

revision of our permanent appropriation laws and the enforcement of strict economy in future annual legislation upon this subject. But unless our annual receipts are increased by improved business conditions, or our annual expenditures are reduced, a time will arrive when provision must be made for additional revenue, and if the expenditures of the government shall be increased by acts of Congress, the necessity for such a measure will arise earlier than the present situation seems to indicate.

So long as the income of the government from customs and internal taxes exceed its expenditures, the fact that protective duties were destructive revenues, although clearly apparent to all who observed the practical operation of the system did not attract the attention of the public generally; but the situation has been materially changed since 1892 and hereafter it will not be possible to sacrifice revenue to protection without seriously embarrassing the fiscal affairs of the government by depriving it of an income sufficient to defray its expenditures. If the usual proportion of this income is hereafter to be derived from taxes on imported goods, the protective theory must be abandoned as the basis of our legislation upon the subject and a well considered and consistent revenue system must be substituted in its place; and, in my opinion, this can be done without material injury to any trade or industry now existing in this country. The danger of a large foreign competition in our home market and the alleged injurious effects of such competition upon the interests of domestic labor have not only been greatly exaggerated in the past but are less now than at any time heretofore, and must continue to grow less hereafter.

In view of the comparatively small and constantly decreasing part of our laboring population, that could be effected even by a repeal of all duties, a movement for the imposition of higher duties on imported goods cannot be regarded as justifiable upon any of the grounds usually urged in support of such measures by the advocates of the protective theory.

After furnishing a long array of figures to bear out his statements the secretary continues:

If this view of the subject is correct it is evident that new objects of taxation must be included in our tariff schedules, or the attempt to secure the usual proportion of revenue from customs be abandoned, and soon other methods of raising means to support the government must be adopted. When the true principles of taxation are recognized and applied in our fiscal legislation there will be no difficulty in securing an ample revenue for the support of the government in the exercise of all its proper functions, without subjecting our industries to injurious and unnecessary burdens, or our trade to injurious and unnecessary restrictions.

AN UNEXHAUSTED SUBJECT.

Among the many timely articles for which the News is noted, was a late one entitled "Decline of Cooperation," and while it was but short, the character thereof was such as to cause the reader to revert to the past, and to ask

whether the principle would ever again be as potent and prolific for good in this community as in years gone by?

It is surely unnecessary to refer to its success in colonization, in gathering the poor, in making roads, canals, ditches or in erecting school and meeting houses, etc., for these are so well known (save to later generations) that remembrance of personal sacrifice and recorded history would both have to be swept away.

On a less general scale than these movements demanded, there is the epitome of more or less unity involved in such enterprises as lumber mill, grist mill, woolen mill, paper mill, tanneries, coal mines, lime kilns, quarrying; still more the simple partnership arrangements which founded machine shops, and many stores for non-productive merchandizing.

Individual enterprises have been innumerable, as memory serves and the Agricultural Society exhibits of twenty to forty years bear witness, many of these died out because the individual with his family had to live from the insignificant profits, and so inability of improvement or extension cut short the life of effort—of these were soap making, shoe making, fruit canning, crockery, lined oil, white lead, syrup, outlery, glass making, salt boiling, etc.,

Some of the master spirits, headed by President Young, led out for sugar or beet culture, telegraphic facilities, railroading, cloth making, from woolen or cotton, then in merchandizing on a broad and generous scale, it being concluded that in the importation and distribution of everywhere needed supplies, there was that certainty of profit, which could be used as a lever for the furtherance of other desirable industrial projects, from one end of Utah to the other.

The keynote of extensions was the best that could be made with human nature as it is found all over the world—the great reservoirs from which the older section of this community were originally drawn, but they were controlled by somewhat different impulses and ideas to others; it was understood by them that life was to be devoted to the inauguration of better conditions, to the opening of a new era, one of brotherhood and general interest for their coreligionists as for themselves.

President Young said, "If this people will listen to me, I will make them the richest people on the face of the earth;" he did not say "the best people," for we were that already, he meant that everything in Utah should be out of the reach of the rapacity of speculators, that no corporation or monopoly or organization should tyrannize over or become wealthy at the expense of the laborer, the wealth creator, in this "the land of Zion," such as was the case in the land of their fathers.

He meant that there should be an approximation to unity in the social and financial condition of the people as a whole; that capital and labor should be one; that abject poverty and ostentatious wealth should not confront each other with suspicion and hatred, but that the spirit of undivided brotherhood should bind together and harmonize the interests of

a mighty people, like unto that of "a threefold and which cannot be broken."

It might be said the people were poor and could not achieve this position in and of themselves; that they could not have built woolen mills or sugar factories or created Z. C. M. I. But there is another side to this as the writer in the News shows, although he stops short as to conclusions: "A hundred men with a capital or credit of fifty dollars are wholly unprepared to start into any enterprise singly, although they might know of a score where sufficient working capital properly managed would bring success, but the co-operation of these men would give five thousand dollars—sufficient to launch out in successful business in a good many ways!"

So says the article referred to, and much more which it would pay to reproduce or write in letters of gold, but this fifty dollars, nay five dollars for that matter, is all the surplus that a poor man has, and he like the ordinary rich man, cares not to risk that which he thinks will be useful in "a rainy day;" to meet this emergency we will say the Lord "allowed a few men in Israel to become rich by merchandizing, they were simply imposters and distributors adding nothing to the value of that which they sold, yet flourishing (by the favor and from the necessities of the people) "like a green bay tree."

"The watchman on the walls of Zion" sensed the situation and its results, and determined upon the remedy, which was that "the people could do their own business, by and for themselves;" had the merchants been rebellious, there is no doubt, but that the President and the people would have established Z. C. M. I. If it had had to be done on a less colossal scale; with the yielding of all the prominent dealers and the investment "of a portion" of their means, aided by the chief promoter, the Church and sympathetic individuals, the organization was effected and its business began.

This, without repeating history to too great an extent, was to be permanent as to the constitution, but transitory as to its capital, this only for that of the largest owners, being intended to take the lead and risk, then after success, to become by general investment the property of the people, in combination and sustained by all other co-operatives in the entire Territory.

The major part of the capital thus released, was then to separate in new fields, say the manufacture of iron, sugar, woolen goods, queensware, railroads, mines; in directions, either general or local, which today would include gas works, street railroads, water works, electric projects or the utilization of these reservoir sites for the storage of water. All public works, city halls, state buildings, school houses, highways, canals, would have belonged legitimately to such a mighty force and all the transferable interests of any project would have finally been sold to and owned by the people, just as they, under the supervision and care of capitalists and business ability, would reach the point of positive success.

Even Z. C. M. I. with its assumed capital of a million dollars, only means four dollars for each of our inhabitants, the Provo Mills means far less and the