

# The BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE.

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## THE STATE OF UTAH.

AFTER many long years of wandering in the wilderness, and patient waiting for tardy justice, Utah has at last been admitted into the sisterhood of states.

The President's proclamation was duly issued at ten o'clock on Saturday the fourth of January, 1896, and on Monday, the sixth day of January, Gov. Wells and the state officials were sworn into office, and the new machinery moved off grandly and smoothly, and is running as though nothing had happened. The sun rises and sets as usual, but we feel assured that it shines upon no nobler or more deserving class of people than are found within the boundary lines of this the youngest State of Columbia's happy land.

Of the pioneers who planted civilization in these lovely valleys and on these fruitful plains, but few remain to unite with their children in celebrating this event: as the majority of this noble race have been "gathered unto their fathers." Of those who still survive the ravages of time, what just feelings of pride must they experience, on being permitted to see the consummation of their long desire. What toil, privation and anguish have these grand men and women undergone, that their children and children's children may be blessed and enjoy a glorious heritage? No wonder their hair is grey, their cheeks furrowed with care and their tottering forms palsied with over exertion. To them, today, we owe more than to all others, for the benefits of a home within this prosperous commonwealth. All honor to the sires of Utah! Let us emulate their example, and cherish their memory. And let us hand down to posterity the blessings we have received unimpaired and still more glorious.

Utah commences its career under auspicious skies. Its people are moral, industrious and intelligent as a class; more so than many other states which have been born into the Union. We have peace and plenty within our borders, and resources beyond estimate. Its stock and fruit-growing enterprises are truly wonderful; its agricultural richness is unlimited, and its mineral wealth is inexhaustible, although yet in its infancy. Utah is destined to be the greatest mineral state of all others, and as a result, industries of all kinds will gravitate to this intermountain state. With our health-giving climate, invigorating air, pure

water distilled in mountain gorges, or medicated by the hand of nature, our natural resources, our artistic scenery, our liberty-loving people, our churches, schools and colleges, and our whole civilization cemented by a Republican form of State government, we as a people are bound to become the glory of the West, and the pride of the nations. We commend the following original poem as expressive of the sentiments of the BROAD AX:

### ON THE BIRTH OF THE STATE OF UTAH.

All hail, young Utah of the West,  
Of all the lands we love thee best.  
Press on; thy hopes are truly great,  
Since now thou hast become a state.

All hail, thou bright and sparkling star,  
Thy glory shines from near and far.  
Onward and upward be thy way.  
No one will now retard thy sway.

Within thy gates shall men be blest,  
Upon thy hills thy children rest;  
All creeds and names enjoy thy soil,  
And build their homes in honest toil.

Thy mountains, lakes and rivers free,  
Strong, broad and pure shall ever be  
An emblem of thy rising fame,  
And keep untarnished thy fair name.

May law and right with thee prevail,  
And justice reign in every vale.  
Be this the spot on earth most free,  
To worship God and honor thee.

### THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Of all questions concerning the interest and tranquility of the people of the United States, the financial question is the most important of all. To properly guard the rights of all classes and deal justice to each, has been a vexed question at all periods of the world's history. In our own country, we have been harrassed about each decade, with a money panic with all of its attendant evils. We are just now emerging from one of the most [aggravating of the kind we have ever had it being brought about for poorer reasons and flimsier pretexts, than any other known to the history of the country. But what troubles us now, more than anything else, is how to keep from an early recurrence of the condition of 1893-4, and to get entirely out of the predicament of that unpleasant period, which still lingers and, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. Not only are the people individually suffering for the need of money, but the government itself is compelled to exist, as it were, from hand to mouth, a condition not only unnecessary, but humiliating in the extreme.

With the great resources of natural wealth in our land, with our patriotism and high standard of intelligence, with an absence of famines, pestilence or war, with our fields

teeming with the rich products of the earth, and our factories producing all that is needed or necessary, we ought to be the most prosperous and favored nation on the globe. But we are not; and why is it, and what is the reason? Wherever you go, in every department of life, except that of the money-lender, the universal complaint is, "a scarcity of money." So we have the situation explained, viz., the people all need more money, and the government itself needs more money. Thus the financial problem is ever uppermost, and we seem to be no nearer its solution than we were years ago.

England, France, Germany and Russia, each have a greater per capita circulation than do the people of the United States. According to the most liberal estimate we have not to exceed \$21 per capita, and perhaps not to exceed two-thirds of that is in actual circulation, as a large amount of the original issue has been lost or destroyed, and a still larger amount is locked up in vaults or hidden away. So we can safely say that we, 70,000,000 of people, in this great country, are doing business upon a cash capital of \$15 to each person.

It seems strange, indeed, that we should suffer from such a cause, when the relief and remedy is within our own hands. We suggest the following plan to relieve both the nation and the people from this uncomfortable position, viz.: 1st, Let us have the free and unlimited coinage of silver into legal tender money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, to be coined from the American product upon adequate evidence. 2nd, If the above plan is not ample, and the government still needs more money, and is bound to issue bonds, then let Congress authorize the issuance of \$1,000,000,000 in popular bonds, at 2 per cent. interest, payable in coin in ten to fifty years, at the option of the government, to be as low a denomination as ten dollars, so as to invite the people of the United States to invest therein. Whenever the general government has sold sufficient of these bonds to meet the running expenses, then let the government invest the balance in State bonds at three per cent., which would have the effect of keeping the money of the country moving from the center to the outskirts of the nation.

This latter scheme we have but crudely presented, but we believe it is worthy of serious consideration.

These bonds would be a safe investment for the masses who wished to save their earnings, and they at all times would be available as a circulating medium. This plan would certainly be preferable to an issue of bonds, to be taken by foreign capital, thereby driving millions of dollars annually from this country by way of interest. We recommend this plan for consideration.

### THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

ON Tuesday, at midnight, Dec. 31, the Atlanta Cotton States International Exposition expired. It opened its gates on September 18, 1895, and run just one hundred days. Considering all the circumstances it was a success; not in the sense of a commercial investment, but in many other ways. Such exhibitions never, or rarely ever pay the projectors financially. The great World's Fair at Chicago was not a profitable investment from a pecuniary standpoint. The promoters of such shows do not expect dividends from their money invested; they are induced to encourage such enterprises from pure motives of patriotism. So it was with the Atlanta Exposition. While it paid no profit to those who invested, yet it has been one of the grandest successes of the kind, by way of the education of patriotic sentiment in the whole country. It has shown the wonderful progress made by the colored race since the chains of slavery were stricken from their limbs, and has fostered a better feeling between the white and black races all over the South. This alone is an achievement worthy of the effort. It has also taught a lesson to the Northern people, by demonstrating that the negro is more thought of and better cared for by the people of the South than they are by their pretended friends of the North.

Another grand result of the Exposition is, it has done more than any one thing, since the war, to break up the sectional animosities between the North and the South, and to engender a kindlier feeling and a loftier patriotism between the two sections. One of the best means of allaying our prejudices is to become better acquainted with our neighbors. The fraternal feelings aroused by closer relations to our fellows, ripens into warm friendship and tends to bind us together as fellow-countrymen.

We are glad the Atlanta Exposition was held; it will make our country stronger and better, and the sentiments of brotherhood will be heard and felt all over the Union.