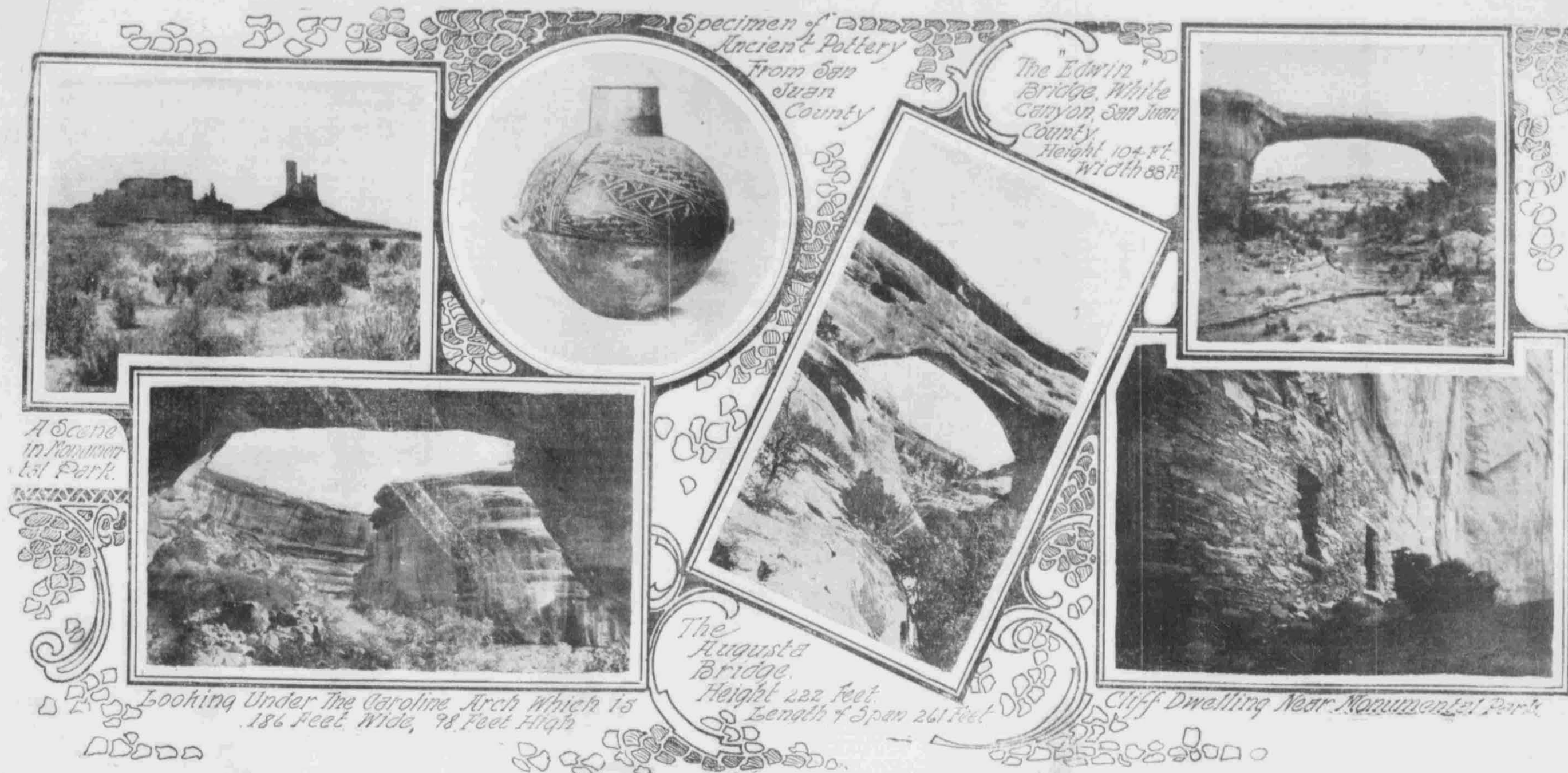


Some Neglected Natural Wonders of the State of Utah



VIRGINIA has sung the praises of her great Natural bridge, and Colorado has filled volumes with accounts of her royal gorge "and the Garden of the Gods." Every state possessing any strange natural phenomena at any spot of historical interest treasures them greatly and considers them a powerful asset. They spend large sums of money in letting the world know about them and consider that they are doing the world and the people of the state a great service. So they are, and any state that does not let the people of their sister state know what it has of interest and value to them is not only standing in its own light and retarding its own development, but is fail-

ing in that duty toward others, its duty to disseminate knowledge and enlarge the world's horizons.

