

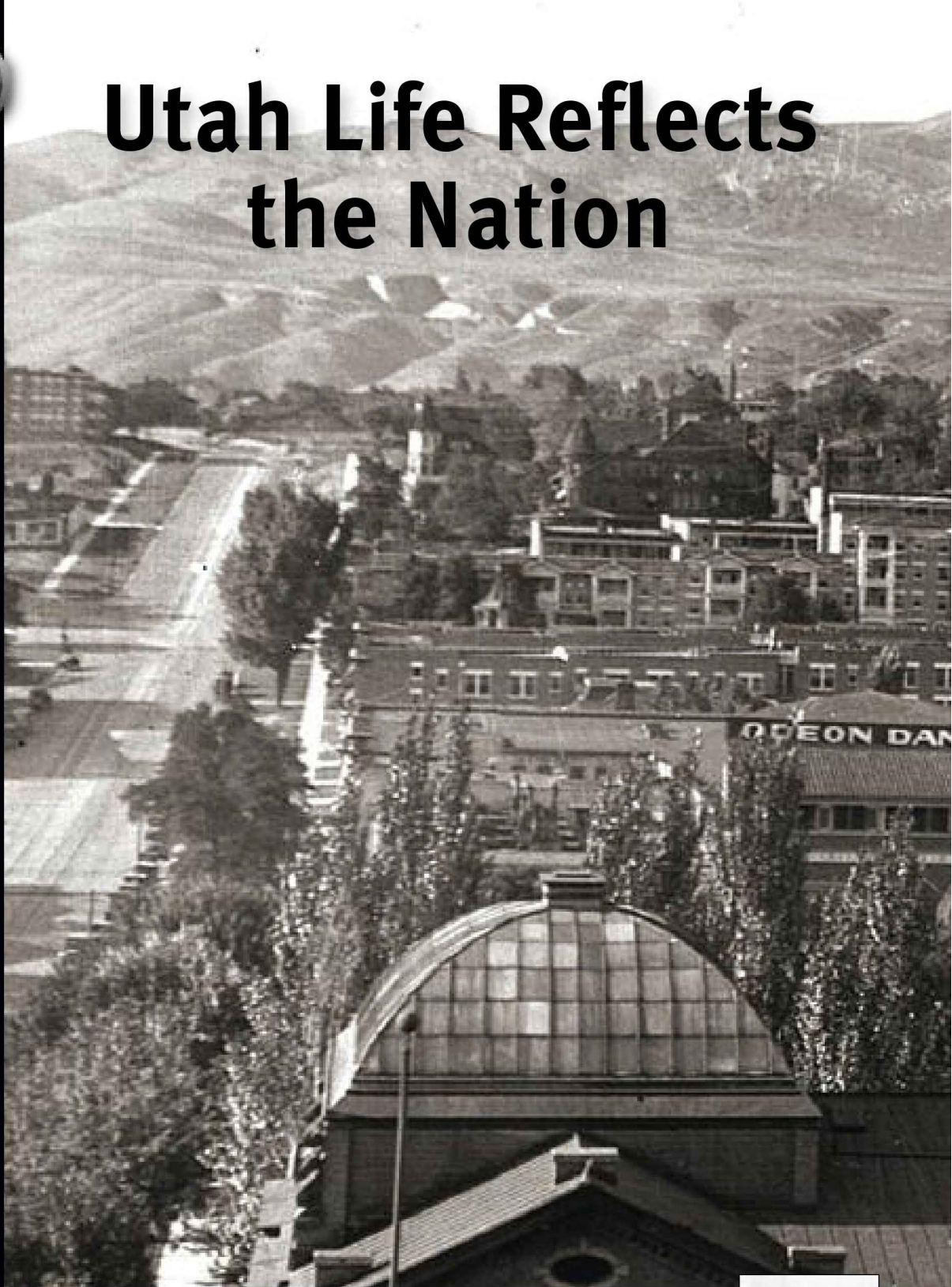
PEOPLE TO KNOW

Simon Bamberger
 Henry Blood
 Juanita Brooks
 John Browning
 Mary Chamberlain
 Marriner Eccles
 William Haywood
 Daniel Jackling
 Clint Larson
 Helen Papanikolas
 Posey
 Albert Potter
 Alma Richards
 Franklin Roosevelt
 Woodrow Wilson

WORDS TO UNDERSTAND

bankrupt
 compensation
 controversy
 depression
 influenza
 labor union
 progressive
 reclamation
 regulate
 smelter
 strikebreaker
 unemployment rate
 watershed

A rooftop view is dominated by the Capitol Building on the foothills of Salt Lake City. Main street runs along the left. How has the city changed since the turn of the twentieth century? Do you recognize any buildings still around today?



1900

Scofield Mine Disaster.

