

# THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. 171024

## FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

### SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

#### NUMBER 123

A Comparative Study by Douglas Story, a Noted English Writer

The American Workman and His British Brother.

awaking to a relaization of the grave relative decline of her export trade, the problem of supreme interest to the stranger in the United States is the industrial problem. For the Briton its study is fraught with much pain, some shame and considerable misgiving. The United States is hustling Great Britain from her proud position in the van of industrial progress, and the most patriotic islander cannot but admit her right to precedence. Great Britain has deserved her degradation, as the Unit-ed States has earned her promotion.

ed States has earned her promotion. Both nations are emerging from war. The one an optimist, ambitous, jubi-lant: the other a pessimist, apathetic, despondent, For forty years the United States has striven hard to win her prosperity, and is unaffectedly glad now that it is coming to her. Throughout the same period Great Britain has been gradually relaxing her hold, sink-

ing back into slothful ease and barter-ing her industrial position for the windy pottage of self-laudation. In her full-blooded arrogance Great Britain sought war. Denied it by Germany in 1895 and by France in 1898, she | eyes to the existence of a great world

At a moment when Great Britain is awaking to a relaization of the grave relative decline of her export trade, the problem of supreme interest to the atranger in the United States is the rdustrial problem. For the Briton its tudy is fraught with much pain, some returning consciousness, however, cets by broader commercial relations she is inclined to be hysterical and be. vond all reason depressed.

That is the position in the United States. Her rate of production is so enormous that she needs must go abread to find markets for the con-sumption of her products. She must Here, a speedy and practically blood. less victory has wrought an opposite effect. The nation has been invigorated as by champagne. It is full of great projects of development. It foresees only success and it is stretching out in snatch purchasers out of the grasp of other nations. Great Britain cannot supply the markets she has, and is fall-ing belond in the race of nations. She all directions to grasp it. If President McKinley's inaugural address count for must develop her industries, must en-gage more labor or must save more la-bor if she is to remain a vital force. anything, if recent measures discussed in Congress be indicative of the people's will, if the new steel corporation be an effective force, the full effect of Unit-ed States' competition has not yet been The United States holds that Great Britain lacks the energy of youth, the made apparent upon the world.

THE BROADER HORIZON.

expansiveness of republicanism, and the adaptability of American Industry. Germany, the other great trade leader, maintains that Britain is deficient in sciencific knowledge, in the careful atom of the load requirements of far As the Jameson raid and the stormy study of the local requirements of forrganization of her commercial agents proad.

Both statements contain an admix-ture of truth and of failacy. The mere fact that the criticisms come from two such antagonistic authorities as im-perial Germany and republican United states detracts much from the value of

elther, These two, from antipodean poles, have renched the contest for su-premacy with Great Britain. The very that each adduces for the decauses cline of British trade apply with great-er force to one another. The fundamental reason rests elsewhere. For it must not be forgotten that it

is not the decline in the actual volume of British irade that alarms the na-tion, but the loss of position in the course of the world's development. The value of British exports and imports for 1500 exceeded that of 1899 by \$330. 000,000. British factories are everywhere working to the utmost limit of their capacity; never has the British work-man received better wages or had more work offered to him; never has the country been more prosperous. But the demand has exceeded the supply, and the United States and Germany, by selzing the surplus demand, are laying hold upon markets that, once lost, will never return to Great Britain.

THE FRUITS OF FOUR YEARS.

While Britain's decline began some twenty years ago, the United States' great access of development has been within the last ten years, most of it within the last four years. In the iron and state industries with which I am and steel industries, with which I am principally concerned at present, the development has been almost entirely within Mr. McKinley's presidency, Onetable of all the ore extracted from the Lake Superior region since 1856 has been taken from the ground in that brief period. The output for last year was double that in the final year of Mr. Claveland's second occurance, of the

trial success. I question if the order brought the works a dollar of profit, but It secured a market. Standard sizes would not meet the specifications; every would not meet the specifications; every bolt, every rivet, had to be made es-pecially for these sevencen engines. There was an infinity of irritating la-bor in fulfilling the conditions of the order-more labor than the contract was worth. But behind it there was the Indian market, and the engines will go out according to specification, a credit-able advertisement, a sound investment. Under present conditions Great Brit-alin cannot afford to accept such un-profitable contracts. The advertisement is of ho use to her, because she cannot

is of no use to her, because she cannot fulfil the orders she has, much less undertake new ones. She is being stran-gled to death by the tyranny of her labor legislation and by the tyranny of her la-bor legislation and by the trade unions. Great Britain is under the hobnailed heel of the working man, who is relent-lessly, fatuously crushing the life out of