Ugh possesses beauty in scenes of great natural wonders, and points of historic interest of which Virginia and Colorado never dreamed. She has the people and canyons of the Wasatch ranged and beautiful beyond compare. No mountain scenery can surpass these Rockies. Their precipitous summits tower into the clear blue sky and reflect a coloring that no artist can reproduce, and that no mortal can forget who has sat upon some towering crag and watched the play of light and shade among these peaks as the sun kissed them a fond good night. She has the great natural bridges that are considered so wonderful and so

overly of careful preservation that the U. S. government has set them and the land about them aside as a great national monument. There are three of these immense bridges carved by the hand of time from the massive red sand stone cliffs that flank the deep canyons in which they are found. They vary in height from 118 to 262 feet, and in length from 184 to 221 feet. They are graceful in outline, warm in their coloring, and surrounded by a setting of decaying, mighty fantastic cliffs under whose sheltering ledges are found the clustering ruins of the homes, granaries and ceremonial chambers of a people long since forgotten. There are numerous other bridges of less im-

portance in these sections of the San Juan county any of which would rival Virginia's celebrated structure, but they sink into insignificance in comparison with the three great structures just mentioned.

Monument park entirely overshadows Colorado's much lauded "Garden of the Gods." Scores of obelisks raise their spires and domes five to eight hundred feet above the floor of the lofty mesa upon which they stand. It seems as though the Titans of old had once dwelt here and reared these castles and towers. Here nature seems to have revelled in all her mighty strength, and to have taken delight in producing that which astonishes mortals. Mon-

well be willing to travel half around the globe to see these mighty cliffs that stand out like sentinels at the entrance to some unknown realm of the beyond.

Why does not Utah make known these wonderful treasures with which she is endowed, better known to the world? We delve in the hills for gold, silver and copper, and seem to forget that there is plenty of gold on the surface, if we would spend even half as much in developing it as we now are wasting in burrowing into the earth's interior. A thousand dollars would complete the wagon road to the natural bridges already begun by the people of Bluff. This would open a stage route from the railroad at Mancos in Colorado

is through Bluff to the bridges, and would bring thousands of people into the state each year to study the geology, the natural resources, the great natural wonders and the prehistoric ruins of San Juan county.

About 25 miles below Bluff the San Juan river narrows down to a gorge where a span of 90 feet would carry a bridge across this treacherous stream. Now, during parts of the year people manage to ford it at a few places and avoid its quicksands most of the time. Its eddying current changes almost nightly, creating new whirlpools and depositing new beds of quicksand. Those who have lived by it longest dread it most, and any man who has once forced it can well understand the

terror it inspires. The lack of a bridge across this stream is retarding the development of the newly-discovered oil fields in this part of the state, is sending of all the trade from the south side of the river many miles farther out the other way to Gallup on the Santa Fe railroad, and preventing people visiting Monumental park. Cannot the state afford to build a bridge across this treacherous river and thus encourage the development of this region and save life and property? Let us pull together for a larger and better Utah; and let us not rest until the great natural beauties and wonders and the prehistoric ruins are known and appreciated the world over.

FORMOSA IN 1909.

Special Correspondence.

TOKIO, 1909.—I want to tell you what the Japanese are doing in Formosa. Uncle Sam is much interested in that island; and Secy. Taft recently sent a commission of the war department to go through and report to him with a view to improvements in our policy in managing the Philippines. Japan got Formosa at the close of the war with China, just about five years before the Philippines came to us. The island was then in the throes of rebellion, and it was looked upon as about the poorest piece of property in the far east. It had practically been offered to France and Great Britain and refused. Its inhabitants were thought to be only pirates and savage head hunters, mixed with the lowest grade opium-smoking Chinese, and it was turbulent to the extreme. It was, if anything in a worse condition than the Philippines when we took hold of them. After the island was ceded to the Japanese they had to fight their way from one end of it to the other, to conquer and then build a capital, a government and the rest for five or six years.

FORMOSA IN 1909.

