more plentiful, the falling of the crumbs.

Salt Lake Arraigned By Mayor of St. George

BY F. L. DAGGETT.

I HAVE been a resident of Utah and of Washington county for more than 30 years, and speak from my own personal observation: From its earliest history, Salt Lake City has been the business center, the most attractive features being found within its borders, and the country people, at least those of this section, have assisted in its development and have rejoiced in its prosperity. To visit the city has been their pleasure.

Its wide streets, their cleanliness, and good order have been commented upon favorably. Whenever there is anything of a public nature, such as state fairs, religious gatherings, political conventions—in short everything has centered there.

The country merchants have supplied their customers with goods almost without exception purchased there, causing nearly all the money accumulated by them to find its way to Salt Lake City. This to a great extent has made Salt Lake City what it is.

Now has she done her part in the way of reciprocity? I fear not.

There seems to be a growing complaint, that if an enterprise is projected in any of the smaller cities, it is not assisted or patronized by the Salt Lake merchants as it should be to foster home industry. Now let me refer to one condition which though outside of business or mercantile considerations, yet is the foundation of all lasting prosperity.

I refer to the system of education. Salt Lake City has a splendid school system; brought about for the most part by the assistance, as I have before observed, of the outside counties. We are obliged to be contented with the district schools, with nothing for the most part higher than the eighth grade, we have not even a high school, yet for years past, there has been nothing but complaints by Salt Lake people, at being obliged to assist in the education of the children in the counties sparsely populated.

This ought not to be. Last year, from the St. George stake, more than \$20,000 was expended by our people to give their children the benefits of a higher education, a great part of this found its way into Salt Lake City.

Some six or eight years ago the state board of equalization, after a careful examination, was forced to admit that the property of Washington county, taking into consideration what it would realize in cash, was assessed higher than any other county in the state of Utah. Is this feeling in regard to education, one tending toward reciprocity?

Then we have immense grindstone quarries, the grit being of a superior nature, they cannot be utilized from the fact that we are 63 miles from the railroad, and the Salt Lake merchants prefer to use an inferior quality, that can be shipped from Cleveland, Ohio, for a little lower price.

This is also true of the canning industry although our fruit can not be excelled. In regard to the mail order system: I do not know whether there is anything in the methods of Salt Lake merchants, that tends to build up their trade or not, but I am informed by our postmaster, that the receipt of goods by mail is largely on the increase, and many of our people state as a positive fact, that on articles of wearing apparel especially, they make a saving of from 25 to 30 per cent by sending to Chicago, for the same; all this money goes out of the country, and some method ought to be devised to stop it.

Socialist Mayor For More Socialism.

SALT LAKE will compare favorably with any city of its size for cleanliness, morality, and hospitality. I can see improvements every time I visit Salt Lake, and as it was my first western love my criticism will be kindly.

Holding, as I believe I do, the unique distinction of being the only Socialist mayor in Utah, naturally I will tend to criticize Salt Lake along Socialistic lines. In the first place I would like to see the daily papers of Salt Lake City cultivate a spirit of sociability instead of this eternal bickering. I think if they used half the energy trying to advertise the state that they do in throwing mud at one another the population of Utah would be doubled within the next 10 or 15 years.

I believe our little Eureka, (and not so little by the way, as there are 5,000 people here), can give you people a lesson in getting together.

Come out and see how we can unite with one another. Mormons, Baptists, Methodists, Catholics, often serve together on a single committee, and we discuss politics or any other thing without any hatred whatever.

Now, dear editor, you ask if the spirit of co-operation between Salt Lake and our town is strongly enough developed. Also if there is anything which tends to produce advocates for the mail order system. Indeed I think co-operation not nearly enough developed. Between Salt Lake and our towns, it is in embryonic condition. Everything tends to foster the mail order system. For instance, our housewives can get as good a wrapper for 90 cents or \$1 from some eastern house as you must pay from \$1.50 to \$2 for in a Salt Lake house. Is it any wonder then that the mails carry away the working man's money?

From people returning from Seattle, I hear claims that 75 cents there is good for \$1, in Salt Lake, in any line of dry goods. Something should be done there to remedy this condition, as the wage earner always gravitates to the place he can get most for his wage.

And Mr. Editor, this is merely the competitive system reaching out to fasten its hold on classes of people who have never anticipated that it would affect anyone but the wage earner.

I believe in a co-operative commonwealth, when the worker, the actual wealth producer, will be entitled to all he produces instead of about one eighth of it as is at present the rule. And consider the waste in the present system. The manufacturer sells to the jobber, the jobber to the wholesaler, the wholesaler to the retailer and the consumer pays the price in the end, paying from five to 10 times as much as the producer receives for making the goods.

Never in history has there been such general discussion of political questions. Yet the majority of people are neither happy nor contented. On one hand we have extreme wealth, and on the other distressing poverty. The people have just decided that they want four more years of Republicanism. I abide by the rule of the majority. Let us see what it will bring about. As a wage earner I hope to have more of the comforts of life, to educate my family, to prepare them for this competitive struggle and I hope that either my children or my children's children will see the day when, in the language of the poet, "man to man the world over shall brothers be for aye."