THE TYRANNY IN CORDUROYS. It is the legacy we have inherited from Mr. Gladstone, the man who be-trayed his country to his ambition and his vanity. There is a tradition in this country that Great Britain is a class ridden nation; that men with coronets on their brows stalk around with horsewhips in their hands compelling the people as the Southern gentlemen were made to do in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." As a matter of fact, the modern tyrant of Britain, possessed of more power than ever was feudal lord, wears over-alls and moleskins, is griny to the touch and utterly indifferent to the in-terests of his country and to the prospects of his children and his children's children. Great Britain is the paradise of demagogy, and under its baleful grasp is sufficient to death. No man today denies that the cause of Britain's decline is the workingman and the cow-

ardly legislation that gave him the power to destroy his country and him-Democratic as the United States theoretically is, it has never yielded the power to majorities that Great Britain, to her own undoing, has done. The political development of the two countries has been diametrically opposed. Great Britain sought free trade in imports, protection in labor; the United States

sought protection against imports, free trade in labor. The result is the con-trasting situations of today. To gain the advantage of the lowered suffrage Mr. Gladstone bribed the work-ingman with legislation that today is ruining the country. In their cowardice the conservatives outbid the Gladstonians, so that today we are hedged about with laws that preclude progress.

with hows that preclude progress. Seven years ago, as president of a con-servative association. I entered a hall to hear Lord Salisbury announce his policy for the coming election. He stated his adhesion to a socialist pro-gram, to that measure which has since

WILL REPRESENT U. S. AT AUSTRALIAN CEREMONIES.



Admiral Remey, commander of the Aslatic squadron, has been ordered by the navy department to proceed aboard his flagship Brooklyn to Melbourne, Australia, to represent us in the ceremonies celebrating the opening of the first federal parliament on May 6 next. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are also scheduled to arrive on that date.

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his God born rights as a man and ac-counted him but one head among mil-llons. For him in England there was no fortune accumulating, no Skibo abor, its opportunities of advancement,

He had such rights as came to him in return for his weekly subscription, only these and nothing more. If he worked an extra hour to increase his pay, if be

of his own labor, that bound him down to the average of his less intelligent and less energetic fellows, that denied him and prompt delivery were assured.

Castle building, because his union had and the restrictive legislation for which they were responsible. In the United States factories are developed to the extreme limit of demand. Mr. Carnegle

not, fied from Great Britain, not to es-cape a grasping and a grinding aris-tocracy, but to avoid a jealous trade unionism that forbade him the fruits | The reply was that British manufactur-ers had been eleven months late in de-livering, and the condition of the railness depended on the supply of skilled men, and demonstrated the necessity for a sufficient number from whom to select. The union ordered a general scrike and, for three months, the works were idle, contracts were broken and the men were earning nothing-all to prevent the employer assisting the men-to improve their condition and to pro-hibit his maintaining the factory abreast with the demand.

So, in the shipbuilding trade, Messrs. Harland & Wolff, the great shipbuilders of Belfast, are hampered in their de-velopment by the strict union rule lim-

RUSHING WORK ON THE BIG BRIDGE.



New York's new suspension bridge which will be finished within five years will be a wonderful structure when completed. The main span will be 1600 feet, while the entire bridge between terminals will measure 7,200 feet in length. The cost of the structure will amount to more than \$12,000,000. 



The other day I saw seventeen great engines in a Pittsburg locomotive works, built for use in British India. I asked why the order had come to the United States. Were they cheaper? Were they better?

The firm's representative was not aware of any great difference in price, and, as to finish, the British built locomotive was admittedly superior "Euf the British shops were full and could

become law, whereby, if an earthquake shatter a coal mine, the employer is liable for compensation to every injured miner and to the relatives of al killed-the man who had endured the greatest loss held responsible for an act of God! I left that hall a man without a party. As Bismarck had said, the leader of the conservatives was but "a lath painted to look like iro?" The lath had bent and there was no one to stay the swift onrush of false economy, of chaotic liberty, of ignorant mob rule,

A FALSE LIBERTY. The old idea of liberty-the right of the individual to the full proceeds of als intelligence and his skill—has yielded to a group of false shibboleths-"Ma-

jority is right," "The greatest good for the greatest number," "Count of heads" "Compulsory eight-hour day Mr. Carnegie, whether he realize it or

men in this country, in their own homes rule. Friendly societies, sick and burial clubs, building associations, savings banks and insurance guilds they un-derstand and appreciate, but trade unionism, as we understand it in Britain, they dread and abhor. The inhibitory power of trade union-

ism on the emancipation of the workingman is even greater on the expan-sion of the employer. It explains the whole fatal incapacity of British industry to meet the world's demands for materials.

