

Remarkable Growth of Uncle Sam's Foreign Trade

A REMARKABLE story of growth is told by the statistics of the foreign trade of the United States during the past twenty-seven years.

Agriculture furnishes much of this surplus, though this industry has increased only 100 per cent during the time in which the population increased 150 per cent. This was from 1880 to 1908. The present large surplus of farm exports is due to the fact that the price of the farm products is constantly rising. It is supposed by some that finally there may be no farm surplus to export; but this seems doubtful, since intensified methods of agriculture are likely to replace the broader acreage of the present time.

The largest crop was raised in 1908, of wheat in 1901, oats 1902 and cotton 1904, while none of the leading farm staples established a new record in the last two years, although the advance in prices places the value of all farm products at a new maximum of almost \$8,000,000,000 for 1908. This is due to the home demand and does not stimulate exports. The year of largest corn exports was 1900, of wheat 1902, and of cotton 1904. Dun's Review remarks that one obvious result is the growth in proportion of exports of manufactured products as development is almost uniform in that respect, and the manufactured surplus is constantly offered abroad more aggressively.

It is a curious fact that up to 1882 the value of imports usually exceeded that of exports, but since that time only three years have exports fallen below imports of merchandise in value, though in many cases from 1882 to 1897 there was only a small balance in America's favor.

It is generally regarded as a matter for congratulation when exports exceed imports, but from this fact alone, says Dun, "nothing definite can be ascertained."

Thus, though the calendar year 1908 probably supplied a net balance on all foreign trade of \$200,000,000 in America's favor, as told by the statistics, this only means that substantial credits to that amount were established abroad. The excess of the imports of gold for that year over the exports of this metal amounted to only \$75,000,000, so that America did not receive this favorable balance in gold.

There are several reasons for this. Firstly, there are several fixed charges first to be paid, of which the four principal items are freight and insurance, tourists' expenses, interest on foreign investments, and money sent home by immigrants. Hence, says Dun, it is seen that only in the last dozen years has the United States attained the position of a credit nation on merchandise account, and has begun to pay off some of the debts incurred when foreign capital was needed to develop the resources of the United States. Hereafter, it will be as feasible for this nation to invest its money freely abroad when favorable opportunities offer, as it is for foreign capital to come here when a profitable investment is found.

Undervaluation of commodities of course affects the "balance," and it may be that some consignments "are invoiced far below actual worth to avoid the payment of the duty." So, too, the changing market values of commodities may affect the total. That if a million bales of cotton are exported in a certain month, and the price on the day of sailing is 10 cents a pound, the value would equal \$20,000,000. But part or all of that may have been purchased when the cotton was still in the ground at an average of 5 cents a pound, so that \$40,000,000 would be the actual credit established abroad by the month's exports of cotton.

The value of the merchandise ex-

ported from and imported into this country during the last twenty-seven months is as follows:

Year Ending	Exports	Imports
June 30, 1881	\$1,860,773,346	\$1,194,341,782
1882	1,809,831,978	1,484,421,456
1883	1,742,884,306	1,228,562,446
1884	1,618,561,666	1,117,818,071
1885	1,466,827,371	991,987,371
1886	1,429,141,679	1,025,719,237
1887	1,381,719,491	998,820,948
1888	1,487,764,291	828,112,165
1889	1,294,182,082	849,941,184
1890	1,257,052,392	697,148,459
1891	1,231,482,339	616,040,454
1892	1,050,542,551	754,700,412
1893	982,668,578	729,143,874
1894	807,328,162	731,969,265
1895	892,140,572	624,294,822
1896	847,665,194	568,400,322
1897	1,008,278,148	577,492,462
1898	884,480,810	644,916,196
1899	867,828,884	739,310,409
1900	742,401,375	743,131,657
1901	686,954,507	723,957,114
1902	716,183,211	692,319,788
1903	679,384,859	626,426,136
1904	742,189,750	577,527,329
1905	740,513,609	667,697,493
1906	823,829,402	738,190,914
1907	759,242,257	724,629,514
1908	881,373,848	642,604,628
1909	825,628,658	667,954,740
1910	710,429,441	457,031,332
1911	604,865,766	457,031,332
1912	602,175,229	451,324,126
1913	584,384,471	460,741,136
1914	519,442,711	525,605,426
1915	586,283,040	667,406,342
1916	522,479,922	642,126,210
1917	444,117,386	626,596,077

*Excess of imports.