1906

Open-pit copper mining begins in Bingham Canyon. IWW is established.

1912

Alma Richards is first Utahn to win an Olympic gold medal.



Timeline of Events

1905

1905

Uintah Indian Reservation is opened to white settlement.

1910

1908

Natural Bridges is Utah's first national monument.



1915

1914–1918

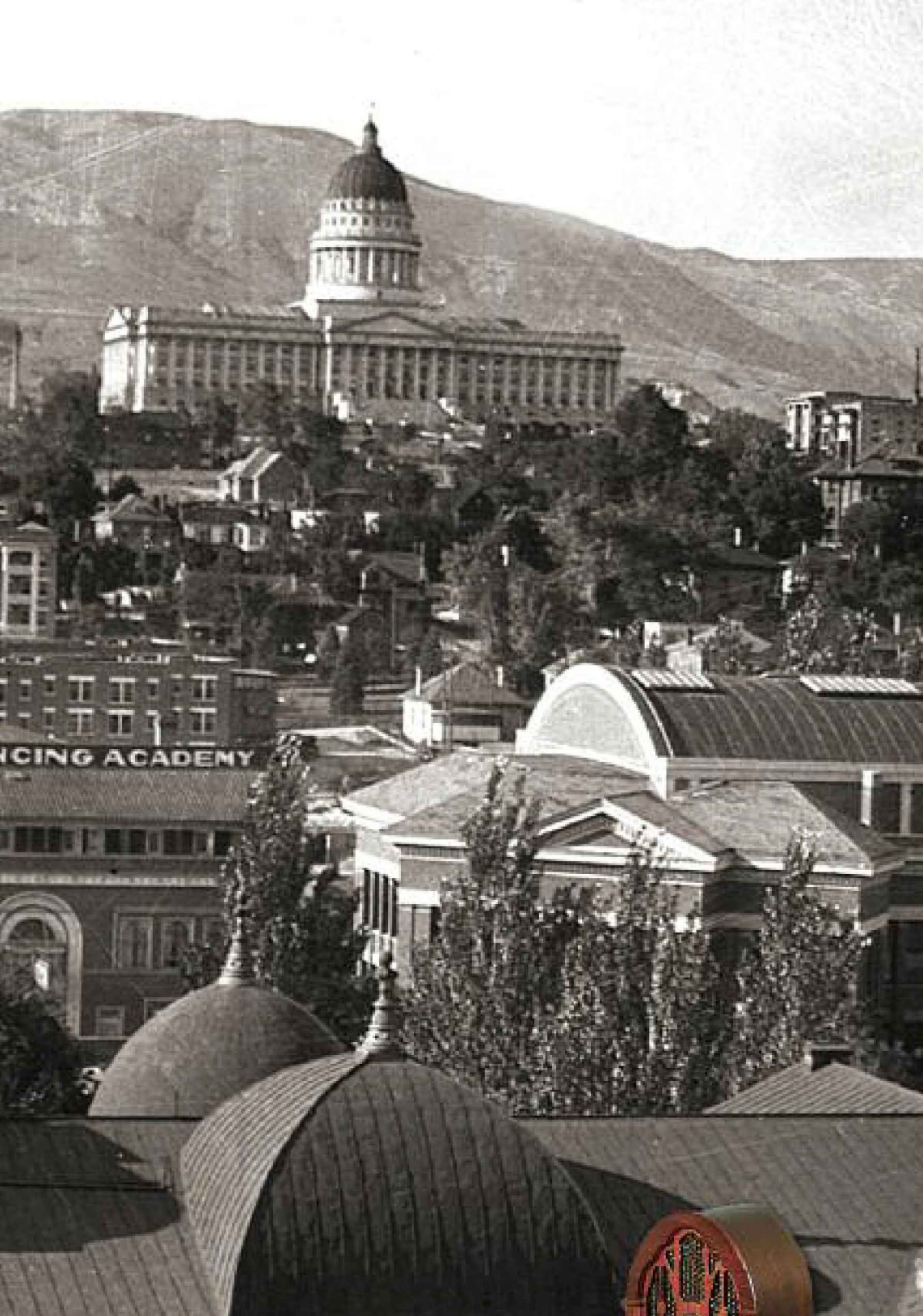
World War I
 The U.S. enters the war in 1917.

Chapter 12

SETTING THE STAGE

During the first two decades of a new century, Utah's economy rested on two solid pillars—agriculture and mining. Then, following World War I, agriculture and mining limped along while industry, construction, trade, and transportation prospered. Labor unions fought big business, and Progressives fought for a safer, cleaner life in the Beehive State.

After years of prosperity, Utah plunged into the Great Depression. Federal farm programs, the CCC, and the WPA put people back to work and helped Utah's economy.



