

State of Utah, Past, Present and Future,

By GOVERNOR
JOHN C. CUTLER

I AM asked as governor to contribute an article to the Christmas News. As my term of office will expire in January, and another will assume the governorship, a statement of past and present conditions in the State and suggestions for the future may not be inappropriate. And especially in view of the fact that I have occupied for four years the position of business manager of the State in the interest of its owners, the people; and that the Legislature may find some information and suggestions herein of use in the coming session.

Agricultural College.

ON assuming the position of governor in January, 1905, I found a peculiar and unsatisfactory condition of affairs in one of our state institutions, the Agricultural college at Logan. The school was being conducted as a rival and competitive institution to the University of Utah. So manifest was this policy that the graduating students of the college were encouraged to assail the University publicly in their graduation addresses; and the students evidently regarded the University as an institution to be bitterly opposed and misrepresented. The atmosphere of antagonism was so pronounced at the college that even casual visitors could not avoid feeling it; and the citizens of Cache Valley were almost universally imbued with the same feeling.

The then president of the college, for ambitious or other reasons, spent considerable of his time charging the State with his expenses, lobbying in Salt Lake City during the sessions of the Legislature, to secure from that body the excessive and extravagant appropriation which he, in his report, had said was necessary. For example, the estimated needs of the college for the biennial period 1905 and 1906 were set forth as follows:

Maintenance Account	\$232,196
U. S. Land Grant Fund	345,000
Building Agricultural Hall	125,000
Total	\$502,196

During this time, while the State was paying him a salary of \$4,000 a year to do his work as president of the Agricultural college, he was neglecting that work and spending the time and money belonging to the State in an effort to collect an exorbitant appropriation through the Legislature. If this half million dollars had been allowed, (nearly one-third of the revenue for general State purposes) it would have required the closing of such institutions as the school for the deaf and blind and the industrial school at Ogden; and seriously crippled other State institutions. And yet at the same time the writers and speakers who were advocating his policy were inciting the people of Cache county against the State administration; and even to this day, notwithstanding the splendid results accomplished by the new president and his associates, the people are not all convinced that the proper thing to do was to get rid of the man who was responsible for this disturbing and disrupting agitation.

In March, 1907, a change of presidents was made, the present president taking charge in the summer of that year. Although the legislature appropriated only \$90,000 for the years 1907 and 1908, \$50,500 less than the entire sum appropriated for the preceding two years, the present head of the college by his splendid management, especially along agricultural lines, which work had been previously neglected, has conducted the affairs of the college most efficiently. And the attendance has increased during the first year from 717 to 882; the number of agricultural and industrial students has more than doubled; and indications point to the institution becoming the leading Agricultural college in the west.

Governor Must be a Business Man.

THIS experience, as well as my observation of the general workings of the governor's office, has convinced me that it is absolutely necessary for the governor to be a thorough business man, in whom the people have full confidence, and not only on the boards he is now connected with, but also a member of the following State Boards:

University of Utah, Agricultural college, Industrial school, school for the deaf and the blind, and the state land board. In the case just mentioned, there was at the head of a State institution a shrewd, sharp business man, who considered only the interests of the Agricultural College, and apparently cared but little if other institutions were crippled or closed in the interest of his own. And as the board of trustees did not have detailed knowledge of the condition of the State revenue and the needs of the other institutions, they were unable to place a proper check on the demands of the president. If the governor could be a thoroughly competent business man, and a member of this and other boards, he could act as a check on the work of the heads of institutions; and their shrewdness and business ability would not need to be a menace to the other institutions, while a great benefit to their own.

As it is now, the governor is on only two boards that direct expenditures, the board of insanity, having in charge the State Mental hospital, and the board of corrections, which has the State Prison under its control. The result of this anomalous condition is that the governor as chairman of the state board of examiners, which merely audits and allows expenditures already authorized by various departments and institutions, is comparatively helpless; and he is sometimes under the necessity of allowing deficits for expenditures which he would not have approved if he had been a member of the board authorizing them.

I believe also that outgoing governors should be required to make detailed report of the condition of the State and its departments, institutions, and finances, on vacating the office. I shall set forth some of the elements of such a report in this article.

No New Indebtedness Incurred.