At the same time they began to make improvements and to reorganize the country. The island was put under a civil administration within less than two years after its acquisition, and now at the end of 15 years it is a more advanced island than ever, saving its own financial expenses and rapidly improving along the lines of modern civilization. In these letters of mine on the awakening of Asia, I have written a chapter on Formosa.

In order to tell you how this nation of savages and semi-barbarians has been quickened into modern civilization, I have written a chapter on Shimpai-deto at his official residence near the Shintshai railway station here in Tokio. Baron Goto is now one of the cabinet of the emperor. He is the minister of the interior, and has in his charge of the railways, telegraphs, shipping and other transportation problems of Japan. It is now over 10 years since he was made the civil governor of Formosa, and he has done so much that the island has been so rapidly and efficiently reorganized and rejuvenated. He was for almost ten years in charge of its development, and no one can better tell you of its present situation and its future.

THE PROVINCE OF TAIWAN.

During our conversation Baron Goto brought out a relief map of the island and laid it on the table before us. This was of paper mache. It was, I judge, about four inches high, 10 inches wide and two feet long. It accurately represented all the chief features of the country, including its cities, railways and roads. Baron Goto pointed to the places as he talked so that it was really like taking a trip through Formosa. Said he,

"We will call the island Taiwan. You see it is not far from the Philippines. And we are a close neighbor of yours. The island is about 100 miles long. It is larger than Denmark. This half, facing the east, is very mountainous. Many of the valleys are steep and some of the mountains are higher than any in Japan. Mt. Nittan is the highest. Its elevation is higher than Fuji. It is about equal to Pike's peak and there are other peaks of 12,000 feet or more. These mountains are the home of the savage aborigines. It is here that the people known as the head hunters live. The western part of the island, comprising a little more than one-third of it consists of a fertile plain, watered by the great river of the island. The great numbers of people who came over from China. They constitute the civilized part of the island and contain the great bulk of the population. It is among them that the most of our troops are stationed. We do not prevent these people from the savage and we have a line of police guarding the mountain slopes from one end of the island to the other. They are there to see that no one goes up the mountains and is not allowed to go. These are guard-houses every half mile or so and several thousand guards are always on duty. They have rifles and they patrol the line between the guard-houses. If anyone goes up the mountains anywhere near, if they do not stop they are shot."

A BIG ELECTRIC RAILWAY
SCHEME

Pointing to the model Haruo Goto spoke of a big electric proposition which may be carried out in the future.

"You will see that we have built a railroad clear through the western end of the island, running north and south from one tip to the other. That was completed three years ago. What branches it has about 200 miles of track, and it goes right through the most thickly populated part of the island. The water supply and the fact that the water supply is such that I believe we shall be able at some time to move all the cars by electricity. I made a study of that problem while I was in the States, and I think I find that we can put dams here and there in the mountains and make reservoirs which will give us a constant fall all the year round, sufficient to run the electricity for the cars, and at the same time not affect the irrigation of the country below."

"Tell me something about the railroad you have now."

"When we took possession of the island we found a little road 42 miles long running from Keelung to Shih-chiku. It was in bad condition and the cars were old and slow. When we planned out this line running from one end of the island to the other, We began work at both ends and pushed forward night and day in order to save time. In places we employed light railways temporarily using Chinese coolies to push the cars. Some parts of the road were so bad that we had to build bridges to carry the track across valleys on bridges, and to make some very

Photographed for the "News" by I

FORMOSA VALLEY

home towns, but we kept at it and the road is now complete. It was our original intention to take 10 years to build the road, but it has been done in much less than that."

"What did the road cost?"

"The neighborhood of \$144,000,000 or \$15,000,000. We shall build branch roads from there and thus reach upon the whole of the settled part of the island through railways."

BIG CHANGE IN FORMOSA.

What other improvements have you made?"

"A great many. We are practically making a new island of Taiwan," said Dr. Ueda. "And what is more we are making the island pay for our own expenses, and it will in time pay for all its improvements. We are putting roads everywhere. We have introduced post-offices, telegraph stations, in 1916 there were 87 telegraph stations where postage was brought. There are now 120 telegraph stations. All kinds of letters and post cards and about another postal packages go there—the mails every year. We have money. We have a hundred million yen banks with tens of thousands of depositors. We have something like 2,000 miles of telegraph wire and about a half million miles of telephone wires. Our telegraph receipts are more than a million yen per annum, and they yield a profit to the government. So you see, things here are established. There are several hundred miles of lines and the telephone calls

Frank G. Carpenter.

