### DESERET EVENING NEWS, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904.



A Utah "Johnny on the Spot" Takes Snap Shots for the Deseret News.

# A CENERAL UNPREPAREDNESS.

There is Much to Do Yet Before the Great Exposition Will Blossom Forth In All its Glory.

Special Correspondence.

T. LOUIS, Mo., May 18 .- When you come to think that the whole world is looking through field glasses at St. Louis just now, a word or two from "Johnny on the Spot" may not be uninteresting to your readers. In the first place it is not improbable that some of your readers have read the proud boast of President Fran. els that no other world's fair was ever so nearly prepared at the opening as this one, and some of them may also have noticed his telegram to President Roosevelt on the opening day, saying that the buildings and the exhibits were all in readiness and that the only unfinished detail connected with the great Louisiana Purchase exposition

was the magic couch of the president of the United States to set the machinery in motion and open the gates of a new paradise to an expectant world. Not wishing to detract one hair from the glory of the exposition or from the enterprise of the good clicens of St. Louis, and conceding that when the whole thing is completed it will be the grandest exposition of the arts and the sciences, the manufactures and the products of this earth of ours that a wondering world has ever gazed up-on, from motives of perfect fairness I am compelled to say that at this writ-ing there seems little to warrant the extravagant boast of our David. When the world's fair gets on its feet, it will be the greatest ever-there is no man-ner of question about that, but to tell the unvarnished truth just now it re-minds one of the verse in Genesis: "In the basing the assignt we without minds one of the verse in Genesis: "In the beginning the earth was without form and void." It is true that the main buildings are completed on the outside, but on the inside they bear a

more striking resemblance to the view that Jonah might have had if he had opened his eyes in the whale's belly. A woman from one of the up-state counties of Missouri, proud of her na-tive state and prouder yet of the Illus-trious fact that her state's greatest city was to be for six months the center of the universe, came down to the opening because as she said, she wanted to see the fair fresh and rosy, before the bloom of youth had worn off it. I saw her last evening at the Inside Inn and she was not in an amiable mood. She could forgive everything else, she said if only the Missouri building was com-It only the Missouri building was com-pleted and if it could afford her a fit-ting refuge for her disappointed and wounded feelings. "The Missouri build-ing will be opened June 1," was the leg-end she read across its front.

The good woman had relied on Pres-ident Francis' statements that on the opening day the fair would be ready for opening day the fair would be ready for inspection, and with childlike simplicity she wanted to be among the first to in-spect. I did not intrude upon her grief but wondered whether almost any other 1,800 acres of the original Louisiana purchase, fenced off with gates of ad-mission, might not have as easily call-ed itself a world's fair as this particu-lar tract-so fer as real interest to lar tract-so far as real interest to



## Where There is Yet Much to do.

wants to see something besides outsides of buildings and workmen at work in-side and freight cars and heavy drays struggling under tons of unplaced ex-hibits. The keen zest of anticipation is

and gets negroes working in overalls and jumpers. If one has a craving for the fine arts, he is not satisfied with derricks and pulleys putting plaster in

The erstwhile midway plaisance, which at other fairs has been the meeca of the multitude for diversion, recreation and amusement, is known



here as "The Pike." Naturally if all else would be tardy in completion, one would have a right to expect the pike to be at least in an entertaining stage at the opening week, for one would ar-cae that the concessionaires themselves The that the concessionaires themselves from financial motives would take time by the forelock and be in readiness as soon as possible to gather in the sheck-cls. With this idea in my head I strolled down there yesterday and took some kodak pictures, which if the Des. eret News prints them, will speak for themselves-yet it frust be conceded even they convey no adequate idea of ven they convey no adequate idea of

At the same time, if a vote could be | fairs the world has ever seen will castaken everybody down here would be willing to concede that some day when the picture is complete-when the stage is thoroughly set and the property man is hidden behind the scenes-all other

tairs the world has ever seen will cas-ily be eclipsed, and every American who loves his country and takes a pride in its glorious achievements will make a mistake if he does not visit it. JOHNNY, ON THE SPOT.