It will be observed that the exports are greatly in excess of the imports. This excess and the corresponding gold movement, which many have supposed would take place in order to balance the account, appear from the following table:

Year Ending	Exports	Imports	Gold
June 30, 1881	\$1,860,773,346	\$1,194,341,782	\$666,431,564
1882	1,809,831,978	1,484,421,456	325,410,522
1883	1,742,884,306	1,228,562,446	514,321,860
1884	1,618,561,666	1,117,818,071	500,743,595
1885	1,466,827,371	991,987,371	474,840,000
1886	1,429,141,679	1,025,719,237	403,422,442
1887	1,381,719,491	998,820,948	382,898,543
1888	1,487,764,291	828,112,165	664,652,126
1889	1,294,182,082	849,941,184	444,240,898
1890	1,257,052,392	697,148,459	559,903,933
1891	1,231,482,339	616,040,454	615,441,885
1892	1,050,542,551	754,700,412	294,842,139
1893	982,668,578	729,143,874	253,524,704
1894	807,328,162	731,969,265	68,358,897
1895	892,140,572	624,294,822	267,845,750
1896	847,665,194	568,400,322	279,264,872
1897	1,008,278,148	577,492,462	430,785,686
1898	884,480,810	644,916,196	239,564,614
1899	867,828,884	739,310,409	128,518,475
1900	742,401,375	743,131,657	2,108,368
1901	686,954,507	723,957,114	4,321,149
1902	716,183,211	692,319,788	23,907,277
1903	679,384,859	626,426,136	53,558,723
1904	742,189,750	577,527,329	162,662,426
1905	740,513,609	667,697,493	72,815,916
1906	823,829,402	738,190,914	88,480,488
1907	759,242,257	724,629,514	34,062,748
1908	881,373,848	642,604,628	237,768,220
1909	825,628,658	667,954,740	152,673,918
1910	710,429,441	457,031,332	252,392,109
1911	604,865,766	457,031,332	144,834,434
1912	602,175,229	451,324,126	150,851,103
1913	584,384,471	460,741,136	123,643,335
1914	519,442,711	525,605,426	6,162,715
1915	586,283,040	667,406,342	79,848,302
1916	522,479,922	642,126,210	119,646,288
1917	444,117,386	626,596,077	182,478,691

It will be seen that while there is some connection between the excess of merchandise exported and the excess of gold imported, the latter item does not serve to balance the former in any case.

Altogether it is a wonderful story of the growth and progress of the nation.

No. 10—HEROES OF HISTORY.

(Written for the Deseret News by Albert Payson Terhune.)

Theodoric, The Barbarian Who Civilized Europe.

A seven-year-old boy—a barbarian and son of a half-savage chieftain—was sent, in 461, A. D., as hostage to the Roman empire's court at Constantinople. Ten years later he was freed. But that decade had taught him knowledge that was destined to upset the rule of all Europe. The lad was Theodoric, the Ostrogoth.

Rome, in earlier days, had conquered practically all the known world. Then, weakened by luxury and corruption, her iron grip on the throat of her subjects relaxed and the strongest of these subjects wrenched themselves free. First among these were the wild Teutonic and Gallic tribes, whose spirit had never been broken and who had merely been held in temporary check by a stronger force. By the middle of the third century many tribes had freed themselves from the Roman yoke. Some of them had retaliated for past injuries by making raids along Rome's frontier. Others combined and later, in huge, undisciplined hordes, poured over into Italy and looted the city of Rome itself. The once invincible empire lay like a sick giant, almost helpless before the onslaughts of the barbarians who had once so easily held in leash.

The vast Teutonic federation known as Goths went a step further than their fellows and not only invaded the empire's territory, but calmly settled there, defying the rightful owners' efforts to oust them. Starting in the lands north of the lower Danube, in the third century, and by alternately fighting and making advantageous alliances, they spread throughout eastern Europe and western Asia, carrying all before them. By the middle of the fourth century they were a power to be reckoned with, and had, in the course of their conquest, embraced Christianity. At last so numerous did they become and spread over so wide an expanse of country, that they split into several distinct peoples, the easternmost taking the name of East Goths or Ostrogoths.

When young Theodoric was released from his sojourn in Constantinople, his first act was to raise 10,000 men and raid Greece, gaining a permanent foothold there in the very heart of the Roman empire. His father died when the youth was only 20, leaving him sole ruler of his tribe. Theodoric spent the next 14 years in campaigns against the empire that had held him hostage and in conquering rival Goths.

