

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted.)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose - Editor.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
(In Advance.)
One Year \$2.00
Six Months \$1.25
Three Months \$0.75
One Month \$0.25
Sundays Edition, Per Year \$1.00
Sundays Edition, Per Year \$1.00

NEW YORK OFFICE.
In charge of R. V. Cummings, manager.
Foreign Advertising from our Home Office,
317 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE.
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 78 Geary St.

Correspondence and other reading matter
for publication should be addressed to
the Editor.

Address all business communications
and all remittances to:
THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City
as second class matter according to
the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MAY 5, 1905.

DESERET NEWS PHONES.

Persons desiring to communicate by
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For City Editor and Reporter, 339-2.
For Business Manager, 741.
For Business Office, 339-2.

A GRAND EXPOSITION.

All arrangements have been made for
the opening of the Lewis and Clark
Centennial Exposition at Portland, Oregon,
on June 1, 1905. That is the date
fixed by law for the formal opening,
and the management affirm that it will
be complete in every essential particular
by that time. It is expected to continue
for about four and a half months, a
shorter time than has been customary
for such exhibitions. The greater part
of the work of construction for the different
buildings has been accomplished,
except the finishing touches which are
necessary to give them that handsome
appearance which is desired and expected.
The exhibits will be installed as rapidly
as they can be received, and it is hoped
that exhibitors will take time by the forelock
and forward their wares for a full exhibition
at the date of the opening.

This centennial exposition is to
celebrate the anniversary of the exploration
of the Oregon country, which includes
the present states of Oregon, Washington,
Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming,
by an expedition which was commanded by
Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.
The expedition which they conducted was
planned and authorized by President Thomas
Jefferson. It was one of the greatest and
most valuable projects of that character
ever undertaken in this country. The adventures
of those noted explorers, the hardships they
endured, the obstacles they encountered,
the victories they achieved and the discoveries
they made, it is not our purpose to attempt
to describe. The full history of them has
never been given to the world, but sufficient
is known to class those heroic pioneers among
the great worthies in American history,
and the celebration of their advent to the
northwest coast is a fitting tribute to the
grandeur of their achievement, and a testimony
to their glorious triumph in the acquisition of a vast
and valuable region by this nation, without
the horrors of war and the shedding of human
blood.

Portland, the place chosen for the
exposition, is fairly entitled to the name of
the "Rose City." During the time of the Fair
she will be plentifully adorned with buds
and blossoms of the queen of flowers. In the
season thereof more roses can be seen there
than in any other city in America. And they
bloom the greater part of the year. They are
wonderful for size as well as beauty and number.
They are to be seen at every turn where there
is a garden, and in all varieties and tints
and colors.

Portland must be considered as a
business city too, with a population of about
150,000, and is a great shipping port, its chief
exports being lumber, flour and grain. That
mighty stream the Columbia, contributes largely
to its wealth and success, and the entire country
surrounding pours its products in rich streams
into the beautiful city. The mild and equable
climate of the region is very pleasant to
travelers who sojourn at that spot, rendered
balmey and healthful by the breezes from the
Pacific ocean.

The Exposition grounds comprise
over four hundred acres, with a natural lake
of two hundred and twenty acres. The site
is picturesque and is easily approached by a
complete system of electric railways, which
convey passengers from the center of the city
to the fair grounds in fifteen minutes. The
Willamette river, Mt. Hood, Mt. Meleus, Gull's
Lake, Centennial Park and other points of
interest and beauty are among the attractions
to visitors to the city of Portland.

Preparations on a large scale have
been made for the entertainment of people
attending the exposition. It is not intended
that visitors shall be bled for the enjoyment
of harpists, who fatten on the needs of travelers
and who take advantage of the influx of large
crowds. Reasonable prices will be charged
for accommodations, and efforts will be made
continually for the comfort and convenience of
people from a distance. A trip to the exposition
will well repay all who take it and who desire
to see the wonders and developments and prospects
of the northwest coast. Low rates are offered
for transportation by the railroads, and everything
appears to be propitious for

the success of the first great world's fair west of the Rocky Mountains. Utah should be well represented at the
great exposition, and its affairs will be in competent hands. It is to be hoped
and expected that all branches of industry in this State will contribute to its part of the exhibition.
Our agricultural, horticultural, mineral and manufacturing interests should be presented in good shape and in sufficient volume. The fine arts should not be neglected, and Utah should form a prominent feature in this aggregation of the resources and attractions of the great West.