THE bonded indebtedness of the State when I took office was \$900,000. This comprised merely the territorial indebtedness assumed by the State. No new indebtedness has been incurred since statehood. There was, however, an issue of bonds since Utah became a State, but the purpose of this was simply to take up outstanding Territorial warrants. The bonded indebtedness is still the same; but there has been set aside a sinking fund, provided for before I became governor, to take up the bond issues when they become due. This fund now amounts to some \$190,000, after providing for the payment of current interest.

During the first year of my incumbency, it was necessary to borrow for the support of the departments and institutions of the State, the sum of \$355,000 to bridge over the period between the first of the year and the time of collecting taxes in the fall. The second year, the sum borrowed for this purpose was \$390,000; the third year, \$250,000; and this year only \$200,000. The decrease in the amount borrowed means a corresponding decrease in interest payment; and the State is benefited in both directions.

As to the various departments and institutions of the state, their excellent condition testifies to the efficient and conscientious work of those having them in charge. From my own personal knowledge of these, which is somewhat intimate, I am in a position to speak in terms of highest praise of their management. It has been thoroughly honest and progressive. And I know I am safe in saying that there has not been a taint of graft in any one of them. The frauds perpetrated on the bounty funds in the latter part of 1904, were thoroughly sifted during the first three months of my administration, and the State was protected as fully as possible. Of the schools and the various reformatory, penal, and charitable institutions, I can say a special word of commendation, without being understood to disparage in the least the other departments of the State government. I have visited these institutions on frequent occasions, and have carefully examined into the administration, both financial and professional. I have also examined in detail their monthly accounts; and have found every evidence of honesty and economic care. The one single exception I have already noted; and those abuses have been corrected by the present management of the college. I am pleased to say that from every point of view the management of the University of Utah, the Agricultural college, the School for the Deaf and the Blind, Industrial School, the State Prison, and the Mental Hospital, is in all respects satisfactory. A special word of praise is due the public school system of the State, under the supervision of our very able superintendent. The schools of Utah sound his praises in their excellence; and abroad he is appreciated because of his scholarship and practical ability in his line of work. We do not regret in the least the expenditure of three eighths of the state revenue on our splendid schools; nor would we have regretted the addition of a half mill, as contemplated in the constitutional amendment, recently submitted to the people, for the support of local high schools throughout the State.

Efficient State Boards. I CAN not leave this part of my subject without referring in terms of praise to the various state boards. Without an exception the gentlemen composing these boards have given patriotic, earnest, and efficient service to the state in their various capacities. It would be difficult to improve on the personnel or the work of these boards. The various interests in their care have been jealously safeguarded; and they can surrender their charge to the state with a commendable pride. As I can not particularize I need make no exception.

To the other general state officers who have loyally supported me in the various departments of the state administration, I wish to extend a special word of thanks. The members of the supreme bench, the secretary of state, the auditor, the treasurer, the attorney general and as before remarked, the superintendent of public instruction have been conscientious to a degree in the performance of their duties; and their work has been of invaluable assistance to the governor. I would include also the appointive officers. The intricate and important affairs of our state could scarcely have been in better hands. I invite a careful and critical scrutiny of the work done in behalf of the state during the past four years.

Training of Defective Youth.

ON various occasions in the past I have called attention to what I consider the most urgent needs of the State. I wish to repeat the statement here, as those needs become more and more urgent as time passes; and they should therefore be kept constantly before the public eye. And yet, in making these recommendations and suggestions, I keep in mind always the somewhat limited income of the State; and urge all possible economy in supplying these and other needs.

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I would place at the head of these necessities, as the most important and urgent of them all, the better care and training of the defective youth. By these I mean young people who are deficient in any direction whatsoever; but especially those who without good and efficient training will almost inevitably become a burden on the State, through criminality or helplessness. For those who begin to show evidences of moral deficiency, I suggest the extension, enlargement, and improvement of the juvenile courts. The splendid work of these courts, cramped though they have been through lack of funds, is evidence of the fact that they are established on a correct basis, and illustrate an excellent principle. They are not only corrective, but in the highest degree preventive of wrong-doing. And the judicious expenditure of a few dollars in the work of these courts will result necessarily in the saving of hundreds of dollars later on; not to mention the saving of the children involved.

But these courts can not do their work properly without increase of funds and extension of scope. It is necessary that a larger number of probation officers be provided for; and that these and the judges be much better remunerated than under the present law. The best work of the best men and women in the State is demanded in the interest of the delinquent young and the careless parent; but that work can not be secured without proper compensation. And the increased outlay of money in this worthy cause will ultimately be not an expenditure but a matter of economy.