Some time ago Sir Howard Vincent demanded an explanation of the Great Eastern Railway's unpatriotic action in throwing on the polter's wheel. The pensive luxury wh placing orders for steel rails and fish union objected and ordered Sir Henry makes out the bill.

sion. In Great Britain such expansion | sternly vetces all special effort after and in their works. Those who have had experience of labor conditions on both sides of the Atlantic, without ex-ception, say they have known no good to come to workingmen from union with Education and the side of the atlantic without ex-ception, say they have known no good to come to workingmen from union with Education and the side of th rough laborers are encouraged to famil-iarize themselves in their own time with the skilled work of their department. As opportunity occurs they graduate from the ranks of the unskilled laborer to the position of the skilled operative for which they have qualified. Both

employer and employe are benefitted and the work of extension is vastly In England, in 1890, there was a great strike in the pottery works of Sir Henry Doulton. He had chosen three lads, sons of journeymen employed by the firm, to be trained in the art of Messrs, Carnegle? Patriotism is an ex-

pairs. Some doors had to be fixed on the galleys; competent carpenters were on the spot with the necessary tools. To them orders were given to proceed with the work. They refused; it was technically joiners' work; and joiners had to be sent for to a distant part of the yards, their proper occupation in-Both terrupted, time wasted, and the carpenters' wages running on unchecked. Is it The pensive luxury when trade unionism

EXPLORING PARTY IN GUATEMALA. Brigham Young Academy Expedition Passing Through a Beautiful and Interesting Country - Flies That Nature Has Provided With Lamps. annown and a second sec

ON THE RIGHT TRAIL.

Clara

We

Comitan, Chiapas, Mexico, March 6, 1901.-It was next to im-but found none, and found no one liv-26, 1901 .-- It was next to impossible at Palenque to obtain food ing near. A test of its depth proved that we could ford with little danger, but the bank to it was fifteen or twenty for our return journey, it was impossible to get a guide, and all acquainted feet high and how to get the mule down was the problem. She utterly refused with the roads told us we could not make the trip without a guide. Not to make the attempt; no amount of coaxing, nor whipping, nor hollowing would scare her. At last with Mr. only were there different trails leading would scare her. At last with Mr. Henning in the water holding the rope, and Mr. Kienke and I on either side of off, but mahogany cutters had cleared many in getting out their logs. Here was a difficulty unforeseen. The fiesta her, at a given signal we all pushed and would not end until Thursday, and then pulled together and she moved. over the edge she was not long in going down. With a look of utter astonishit would take the Indians a day or two to sober up. We would be delayed at least a week. Of course this time could ment she struck the water, and the task be profitably spent among the ruins, and we would gladly have stopped but was done. On the other side, however, the getting out was nearly as bad. She and we would guardy have stopped but our companions would be waiting us at Comitan. There was one thing that gave us hope. Two Indians with dogs had gone the day before to Bachajon, made a leap up the bank, then for a moment hung as if uncertain whether she would proceed or fall back into the water. With great effort, however, and the first settlement we would reach, and from which place to Comitan the road was good. We tried to get them to wait a day for us, but they were too drunk to understand, and before we remuch slipping, she climbed the bank, and we were safe. At nine o'clock on Wednesday we met couple of Indians and found to our turned from the ruins the next day they had gone. Perhaps we could follow joy that we were on the right trail and that a couple of leagues would bring us to an Indian ranch. We had expected their tracks. At any rate we preferred to make the attempt. At 7 o'clock Monto reach a ranch called Agua Clara about this time, but learned that alday with the inspector who kindly vol-unteered to take us out a league, we bade Palenque good bye. At a short distance we entered the forest, which ready we had passed it a league. had failed to notice the path leading to it, but the Indian ranch gave us hope grew in beauty and grandeur as we proceeded, and without a break except at the streams we walked in the shade of trees until Wednesday noon. There of something to eat and we proceeded with quickened pace. There was consternation at the ranch when we arrived. Many did not remember of ever were trees of all shapes and sizes. The eeing white men through that country mahogany was the giant, and many times they would run up for fifty feet before. Many of the women and chiland seventy-five feet without a limb. been to Palenque and could speak Spanish, held her own, and what was Many others produced equally good saw timber. Vines as large as a man's body, beautiful moss on rocks and trees, plants with large leaves like a banana plant, flowers and beautiful ferns of better than all for us, consented to make us fortillas. The men folks were mostly in the fields, but in half an hour some had come, the woman having no doubt sent for them. We were cauvarious sizes and shapes were con-stantly eliciting from us expressions of tioned several times that we would find onder and surprise. It was a rich field r the botanist. At night fire flies of bad Indians until after we left Backfor the botanist. ajon, and the last words of the inspec great size and brilliancy were seen, like shooting stars. Some of these we or as he bade us good bye were words caught and amused ourselves reading the papers by their light. of caution against the Bachajones, but we had no trouble. In fact, but for one thing got along with them as well as