1918
Zion National Park is
Utah's first national park.

1922
First radio transmission
in Utah is heard.

1923
Posey War

1934
Great drought
hits Utah.

1917
Transcontinental telephone
link is completed on the
Utah-Nevada border.

1920
The Nineteenth Amendment
gives the vote to U.S. women.

1929
The Great
Depression
begins.



1932
Franklin Roosevelt
is elected president.

Utah Enters a New Century

Utah's statehood in 1896 and a new century came almost hand in hand. The 1890s and the early 1900s brought more immigrants, mostly from the British Isles and Scandinavian countries. Families also came from other countries. These new immigrants brought their religious beliefs, languages, holiday traditions, and other ways of living.

Immigrants came for many reasons, but above all, they came to find jobs. The railroad needed an army of workers. More laborers were also needed to work in mines and smelters.

People anxious to start a new life responded to advertisements and agents who promised them high wages, land, and religious freedom.

Some newcomers founded their own social organizations, mutual aid societies, and

churches to help them cope with the isolation and frustration of being in a new place among strangers. Others joined with church groups already going strong in towns.

Sadly, workers from foreign countries were often paid less than other workers. Many jobs were not open to them at all, especially if they could not speak English. Adults and children were often the victims of ridicule.

Mexican Immigrants

The first group of Hispanic immigrants came from northern New Mexico and southern Colorado at the turn of the century. They settled in San Juan County and worked as shepherders and ranch hands. Others farmed.

Shortly after 1910 the Mexican Revolution caused thousands of Mexicans to flee to safer places. Lawyers, doctors, engineers, and other educated workers fled Mexico for safety. Poorer people also came. They had lost farms and homes in Mexico. Many single men came to work in Utah mines and were later joined by their families. Soon there were Mexican *colonias* (communities) in Bingham, Garland, Ogden, and Salt Lake City. Most of the newcomers worked in mines, mills, and on railroads.

Seasonal migrant workers moved from farm to farm, harvesting crops. While the parents and older children worked in the fields, young children played in the shade of an old car or tree. The migrants worked long hours for little pay. At the end of a long day they slept in run-down wooden shacks in poor migrant camps with no running water or indoor plumbing. Life was very hard for the migrant workers.

Greek Immigrants

At first, mostly unmarried men came from Greece to work in mines. They lived in boardinghouses where Greek food was prepared for them. Later, brides were brought for them from the old country, and family life began. The Greeks were proud of their heritage and did all they could to preserve it. The children were

This young Greek boy is dressed in traditional clothing from his homeland. His family immigrated to Utah to start a new life. What challenges might they have had to overcome?



taught to speak Greek and to read and write it. They celebrated feast days with special food, folk dances, and colorful costumes.

Chinese Immigrants

By the early 1900s, Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Provo all had Chinese laundries and restaurants. Park City and Ogden had Chinatowns, and Salt Lake City had its Plum Alley—all-Chinese neighborhoods. Some of the Chinese had come in earlier years to work on the railroad and stayed. Others worked in mining and set up small businesses.

Japanese Immigrants

Many Japanese workers were employed by the E.D. Hashimoto Company, a labor agency in Salt Lake City's Japanese Town. Most of the Japanese worked as farm laborers. In 1919 a Japanese school was started. During the twenties there were about 800 Japanese men working at Bingham and 1,000 in the coal mines around Helper and Price.

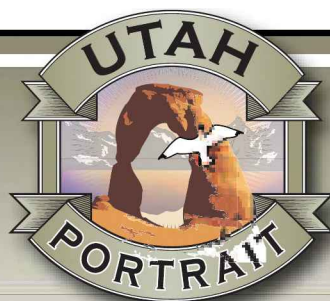
Other Japanese Americans grew crops and sold them to fruit and vegetable stands, grocery stores, and restaurants. Most of their fruit and vegetable farms were in Box Elder, Davis, Weber, and Salt Lake Counties. The Utah celery and tomato crops and the sugar beet industry became dependent upon Japanese labor. By 1930, Salt Lake City and Ogden were Japanese centers with special stores and Buddhist shrines.

Jewish Immigrants

In 1911 a group of Jews from New York and Philadelphia chose a site near Gunnison for a community. Fifty-two families, under the leadership of Benjamin Brown, started a small community called Clarion. Contributions from Jews all over the nation were gathered to support the people there. Even so, the colony did not succeed, mostly because of poor land and lack of water. Only about twelve families stayed and became successful chicken farmers.



By 1900 the census reported 417 Japanese in Utah. In 1910 there were 2,110, and in 1920 almost 3,000. Many were recruited from Japan by labor agents from the Hashimoto family.