At last, in 488, he hit upon a scheme whose very audacity astounded his more conservative followers. A brave soldier, Odoacer by name, had taken advantage of Rome's growing weakness in Europe and had placed himself at the head of a strong army, captured the city of Rome and proclaimed himself king of Italy. Although Rome had before this been successfully attacked more than once, yet Odoacer had advanced a long step further than any outsider had heretofore dared to, and the Ostrogothic chieftain's envy was aroused.

So, raising as large an army as could be mustered on short notice, Theodoric marched into Italy and attacked Odoacer. The latter had not expected opposition from a fellow-plunderer, and was ill-prepared to meet it. After a four-year war Theodoric beat him and drove him to seek refuge in the walled city of Ravenna. There, hard-pressed, Odoacer agreed to surrender and to share the sovereignty of Italy with Theodoric. They were to rule together as joint kings. A banquet was given to celebrate this alliance, and at the feast Odoacer was murdered. Theodoric at once declared himself sole king of Italy, and overthrew all who opposed him.

Having won the throne through violence and treachery, Theodoric proceeded to become a model king. For 35 years he ruled Italy and made his influence felt through all the world. The country had for a century been prey for robbers, pirates, riot and fraud, and civilization had been lapsing into barbarism. This barbarian cleared the Mediterranean of pirates, banished robbers by the wholesale, put a prompt stop to official graft and to the corruption of the nobles, quelled the riotous Goths and Italians, lightened taxes and made life more bearable for the plain people who had so long groaned under tyranny and ill-treatment.

Marshes were drained, wildernesses reclaimed, waste places turned into prosperous towns and farms. Agriculture was encouraged and flourished as never before. Education and progress made unprecedented strides. Christianity was upheld. The warring factions of the Goths were united into one compact, peaceful nation. And all this was accomplished by the Ostrogothic invader who had, for 10 years in boyhood, studied the complex lesson of civilization and had learned how infinitely better were its precepts than those of the mingled luxury and savagery that then held sway.

His motto was that the armed Goth was the natural protector of the thrifty Italian, and that the two in right combination formed the ideal nation.

But years of peace and progress broke Theodoric's shell of barbarism. In 526, having unearthed a conspiracy, he put two senators to death. Then he, who had waded through blood to his throne, was seized with remorse for the deed, fell sick and died.

Luckily he was spared the knowledge that all the reforms he had wrought were destined to collapse, and that the country to whose advancement he had devoted his life was soon to slip back into something worse than barbarism.

GENEALOGY.

All communications for this department should be addressed to the secretary of the Genealogical society, Joseph F. Smith, Jr., care of Historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

As an instance of the providential manner in which work for the dead is often begun, through the finding of the necessary genealogies, the story of Miss B——'s recent experience will be of interest. This young woman joined the Church some years ago, and did what she could to secure the names of her ancestors. These few were attended to, and then, several years later through the acquaintance of her brother in the east, she was put in communication with a gentleman who was writing a genealogy of the whole family. She sent all the information she had, and in due time, about two years ago, she received the printed book, containing thousands of her kindred dead. This book was something of a burden upon the mind of the young lady, and it was allowed to lie, comparatively untouched for some time. During the past summer she was with a friend in the canyon, and she was persuaded by that friend to learn how to keep her own record, drawing out the names into a temple record, and thus preparing them for work. This work Miss B—— very readily began; and in passing it may be stated that although the young lady is a teacher in one of our universities, and extremely busy, she has still found time to thus transfer over 5,000 of her names into this temple record. She also realized a month for the purpose of hiring help to get a portion of her work attended to in the temple. Yet, even so, she felt a profound anxiety to get some one to take up the active prosecution of the work in the temple, as she

could not possibly do this herself. It so happened two weeks ago that the young lady's friend heard the name of a sister called out in the temple courts, and she at once stepped up to the stranger and said: "Why don't you go to Miss B——, and ask her about the B—— genealogy? You may find your husband is connected with the B—— family. The sister thus addressed said nothing in reply. But that very afternoon she was in the Deseret News Book store and heard the name of Miss B—— called by some one near. The stranger, whose married name was the same, stepped up to Miss B—— and asked her if she might speak with her. An appointment was made for the stranger and her husband, Mr. B—— and his wife to call upon Miss B——. This was done, and Miss B—— spent some time trying to locate Mr. B—— in her book. He told Miss B—— that he and his wife had that very day finished every name they had to do for in the temple and were about to return to their home outside the city. The gentleman was very anxious to connect himself with the book, as he had a reluctance to taking up any other line than his own. But the connections could not be found during that visit, as the grandfather, whose Christian name was Jephtha, was not to be found in the index at all. So, Mr. and Mrs. B—— departed, feeling very much disappointed. Indeed, after they were gone, Miss B—— took up her temple record, to begin her day's usual labor. And the very first name that lay before her to record was Jephtha B——, who had been adopted to another man, moved west, and was therefore lost sight of by the rest of the family, and was not indexed in the book because he was known only as a child. The rest of