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## About German Technical Schools.

REPORT on the German textile technical schools and on the development of the textile

industries, written by Dr. Frederic Rose, his majesty's consul at Stuttgart, was issued yesterday in the diplomatic and consular series of publications. Most ample facilities are, he says, provided in Germany for tech-nical instruction in all branches re-lating to textile machinery and manu-factures. The solicitude evinced in that respect by the governments of the that respect by the governments of the German states in concert with indus-trial representatives is dictated by the important part played by the textile industry in the economy of the em-pire. It is an industry which affords employment to the greatest number of persons, and displays the highest values in the import of raw materials and the export of finished goods. The principal portion of Dr. Rose's report is devoted to an exposition of the numis devoted to an exposition of the num-ber, aims, organization, and equipment of the textile technical schools of all

descriptions and sizes. Roughly speaking, the instruction provided may be divided into three de-grees—advanced, secondary, and lower. The advanced is given at 10 technical universities, the description and details of the instruction being sammarized as follows: "Instruction of future owners and managers of textile engineering works and of textile manufacturing establishments. More theoretical than practical. Forms practically a kind of subdivision of the departments for me-

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that the fair is not worth the price of admission yet and the midway is not the best thing that ever came over the

chanical technology. Uniform organi-zation. Severe entrance conditions." The secondary degree of instruction is given at the special textile technical 'schools for spinning, weaving, dyeing, and finishing, the description and de-tails of the instruction being epitomized thus: 'Instruction of owners, mana-gers, and foremen of textile works; courses for merchants, clerks and other employes. Instruction of work-women. Instruction with the text of the text of the second text of text of text of the second text of tex other employes. Instruction of work-women. Instruction mainly practical or theory and practise combined. Evening and Sunday classes for fore-men, workmen, workwomen, journey-men and apprentices. Organization fairly uniform, adapted to special manufacturing needs of various dis-tricts. Entrance conditions much less severe than at technical universities." The lower degree of instruction is given at all smaller weaving and spin-ning schools and at weaving and spin-ning instruction workshops, the description and details being summarized as follows: "Instruction of workmen, Frincipally practical. No uniformity in organization, adapted strictly to manufacturing needs of various dis-tricts. No entrance conditions. Spe-cial attention to domestic hand weave ial attention to domestic hand-weav-

ing industry." Of the foregoing categories of schools the most important for the immediate needs of the textile industries are the special technical schools for spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing. It is works and of textile manufacturing discomption of the departments for me-establishments. More theoretical than practical. Forms practically a kind of subdivision of the departments for me-chanical engineering, with special ref-erence to textile manufactures as one of the most important branches of me-

IN GAY "PAREE."

Showng Its Unfinished Front.



or marble. Most of them are commis-sions or they would not sell, for they are not altogether successful. Gerome's oriental maiden seated on a capital of oriental maiden scated on a capital of a Corinthian column, attracts most at-tention. I believe it is attractive, not so much for its art as for being tinted so as to look like real fiesh. There is more display of technical ability than artistic ability. The monumental works are numer-ous but of these the ones representing death and resurrection are the most Many artists introduce the nude figure into their representations, without any purpose unless it be to show their knowledge of the human form. Usually such works look stupid. SACRED SUBJECTS. Sacred subjects in the salons are very numerous and are among the very best productions. They are usually done with good taste and express much feeling. much feeling. There are only two or three story telling sculptures but they are very effective. Representatives of poor peo-ple or the laboring classes, though a grand theme with many artists, has very few advocates in the Old Salon. I wish the tendency to sweeten the maintime with armetiging colors could

I wish the fendency to sweeten the paintings with appetizing colors could be stopped. I must say that it seems quite disgusting to see old pools, fences, grass, stone-walls, etc., painted so that they look good enough to eat. It is a pleasant relief to see stone-walls that would be still standing af-ter a shower at trees and grass that

walls that would be still standing at-ter a shower or trees and grass that live from the ground and air. The French like pretty things and much display. To many, spiced ple-tures are not offensive, and they do not dislike pictures in which is shown much bric-a-brac decoration, or tapestries, figures, etc.