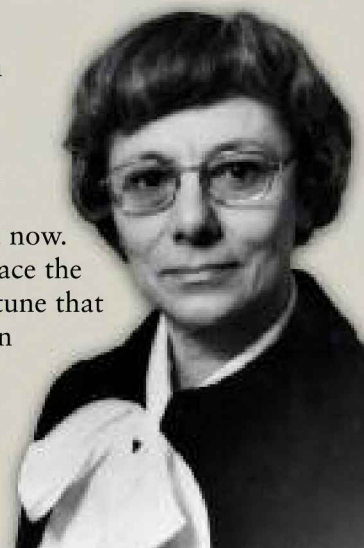
Helen Zeese Papanikolas

1917–2004

The child of Greek immigrants, Helen Papanikolas grew up in Helper, a railroad town near coal mining camps near Price. Her world there included Italians, Serbs, Croats, Greeks, Irish, Japanese, a few blacks, and others. Years later, she began to write the stories and histories of the Greek immigrants. She was chosen to edit the book, *The Peoples of Utah*, which focused on ethnic diversity in Utah history.

“Although neighborhoods in Utah exist where African Americans and Hispanics predominate, the Little Italy, Greek, and “Jap” towns are gone. The [parents] are dead now. It is their children’s turn to face the unknown. It is our good fortune that their voices have not yet been stilled and that their . . . experiences will find their way into Utah history.”

—Helen Zeese Papanikolas,
1996



New Communities Are Built on Indian Land

Near the end of the 1800s, U.S. Congress had given in to pressures from whites who wanted to live on Indian reservation lands. Congress passed The Dawes General Allotment Act. Under the act, the head of each Indian family was to receive 160 acres of land, and unmarried people each received a smaller amount of land. Indians were to live on their own pieces of land and farm it or keep small herds of cattle. The lands not given to Indians were to be made available to white settlers.

By this act, the White River and Uintah Utes lost two-thirds of their reservation lands. By 1905 white settlers moved onto the land and started building homes and grazing cattle. The communities of Duchesne, Lapoint, Roosevelt, Strawberry, and many others were started. Duchesne County was made up almost entirely of Uintah reservation lands.



certain parts of town. They were not admitted into amusement parks such as Lagoon and Saltair. They could not eat in most restaurants or stay in hotels. In movie theaters, they had to sit up in the balconies. Accomplished black performers were hired to sing or play in bands, but others of their race could not buy tickets. They stood outside to hear the music.

To help end discrimination, blacks in Utah established a chapter of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) in Salt Lake City in 1919. The group worked to pass laws to end discrimination.

Then life got worse. About 1921, the Ku Klux Klan was organized in Utah. The Klan was a group of men who acted as ordinary citizens during the day, but at night they put on long, white robes that covered their faces. During the dark of night, Klansmen burned crosses in the front yards of people they wanted to scare off. The Klan allowed only white Protestants to join their group. They were against Catholics, Jews, African Americans, and all new immigrants of any race or religion.

Sometimes the Klan did more than scare their victims. In 1925 Robert Marshall, a black man, was lynched—hung till dead—from a tree in Price. Although the terrible practice was common in many places of the country, this had not happened in Utah for many years, since 1885 when Sam Harvey was lynched in Salt Lake City. Neither man was given a trial for crimes he was accused of.

African Americans

Utah's population of African American settlers started from the time the advance pioneer company arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847 with Green Flake, Oscar Crosby, and Hark Lay. By 1850 there were sixty blacks living in the Utah Territory. By the 1900s the black community had their own

newspapers, social groups, and churches, including the Trinity African Methodist Episcopal and Calvary Baptist Churches.

Discrimination

During the 1900s, Utah's African Americans, like others in the United States, faced public discrimination. On the job, they were paid less than others. State law prohibited a couple of mixed race from getting a marriage license. Black families could only live in

Churches like the Calvary Baptist Church were important to Utah's early African American communities.



What do you think?

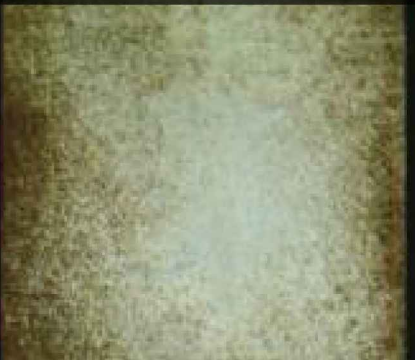
There were laws against marriage between whites and some other races from 1898 to 1963. Do you think government has the right to make laws about who someone marries? Why or why not?

Utah Churches Serve Ethnic Groups

While there was ongoing prejudice in many ways, churches began serving the needs of Utah's ethnic groups. Often the different races met together. Sometimes services were held separately.



▲ The first church for blacks in Utah was the Trinity African Methodist Episcopal Church in Salt Lake City. Then the Calvary Baptist Church helped with everyday life as well as the spiritual needs of blacks. In Ogden, there was the Wall Avenue Baptist Church.