In connection with the work of these courts must be mentioned the establishment of detention schools. Although these schools are provided for in every county containing cities of the first or second class, only one has been established—a small one in Salt Lake county. And this is only for boys. Scores of girls in the largest cities of the State are in urgent need of the protection and training afforded by such schools; and the lack of this is at once a source of danger to themselves and of peril to their associates.

School for Mentally Deficient.

THE needs just outlined are, I think, the most urgent that confront us. But scarcely second to these is the need of a school for the training of children who are mentally deficient. I can conceive of no greater cruelty than the placing of such children in direct competition with children of sound mind and active faculties. And the thing cuts both ways; for it is an injustice to the sound and the unsound alike. Both are injured by the enforced association; neither is benefited. The injustice of placing these feeble-minded children in the mental hospital is of equal degree and similar kind. Indeed, they have no place in the public schools or in the hospital. And the result is that they are usually permitted to run at large, or to be under the haphazard care of their overburdened parents.

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me that the only practical solution of this problem is the establishment of a school, not in any way connected with the public schools or the State Mental hospital, where these youth may be placed under pleasant but firm restraint, and trained in the common branches of education and in useful handicraft.

A step which is being taken in many localities and which should be encouraged in every possible way, is the establishment of courses in manual training in high schools. High schools will doubtless be established more rapidly than in the past. And I think that in every one of these there should be instituted as complete courses in manual training as possible. It only the simplest elements of the work can be given. It is a beginning in the right direction. In my opinion, nothing can do more than this to solve the problem of making our young people self-supporting on the completion of their education.

That the regular educational institutions under the control of the State, including the district schools and the local high schools, should be kept up to their present high standard and improved as means and occasion allow, goes without saying. And there is an advantage in the fact that an economical management of these is more effectual in the way of accomplishing results than a management which seems to aim chiefly for the securing and squandering of public funds. The future of these institutions is as bright as their present status is material.

Material Needs of the State.

TURNING to the material needs of the State, I can merely call attention to the most important, without going into details. The State Mental hospital is endeavoring to secure a supply of good water from a neighboring spring. The matter is in such shape that a small appropriation from the legislature, together with a few necessary legal steps, will give to the hospital a permanent and ample supply of excellent water, with every right established perpetually. Another need, which can be supplied by a small appropriation, is a power plant for the Agricultural college. The expense of both these items will be saved in a few years through the operation of the plants themselves.

As I have often pointed out before, the reclamation of arid lands and the securing of water for culinary purposes on dry farms are among the most important and worthy aims of the State. Within the past four years a great deal has been done in these two directions; and I favor increased activity. A number of projects, assisted by State funds, are now under way; and the vast enrichment of the State by the reclamation of the thousands of acres of arid lands included in these projects will more than compensate for the temporary outlay. Then there is the additional advantage of providing homes for thousands of our young people and desirable immigrants, who are tempted to scatter into adjoining states for cultivable land.

The driving of experimental wells for culinary water on dry farms has been successful in one or two instances. Wherever this proves a success, as I have before stated it would be a good investment of public and private funds for wells to be driven, and the water thus secured sold to home-makers at a reasonable price, a maximum rate being fixed; thus saving them the expense and trouble of boring wells at private expense, which would exhaust their small surplus. There seems to me no worthier way in which the state can render assistance to bona fide settlers.

The provision for good roads in various portions of the state should be seen to as soon as possible. No step in my administration was taken with more regret than the veto of the good roads measure passed by the last legislature. But the bill had fatal defects, and could not be approved without serious injustice to the state. It is to be hoped that the coming legislature will enact a measure along these lines which can be approved, and which will make a strong and effectual commencement in the direction of good roads.

A state capitol, as I pointed out in my last message to the legislature, should be erected as soon as possible; and it would be a source of pride and economy to the state. I was disappointed that a commencement was not made in this direction by the legislature; but I hope the next one will make provision for supplying this need.

