

UTAH, THE PROMISED LAND OF THE NEW WORLD

San Francisco Bulletin of Sunday, Feb. 1, contained a graphic narrative of the settlement of Utah by the Mormon pioneers...

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onets, and far beyond the smoking, smouldering ruins of ravished fields and homesteads...

Then while still in tender years came further mobbings and drivings and finally the assassination of his uncle and father...

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...

"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 leadership of President Brigham Young...

A HARD TIME DIET. And knowing something of the hard time period in early days himself the writer ventured: "And you sometimes satiated your hunger with the sego root, did you not?"

"Many, many times," came the spontaneous 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...

"Let me tell you how I used to gather them," said the president as he delved reminiscences into the subject. "I made a strong oak stick, flattened at the point, somewhat after the shape of a beaver's tail...

"Was the taste pleasant?" the correspondent asked. "Very."

"No; I cannot say that; but it staved the gnawings of hunger, and helped out

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.

greatly. The bulb, you know, is small, not larger than a very little marble and quite succulent.

"These came early in the springtime, and after 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 nothing short of providential."

HAPPINESS AND DESPAIR. "You ask we were happy in those days? I answer, yes. Happy in that the people were united and determined to lead upright lives."

"Then for a time the sun of hope shone brightly for the pioneers. The prospect of good crops gladdened their hearts. Farms and gardens alike gave promise of yielding bounteously."

STORY OF THE CRICKETS. "Tell me, President Smith, not only the story of the crickets and their coming, but also the far prettier story of the gulls and the marvelous work of salvation that they performed among the people," requested the writer.

"Gladly," he responded, and proceeded: "We were then living down on the old farm below the city. We had removed our wagon boxes from the running-gears and were using them as living apartments. Into these the crickets swarmed until they almost made life a burden."

was being attacked. Our hearts were indeed heavy, but we prayed unceasingly. When the outlook was about as dark as it could be, another and an unforeseen, cloud appeared upon the horizon, and the hearts that had been heavy became lighter still.

WORK OF THE GULLS. "Sorrow," continued President Smith, "reigned supreme. With the resignation of despair we waited as the white-winged messengers circled about in mighty phalanxes and then settled upon the fields. Joy unspeakable! We soon discovered that these strange visitors were not devastating hordes, but messengers of mercy and salvation."

"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 happened 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 quantities of flour and beer and blankets and other provisions along as a peace offering."

CLARA BARTON VICTIM OF FACTION FEUD?



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.

and that it is never slain by a Utah sportsman?"

CRICKETS DEVoured. Just where these gulls came from is not absolutely certain. But it is presumed 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.

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 ounce.

"MORMON" INDIAN POLICY. "I remember distinctly the so-called Walker Indian war of 1853 '54," 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 himself understood in English."

"I never would have had any trouble with the Indians," said Mr. Smith. "If President Young's advice had been followed, 'let us fight them with provisos,' and thus he gained their confidence. It was only when some indiscrete person killed an Indian for a real

or fancied wrong that we had the Indians to cope with. You know they were always more or less at war with one another. They stole each other's children and the children of the Spaniards of California and of the frontiers, and we often had to buy them to save them from being cruelly shot to death. Meanwhile we were always teaching them the arts of peace and industry and would be meeting with more or less success until some unbalanced person would slay another Indian."

"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. They are all workers. There are no idlers in their ranks. They have ever been taught to use their hands as well as to think.

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."

"Walker insisted very strongly that this be done, and President Young labored diligently with him to show him that no good could come from such a

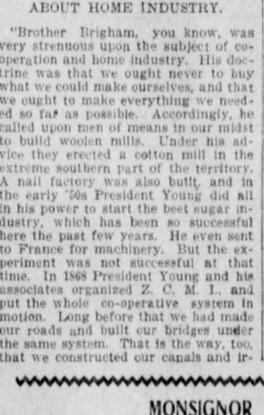
RAILROAD BUILDING. "We applied it in the building of the Union Pacific railroad, which was constructed along a line run by 'Mormon' surveyors years before. It is a remarkable fact that this line was hardly deviated from when the matter was taken in hand by the Union Pacific Railroad company. The same union of effort was maintained when more than 600 miles of telegraph lines were built by us. It is a strange fact that not a single imposed operation was called upon to fill one of the scores of positions. The president simply indicated that he 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 talked of results in the application of our co-operative methods, as in the case of sugar-making and in the manufacture of iron. Since then we have succeeded admirably in one-sugar. Why should the manufacture of iron not 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 fall together. They stood, and as a result thereof there was built up in Utah an industry that now scatters its millions annually among the people.

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 remarkable 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 fine race of ancestors. His prophet uncle and father were both splendid specimens 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. He fears no man and would die before betraying a friend or sacrificing his religious principles. He is a model husband and father, and his love for his family and kindred is proverbial. Hospitable and sociable, he is fond of fun in due season, but never allows it to interfere with his duties. He is a good writer and a wonderfully impressive speaker. The latter is his forte. Diligent and slow of utterance until aroused, his words come with torrential 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 his own innate worth, aside from his exalted position, he possesses as few men have possessed, the love and confidence of his people."

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 we ought to make everything we needed so far as possible. Accordingly, he called upon men of means in our midst to build woolen mills. Under his advice they erected a cotton mill in the extreme southern part of the territory. A nail factory was also built, and in the early '60s President Young did all in his power to start the beet sugar industry, which has been so successful here the past few years. He even sent to France for machinery. But the experiment 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-

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.



MGR DENIS J O'CONNELL

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC WEDDING TO BE AT RUSSIAN EMBASSY.



Important Greek wedding will take place in Washington during the latter part of February, probably the 19th (date not set fixed). Mlle de P. laque, close friend of Countess Cassini and guest of the Russian ambassador, will take place in the library of the Russian ambassador. Count Cassini will give away the bride. Countess Cassini will be one of the bridesmaids. The quaint ceremonies of the Greek church will be observed with all the