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UTAH, THE PROMISED LAND THE NEW WORLD

San Francisco Bulletin of Sun-1. contained a graphic narof the settlement of Utah by the " pioneers, together with a illustrations of prominent men cipal points of interest. The article was a lengthy interview resident Joseph F. Smith; the was entitled "The Origin, and Spirit of Mormonism;" the an interesting sketch of Hon. moot, Utah's new senator, and y of his business ability; and a description of Salt Lake City. rview with President Smith

s the privilege of the staff corent of the Bulletin to interview eldent of the "Mormon" Church ays ago; and a most delightful tit was. The President was his office at the end of a hard wk, but he was pleasant and in a high degree, though in no sive or patronizing, for be it t Joseph F. Smith neither or feigns friendship. He is just seems-a plain, straightforrageous man; a man that you rust instinctively. As you look face you are quickly convinced is a serious temperament. But a have been in his presence ort time you will also note the t he belongs to the class of he poet wrote when he said: "A ense now and then is relished wisest men." That is, while y much in earnest over life, its ons and consequences, he apprepood joke as thoroughly as any nd when he laughs his keen, yet eyes light up with a fire that and glows with surprising in-

is not strange that this veteran ould look upon life with deep His advent into mortality was nid suffering and sorrow and He was born at Far West, Mo., 1838, during the mob troubles minated in the expulsion of the " community from that state. ing the event one of the chronthe Church says: "His birth just 11 days after his mother ained a most painful parting husband, who, with other leaders, at the surrender of , had been betrayed into the their enemies, by whom they

haw I need to eather said the president as he delved them. reminiscently into the subject. "I made a strong cak stick, flattened at the point, somewhat after the shape of a beaver's tail. Through this I put a maple peg or sort of cross bar, upon which I stepped as I would upon the shoulder of a spade. Thus I forced it into the ground and up would come the roots of the same sego lily that is now the state flower of Utah. I car-ried this stick about with me until I had all I wanted myself and had got some to take home besides. 'Was the taste pleasant?" the cor-

smouldering rulns of ravished fields and homesteads. Some of the mobbing plunderers, while sacking the defenseless city, rudely thrust themselves into the sick woman's presence, and in their reckless search for articles of value pulled a bed to pieces, tossing the mattress upon another hed where the babe tay sleeping. It was almost smothered when, black in the face, it was rescued from its perilous position. What wonder if some of the iron of those times entered into the soul of the child, nursing from the breast a wholesome hatred | quite succulent. of mobs and tyranny that never was

onets, and far beyond the smoking,]

and never will be quenched. Then while still in tender years came further mobbings and drivings and finally the assassination of his uncle and father, the founders of the "Mormon" faith; and after that the terrible march across the trackless plains, with the

"Mormon" pioneers to Utah. EVER MEMORABLE JOURNEY. "You remember that journey most vividly, do you not?" the interviewer asked the president.

"Remember it! Will I ever-can I ever forget it?" he queried in turn, as

stockman says, it was pretty short picking for a time-for the first few years. The few clothes we had were made to last as long as it was possi-ble; and as for food, we often went hungry for the lack of it."

A HARD TIME DIET

And knowing something of the hard time period in early days himself the writer ventured: "And you sometimes satisfied your hunger with the sego root, did you not?"

"Many, many times," came the spon-taneous reply. "I recall distinctly the springs of 1849 and 1850 particularly. Like other 'Mormon' boys of those days I did whatever there was to do. When not engaged in the effort to make a farm I was in the effort to make a farm I was in the canyon hauling timber or herding cattle or something of that sort. Eut during the spring-time of the two years referred to I was hearding cows. My lunch, even when I had one was of the short regime order had one, was of the short-ration order and I was compelled to hustle for something else to help it out. I found

Interesting Interview With President Joseph F. Smith by a Representative of the San Francisco Bulletin - The Story of the Crickets and the Prettier Story of the Gulls and Their Saving Work-Indian Wars and Pioneer Trials-How Mormon Industry Built Up a Great State.

not larger tha a very litte marble and "These came early in the springtime, and after them came the nettles?"