The journey from Salt Lake to Portland takes the traveler through large stretches of beautiful country, and the varied views on the way cannot fail to be highly interesting and profitable. The railway authorities offer good inducements during the fair season, and the accommodations they furnish will be found unexceptionable. We look for grand results from the Portland exposition, not only to that thriving city, but to the entire country on the Pacific slope.

ARABIA AWAKENING.

We have briefly referred to the Arabian revolt, and the fall of the principal city of the province of Yemen. Students of conditions in Arabia regard that movement as serious. It is well known that the Arabians at one time were among the foremost in civilization. They were teachers in arts and sciences, and the authors of important works on geography, history, philosophy, medicine, mathematics, and especially arithmetic. Their schools and libraries were destroyed by savage hordes, but the people are today intellectually and physically capable of great deeds. Their language is one of the most widely known and understood, because it is the sacred language of the Koran. The present movement is said to be due to the activity of reformers, by which the Turks may be swept from the peninsula.

According to consular reports, Arabia has been harshly judged as to climate and soil, because the average man derives his knowledge of it from stories told by sailors passing through the Red sea. All northern Arabia, they say, has a winter season, with cold rains and occasional frosts. Mt. Tobeik, in northwestern Arabia, is covered with snow all winter. Neld has a salubrious climate, while in the highlands of Yemen and Oman there are mountain peaks as high as 12,000 feet and valleys of extraordinary fertility. Perhaps two-thirds of Arabia is cultivable land, while the remaining third, situated chiefly in the southern part, is apparently irreclaimable desert.

This should not be considered settled, though, until further experiments have been made, since "irreclaimable deserts" in our age have been redeemed by artificial watering. Many of the great gulches of Arabia are full to overflowing in the winter, although dry nine months of the year. What may be accomplished by irrigation, according to modern principles, therefore, remains to be seen. Wells can also be easily sunk, it is said, in these tremendous waterbeds, one of which is said to flow from the Hedjaz across the peninsula for nearly 800 miles in a northeasterly direction towards the Euphrates. The entire region of Hana, the Turkish possession to the northeast, is full of underground water courses and perennial springs.

No doubt, Arabia, under modern government, would rise rapidly to the higher eminences of civilization. The effort to emancipate the country should meet with encouragement, as every movement the object of which is the defeat of tyranny.

AS TO SLAVERY

Horace Greeley Griffin, a young colored gentleman of Texas, holds that the slavery traffic of olden days in this country was, after all, a blessing in disguise. He has been in West Africa, to teach the natives to grow cotton for the German settlers. He did not succeed very well. He found that the natives would not work. Money did not tempt them. Their needs were few, and supplied with but little trouble from the forests, fields, and streams. In contrast with their condition with that of the American negro, Mr. Griffin thinks himself justified in pronouncing slavery a blessing in disguise.

It is a comfortable view to take of a calamity; for, slavery was a calamity. When the moral degradation that followed the institution and the Civil war, with its horrors and evil consequences, some of which are felt to this day, are considered, slavery was more of a curse than a blessing—one which had to be wiped out in blood. No good purpose is served by giving it a more euphemistic name.

The contrast drawn between the African savage and his American brother illustrates, however, the great truth that the world is governed by one, who, with infinite wisdom, overrules the events of history, and makes even the most untoward experiences of man serve a benevolent purpose. God is as marvelously revealed in history as in nature, and His hand must be seen in the fate of nations and races, as well as individuals. No doubt, when the time comes, the American negro will be a mighty factor in the civilization of Africa. Joseph sold into slavery in Egypt, became the savior of his father's house. This may be repeated on a larger scale. All wrongs will finally be righted.