KEY, SHOWING WINDINGS OF TEM

run up into the millions a year. We are using wireless telegraphy in some districts into which the ordinary lines have not been extended."

"How about your connections with Japan and the Philippines?"

"They are very good. The Cebu-Manila-Kaisha has three or four steamers a month via Mail. The passenger takes about ten days. There is a regular service of steamers around the coast of the island and regular connections with Puckan, Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong. There is the good steamship communication and our improvements in the island commerce with Japan is steadily increasing and large quantities of the foreign goods come from here. The imports of the island now amount to in the neighborhood of thirty million dollars a year."

"Is more than that. More than one-half of the imports come from Japan and half of the exports go to Japan, is it not a rich island?"

"Yes, it is," said Baron Goto. "It has much of oil and salt and it produces rice, sugar, oil, rice, sugar and hemp. It is not only that but in the Philippine Islands, will grow these things. Sugar is proving especially valuable. Some time ago the government reported that it was going to crush the cane and a number of new manufacturing firms have been established. Sugar has been raised there for hundreds of

PORARY TRACK

years and it is still the chief crop. The yield is now from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds per acre.

"As to rice, we are trying to improve the product in quantity and quality. The people are now raising two crops a year in most parts of the island. We have introduced a new rice seed and give back to it the high standing it formerly held in the American market. The chief variety is known as Olong. It was first sent to America in 1867, and it was worth more than a dollar a pound. The annual exports here amount to about 1,000,000 pounds of which Olong constitutes about one-third of the total. It is understood that Olong is the most popular in America, and that its sale there might be still greatly increased."

THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY.

"How about the camphor monopoly? I understood that Japan supplied the world with that drug."

"That is true and it is also true that most of the supply comes from Formosa. The Japanese have been so successful in their efforts have been discovered in China, and there is a prospect of competition from that country. At present we have a monopoly of the world's trade and we have been so successful in our manufacture and sale in order to protect the industry. When we took possession of the island we found the camphor business in a precarious state. No efforts were made to secure the trees and the crudest methods were employed in the manufacture. New factories have been

established in Formosa and Japan, and the most of the product goes abroad, either direct or through Japanese ports. It used to go by way of Hongkong. But now the question does the world use in a year?

"About 8,000,000 pounds. Our revenue from it amounts to in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000 a year. We restrict the quantity of opium that can be produced and are thus enabled to keep up the prices. The cultivation of Formosa is sold to cover an area of many square miles and is principally intended to supply all that the world will need for a century to come."

HOW FORMOSA HANDLES THE OPIUM EVIL.

The conversation here turned to the opium question. The Japanese do not allow opium to be used anywhere except in Formosa. The policy is to keep it in Japan proper and the authorities believe that they have adopted a policy which will eventually wipe out the practice in the islands. The policy has been consistently followed by the Japanese, who is noted as a paymaster paid as a salary scientist as well as a statesman. Said he:

"We had much to do with opium patients prior to my going to Formosa, and I knew that it was a physical impossibility to successfully prohibit the opium smoking among those who had been addicted to it. It was, therefore, decided it is almost impossible to stop the use of the drug even when the new himself is anxious to do so. The

[illegible]

Formosa. What kind of people are they; and how big a proportion of the population?"

"They form the most of the inhabitants. They are something like 5,000,000 of them and only a few thousand savages. The Chinese own all the cultivated lands. They populate both town and country and they are the real working part of the island. They are about 2,000,000 of them, and many of them being engaged in agriculture. There are about 200,000 merchants and 50,000 fishermen. The laborers number something like 20,000, and those engaged in maritime commerce 10,000.

"Have you many Japanese?"

"We have 50,000 or so."

THE NEW SCHOOLS.

"What are you doing to educate the people?"