COPY FROM THE DEAD.

Some artists, though dead,

#### PALACE OF MINES WHERE UTAH MAY WIN. Reproduced From the Deseret News World's Fair Portfolio.

'A cornice that overhangs eighteen feet beyond the other building line is one feature that distinguishes this from the other exhibit palaces. A broader statement might be made that the palace of mines and metallurgy is unique in exposition architecture. Midway of each of the four fronts rise two obelisks to a height of one hundred and forty feet. The bases and the tops of the obelisks are ornamented, with long stretches of undecorated surface between. The obelisks are pleasing in their plainness. Back of each pair of obelisks is an enormous globe, thirty feet in diameter, supported by gigantic figures of men twenty-eight feet high. On two sides of the palace is a colonnade. Between the row of columns and the wall is a wide arcaded walk. The space is sufficient to permit a continuous row of exhibits a distance of a quarter of a mile. The four entrances with their flanking obelisks and immense globes, are ornamented to symbolize the four chief metals-gold, silver, iron and copper. Although the palace contains nine acres of space and the colonnade furnishes cover for many exhibits, the requirement of this department for the overflow and the outside exhibits is twelve acres. In addition to the four chief entrances there are twenty minor doorways, each of which stands for a mineral or its application. The illumination is entirely from skylights. It is in this building that U tah has an excellent show to win some fine prizes. The statement has been freely and frequently made by those who have seen Utah's milleral display that it in many respects excels that of any other state, and special awards therefor is almost a foregone conclusion,

CONSIGNATION CO 

## ART AS SEEN IN PARIS.

Utah Student Gives His Impressions of the French Salons--Whistler and Sargent American Ideals-Lead-

ers in Sculpture-Utahns Returning Home.

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The spring time is the best season of the year to see Paris to advantage. The, weather is generally more favorable than at any other time, the sky is clear, rains are not frequent, the air is neither warm nor cold, and the beautiful horsechestnut trees are out in full leaf and blossom the full length of all the boulevards. All places of interest can be visited to advantage because the days are longer and brighter. Places of amusement, such as theaters, operas, social events, etc., are still engaging people's attention, Many great concours, exhibitions, shows, etc., are held in the spring. Society people have not If the spring, Society people have hot left the metropolis yet and the tourists are beginning to flock to it. All these influences combine in the spring time to make Paris a gayer city than during other seasor

To the artist the spring is especially interesting because the best and most important works of the thousands of artists in Paris are hung on great walk for inspection. He can there see the efforts of his fellows who are strug-gling to express their ideals; the at-tempts of others to gain honors by win-ning medals or mentions, and the work medals or mentions, and the work of those who exhibit simply because they feel it is their business to do so.

To some it is an inspiration which causes them to hold more closely to their convictions, for they realize their own ideas are as honest as other's. They are not able yet to do what they would like to, but they see others who are unsteady, or cater to whims and fashions, or those who see not for themselves but follow some particular man-nerism. Such thoughts cause them to nerism. Such thoughts cause them to return to their work with fresh enthusiasm and with a will that is almost sure to win success

To some the exhibitions are incentives which make competition keener. This inspires them to redoubled efforts to do better next time. To others the incene is in seeing good works in the line which they are already working. In ese works they see errors to

or effects that please. avoid TO the public generally they are great shows and present an opportuni-ty of seeing lots of things that they like or think are pretty. To purchasers they present a great variety from which to choose.

are a great credit to him. The solons always have canvases of

immense proportions. People wonder what will become of them for they would never sell. One this year is larger than the broad side of a large barn but happens to have been ordered beforehend

WHISTLER AND SARGENT.