Regarding the fish and game department a special word should be said. There has been spent at the state fish hatchery during the past two years \$7,000 for cement ponds and a house. With the expenditure of about \$5,000 more, for the immediate increasing of the ponds, it will be possible for the state to supply all the spawning necessary to stock its lakes and streams, without being under the necessity of purchasing the eggs.

as that of tragedy attaching to the name of Gunnison, is that of Kane county. Before the Mormons came west, the establishment at Kanabville in honor of a friend who spoke for them when it was not popular so to do, as now it is. Then, after a passing of 10 years, when his Navajo acquaintances had survived a migration to the Great Basin, and had established themselves here, this same Col. Thomas L. Kane, was called upon to stand up again against unfairness and bitterness, and perform a service for Utah's settlers that will make his name ever a revered and honored one among them. This time their immediate gratitude took the form of giving his name to a Utah county. Brigham Young had ordered Washington county settled, and its chief city to be St. George. Millard county came from the fact that Millard Fillmore was president of the United States when this town was made the capital of Utah. In Garfield county another of the presidents was honored, as was still another

THERE is another advantage which we should strive for, so far as we are able to influence the matter. Under the present regulation of the federal government, 25 per cent of the income from the various forest reserves throughout the state is allowed to the respective counties in which the public reserves are situated, for the use of the public road and school funds. It seems to me that an earnest effort should be made to secure 50 per cent of the income of these reserves. I believe that all the government needs at present to collect from these is the cost of administering the reserves; and it would seem that half of the gross income would be ample for this purpose. I think the other half ought, if possible, to be secured for the benefit of the schools and roads in the different counties. If this is done, it will amount to practically \$65,000 a year, as compared with the \$32,000 received from this source in 1908, and the amount will continually increase. This appears to be a fit subject for a memorial of the legislature.

Death Penalty for Convicts.

A MUCH needed law is one for suitable punishment of inmates of the state prison who attempt to murder their fellow-prisoners. There are in the Utah prison some of the most hardened and desperate criminals to be found anywhere. So reckless are those who are imprisoned for life, that they are willing to commit any kind of assault on the guards or on prisoners against whom they hold a grudge. They know that for such a breach of order they may be punished by a little temporary discipline, but that their permanent punishment can not be made any more severe than it is at present. I am firmly of the opinion that the only thing to do to prevent these crimes is to inflict the death penalty on every life prisoner guilty of assaulting any one else in the prison with evident intent to commit murder, whether the assault results in the death of the victim or not.

For Honorable Peace in Utah.

SO much for some of the specific needs of the State. But I can not close this article without saying something about a general need more urgent and important, if possible, than any I have named. I refer to the establishing of a permanent and honorable peace in Utah. I believe no reputable citizen will question this need. The one question is on the best method of securing peace. I believe it is a matter on which there should be no temporizing; no trying of unworthy expedients; no wrong action for a temporary advantage; no underhanded policy. If possible, a definite plan should be formulated, and a definite policy adopted by all concerned; and the matter fought out to a finish along that line, with full confidence that the right will ultimately prevail.

Surely the men and women of Utah can sense and rightly interpret the sentiment of advancing civilization regarding the various questions at issue in Utah; and make application of it to our conditions. I believe there is no problem here, either religious or political, that the people who live here can not solve by getting together and ascertaining one another's point of view. I think these problems can never be solved, however, by the implacable strife and warfare of factions, which has been and is disturbing the tranquility of our great state. The strife in Utah, having its commencement in religion, has extended until it affects political, social, and even commercial life. It should not spread further. On the contrary, it should be amicably settled. If this can be done, and peace restored to our state, we shall enter upon an era of good feeling and prosperity unequalled in our history. I stand ready to meet and consult with ladies and gentlemen of any political or religious persuasion whatsoever, on this vital question.

Third Term for Roosevelt.

IN conclusion I wish to make a brief statement regarding certain national affairs in which Utah is especially interested. I was in favor of President Roosevelt succeeding himself; and there would have been no third-term objection, for it would have been only his second elective term. The opportunity was excellent for him to finish the work he had begun so well, of checking the depredations of wealthy corporate and individual malefactors. But Taft is pledged to the completion of this work; and if he succeeds, all will be well. If he should fail, I am confident that Roosevelt will be reelected in 1912, and commissioned by the people for the carrying out of these splendid reforms. But in any event, I think Roosevelt ought to be reelected in 1912, to witness the consummation of his cherished work, and also that the Panama Canal may be finished and opened for traffic during his administration. As it is largely due to his strong work and excellent diplomacy that the canal has progressed so favorably, he should be permitted, as president, to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon its completion.