the chain of evidence was complete; the six generations of Baptist preachers, the life in Ohio, the adoption by another family all were there, and you may thus imagine the joy and supreme satisfaction of Miss B——. Mr. B—— and his good wife, over the happy consummation of their hopes. For Miss B—— would never have remembered Jephtha B——, in the midst of so many names and families, if she had not lighted on it at that particular time, nor could she have located it easily, if she had found it some time previously, as it was not indexed. Mr. B—— now finds himself in possession of his own line, and as the male heir of the family, he is called to take up the great work for this prominent and famous old American family. And Miss B—— has the help she prayed for. Such are the testimonies of scores of our brethren and sisters who are engaged in this glorious work of redemption for the dead.

RETURNED MISSIONARIES.

The elders and sister named below have reported at the Church Historian's office their safe return from the mission field, on dates given. Except where noted, all return in the best of health and spirits and report the gospel work making excellent progress in the fields represented.

Jan. 11—George V. Harris of Salem, Fremont Co., Ida., from the Central States mission; set apart Feb. 18, 1907. Presided for 10 months over Independent conference.

Jan. 15—William A. Jones of Spanish Fork, Utah Co., from the British mission; set apart Nov. 21, 1908.

Jan. 15—Simon Christensen of Richfield, Sevier Co., from the Scandinavian mission; set apart Feb. 18, 1907. On account of sickness and death in his family.

Jan. 15—Isaac H. Henson of Ranch, Kane Co., from the Australian mission; set apart Jan. 11, 1907.

Charles J. Nelson of Elmore, Sevier Co., from the New Zealand mission; set apart Oct. 1, 1907. Returns now on account of ill health.

William Armstrong, 57 Seventh East street, Salt Lake City, from the Australian mission; set apart Jan. 19, 1908. Presided over mission, which he reports in excellent condition. Out of an edition of 1,000 "Puritan" printed by the mission, 800 were sold during last six months, many of which of Mormon seed.

Allen S. Tanner of Grosvenor Creek, Box Elder Co., from the Australian mission; set apart Oct. 19, 1907.

Fred H. Mason of Parker, Fremont Co., from the Australian mission; set apart Dec. 2, 1907.

Walter Bligham of Ogden, from the Australian mission; set apart Sept. 23, 1908.

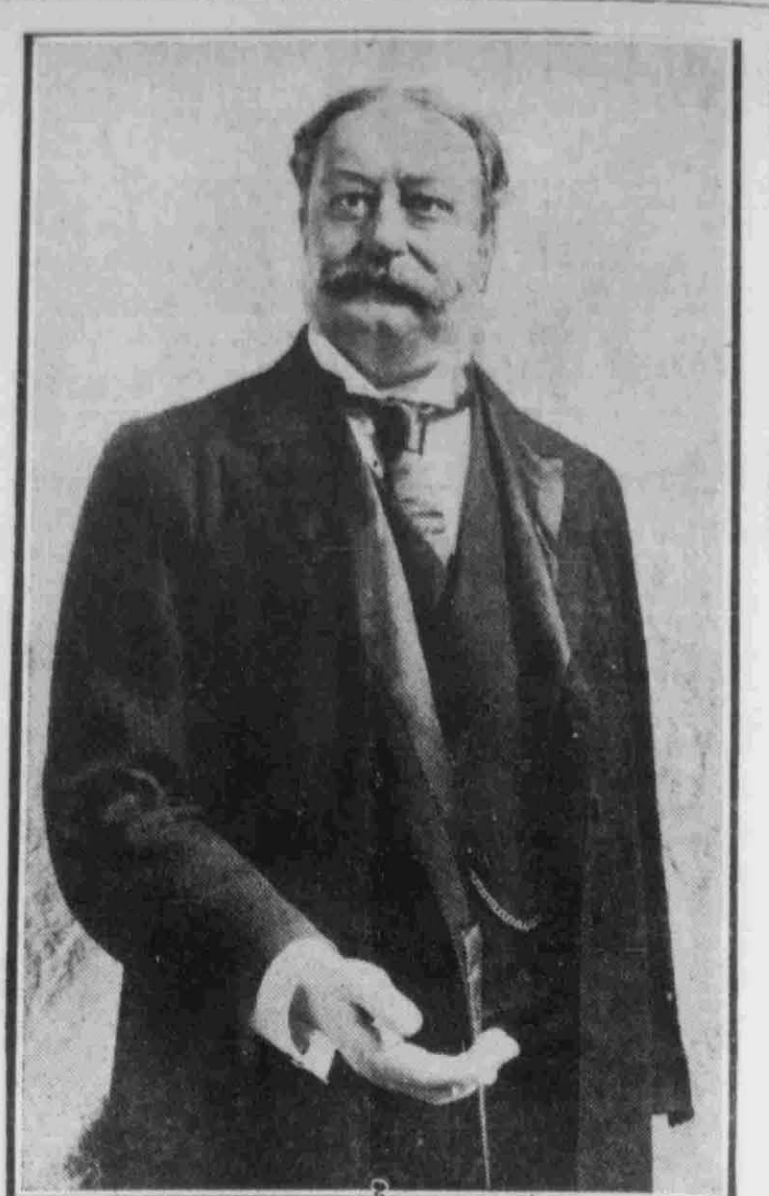
Orlando Thumber and his wife Ethel Thumber of Richfield, Sevier Co., from the Hawaiian mission; set apart April 15, 1908. Elder Thumber suffered from an affection of the eyes and returns on that account.