"And giver them came the nettles." "And you ate nettles. too?" "Yes, and thistles and red roots and pig weeds, which succeeded each other through the season in a manner that was welting short of providential was nothing short of providential, When I think new of hew my mother cooked these wild growths of the desert and how delicious she made them taste my mouth almost waters for one of those life-sustaining dishes of the old days.

HAPPINESS AND DESPAIR.

"You ask were we happy in those days? I answer, yes. Happy in that the people were united and determined to lead upright lives. And out of the stress of those times were the founda-

ever forget it?" he queried in turn, as a deep drawn sigh told how keenly he recalled the sufferings of those dark days. Then continuing, he said: "I arrived in Utah in September of 1848, or 14 months after the first band of 'Mormons' entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake under the leadrship of President Erigham Young. What did I do for a living? What did we all do? Whatever we could. You know, as the stockman says, it was pretty short picking for a time-for the first few years. The few clothes we had were made to last as long as it was possi-ble; and as for food, we often went hungery for the lack of it." Sea. In their track they jeft behind them not a blade or leaf, the appearance of the country which they trav-ersed in countless and desolating myriads being that of a land scorched by

STORY OF THE CRICKETS.

fire.

"Tell me, President Smith, not only the story of the crickets and their comng, but also the far prettier story of he gulls and the marvelous work of

the guils and the marvejous work of salvation that they performed among the people," requested the writer. "Gladly," he responded, and proceed-ed: "We were then living down on the old farm below the city. We had re-moved our wagon boxes from the run-ning-gears and were using them as liv-ing construction. Into these the crickets ing apartments. Into these the crickets swarmed until they almost made life a something else to help it out. I found it in the sego lily, just as thousands of our people did." were sweeping everything before them was particularly saddening. They had attacked one side of our farm and had entirely denuded it of the crop that a entirely denuded it of the crop that a day or two ago gave such splendid promise. The people were in the depths of despair. They were, you know, 1,200 miles from a food supplying center on the east, and 800 miles from California. What were they to do? They had worked and struggled and suffered; how head the world will never know. They hard, the world will never know. They had prayed, too, for better things, Just as a change was apparently about to dawn this new scourge came to annoy and afflict. It looked almost as though we had been forsaken by the God who respondent asked. "Very." "And satisfying?" "No; I cannot say that; but it stayed the gnawings of hunger, and helped out

indeed heavy, but we prayed uncensing-ly. When the outlook was about as dark as it could be, another, and an unforescen, cloud appeared upon the horizon, and the hearts that had been heavy became heavier still. The skies were filled with snow-white gulls. Whence came they? Their origin and purpose, we knew not. Many believed that they were another scourge sent to devour what the crickets might leave. WORK OF THE GULLS.

"Sorrow," continued President Smith, "reigned supreme. With the resigna-tion of despair we waited as the white-whiged messengers circled about in mighty phalanxes and then settled up-on the fields. Joy unspeakable? We soon discovered that these strange vis-itors were not devastating hordes, but messengers of mercy and salvation Inmessengers of mercy and salvation. In-stead of clearing the fields of the grain that the crickets had not time to eat, that the crickets had not thic to each they pounced upon the crickets and gorged themselves to the bursting point. And the really remarkable thing of it all was that when they could contain no more they would disgorge them-selves and renew the attack. The gulls would come in the early morning from would come in the early morning from over the lake to the west and would remain upon the farms all day engaged in the work I have just described. In the evening they would disappear again only to come back on the morrow and resume where they had left off the night before. And thus a part of our crops was saved and a famine avert-ed. Surely we could not say that God had forgotten us. Do you wonder that the people held thanksgiving services and gave prise to Him who had so plainly employed a suspected securge to destroy an actual one? Do you won-der that it is protected by state statutes the evening they would disappear again

greatly. The bulb, you know, is small, | was being attacked. Our hearts were | diffons they were most gaudily arrayed and struck terror to the hearts of their unfortunate victims. At first Walker was friendly with the pioncers. But as the great trains of emigrants that took peopl to California frequently had in their wider data data their midst dare-devil characters who gloated over killing an Indian, trouble came, particularly so as, when hard pressed, they blamed the 'Mormons' and the Indian sense of discrimination not being fine enough to distinguish the difference between the 'Mormon' and non-'Mormon,' the 'Mormon' was made the sufferen

CHIEF WALKER'S COURAGE.