The Congregation Montefiore Jewish Synagogue served the needs of Salt Lake City's Jewish community. ▼



In 1927 the Catholic Church started a mission for the Hispanic community in Salt Lake City. That mission became Our Lady of Guadalupe, with Father James Earl Collins in charge. The mission is still active today. ►

In the early 1920s, a Mexican branch of the LDS Church was organized.



◀ The Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Madeleine was dedicated in 1909 in Salt Lake City. Father Lawrence Scanlan was responsible for building the beautiful cathedral.



The Japanese Church of Christ was established in Salt Lake City in 1918. The Japanese also started two Buddhist churches. ▼



In 1905 a small Greek Orthodox Church was built in Salt Lake City. ▲ The Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church was built there in 1915. By 1916 the Assumption was built in Price.



Electric Trains Provide New Transportation

A new century brought faster transportation. More electric streetcar lines and passenger trains made travel easier, at least in the larger towns. By 1909 passenger railroad reached Ogden. A second line ran in the other direction to Provo, and soon it ran all the way to Payson. Twenty-six trains a day made that run. Eventually there was a system of trains from Cache Valley in the north, through towns and cities of the Wasatch Front, and south to Payson. Since few people had cars, the trains were a vital source of transportation.

The electric streetcar system in Salt Lake City reached its peak in 1918 and included a line north to Bountiful, Farmington, and Centerville. Then, in the late 1920s, buses started replacing streetcars, and slowly the lines were abandoned.

Well-dressed riders celebrated the arrival of the electric train in Payson in 1916. (top right)

Students rode the trains from Orem to Salt Lake City to attend ball games or to sit in the less-expensive "peanut gallery" of the Salt Lake Theater. (middle right)



Linking the Past to the Present



In 1999, light rail lines were once again installed in Salt Lake City, then north and south to nearby towns. TRAX carries people to work, to shopping areas, to the University of Utah, and to popular sporting events such as Jazz games. How does a light rail system help the environment and conserve natural resources?

On the Ground and in the Air

By 1900 there may have been only twenty gasoline-powered automobiles in the state. By 1909 there were about 873 cars and trucks. At first there were no paved roads, and the dirt roads were shared with wagons and horses. There were very few gas stations.

When cars broke down, drivers were greeted with the shout, "Get a horse!"



Utahns did not see an airplane flight until 1910, about seven years after the Wright brothers' first flight in North Carolina. During the next several years, large crowds of people were entertained by daring plane exhibitions. "Barn-storming" was a popular word for men who stepped out onto the wings of airplanes and performed stunts. Planes did loops and dives to the applause of people below.

Electricity Makes Life Easier

At about the time Utah became a state in 1896, Utah was just starting to use electricity for streetlights. Then electric lines were brought to mines, city businesses, and then to homes. In 1913 small local electric companies joined to form Utah Power and Light Company, which supplied about 90 percent of all the state's electric power. Electric lines carried electric current to smaller communities. It took a long time for farms in remote areas to get electricity, where families were amazed and grateful.

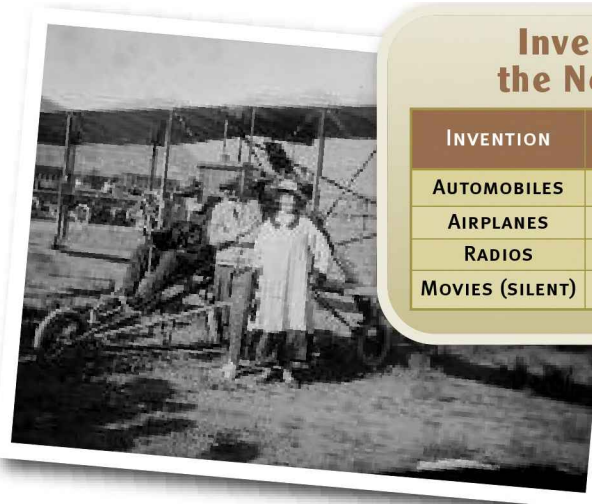
For years, homeowners paid a fixed amount based on the number of bulbs used in the house. New inventions such as electric washing machines, vacuum cleaners, stoves, and irons made life easier for those who could afford them.

The time was 1929–30, and I was a small boy in Torrey. My brother and I were wide-eyed with wonder. Now we could push a button or pull a chain and, like magic, an electric bulb hanging from the ceiling would light up a room. No more carrying the old smelly coal-oil lamp from room to room with spooky shadows dancing on the walls.