FACTS FOR CATARRH SUFFERERS.

The mucous membrane lines all passages and cavities communicating with the exterior.

Catarrh is an excessive secretion, accompanied with chronic inflammation, from the mucous membrane.

Hood's Sarsaparilla acts on the mucous membrane through the blood, redness, inflammation, establishes healthy action, and radically cures all cases of catarrh.



OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

This is a wax model of Taft, on exhibition in London.

SOIL FROM CITY ASHES.

The ash-bin refuse in the borough of Southwark, London, is now reduced to a material resembling garden mold in appearance by machines known as "dust manipulators," made by the Southwark Engineering works.

The machine is described as a high-speed centrifugal disintegrator, pulverizer and mixer combined. The hammers, weighing 50 pounds each, of special alloy steel, are hung on an axle in a steel box, and this axle makes 1,000 revolutions per minute. The refuse is fed into a hopper and can be passed through the manipulator at the rate of four to five tons per hour.

Large objects like buckets are picked out of the refuse by hand, and any obstinate metal which cannot be reduced by the hammers is automatically ejected from the machine through a door at the front.

TOO MUCH FACE.

You feel as if you had one face too many when you have Neuralgia. Don't you? Save the face, you may need it, but get rid of the Neuralgia by applying Ballard's Snow Liniment. Pinch tight in the work for rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, cuts, sores, lame back and all pains. Sold by Z. C. M. L. Drug Store, 112 and 114 South Main St. B

Dinwoodey's Newest Wall

Coverings

The growing popularity of variously designed furniture, and cleverly wrought rugs and fabrics in the home, makes it necessary that there shall be wall hangings of a style and class to complete the harmony of design and color.

Our Present Showing is Extensive and Up-to-Date.



We are this year offering a line of Wall Coverings that has never been equaled in this city in range and variety—everything conceivable from the smaller set designs to the heavier stripes.

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In Paper, Lincrusta-Walton, Burlaps, Japanese Leathers, Grass Cloths, Antique Spanish Leathers, and everything in fabrics used as wall coverings.

A new line of "Sanatite" has just reached us. It's the best known substitute for tiling. It is everlasting—has all the commendable points of tiling—looks like it and costs only one-fifth to one-tenth as much. See our "Sanatite" for your Kitchen and Bath Room.

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We do the finest kinds of interior work, tinting and paper hanging and decorating. Our suggestions are given freely and without charge by our expert decorators. Your home is not too simple to deserve careful thought as to its interior decoration.

Every home may be rich, artistic and restful and altogether beautiful if the proper care be exercised in the selection of the wall coverings and house furnishings.

A Dollar spent at Dinwoodey's guarantees genuine furnishings and everlasting satisfaction. Prices to suit your purse.

We invite you to see our Wall Coverings.

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.



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"I have raised 12 children," writes Mrs. Sinah Johnson, of Tiff City, Mo., "and have found Cardui a great help. I am 51 years old and have always worked hard. Cardui helped me also, in passing through the change of life. I recommend it to all suffering women and girls."

Cardui has been tested. The people endorse it. Its most enthusiastic advocates are those who have used it. Try Cardui today.

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