GOLD IN ICELAND.

A correspondent of the "News" writes from Reykjavik, Iceland, that the people of one part of that famous island now have the gold fever. A short time ago gold was discovered by men drilling an artesian well. The country has been inhabited for more than a thousand years, but this is the first discovery of gold there, as far as known to history. The workmen have reached a depth of 312 feet, when one of them observed a yellow-colored substance on the drill. The stuff was sent to an expert for examination, and pronounced to be gold-bearing ore. The stratum is thought to be two inches thick, and capitalists are about to investigate, to determine how

much there is of it. In the meantime the greatest excitement is said to prevail.

It would not be strange to learn of the discovery of valuable metals on that island, which evidently owes its existence to volcanic activities. The old writers of sagas were familiar with gold and silver, and they represented them, very correctly, as the material of which the mythical dwellers in the interior of the earth skillfully made various ornaments generally both enchanted and enchanting. There must have been mines in their time, from which the precious metals were brought to light, perhaps secretly, so as not to attract the attention of the sea rovers, who had their own ideas of mine and thine.

The discovery of valuable gold fields in Iceland now would indeed be an epoch in the history of that country. It would remodel it, in a short time. Gold would attract to it hosts of adventurers. Whether the country would gain anything, except prosperity, is doubtful. At present there is not a morally purer atmosphere than that of Iceland. It would not be improved by the advent of adventurers.

THE "GLOBE" NO MORE.

The St. Paul Globe, after an existence of over a quarter of a century, has hidden a final adieu to its readers. On Sunday, April 30, its last issue appeared. The cause of the demise is said to be lack of sufficient patronage. The Globe finished its course in glory. Its last issue was fully up to the standard of its most prosperous days. It went down with flying colors and cheers. Its last editorial are full of optimism and prophecies of good for the future. The career of the Globe has been admirable. Its end crowns its work.

The inability of such a publication to make both ends meet is regrettable. It has been an ably conducted paper, a serious exponent of American principles, from its point of view. The Globe has never stooped to the low devices of "yellow journalism." If it had, perhaps the public would have supported it more generously. But it preferred to go into harbor and discontinue, to sailing under the colors that disgrace modern journalism. The loss is the public's.

The May flowers seem a bit backward.

Why not call it the Chicago teamsters' riot?

Isn't another epistle from Dr. Gladden about due?

This weather should remind people that they should prepare for a rainy day.

If all Chicago's streets were paved with asphalt there would be no brickbats for strikers to throw.

The story that the great guns on British battleships are worthless is doubtless more graphic than true.

The Japanese armies are concentrating. It looks as though Oyama were going to inaugurate a strike soon.

Mr. W. R. Hearst may not be the greatest editor in the country, but he is the most extensive and ubiquitous.

Mayor Dunne has a splendid opportunity to try municipal ownership and see whether Chicago or the strikers own the streets.

Nebogoff's division of Rojestvensky's squadron has been sighted in the Straits of Malacca. And Togo? He's simply out of sight.

Secretary Taft will be glad when the President returns to Washington. Sitting in one posture, even on a lid, eventually gets monotonous.

Some of the bears killed by the President's party are said to have been a little bit "off." Does that mean they were this year's cubs?

When a woman has stood three trials for murder and has not been acquitted, she has suffered punishment whether or no adequate to her crime.

Sometimes, not now, but sometime, the citizens of the Windy City will learn that when strikes and riots are on in their city, "there's no place like home."

A dispatch says that Rockefeller has aged five years since the refusal to receive the \$100,000 which he offered to the missions. At any rate his hair has not turned gray.

It is rather hard to understand Mr. J. J. Hill's statement before the Senate committee on interstate commerce, that "large quantities of flour at one time were hauled from the Twin Cities to the Orient, but the interstate commerce commission stopped it." His explanation was that "this rate being made public, was cut by rival railroads, which were not compelled to make their rates public." Why should that stop shipments? Shippers got as good or a better rate than they had been getting, and this ordinarily should promote shipping. But perhaps not half hath been told.