Among the Americans the canvases of most interest are Whistler's and Sargent's. Whistler's large canvas is unfinished but reveals his way of work-

finds in the did not get the desired ef-fect he would scrape the canvas and paint it over. The arm and breast of the woman is nearly all scraped off, but the notice is ready and scraped off.

but the picture is very interesting just the same. All his works are painted

the same. All his works are painted in greenish gray tones. Sargent's por-trait is very fine and shows his clever-ness to good advantage. There is a great tendency among

American art students to admire these two men and follow, in a way, after the best in both. Whistler's tendency

to work for harmony in tones is es-

to work for harmony in tones is es-pecially pleasing to his fellow country-men. They realize the beauty in calm-ness and simplicity and strive to get it with quiet tones and simple compo-sition. Their work is especially in evi-dence in the "Old Solon" where many stand good chances of receiving favor-able mentions and medals. If there is to be an American art, for which people have wished so long, I feel sure to say that it has already

asserted itself bodily in our young artists who are now in Paris. Their

peaceful, the composition is simple but effective.

The sculpture in the Old Salon is

more pretencious than the sculpture in the new. The protentious works are

art is calm and sincere, the effects

exhibition.

beforehand.

#### THE TWO SALONS.

The Grand Palais has two salons, the The Grand Palais has two salons, the salon of the Societe Francaise ("Old Salon") and that of the Societe Nation-al ("New Salon"). The latter opened April 16 and the former May 1. Both remain open until June 30. In both ex-hibitions there are about 10,000 works of out including raintings equiptures da art, including paintings, sculptures, de-signs, drawings, fancy art productions, to see that one soon becomes tired. Those who do not know the best art go along and pick out pretty things, others admire everything or see every. thing as they would in a circus or mu-seum, while others take more interest seum, in th

new dresses and hats. the 01 splendid toilets, or pretty faces of those who come "to see and to be seen." The two solons are a decided advant-age to each other for they raise the The general spirit of each is, in some respects, quite different, but alike in respects, quite different, out anke in others. One with good judgment would hardly be able to say that either is better than the other. I think, how-ever, that the "New Solon" has more work of an inferior quality, but it also or and will go on achieving triumpls. They do not yield to freaks and new fads, nor can one truly say that they possess the works of mas-

#### LEADERS IN SCULPTURE.

ages.

whose names will live through the

but effective. One of our Salt Lake boys, Lee Greene Richards, has received much favorable comment on his portrait of his cousin, Blanche Richards. It is a very pleasing portrait and deserves all the compliments that have been passed on it. He has two other pletures on exhibition. In the "New Solon" sculpture Rodan In the "New Solon' sculpture Rodan and Meunier stand forth as leaders. They both show strong examples of the art which stands for expression rather than finish. What a contrast between their work, representing hardy usually large and are made in bronze

represented by imitators. People do not seem to realize that it was not the style that made certain men great, but the ideas they expressed with their particular mannerisms. Copyists never amount to much. They are too slow to do for themselves or are too lazy to see for themselves of all for any has made a success at some particular thing he will find dozens of "tiggers on," who hope to gain similar success, for mode to make the success. If a man's tendencies are exactly lik some one else's he should follow his tendencies and will certainly be more successful than in trying to find some should be honest to his own convie-The water colors having glasses over

them reflect the light from the floor skylights, and sculptures. It is unfortunate that they are hung in such a position for they can not be seen well. Mr. Harwood's portrait of his son is very good but suffers from the reflected light the same as all the other water colors

UTAH ARTISTS COMING HOME.