#### FLIES FURNISH THE LIGHT.

They gave a pale green light, very clear and resembling the electric light. It comes from two lobes just above the

the San Pedro river which we

rera, it will be remembered, is the Indian, who fifty years ago, placed himself at the head of a rebellion and with the crude Indian soldiery that folowed him overthrew the Movazan government. Mr. Stephens visited the country at the time of this rebellion and sought in vain, as he expressed it. "to find a government." Many of these Indians, we find, rather refer to Guatemala than to Mexico as their government. One more night in the woods as this

proved our worst night, for long before daylight we were awakened by the "gentle patter" of the rain on the leaves and on us. It had set in for the day. The roads were slippery, we were wet from head to foot, for on account of the heat we discarded "slickers" for our shirt sleeves. At 2 o'clock p. m. the rain ceased, or rather we had climbed out of the storm and were in a dryer and at 4 o'clock we reached zone, Bachajon. Here we congratulated ourselves. Through the wild forest with trails taking to the right and left, through the Indian's milpas (fields or clearings), where there were more paths we had never once lost the trail. and now all was safe as we had a good

At 1 o'clock the next day, Friday, we reached Ococingo, having come or as fast as possible as we wished to visit the ruins in the neighborhood. But here again we met with difficulty. We needed a guide, but found that we would not get one until the next day. Nothing in this country is done in a jurry. Always manana (tomorhurry. row) manana. The people with whom we talked could hardly understand how we could even wish to go to the ruins immediately after having walked six or seven leagues. But as a guide was impossible and as time was precious. I determined to make the attempt without guide, and so leaving the boys to rest. I borrowed a saddle from a Mexi-can and mounting our little mule, proceeded but not without difficulty. The mule objected. She would carry a pack but not a man. At every word of urging on my part she would kick up. kick out, and several times struck my foot. But we managed, and in a litthe over two hours were at the ruins, having procured at a ranch nearby a smart little Mexican boy to show me

dren ran away, but one lady who had the road. heren to Palanque and could speak RUINS OF OCOCINGO. These ruins are situated on the brow of a hill about two hundred feet high and overlooking a large valley, at least thirty miles long, and from two miles to ten miles wide. At present the valley contains stock ranches and cane and corn plantations. The hills and parts of the valley are covered with cattering trees, mostly pine and oak. In the east several low hills jut out from the main mountain, run along for few miles then suddenly end. On the row of one of these hills are the ruine with any. They did not understand the Mexican money and we experienced great trouble in making change. One real, half real and two reals-25c-they knew, but 5c and 10e pieces they did have been a guard post. A short dis-tance faither on there was another We climbed the hill, walked along the nct. They wanted Guatemalan money, | tance farther on there was another

thirty feet deep and reached across the ridge, flattening and broadening it. Beow these terraces the hill had been leveled down forming a space of sev-eral acres. Here were the buildings. The most complete building was on top of a pryamidal structure of stone, about 25 feet high. The building measures about 50 feet long by 30 feet wide, and was of the same form and structure as the temples of Palenque. The doorway was fallen in. The altar was broken was fallen in. The altar was broken and almost all of the stucco figures were gone. The marks plainly showed, however, where these figures had been. There may have been tablets in the altars, but I could find no trace of any. Mr. Stephens speaks of them, however. The building is made of small flat stones from an inch to three inches thick, and not more than a foot long by eight inches wide, laid up in clay mor-

on clearing away the rubbish and some stones that it, too, was a building more in ruins than the first. The third build-ing is in a better state of preservation than this, though not so good as the first. It consists of two long rooms with a corridor in front, now fallen. The plastering on the walls was in a good state of preservation. There were two other pyramids in sight, but I did further investigation.

not get time to climb them or to make On the whole I was impressed with the idea that these ruins, not as ruins, but as buildings, are much older than those of Palenque. Further, that they were built by the same people, but in

tar, and plastered on the inside with an earlier style of their architecture. lime mortar. There are evidences also They must have been the temple or

www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www. BUSY PREPARING M'KINLEY'S ITINERARY.