"President Brigham Young," continued Mr. Smith, "was so desirous of maintaining peace with the Indians that he often went out to treat with them. I recall one meeting with Walker at Chicken Creek. It hap-pened that I was one of President Young's company. He had arranged for a conference for the purpose of showing Walker the futility of fighting the whites and had taken large quanthe writes and had taken mige toan tilles of flour and beer and blankets and other provisions along as a peace offering. Walker was perfectly willing to concede that Brigham was a big to concede that Brigham was a big chief, but having a very exalted idea as to his own greatness, he wished it distinctly understood that he, too, was a big chief. Walker had been very sick distinctly understood that he, too, was a big chief. Walker had been very sick and he told President Young. 'Maybe Walker die; and if Walker die maybe two white men have to die, too.' His-idea was that if he died two white men would have to be slain and burled with him in order to conform to some tradition that he entertained. "'Walker insisted very strongly that this be done and President Young ha

this be done, and President Young la-bored diligently with him to show him der that it is protected by state statutes I that no good could come from such a



one another. They stole each other children and the children of the Span fards of California and of the span-iards of California and of the immi-grants, and we often had to buy them to save them from being cruelly shot to death. Meanwhile we were always oreach. Meanwhile we were always teaching them the arts of peace and in-dustry and would be meeting with more or less success until some unbalanced person would slay another. Indian. Then it would take the concerted strength of the whole people to put down the uprising. This was true in large measure in the case of the Black-hawk war, which was brought on by one man will out sense or reason. Our one man, will out sense or reason, Our horses and our cattle were stolen; our settlements raided and our people killed. a elle great sums of money were spent in an effort to restore peace again."

"MORMONS" ARE PRACTICAL.

Marvelous practical are these "Mormon" leaders. You find them engaged in nearly all the walks of life. Industry is the strongest trait of their character. the strongest trait of their character. They are all workers. There are no drones in their hive. They have ever heen taught to use their hands as well as to think. Take Mr. Smith, the head of the church, as a sample. He is a graduate from the school of tell, and in that school he learned to do many things well. He has been a tiller of the soll, a stock raiser, a missionary upon the islands of the sea and on both of the great continents; he is an editor of no mean ability and an unusual forceno mean ability and an unusual force-ful and impressive speaker; he has seen military service in Indian and other trouble; in civic capacities, such as legislator, city controllor, regent of the university, he has been elected repeat-edly. His ability as a lawmaker is at-fected by the fact that he was chosen to the Legislature for seven consecu-live terms. Some years later he was elected for the eighth time and was made president of the upper house. Later still he was president of the con-«titutional convention. These are multifarlous duties for a

hurch. Yet he has discharged them all with more than ordinary credit and with more than ordinary ability. Much has been said the last few years about "captains of industry" in our country. In Utab they may not all be captains, but there are more volunteers in the industrial army according to the taminindustrial army according to the popu-lation than in any section the writer has ever visited. In business affair-President Smith is regarded as a most careful and conservative man. For years he has been actively engaged in promoting industrial and mercantile en-terprises and assisted in the organiza-tion of the Z. C. M. I., of which he is now the head. This is the largest mercantile institution west of Chicago. He is also president of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company and of the State Bank of Utah. He is likewise president of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine company, a concern that

or fancied wrong that we had the In-dians to cope with. You know, they were always more or less at war with bolds our people together.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

"We applied it in the building of the Union Pacific ratiroad, which was con-structed along a line run by 'Mormon' surveyors years before. It is a remark-able fact that this line was hardly deviated from when the matter was taken in hand by the Union Pacific Railroad company. The same union of effort was maintained when more than 500 miles of telegraph lines were built by us. It is a strange fact that not a sin-gle imported operator was called upon to fill one of the scores of positions. The president simply indicated that he wanted contain young much bears the wanted certain young men to learn the business. They came from all parts of the territory, and in the course of a few months we had all the operators we needed. Sometimes we failed of results in the application of our co-operative methods, as in the case of sugar-mak-ing and in the manufacture of iron. Since then we have succeeded almirably in one-sugar. Why should the manu-facture of iron not yet become a great industry in this state?"

