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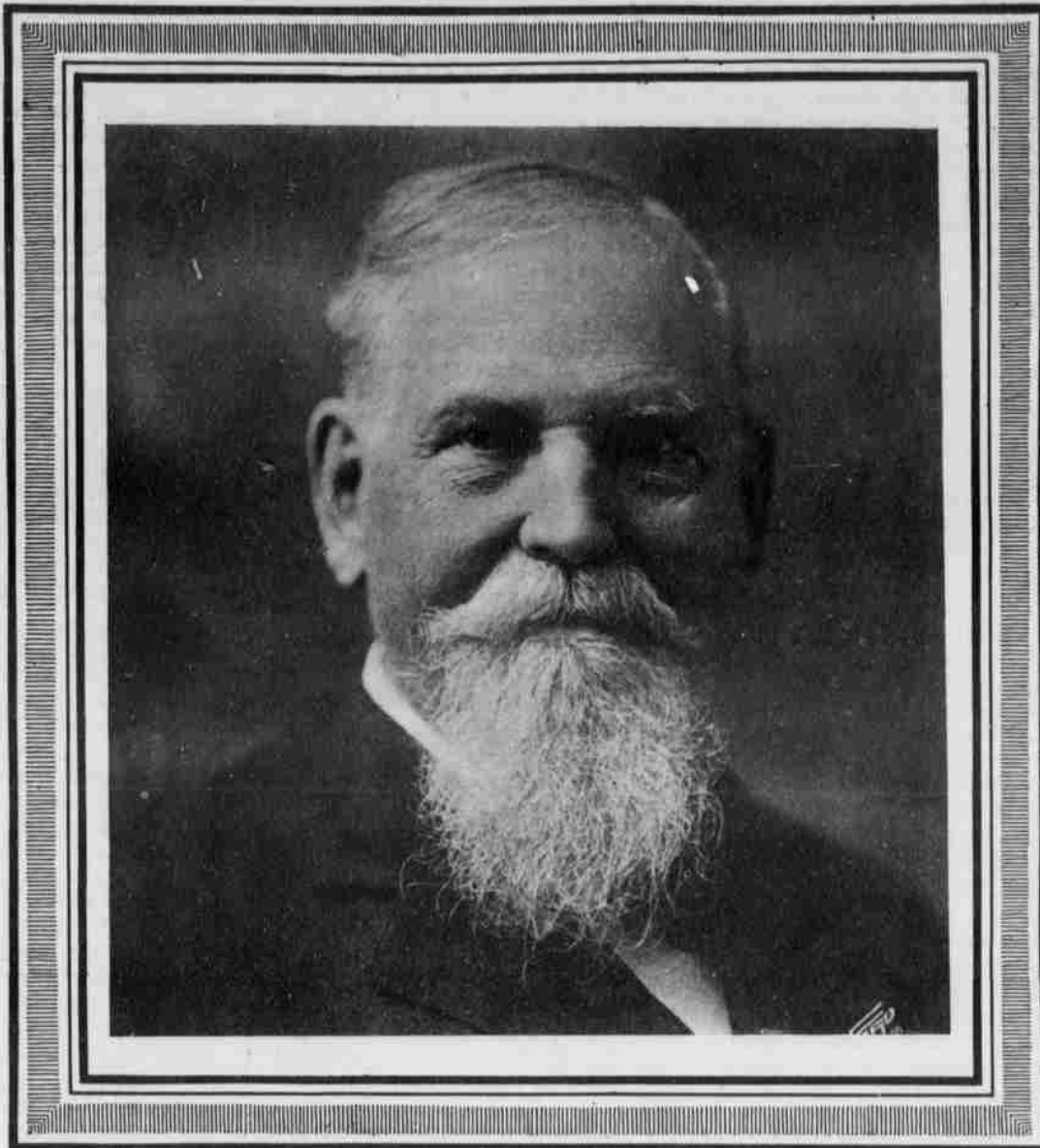
Editorials

Mighty War Debt

THE longer the day of settlement may be postponed beyond the sea the more fearful will it be. When a soldier finally goes to his home, he will owe a greater debt than he will have the capacity to pay. And it will be the same way from the emperor or prime minister to the peasant. The governments cannot repudiate their debts, but how can they pay them? The common people will certainly struggle to find new homes. And what land the world around can they select? They will naturally turn to our own. We cannot understand how our government waits to prepare our people for that time, beginning to have the ships ready to ship away our surplus food products. If that is not a very profitable business it can be made to give a great host of men employment, in building and sailing them and with the trade rightly arranged it would in three years take on gigantic proportions in Brazil and Argentine and quickly spread to adjacent states. Started right and carried on right, the lure of the cheap lands could be made to turn immigrants from Europe to them. The need will be the greater because no country of Europe will purchase of us. Such economy will rule there as never was practiced before. At the same time our country must cultivate the soil better than they ever have. They must employ all the help they can afford to for a reduction in the rates of labor would be a great fortune.

Wherever a factory of any kind can be

Successful Men of Utah



THE life of Frederick John Kiesel is the story of a builder, the history of a man who overcame the difficulties of pioneer days, and by great labor and wonderful financial genius founded the basis of success and built for himself and his family large fortunes. It is a story of the type of man, who, through long struggle and unfaltering courage, transformed the West from a wilderness to a great industrial empire.

Frederick John Kiesel was born May 19, 1841 in Ludwigsburg, Wurtemberg, Germany. When only sixteen years of age he emigrated to the United States, arriving in the spring of 1857. The lure of the west was strong, the gold craze in California was at its height, railroads were being pushed west of the Mississippi, and ox carts carried the more hardy of the adventurers across the Rockies and into the great country beyond.

Mr. Kiesel cast his fortunes with these sturdy pioneers, arriving in Utah in July, 1863, intending to proceed to Montana. He was induced, however, to remain in Salt Lake City, by the firm of Gilbert & Sons, who, at the instance of General Connor sent him that fall to Soda Springs to act in the capacity of sutler for Company H of the California volunteers, and to conduct a general store near the settlement. This was his first venture in the mercantile world. The following spring he returned to Salt Lake and again took up his work with Gilbert & Sons. But in the fall of 1864, seeing the

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started that should be encouraged. Next to the mines the factories have been the greatest source of wealth in our country for fifty years, and one of the pledges to be exacted from candidates this year is that a righteous tariff will have consideration at once when congress meets again. Farmers and stock men should keep in mind these days that meat is too high; that with their other crops this year they should each raise a surplus sufficient to fatten a dozen extra beeves in the autumn; or a hundred extra pigs or sheep.

Irrigation should be greatly extended each year. It insures the crops; it makes them better! it doubles the product of the soil; there is no good reason why food prices should be so high as they are here in a sparsely-settled region like this. Farmers should study their land with an eye to the time when from beyond the sea poorer men than they will come here for the avowed purpose of selling everything that they can raise from the soil and the stimulant will be the desire to get wife and babies here where at last there will be food enough for them to eat.

There should be some community farming done here. Where a man has a large amount of land, more than he wants the care of cultivating it all, he should lease a part of it. The Interstate Commerce Commission should have one matter explained to it, which is that the cheaper products of the soil should be given cheaper rates near the great cities, to prevent competition from off across the sea. The struggle all the