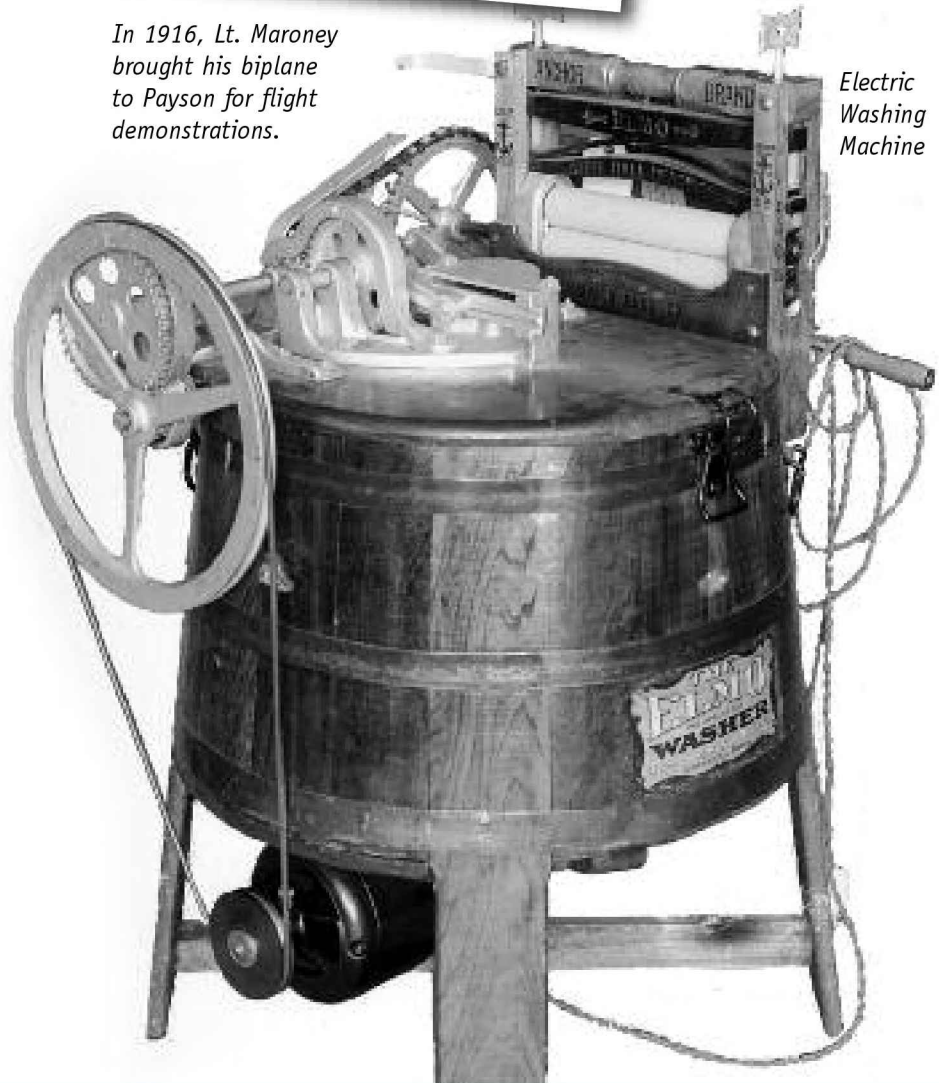
—Clay M. Robinson

Inventions for the New Century

INVENTION	FIRST USED IN UNITED STATES	FIRST USED IN UTAH
AUTOMOBILES	1900	1900
AIRPLANES	1903	1927
RADIOS	1906	1922
MOVIES (SILENT)	1905	1905



In 1916, Lt. Maroney brought his biplane to Payson for flight demonstrations.



Electric Washing Machine

What do you think?

After reading these quotes, why do you think people showed disbelief that some new inventions would ever be worthwhile?

“This telephone has too many shortcomings to be seriously considered as a means of communication.”

—Western Union memo

“Radio has no future.”

—Lord Kelvin, British scientist



Daniel C. Jackling

1869–1956

Jackling was one of the founders of the Utah Copper Company, now Utah Copper Division, Kennecott Copper Company. He was the developer of the Bingham open-pit copper mine in the Oquirrh Mountains across the valley from Salt Lake City.

Jackling's childhood was less than perfect. His parents died when he was very young, and he was raised by relatives on Missouri farms. He left farm life to go to college, earned a degree, and taught chemistry and metallurgy at the same college. Hearing of the rich mines of Colorado, he moved there, married, and worked for several years. Then, in 1896, he moved to Mercur, Utah, and became superintendent of the mill there. He eventually went to the other side of the mountain and worked in the Bingham mines.

During World War I, Jackling received the first of many awards for efforts in supplying copper from low-grade ore to the country. A copper statue of Jackling, sculpted by Avard Fairbanks, honors the copper giant and stands in the rotunda of the Utah State Capitol Building. Jackling has been called "brilliant and ingenious" by historians.