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Then Mr. Smith told a story of heroic self-sacrifice on the part of himself and his associates in the erection of the Utah sugar factory and the launching of the beet sugar industry in this state that exemplified the tremendous earnestness of this people. They had faith in the final outcome of what has since proved a gigantic triumph, but they did not have the money and could not get it. Nothing daunted, they pooled their personal property and agreed to stand or fail together. They stood, and as a result thereof, there has been built up "Yes," said Mr. Smith, "the industry has come up out of great tribulation. But," he added, as he smilled the smile of triumphant satisfaction, "it is worth all their is come to the smile of the smile of triumphant satisfaction, "it is worth of triumphant satisfaction, "It is worth all that it cost, and more, too. It has given permanent employment to thou-sands of our people. It is making them prosperous and happy. T₄ is giving them something to do-something to do. And after all that is the main thing, if they are doing the right thing. Think of it—out of almost nothing at the begin-ning, we this year, from our 'Mormon' suzar factories, turned out ready for sugar factories, turned out ready for market about 43,000,000 pounds of as fine sugar as the world can produce, with the certainty that that amount will be greatly increased from year to year. Again I say it is more than worth the struggles, the hardships and privations that were necessary to float it."

A STRONG CHARACTER

The hour was late and the interviewer rose to go. He had been intensely interested in what President Smith had told him-almost enough to fill a book. But he could have lingered longer and heard more of the life story of this re-

martialed and sentenced to Through the humane heroism of the Missouri officers, General n who denounced the proposed a cold-blooded murder, and ed to withdraw his troops from the sanguinary edict was rebut Hyrum Smith was still a in the shadow of death when son, Joseph F., came into the And what a world, could those eves have surveyed it at that A father in prison for his resake; the mother prostrate in able cabin home; on every side er of hostile swords and bay-

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC WEDDING TO BE AT RUSSIAN EMBASSY.



I Greek wedding will take place in Washington during the latter part of February, probably the 19th Fet fixed). Mile de Flanques, close friend of Countes Cassini and guest of the Russian ambassa-sonnder Pavleff, Fren ch minister to Cores. The correspondy will take place in the library of the Rus-Count Cassini will give away the bride. Countes Cassini will be one of the bridesmalds. The observed with all the of the Greek church



Friends of Miss Clara Barton, head of the National Red Cross society, say that a faction feud is responsible for the trouble between Miss Barton and President Roosevelt. Miss Barton's supporters declare that a Red Cross clique, who would put Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey in Miss Barton's place han poisoned the ear of President Roosevelt against the latter. The president's s'ster is in the clique.

sportsman?'

CRICKETS DEVOURED.

Just where these gulls came from is not absolutely certain. But it is pre-sumed that they came from the islands of the Great Salt Lake, and that prior to taking up their home there they had come from the California coast of the Pacific ocean. This, however, will proh-ably never be known. Their presence inland as far as Utah is an anomoly not easily accounted for. While there are many guils in Utah at the present time, and while they are almost as gen-tle as domestic fowls, and are per-mitted to propagate as rapidly as possible, they have never been seen in such numbers as at the time that they swept the crickets from the arth as complete-ly as though a prairie fire had passed over the ground.

The marvelous advent and disappearance of the gulls, however, did not put an end to the hardships and privation of the "Mormon" people. Famine again, in after years, stalked through their valleys and food was rationed out to them by the pound, and even by the curves. Indian unrisings and real wars ounce. Indian uprisings and real wars with the Redskins had to be conducted in the face of the fact that Brigham Young's policy always pressed the thought: "It is cheaper to feed the In-dians than to fight them."

"MORMON" INDIAN POLICY.

