

R. Cutler, did not begin to pay and develop until he took hold of it. It was some thirty years ago that he became a sugar man with the completion of the factory at Lehi, where he was bishop. True, the church gave the industry its support from that time forward, but it was the genius of Thomas R. Cutler that transformed a struggling and losing enterprise into a financial success.

Resigning his office of bishop at Lehi, he came to Salt Lake to devote himself to the sugar beet industry. He threw his whole life into its development. Recognized as a good business man, he had been persuaded to work in an industry of which he knew practically nothing. Today there is not a man in Utah, perhaps not a man in the United States, who knows as much about sugar as Thomas R. Cutler. From the outset he made it an intensive study. He set about acquiring all the knowledge of the business that books, the experience of others and his own experience could give. If there was a problem to solve it was his brains that solved it. If a crisis was to be met—and there have been many crises in the industry in the last thirty years—it was due largely to him that the crisis was overcome. If a tariff change was contemplated he knew just what the effect would be on sugar beet growing or sugar making in Utah; or, if he did not know, he never rested until he did know. If something happened to the sugar cane industry in Cuba or the Dutch East Indies or elsewhere he could gauge accurately what the consequences would be here.

And because he possessed this information, together with a far-seeing business sense, he was able to cope with any difficulties that arose. The industry had many ups and down in the early days, but he remained an optimist. He always glimpsed the glorious future ahead. He toiled on laboriously and courageously, removing obstacle after obstacle as each presented itself.

It would be a long story to tell of all the trials and tribulations of the man who did most to set the industry on its feet and start it on the road toward the goal at which it has arrived. It was one of Mr. Cutler's merits that he sagaciously associated with him able assistants. Among them may be mentioned the Austin brothers—George and Mark. The former has retired from the business, but Mark Austin is still with the Utah-Idaho Sugar company and has Idaho as his field of operations.

When Thomas R. Cutler took control of the sugar business beets were selling for \$4.50 a ton. Today they are selling for \$10 a ton. The price of beets was always one of the perplexing problems, for it was necessary to make the business profitable to the grower and at the same time pay the investors something on the capital they had risked. It was not always an easy task to harmonize these interests so that the industry might continue to exist. But Mr. Cutler succeeded in weathering all the storms and bringing his bark safely into golden seas at last.

The Utah farmers have found that the sugar beet is their most remunerative crop because it pays for itself in many ways. After the extraction of the sugar the residuum is pulp tops and a sugar syrup. The pulp and tops are directly as food for cattle and the sugar syrup is used in preparing fat foods for cattle. But that does not tell the whole story. It improves the land by enriching and developing the soil.

If one would rightly visualize the heritage which Thomas R. Cutler is leaving to Utah and Idaho he must ride through the beet-growing sections of these states. He will be profoundly impressed by the titanic work which the genius of the industry has accomplished in a generation.

Without the self-assertion, the egotism or the braggadocio of many of the captains who have developed industries throughout the land, Thomas R. Cutler is really one of the biggest of them all, one who has done his share in lifting our industrial civilization to higher levels.

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CALIFORNIA'S ESCAPE.

FANATICIZED Californians wanted the state to go into the health insurance business, but the people voted down the plan.

The influenza epidemic should be a convincing argument. It was brought to light that insurance companies, as a result of the epidemic,

are called upon to pay \$100,000,000 in death claims alone in California.

Had the people adopted the plan in 1918 there would have been disaster at the very beginning. It can be taken for granted that no reserve sufficient to cope with the epidemic would have been provided. That is the history of the earlier experiments with state insurance. The failure to provide sufficient reserves quickly emptied the insurance funds and the taxpayers were compelled to make up the deficits.

It is interesting to speculate upon the amount of the deficit in California had the health insurance law been in effect at the outbreak of the influenza epidemic.

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DEPORT THEM.

ONE of the best services the monarchies and ex-monarchies of Europe can do the United States is to keep their aristocrats away from this country. It is true that some of these blue-bloods are refugees seeking safety from a murderous Bolshevism. As Americans we cannot refuse mercy to any human being who comes to us for refuge from wrong and injustice—not even to a king. At the same time we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that these representatives of the monarchical and despotic systems which have come into such disrepute in Europe can do much harm if permitted to attitudinize in this country as our friends. They cannot possibly have genuine sympathy for our institutions and we are simply playing into the hands of the Bolsheviks, anarchists and I. W. W. by allowing these personalities to parade from city to city airing their silly views.

Only a few days ago a Russian princess dined with some of our literary women in this city. After delectable bits of scandal over the tea and cakes about Tolstoy's domestic infelicities the princess proceeded to tell how noble and good the old regime in Russia had been.

"Was it true that the old regime of the czar had treated the peasants cruelly? Oh, dear no. Of course, the government was somewhat one-sided, but the people were happy and contented. In time, as the masses became more educated and better able to handle the reins of government, they would have been given control."

In 1905 when the oppressed people were lured up to the gates of the imperial palace by Russian agents to voice their protests, to demand reforms and to plead with the czar for surcease from ancient wrongs and cruelties the emperor's cossacks formed a screen in front of scores of machine guns. At a signal the cavalry divided to each side of the thoroughfare and the machine gunners opened fire on the men, women and children. This was the end of the revolution of 1905. Of course, if the people had been better educated and more refined the czar would have abdicated and handed over to them his crown and sceptre.

Let us admit that the weak czar was well-meaning and that he was unjustly tried, condemned and executed, yet, as Americans, we are perfectly aware that he was a despot and that in 1905 he acted as despots must act if they are to retain their thrones. The only way a despot can keep himself in power is by force. He is a standing challenge to his people. He cannot make concessions to them and still remain an autocrat. In Russia the czar made concession only under compulsion. When he felt that he could resist reform he resisted. When his people approached him to ask for mercy and pity he killed them.

In the whirl of the war have Americans forgot the Kishinev massacre when a fanatical people hurled themselves upon the unoffending Jews of a whole city and slew them. That was the fruit of despotism. Such an atrocity was unthinkable in times of peace anywhere in Europe outside of Russia and the Balkans. It was due to an ignorance which is essential to the maintenance of autocracy.

It is true that the czar, before the war, had granted his people a liberal system of education. It was a fatal mistake. Enlightenment was sure to bring his dynasty crashing into ruins. Books were sure to overcome the machine guns.

The same ignorance which produced the despotism of the czar and the pogroms against the Jews has produced the Bolsheviks and their "dictatorship of the proletariat." In benighted Russia it is one