Mining Brings Progress and Problems

Producing goods such as tools, shoes, clothes, buggies, streetcars, and about everything people needed became big business in Utah. Shipping by rail was also a very important industry. One of the largest industries during this period, however, was mining. The story of Utah mining is the story of copper, coal, silver, and gold.

Samuel Newhouse and Daniel Jackling and others purchased claims in Bingham Canyon, hoping to extract gold. The mine, however, turned out a low-grade copper ore. Newhouse set up a **smelter** in Murray, where gold, silver, lead, and zinc were also extracted from the ore.

After experimenting with underground mining, Daniel Jackling developed the open-pit mining method for low-grade ore. A smelter was built nearby to remove the minerals from the dirt and rock. Jackling and others designed and built a system of rock-crushing plants, flotation mills to separate the ore from the minerals, and smelters. In later years, huge steam shovels, moving seven tons of earth per scoop, clawed away at the mountain to make a great open pit. Train cars hauled out the heavy ore.

In 1903 the original Utah Copper Company was created to mine and process low-grade copper ore at Bingham Canyon. Experts said the company would never make money because a ton of ore contained only 39 pounds of copper. Today, Kennecott is a leading producer of copper, gold, silver, and molybdenum.



The Utah Labor Movement

As mining increased, miners began to organize to get better wages and safer working conditions. Utah-born William D. Haywood worked with other men to establish the national IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) in 1905. The members of the IWW were often called "Wobblies." The **labor union** fought for workers' rights. Mine owners and corporations, of course, fought against the unions.

By the fall of 1912, the WFM (Western Federation of Miners) labor union in Bingham Canyon had signed up about half of the 4,800 employees there. Many of the miners were Greeks. The union talked about increasing wages another fifty cents a day above the \$2 or \$3 per day the workers were already being paid.

Strike!

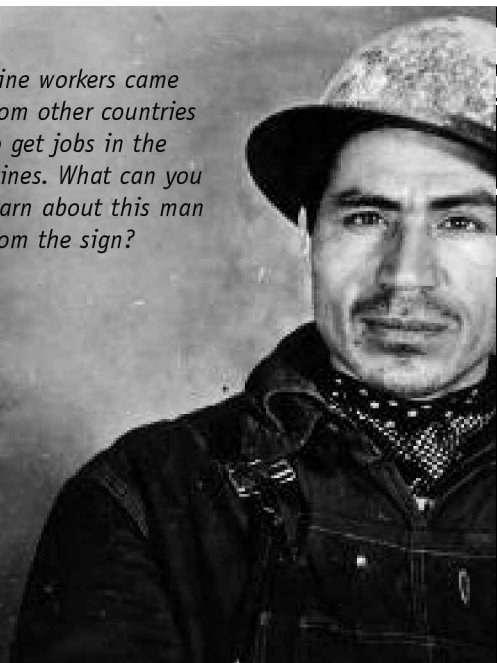
After their pleas failed to produce results, the miners went on strike. They took guns to the side of the mountain and dug trenches overlooking the mine, where they could fire down on guards and any **strikebreakers**. The company had hired Italian, Greek, and Mexican strikebreakers to work in place of the striking miners. Father Lambrides, a Greek Orthodox priest, climbed up to the strikers to convince them to meet with the governor to solve the strike.

The miners agreed, but their demands were not met. Eventually a Greek miner was shot in the leg, and one of the strikebreakers was killed. The strike finally ended.

Other strikes followed. Coal miners joined the United Mine Workers and went on strike when faced with a 30 percent reduction in wages. Violence followed, and more men were killed.

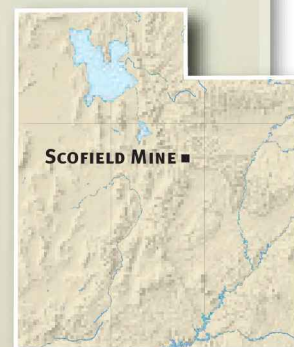
UTAH COPPER CO MINES	
NAME	JESUS ARINAZ
HT.	5' 10"
HAIR	BLACK
EYES	BROWN
WT.	175
AGE	33
DATE	2-42
PAYROLL NO. 1872	

Mine workers came from other countries to get jobs in the mines. What can you learn about this man from the sign?



The Scofield Mine Disaster

Explosion! Utah's worst mine disaster killed 246 people, including 20 boys. Some of the miners were killed inside the mine by an explosion of coal dust. In the next shaft, men heard the explosion and tried to rush out, but instead met deadly carbon monoxide gas. It was a time of great mourning in the mining towns. The mining company paid for a set of new burial clothes, a coffin, and \$500 to each dead miner's family. No miners had life insurance.



The Progressive Spirit

Throughout the nation, reformers were dedicated to cleaner, safer, more **progressive** living conditions. People wanted the government to get involved in cleaning up the cities, providing sewers and gutters, and paving streets. They wanted **regulation** of companies whose industries were causing heavy air pollution. They also wanted regulation of railroads whose high shipping charges were sapping the profit from business and farming.