"I remember distinctly the so-called Walker Indian war of 1853 '64," said President Smith. 'It was a sanguinary and costly affair. Walker was the chief and like his three brothers a very powerful and courageous man. More than that, he was an intelligent fellow and could speak most of the native dialects and converse well in Spanish, besides being quite able to make him-self understood in English. Prior to the coming of the "Mormons' into this region he had been a raider among the Mexican states, and even took prom-inent persons captive and held them for ransom. When he and his war-riors entered upon one of these expe-

and that it is never slain by a Utah (course, and, besides, that it was wrong from the moral standpoint. 'Maybe so; maybe so,' murmured Walker, but he was still unconvinced when the inter-

was still unconvinces on a the little "This conference was at the little settlement of Santaquin. We met there not only Walker, but all of his main chiefs as well, and of these there was quite a number, among them he-ing Arapeen, Walker's successor. He traveled with us as a sort of guarantraveled with us as a sort of guaran-tee for safety for days, going as far south as Parowan. He entertained all the grievances of his race toward the whites, and through an interpreter used to proclaim them when we pliched used to proclaim them when we pluched our camp at noon and night. He main-tained that everything belonged to the red man-that it was his land, his grass, his water, his game-in fact, as I have said, his everything. It was use-less to attempt to make him believe that his people were not the victims of the white man's greed. I wish to say that these chiefs were magnificent types of their races. They were large in stature and serong in instature and keen and strong in in elect and with a courage as fine as ver man had. I shall never quite for-et how they used to come into our ettlements in their brilliant and varicolored war trappings, or the effect that it had upon me as a young man. They presented an ave-inspiring sight. and realized that they were looked up-on with more or less fear. But they liked the Latter-Day Saints in the main and often made friendly visits into our midst. I recall a notable in-stance when we had our first big harvest feast in the fail of 1849 on one cor-ner of the block where the Temple new stands. They were our guests and en-joyed with us to the utmost the products of farm and range.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

"We never would have had any trou-ble with the Indians," said Mr. Smith, "I: President Young's advice had been followed. "If we have to fight them," he argued, 'let us fight them with provi-sions.' And thus he gained their confi-dence. It was only when some indis-crete person killed an Indian for a real

the intermountain country, as well as president of the Utah Sugar company which has six millions of paid-up cap-ital. The co-operative idea runs through the whole "Mormon" structure. and upon this subject Mr. Smith said:

ABOUT HOME INDUSTRY.

"Brother Brigham, you know, was very strenuous upon the subject of co-operation and home industry. His doctrine was that we ought never to buy what we could make ourselves, and that we ought to make everything we need-ed so far as possible. Accordingly, he called upon men of means in our midst called upon men of means in our must to build woolen mills. Under his ad-vice they erected a cotton mill in the extreme southern part of the territory. A nail factory was also built, and in the early '50s President Young did all in his power to start the beet sugar in-dustry, which has been so successful here the most few waves. here the past few years. He even sent to France for machinery. But the ex-periment was not successful at that time. In 1868 President Young and his associates organized Z. C. M. I., and put the whole co-operative system in motion. Long before that we had made our roads and built our bridges under the same system. That is the way, too, that we constructed our canals and ir-

markable man. President Smith is of powerful build and fine carriage. He is tall and straight as an arrow, with a long flowing beard that gives him somewhat of a patriarchal appearance. He inherits his strong physique from a line race of ancestors. His prophet uncle and father were both splendid speci-mens of manhood. An able writer gives this further pen picture of him: "He is intensely earnest, sensitive and high spirited, a foe to everything in the form of expression; his strongest traits of character are courage and integrity. inherits his strong physique from a fine He fears no man and would die before betraying a friend or sacrificing his re-ligious principles. He is a model hus-band and father, and his love for his family and kindred is proverbial. Hos-pitable and sociable, he is fond of fun in due season, but never allows it to inwriter and a wonderfully impressive speaker. The latter is his forte. De-liberate and slew of utterance until nberate and slow of utterance unti-aroused, his words come with torrent-like impetuosity, as the roar of the cataract and thunder-peal. Chaste in his life and upright in his dealings, both for his revered ancestry and bis own inate worth, aside from his exalted position, he possesses as few men have possessed, the love and confidence of his people.

MONSIGNOR O'CONNELL.



The appointment of Mgr. O'Connell, to the Rectorship of the Catholic University at Washington, is viewed with great satisfaction by his friends. They believe that his advent to the university means that the institution will be lifted to high rank.