

Written for this Paper

SELF HELP THE BEST HELP.

The power of growth is nowhere so fully exemplified as in this marvelous land. From two to four lines will cover Plymouth Rock, Penn's treaty with the Indians, and the Declaration of Independence! New York, a Dutch colony, Philadelphia a Quaker settlement, Chicago an Indian trading post within the memory of men now living; California a mission field; the Missouri river the boundary of man's inrepressibility and exploration; and the great American Desert a *terra incognita* once deemed valuable only as combining sections together by utter sterility of mountain and plain!

Unwieldy as a whole, yet subject by division and local rule to become a galaxy of states, and to develop the unknown and unexpected resources of each section to the magnitude of individual empire within a few brief years, it was reserved for the irrepressible human element of these generations, under an influence more or less spiritual, even when outwardly led by the glamor of material things, gold, silver and a teeming soil.

The circumstances which gave colonization and glory to Utah were unique and distinct from those surrounding most of the states, and have but a partial parallel among the Puritans and the Quakers; for each of these were somewhat inspired by religious enthusiasm and sought in part the right to worship unmolested. But other ingredients worked in those boules from which the Pioneers of Utah were assuredly free. Then the latter were without influence, patronage or means. They had no friends, so to speak, and as a consequence had to work out their destiny by such a combination of faith and works as only appears now and then in the flight of ages. This made the colonies invincible, for despite the absolute necessity for work, Sunday (the first whole day in these valleys) was a day of rest, but Monday saw ploughing, planting and watering (26th day of July) as if the fate of the people "trembled in the balance," which assuredly it did.

How many of those early strugglers would have retired from the contest with sterility and crickets may never be known. They were but few, however. Loneliness and desolation were the handmaids of toil, and "to do or die" was written as much in the constitution of the heroes of that time as it was written by the finger of destiny as the prophecy of today.

When St. George was to be settled President George A. Smith pointed out to those called on that mission that it was a land of drouth, that "the soil had to be watered immediately after seed was planted in prevent it being blown away." But even this was done, and now children who were raised there call that unmitigated desert, home. It is sanctified to them by a thousand associations, by companionship, marriage, and affection. So many another originally forbidding location smiles in verdure all through Utah and the borders thereof, until half a thousand settlements nestle in these quiet valleys, and a quarter of a million souls are the nucleus for an assured and inevitable greatness yet to come.

We have been witness to this growth, to this manifestation of abounding life. No flourish of trumpets, no ostentatious methods, no bribe, or bonus, or subsidy, has been used to make this "little one a thousand, and this small one a strong nation." Patronage and pecuniary outside aid would have been deemed immoral by the givers and probably flouted as a crime; but the little germ has grown, the good seed has germinated, and almost every land and the "islands of the seas," have contributed their industrial quota, their moral force, their spiritual power, to create a new and loftier civilization in these lines than the world hath yet seen.

All the processes of this expansion are familiar to quite a few who yet remain. They are eye-witnesses and willing workers, and if they surprised themselves, their posterity today do not, cannot realize that Utah has been made what she is in a very few years; their idea probably would be that things here have always been as they are, just as children overlook or cannot comprehend that their fathers and mothers have ever been as they, and they cannot enter into those feelings of anxiety cherished through changes and years as to the permanence of that to which their predecessors gave their lives.

Out of this gathering and the natural increase thereof, vast labor has been accomplished, rivers have been turned, canals made, ditches by the ten thousand miles have distributed the waters of life over a thirsty soil, and seventy-five thousand children gather from Sabbath to Sabbath in school and meeting houses throughout the land. In ten years from now one-half of these should be married and as many more at least should fill their places in the Sabbath or day schools, as the case may be.

Over ten thousand children tenant the new buildings in this city, of which probably twenty-five per cent would disclaim sympathy with the Mormon faith. Some of these will be permanent citizens probably, but many will drift, if the times remain as they are, into other locations. The Saints will remain in Utah or in proximity thereto, and the wisdom of every wise man will be taxed to meet the needs of this ever-increasing host; for by industry they must live, and not by scheming, by politics or by professions. These all foster a distaste for creative labor, for self help and a sturdy independence.

The schools of Utah are lauded, perchance beyond their true worth, for they lack that feature known elsewhere as trade, manual or industrial training, so that students find out but little of their capacity, and many are bewildered when school term is over as to whether they are fit for anything in the great workshop of life; and it is only here and there, probably, where there is a professor who, outside the schoolroom, could be self-supporting, while the creative faculty enshrined in the brain and fingers of their students is scarcely called into play. This is calamitous for the coming State and will need early attention if the native population of Utah are not to be swamped by the artisans, mechanics and skilled workmen from all over the world. The shadow of this coming condition already darkens the

industrial horizon, and creates that jealousy and rivalry which should be unknown.

"Utah work for Utah workmen" has been the cry of the demagogue and politicians; but save in common labor have they had a show? The stranger and the wayfarer have unconsciously usurped the prerogatives of the uneducated of our swarming youth, and the lack of thoroughness and training is as visible among those who attempt mechanical pursuits as it is among those who, having graduated for school teachers, find themselves unable to pass an examination. And so our wondrous boasted schools are officered and influenced by strangers who, receiving in their profession the bulk of our school taxes, barely live here, and carrying their accumulations to distant homes and states.

Yet we have been assured time and again (and believe it too) that this occurs without prejudice or intent. But it reflects fearfully upon institutions which have been training "normals" for very many years and turning out, as was supposed, a competitive element who could hold their own against all comers, from far or near.

Now these vast members of our population cannot all be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." They cannot all be farmers, which is erroneously assumed to require less brains than any other profession. It is diversity of labor that is needed, and in country places it is a good thing for the owner of a little farm to be able to work at times at other occupations, which mean that improvement and progress are needed everywhere today.

It is believed that the industrial forces of any settlement could be so manipulated that five years would work an entire revolution in appearance, comfort and all the best features of an advancing civilization. It was believed that railroads could be built from this city to Coalville, to Deep Creek and to southern Utah if our labor and other resources were handled for that purpose. It is believed that at least two more sugar factories could be established in Utah with undoubted success. It is believed that woolen factories and shoe factories could be duplicated and sustained. It is believed that fruit could be made profitable in Utah if we could systematize its culture and marketing on a business basis. It is believed that all the rope we use, all the lined oil we buy, all the common crockery, stone-ware and glass we import, our garden seeds, butter, eggs and chickens could be produced here; that much furniture, carpenter work, etc., could come here as lumber if we had ambition enough; that our exports of woolen goods, of potatoes, lucern seed, hops, etc., could be more than doubled; and that with a little effort lots of our "boughten" carpet could be supplanted by home-made.

It is also believed that where money is advanced for iron works, factory purposes, wool scouring, copper plant, railroads, or any other industry or project by city, county, Territory or individuals, that this should not be by donation, but be represented by stock as a protective measure and to insure oversight over the expenditure. It is further believed that the craze as to