#### workingmen in deep, thoughtful moods All our Utah artists who go home this or slavish action, and that of ordinary sculptors whose work betrays their of summer are loathe to leave Paris They are anxious to get home but disfort to copy rather than to express. Rodan does not confine himself to working men. If his theme is love, his ke to leave the art environment to e found here. Mr. A. B. Wright and Mr. J. T. like

Harwood have made copies of some masterpieces so as to be provided with the best possible productions as incen-tives in their work at home. figures live and love. So with any-thing he works at. The figures come thing he works at. The-figures come forth with an exaited expression. Our own talented artist M. M. Young has three small statues in the new solon. They are full of the sentiment he tried to express and are worthy ad-vocates of that which stand for what is truest and best in sculpture. "Hon" has several drawings on exhibition that are a great credit to him

tives in their work at home. Mr. Wright has just returned from Italy where he visited the important galleries to study the ancient masters. He feels that his study has been very valuable to him and will give him great strength in his future work. He will leave here about the middle of May and will arrive in Loran in the late will leave here about the middle of May and will arrive in Logan in the late summer, in time to resume his labors in the Brigham Young college as in-

#### PROTEST OF THE SIOUX WARRIOR,

#### Reproduced From the Deseret News World's Fair Portfolio,

That advancing civilization in the Territory of Louisiana was not altogether by unobstructed pathway is told in sculpture. "The Protest" is mute but intense. The Indian warrior who gestures his defiance is stripped for battle. He belongs to the period before the white man's weapons fond their way into the red man's hands. A single strip of rawhide gives the bridle control. The horse is not the Indian pony of later days on the reservation. He is well built and spirited, a reminiscence of the generations ago when droves of wild horses ranged over the western plains. The Indian leans forward and weaponless throws out his clenched fist toward the coming invasion of his country. The emotion is further expressed in the jerk which the left hand has given to the rawhide, pulling the horse backward almost to his haunches and wrenching the mouth open. Rider and horse together tell the story of rage and impotent antagonism to the inevitable. The nakedness of the indian and the ragged hair of the horse add to the desperation of "The Protest" in their revelation of its uselessness. On all sides the World's Fair presents the evidences of the white man's accomplishment in the Louisiana Territory. The spirit of development abounds. The noise of progress fills the air. One solitary attitude of defiance, one fierce note of discord is the "Protest of the Sioux." C. E. Dallin, Utah's favorite sculptor son, was one of the competitors in World's Fair statuary, and, according to the judges, came very near to carrying off the first prize in some of the contests. It is understood that he will have some fine work on exhibition in the art building.

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autumn

structor in the art department. On his way home he expects to study in the important galleries of England and America. At home he expects to make specialty of portrait painting.

Mr. Harwood will arrive in Salt Lake ity this month (May) and will resume self expect to stay in Paris another year. Although I am not sure of stayhis labors in the High school in the au-tumn. He expects to spend his whole ife in the interest of art in the state of ing, because of a lack of means, yet am hopeful that something will happen Utah. Teaching the subject to the youth is one of the most effective ways to give me the privilege of continuing my studies for another year. I have spreading a love for the fine arts in community. Therefore he expects, by got thoroughly started and must enjoy evoting some time to painting and some to teaching, to assist in raising the standard of art among our people. Lee Greene Richards will arrive home with Dr. H. J. Richards and family

sure to grow up a strong center for the Those who have been studying here

M. M. Young, Miss Sawyer and my-

yet I

during the past whiter are thoroughly in sympathy with each other, with the interests of art at home, and with the The strength that is added to the art

nstitutions will surely be felt through-out the state. Yours very sincerely, J. LEO FAIRBANKS,

15 rue du Dragon, Paris, France,

the are environments and associations of the world's art center, if possible, for another year.

Family ties are not always ties of blood. Lodgers sometimes become val-ued members of a family eircle. If a home is a bit lonesome, a lodger or two of the right sort will liven it up-and up-and you can secure them by advertising.



harmless and free from drastic drugs. No pain, no inflammation, no congestion, no weakness can withstand the soothing influence of Wine of Cardui. It can be depended upon absolutely to regulate the monthly periods, both painful and abnormal. It does cure bearing down pains and cures them quickly. It does cure leucorrhoea. It does cure ovarian pains, backaches, headaches and nervousness. It eases the pain of child-bearing. It removes the difficulties which cause barrenness. It smoothes the way to a healthy and happy old age by limiting the dangers which lurk in the change of life. What do American women-what do suffering women need more than this? Can't Wine of Cardui bring you health?

All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

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