THAT TARIFF WAR.

Springfield Republican.
The formal notice to our government that it would be excluded from the special privileges of the various new reciprocity treaties between Germany and surrounding European countries is only what was expected. There is no complaint the United States can make on the basis of the "most favored nation" clause in its general treaties for it has itself taken the position that the European powers could claim nothing on that basis in connection with the Cuban reciprocity treaty. If the United States wishes to avoid a tariff war, or something very like it, with Germany, it must soon consider very carefully its position. The German government is willing and even anxious to enter into a reciprocal trade arrangement with this country on the basis of "the square deal," but the stand-patters block the way.

Los Angeles Times.
Last year the United States exported to Germany products amounting in value to \$17,000,000. As has already been shown in these columns by detailed analysis of the new tariff rates, the trade will be virtually wiped out should an amicable arrangement be arrived at. To specify a few items, American wheat,

corn, flour, lard, oleomargarine, fresh or frozen beef, prepared beef, apples, prunes, oranges, timber, boots and shoes, and rolled or drawn wire will all be discriminated against at a rate varying between 35 and 50 per cent. In most cases this spells absolute exclusion. Furthermore, it has to be remembered that in several of these lines of goods the trade has been created only within recent years, and by the rapid advances shown there was every certainty of still more important developments provided no interference had supervened. So a tariff conflict with Germany will mean not merely the loss of present business, but the loss of still greater future business.

Boston Transcript.

This is but one of a number of recent instances that suggest that it would be for our advantage to effect a more or less general readjustment of our tariff schedules to meet certain situations, likely otherwise to become somewhat strained and embarrassing. We use the term "readjustment" rather than "revision" advisedly, because that in what seems to be generally called for in each phase of the new conditions that confront us in our commercial relations with other nations. Of course, beneath the courteously worded notification there is a mild menace which can hardly escape notice and which was not intended to be so concealed. That it could not be detected, it carries a declaration of a certain measure of retaliation unless new conditions are established.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A writer in the Contemporary Review in an article on "Agricultural Prosperity in Germany" demonstrates conclusively that protection in the form of duties as in the United States, has operated to increase production in every branch of industry. He shows that in Germany manufacturing and agriculture have made satisfactory progress side by side, while in free-trade England the farming industry has been made so unprofitable that it is in a state of decay.

Los Angeles Express.

As Germany is one of the good customers of this country for foodstuffs, the prospect is not altogether pleasing, even if the Tariff Commission should suffer more or less from the effects of a tariff conflict. Oratory on schedules and the academic aspects of protection and free trade is likely to burden the pages of the Congressional Record when that daily record of legislative talk resumes publication.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Nearly every article of American export to Germany will lose that vast volume, find higher barriers against it at the ports of entry, while competing products from other countries will have the bars let down to a greater or less degree by reciprocity treaties, unless the United States accepts the invitation of the German chancellor to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity. But the probability of such a remedy is dubious. The president, through the state department, makes reciprocity treaties and the senate disposes of them—in the committee pigeonhole or in the waste basket.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the May number of Medical Talk the following subjects, among many others, are discussed: "The Value of Suggestion," "A Healthy Mind," "Do Osteopaths Prescribe Drugs?" "How Criminals Should be Treated," "To Prevent Tuberculosis," "The Doctor and the Microbe," and "The Action of Medicine." Medical Talk Publishing Co., Columbus, O.

Leslie's Weekly, which in its current issue devotes much space to Chicago, calls the latter "America's Wonder City." This title is justified in a group of articles and many illustrations setting forth the attractions and the enterprises of the mid-continent metropolis. A double-page, the front and other parts of the "Chicago Number" present striking photographs of noted localities in the busy community in the Western prairie. The pictorial features of the number include President Roosevelt's hunting trip in Colorado; features of the war in Manchuria; the beginning of the world's greatest army in China; theatrical favorites in New York; and a fine amateur-contest page.—New York.

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