"We are establishing schools and trying to make the use of the Japanese language prevalent throughout the island. We have a central language school in order to teach Japanese to the natives, and the native languages to the Japanese. This school has a normal branch which is training Japanese teachers for the native primary schools. We have a branch where the students are trained for the civil service. We have railway and telegraph sections. We have also some schools for Japanese children and some for native girls. We have established primary schools in all the districts and over the island and they are largely

WHAT FORMOSA COSTS JAPAN

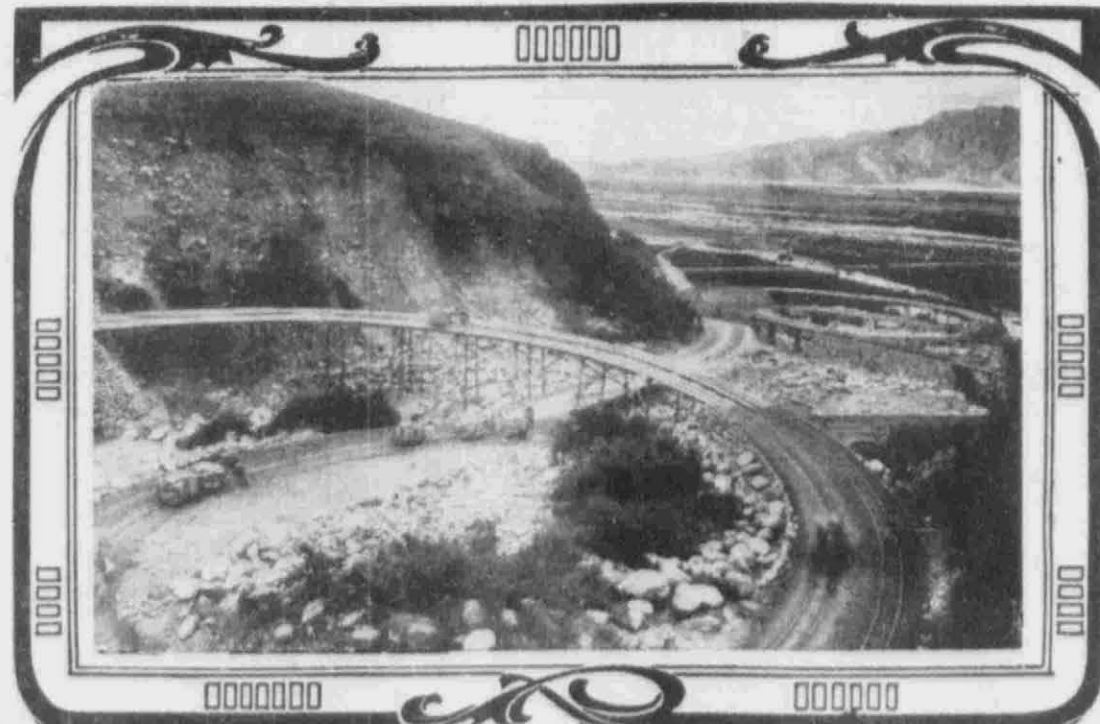
"Is Japan spending much money on Formosa?"

"Not now," replied Baron Goto. "The island is self-supporting. It is not only paying all its running expenses, but also furnishes every article of food and can devote to public improvement. We intend to develop the island as much as we can and to spend in Formosa the same sum of money as we have in the Philippines. In addition to what I have mentioned we have already established a system of light-houses about the coasts, we have improved the principal harbors, have dug canals, collected water, built schools, and have established 11 hospitals and schools for training native physicians. The developing of the Keelung harbor about 100 miles from Keelung, the work under way and to be completed require large expenditures. Altogether the island is materially improving under our management."

CONTROLLING THE HEAD HUNTERS.

As I close this interview I see a statement in the Tokyo, a Japanese newspaper, made by Mr. Imai, one of the chief Formosan officials, removing the head-hunting tribes to the aborigines have about half the land and that they number 100,000. There are nine tribes of them, divided up into thousands of clans or families, each of which has its own chief. The principal of the tribes is the Atayal. This tribe still practices head hunting. Its members sell their heads upon the people of the lowlands whenever they can break

(Continued on page fourteen.)



FORMOSA VALLEY, SHOWING WINDINGS OF TEMPORARY TRACK

turnus, but we kept at it and the road is now complete. It was our original intention to take 10 years to build road, but it has been done in much less than that.

What did he read tonight?

In the neighborhood of \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000. We shall build branch lines here and there and shall open up the country as a part of the road through railways."

BIG CHANGES IN FORMOSA.

What other improvements have you decided?