George B. Cortelyou, private secretary to President McKinley, is the busiest man in Washington at the present time. In his hands are left all the arrangements for the big Presidential tour of thirty States which is to start on the 29th of this month. Secretary Cortelyou will be one of those who will accompany the President on his trip.

Carrera's money was all right. Car-rera, it will be remembered, is the Indian, who fifty years ago, placed lower side with rock. They were about three or four coats. The walls seem would look for a city in just such a flora and fauna. They will visit the was a very hard finish, and put on in three or four coats. The walls seem very durable. The roof is formed like would look for a city in just such a place, in the center of a rich farming those at Palenque of the V shaped arch, capped with a larger stone. I climbed to the top of another pile that looked like a pyramid, but found district. There is plenty of water, plenty of timber and plenty of grass

simplified.

all within easy reach. But little has been done towards investigating these ruins, yet here is a field for some future expedition, and may yield rich harvests to the investigators. There are no impediments par ticularly in the way, as consent could easily be obtained from the govern ment. But we cannot stop. Our word is further south, and we must push on With deep regrets, therefore. I left the ruins just at dark, and returned to our camp in town where I found the boys in good spirits.

Next morning early we continued out march. The country became less humid as gradually we came over to the Pa-cific side. Vegetation changed and the grass and trees gradually became dry. We had good roads, however, and ma ime. At 1 p. m. yesterdty we reached comitan and learned that Prof. Wolf and companions were in camp tw leagues on the road to Guatemala. To day we passed through the custom house, and our bonds were released in

all but some articles not brought with us, and on which we will pay duty and sell. The officers were very kind and delayed us only an hour or so. The mules were not even unpacked.

Our next point is some ruins on the other side of the city of Guatemala. But in this republic we will make a slight change in our program. Prof. Wolf and Mr. Van Buren will visit the

Izmalchi Indians and study them for a few months. In the meantime we shall visit Copan in Honduras, then proceed

on our way along the isthmus, Comitan is the principal town after leaving San Cristobal on the road to Guatemala. It contins about eight thousand inhabitants. The houses are well built and clean. The streets are paved with small stones, the sidewalks with large flat ones, or with brick. It possesses some of the neatest market places, Mercados, we have seen since we left Puebla. Fruit is plentiful, es-pecially bananas and oranges, the lat-ter selling for from three to four for a cent. In fact all along our road to and from Palenque, especially on the moun-tains and high valleys we found an abundance of these two fruits. Moncy here is a mixture of Mexican and Guatemala. Ten cents Mexican and counted 124 cents and one is continu-ally at a loss to know just what the prices are. It appears that the people consider the Guatemalan money as the currence of the counter with a start

consider the Guatemalan money as the currency of the country with a slight premium on Mexican silver. As to location Comitan is beautiful. It is on a bill that slopes two ways. Water is plentiful and there are many trees groups in the little gardens giving trees grown in the little gardens giving it a green and healthy appearance. The country round about is, at this season of the year, dry and uninviting, but let the rains come, and the grass grows in a few weeks the trees become green and the whole face of the land is chaoged to one of beauty. BENJAMIN CLUFF, JR.

EGLOOMY FIGURES ON BRITISH TRADE

# annon anno anno

to furnish food for the alarmist press, and articles made therefrom declined Its articles on the subject were be- £1,200,000 (\$6,000,000), while the excessive coming somewhat stereotyped, but exports of coal a year ago during the when the board of trade returns for prevalence of the coal famine and panic February were published this week they are responsible for the falling off of revived with redoubled bitterness and £500,000 (\$2,500,000). These facts, comimports over exports. In comparison tures. with last year the exports for February decreased £2,000,000 (\$10.000.000).

ing on her capital. The foreign manufactures imported Mines of the international tariff war during the two months were £2,000,000 which has been frequently hinted late. (\$10,000,000) above those of last year. On 13 .- Cablegram to the New York Herald,

England's declining trade continues | the other hand, the exports of metals

The articles singled out for the attention of the chancellor of the ex-America. These suggestions are on the

gloom, From an English point of view | ing to light on the eve of the publicathese returns could hardly be more | then of what promises to be the most dismal. The first two months of the sensational budget of half a century, century show an adverse balance of have stimulated the demand for a pro-£40,000,000 (\$200,000,000), the excess of tective tarift against foreign manufacwhile the imports increased £3,500,000 chequer as fit subjects for heavy duty (\$17,500,000). At this rate one needs no , are clocks, cotton goods, electrical appolitical or economic prophet to dis. paratus, boots and shoes, sliks and

cover that England is practically liv- woolens. Most of these now come from