When Roosevelt became president, he found a serious condition confronting the nation. Large fortunes had been built up, many of them by devious and unlawful means. There was a mad rush for wealth; and men scrupled but little as to the manner of securing it. Wild-cat schemes were rushed through, and the unsuspecting were robbed that dishonest promoters might thrive. As in ancient Rome, the wealth was centralizing in the hands of the few; and the public conscience was becoming blinded by the glitter of gold. Roosevelt seized the reins of government with a firm hand; and with a determination to check such tendencies and arouse public sentiment against these depredations. How he has progressed in the direction of a "square deal," the nation knows. There was an insistent demand for him to remain in the president's chair till he completed his work. He declined; but Taft being named legitimate heir of his policies, the nation by an overwhelming vote endorsed those policies and the man who will carry them out.

I am glad that Utah joined in this endorsement by casting its vote for Taft. We are now in line, materially and morally, with the policy of the nation. And under this banner our state can march in the grand procession of honesty and prosperity, to the accomplishment of our noblest purposes and the fulfillment of our highest hopes.

MORMON BATTALION NAMES.

Members of the Mormon battalion who marched across the country to occupy southern California, during the war with Mexico, have not been overlooked in the selection of Utah names. Capt. Jefferson Hunt of Company A, is the source of the name of Huntsville in Ogden valley. Capt. Daniel C. Davis of Company E, gave his name to Davis county after settling on a creek near Farmington. Capt. James Brown of Company C, was the original purchaser of the site of Ogden City, and for a long time it was known as "Brown's fort."

These then are our country's names. Which of our American states have sources more diversified and recalling incidents more heroic in the narrative of continuous growth and development?

Where the Western Country Got Its Names

(Continued from page two.)

to take the offer, but he did so reluctantly, and Dudley Leavitt carried out his end of the bargain by shooting a clean hole through the back, leaving the sides intact. From the event we styled the place "Pipe Springs."

From Jacob Hamblin, celebrated as a missionary to the Indians, "Jacob's Pool" takes its name. He discovered it on an expedition in which Horse creek, Badger creek, and Soap creek were named

Horse creek was where the starving explorers killed a horse and ate it. Badger creek was where they killed a fat badger and carried it forward to the next camping place as they could not wait long enough to boil it where it was killed. When finally it came to a boil at the Soap creek camp it was covered with suds and degenerated into a mass of foul smelling fat, similar to home boiled soap.

THE GUNNISON TRAGEDY.

Gunnison, on the Sevier, harks back to one of the most lamentable tragedies of Indian warfare. Lieut. J. W. Gunnison, then a captain, whose explorations through Colorado, leave a trace in the name of the Gunnison river, was cruelly massacred in 1853, and upon the route of his survey for a proposed Pacific coast railroad a town was named in his honor. His massacre occurred at the head of the Sevier lake, by Indians ordinarily friendly, inflamed because a preceding party of

emigrants had killed Indians bent upon friendly trading with the camp. The massacre occurred Oct. 24, 1853, just at daylight. Upon receiving a volley from redmen concealed in adjacent willows, Gunnison's little camp rushed to arms, and Gunnison himself springing forward from his tent shouted to the Indians that he was their friend, and not an enemy. For an answer he received 15 well directed arrows from the Parvane long bows, with which nine years before Fremont and Kit Carson had come in contact. The settlers of the country named Gunnison town to keep alive the memory of a brave man for whom they felt the keenest friendship and esteem, and whose book the "History of the Mormons," is still an unexcelled example of fair dealing and clear insight into conditions it was the delight of many of his contemporaries to seriously misrepresent and malign.

KANE COUNTY.

A name recalling a feeling of gratitude as deep

as that of tragedy attaching to the name of Gunnison, is that of Kane county. Before the Mormons came west, the establishment at Kanabville in honor of a friend who spoke for them when it was not popular so to do, as now it is. Then, after a passing of 10 years, when his Navajo acquaintances had survived a migration to the Great Basin, and had established themselves here, this same Col. Thomas L. Kane, was called upon to stand up again against unfairness and bitterness, and perform a service for Utah's settlers that will make his name ever a revered and honored one among them. This time their immediate gratitude took the form of giving his name to a Utah county. Brigham Young had ordered Washington county settled, and its chief city to be St. George. Millard county came from the fact that Millard Fillmore was president of the United States when this town was made the capital of Utah. In Garfield county another of the presidents was honored, as was still another

er in the naming of Theodore and Roosevelt, new towns of the Uintah county. Tataville has still to be selected.