A great many. We are practically building a new kind of Taiwan. Dr. De Gato. "And what is more we are now making the island pay its expenses, and it will in time pay for itself. We are now building roads everywhere. We have reduced postoffice rates for all the islands in this group and we are now building roads and telegraph lines. There are now

red. About thirteen in
and post cards and about av.
other postal packages go there.
mails every year. We have money
offices and postal savings banks
in tens of thousands of despatch
have sent more than 100 million of
wire and about a half mil-
messages are sent over them every
Our telegraph receipts are more
in a million yen per annum, and
yield a profit to the government.
have a good telephone system, es-
tablished. There are several hundred
of lines and the telephone calls

up into the millions a year. We are using wireless telegraphy in some districts from which the ordinary lines have not been extended." The Chinese have no direct connections with Japan and China.

"They are very good. The Osaka branch Kaisha has three or four business men here. They have just taken about four days. There is a good service of steamers around the part of the Inland and regular connections with Kobe, Ansoy, Yokohama, and Hongkong. As a result of the good friendship communication and commerce with Japan is steadily increasing and a large proportion of the foreign goods comes from here. In the neighbourhood of thirty million yen and the exports are considerably more than that. More than one-third of the half of the exports go

RICE AND TEA.
 "Is this a rich island?"
 asked Baron Goto. "It has
 good soil and it produces
 a lot of tea, rice, sugar and
 everything that will grow in
 the Philippine islands, will grow there.
 Sugar is proving especially valuable.
 Some time ago the government imported
 seven American mills to crush the
 cane and a number of new manufactur-
 ing firms have been established. Sugar
 has been raised there for hundreds of

"As to rice, we are trying to improve the product in quantity and quality. That is, we are trying to grow a ton a year in most parts of the island. We expect to better the tea also and give back to it the high standing it formerly held in the American market. The chief tea planters of Japan, which is the first sent to America in 1867, when it was worth more than a dollar a pound. The annual exports give amount to 100,000,000, which is about one-fifth of the whole. I understand the tea is very popular in America, and that its sale there might be still greatly increased."

THE CAMPHOR MONOPOLY.

"How about the camphor monopoly?" I understood that Japan supplies the world with that drug.

"There is also trade that

ness. The rubber comes from Portugal. Within the past year or so camphor forests have been discovered in China, and there is a prospect of competition from that country. At present we have a monopoly of the world's trade and the government has control of the manufacture and sale in order to protect the industry. When we took possession of the island we found the camphor business in a precarious state. No efforts were made to spare the trees and the crudest methods were employed in the manufacture. Now factories have been

principle to sell opium to those who are not so registered and against the law to sell opium to those who are not registered. All this business is a government monopoly and infringements of the law subject one to a fine, or a flogging and imprisonment to imprisonment for a hard labor up to five years. The government grants special licenses to haberdashers and any one who stores opium without a license is immediately imprisoned for as long as three years or fined up to 5000 yen. As it is now, the government supplies and manufactures all the opium. The use of opium is gradually decreasing by itself, and in time we hope to entirely abolish the use of it. I think that China, which its opium will be its recent prohibitory law.

It is an impossibility. You can have no idea of the extent to which opium is used in some parts of China. When we took possession of Formosa there was no battle and forward from

THE CHINESE OF FORMOSA.

"Not here," replied Baron Goto. "The island is self-supporting. It is not only paying all of its running expenses, but it has a surplus every year which we can devote to public improvement. We intend to develop the island as much as we can and to spend the surplus on the taxes collected there. In addition to what I have mentioned we have already established a system of light-houses, a hospital, a school and have improved the principal harbors. The revenues and income to the chief cities and have established 11 hospitals and schools for training native physicians. The Archipelago of Micronesia has a total of \$1,000,000 and we have four works under way and in contemplation which require large expenditures. Altogether we are most heartily improving under our management."

CONTROLLING THE HEAD HUNTERS.

At I close this interview I was

statements in the Tokyo, a Japanese newspaper, made by Mr. Inai, one of the chief Formosan officials, concerning the band hunters. He says that the people have split into the Aitai and that they number 500,000. There are nine tribes of them, divided up into thousands of clans or families, each of which is independent. The most victims of the tribes is the Atayal. This tribe still practices head hunting. Its members rally forth upon the people of the lowlands whenever they can break

(Continued on page fourteen.)