Safe food was a real concern. There was no regulation of food sold to the public. Some dairies were preserving their milk with formaldehyde—embalming fluid—to keep it from spoiling.

Progressives also worked for laws that prohibited dangerous employment for women and children. Laws prohibited child labor and set minimum wages for female workers. Workmen's **compensation** made money available for workers injured on the job.

Progressives were concerned that taxes were paid mostly by those least able to afford them. There were no laws against wealthy companies and individuals bribing congressmen. Educating people with disabilities, especially the deaf and blind, were important goals.



Regulating the food industry was an important part of the Progressive Era. Look at the meat at this outdoor market. How is meat handled differently today?

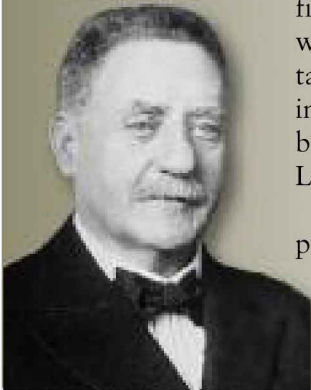


Kanab's Progressive Board

By 1911 a group of citizens in Kanab became outraged with a male-dominated town board that refused to clean up the town. Taking up the cause, a team of women headed by Mary Chamberlain ran for office and won positions on the town board. The women passed ordinances prohibiting drunkenness, sports on Sunday, and the shooting of songbirds within the city limits. They fined owners \$1.50 for each stray cow wandering the streets. The women also worked to get a new dike built to protect the town from floods.



Simon Bamberger • 1846–1927



Simon Bamberger, born in Germany, was Utah's first Democratic governor and the first state governor who was not a Mormon. He was the oldest governor, taking office at age 71. He was only the second Jewish man in the United States to be elected as a state governor. A respected businessman, Bamberger built the Salt Lake and Ogden Railway. He also built the Lagoon amusement park.

Bamberger led important Progressive legislation in Utah, including the prohibition of alcohol and the establishment of the Department of Health. With his approval, the Utah legislature created a Public Utilities Commission (to regulate the electric and gas companies) and passed a Workmen's Compensation Act to help workers who were hurt on the job or who were out of work get money.

Athletes Compete for Medals

Recreational pasttimes grew in popularity during the first part of the new century. Baseball became popular all over the state. People in towns formed teams and played against each other. Football and track also became popular.

Then an exciting even took place in Europe, and Utah athletes joined with other Americans to compete at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, Sweden. Far from home, Utah farm boy and BYU student Alma Richards competed in the high jump event and became the first Utahn to receive an Olympic gold medal.

Nothing ever will erase that memory, when King Gustav stepped forward to place the Gold Medal around my neck while the Stars and Stripes rose to the top of the highest flagpole, and the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

—Alma Richards, olympic gold medal winner



Alma Richards had previously set the record for the high jump in 1915 at 6 feet, 5 inches. Five years later Clint Larson, another BYU athlete, stunned the 20,000 spectators at the Penn-Relays annual track and field meet in Philadelphia. Larson broke the record and became the high jump champion of the world, setting a new record that lasted for seventeen years.



Men dug out a tunnel under the mountains to divert water from the Strawberry River while the dam was being built.

“Before the Strawberry [Valley Project] was finished, we used to get one crop of alfalfa and that was it. During a dry year we just burned up.”

—Albert Swenson,
Utah County farmer

Reclamation and National Forests, Parks, and Monuments

Land and water issues were very important during this time of reform. By the turn of the century, farmers in Spanish Fork, Payson, and other places in Utah County were using all of the available water from the natural flow of streams and rivers, but there was not enough. To solve this water shortage problem, men planned a project that would transport water from the Strawberry River across the mountains. The project would require building a dam and diverting water from the river through a mountain tunnel.

The land needed for the dam and the massive reservoir was part of the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation. However, with permission from national *reclamation* acts, the land was used anyway, and work on the dam began. The project began in 1905 but was not completed until 1922. As the first water shot out of a concrete-lined tunnel over three miles long, residents cheered. Thousands of acres of farmland were irrigated. Other water projects followed.

Wise Use of Forests

Besides building dams, many other changes in the way people used Utah's land took place during this time period.

Albert Potter was an officer of the federal government. His main interest was grazing lands for cattle. Potter took a five-month trip around Utah. His job was to see how the needs of both the people and the land could best be met. On horseback, he visited towns and talked with people. He went into the mountains and observed timber and grazing lands. He noticed how the mines and new electric power plants affected the land.

Potter saw that forests were very important as *watersheds* for city and farm people. His survey resulted in a forest management program. Two national forests had already been set aside as protected public lands, but more were organized.

