## The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as on Rates-Invariably in Advance (BY MAIL)

(By Carrier.)

ty, Sunday included, one year. .... 9.00 ly, Sunday included, one month. .... 75 ow to Remit—Send Postoffice money for express order or personal check on a local bank. Stamps, coin or currency at the sender's risk. Give postoffice ads in full. Including county and state. estage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 Spages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; to 60 pages, 4 cents. Forsign postage lie rate. Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-th Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Thome building.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1910

TELLING TALES TO ROOSEVELT. A lot of persons have been waiting for Roosevelt to emerge from the jungle, so that they may tattle tales to him about the President he put in charge of his policies. Newspaper writers have been detailed to tell Roosevelt that Taft has not adhered to those policies and to extract from him some statement of displeasure about the present Administration.

But Roosevelt will make no authorized statement of the kind. Why should be accept any man's word be-fore Taft's? Nor will be. The two men are bound together by strongest ties of personal and political friend-Taft undoubtedly has endeavored to pursue as closely as possible

the policies of his predecessor. It is inevitable that disputes should arise as to means, methods and ends, with numerous persons who imagine themselves unjustly slighted, as Pinchot and Garfield do, in management of the conservation scheme; or who think the "square deal" violated by the corporation tax; or who consider themselves outraged by the new tariff schedules (no tariff ever was devised that did not outrage some body of citizens); or who are not now the wise counsellors that imagined they used to sway Roosevelt or actually did influence him; or who are aggrieved that Taft does not smite their enemies as Roosevelt did; or who for diverse reasons of personal opinion or prejudice find themselves arrayed as "insurgents' and "progressives."

None of these busybodies will get between Taft and Roosevelt and pry Yet we may expect to them apart. read "special cables" in the insurgent press of Roosevelt's displeasure. The correspondents will do their best to satisfy the expectations of the managers who sent them. But, after all this muckraking has been done, Roosevelt will come forth with a big announcement shattering the false-built hopes of Taft's foes.

For Roosevelt has been in closer political harmony with Taft than with any other man. The two have been as nearly mated as it were possible for two political leaders to be. It is unthinkable that Roosevelt in Africa or Italy would accept the word or good faith of any talebearer above that of

There is no end of varied opinion about Roosevelt's policies. This is because it is difficult to give them fixed or definite expression. "Square deal between rich and poor, strong and weak," is capable of vast range of meanings, and even when Roosevelt was President he did not have a peacerying it out. The tariff makes infinite dispute, always did and always will. Conservation, which Pinchot insists has but one meaning and that the one he gives it, is seen to be a subject of wide range of plan and policy. Great many persons think their own ideas on these and other matters are nearer Roosevelt's than Taft's are. But in due time they will be disillusioned. Then Roosevelt will turn out to be a great disappointment and failure, just as he was thought to be by a considerable body of persons dur-

ing the seven years of his Presidency. Wait till Teddy gets home; he'll flx you," is the cry of an army of soreheads, most of whom were just as sore under the rule of Roosevelt. But Taft will be the gladdest man in America to greet the ex-President home. Democratic politicians and newspapers who used to howl just as loudly at Roosevelt as they now do at Taft, but who through some regeneration are now Roosevelt admirers, are destined to feel their faith slowly ebbing in a short time.

A DISQUIETING THOUGHT.

One of the few important newspapers of the country which sees a menace rather than a blessing in Mr. Rockefeller's colossal gift "to pro-mote human welfare," is the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The concentration of wealth in the hands of never-dying corporations goes on at a pace in our times which reminds the Republican of the current which set toward the British monasteries in the age preceding the Reformation. It is reminded of various countries where land and capital have been so largely amassed by holders in mortmain, or corporations of one sort and another that the public welfare was threatened and revolutions arose on account of it. In many cases the corporations were despoiled of the property which they had been accumulating for ages England, France, Italy, Mexico and still other countries furnish examples of this process, and if something of same sort is going on in the United States, it is worth while to the probable conseponder over Mr. Carnegie's huge donations to educational institutions and public libraries looked marvelous, until this last Rockefeller foundation was proposed. Now they are accounted trifles. No doubt some other billionaire will seek to outdo Mr. Rockefeller

Whether that happens or not, the amount of capital which is being locked up in these foundations and others of a religious or educational character is portentous. Wealth flows all the more rapidly in this direction from the fact that most of the charitable and religious corporations are free from taxes. The Republican does not suggest that wealthy men should cease to devote their money to such purposes, "in pies uses," to quote the barbarism which became odlous in England, but it thinks the corporations to which it is entrusted should have limited charters, say for 50 years,

before a great while.

distributed. The lesson of history is, that ultimately the money will be distributed in any case. That has been almost the uniform fate of such foundations, and it is better that the end should come voluntarily and in accord with the donor's purpose than through politics and civil commotions. The public will not permanently tolerate the locking up in dead hands of any large proportion of the National resources. Millionaires may reckon with this fact now as to wait and let the consequences of ignoring

it fall upon their successors. In the long run, it is not certain that these enormous foundations will be really beneficial. They are apt to grow sluggish with time and seek to stay the progress of mankind by the weight of their inertia. The Springfield Republican is disturbed by the dominating influence which the Carnegie trust has already assumed over colleges. The power to give or withhold pensions to professors is proving exceedingly formidable for other purposes also. If so much can be done to control and direct with \$10,000,000, what might not Mr. Rockefeller's \$300,000,000 accom-The whole subject may nothing but a mare's nest, but on the other hand it may deserve the serious attention of Congress.

STRIFE IN LOVELY EUGENE.

We know not just why the lovely ity of Eugene has been selected by unkind fate as a battleground be tween the righteous orthodox and the unrighteous reprobate. Its unwarlike hills, topped with heaven-growing trees and arched over with a benign rulean dome, form a picture of native peace and the gurgle of Sam Simpson's Beautiful Willamette is a veritable phonograph of nature's happy song

But there is bitter strife among the An evangelist preacher has declared a Unitarian church a sink of iniquity worse than a den of the devil's irewater. A free-thinking professor who has asserted the liberal faith and declared independence from theological formulas has been scored most thoroughly by defenders of righteous The Y. M. C. A. has standpatism. fenced off from the straying brethren, as fit only for the evangel ical orthodox. The dissenting one declare themselves most opportunely free of theological authority in Scrip ture creed and salvation. And there is a lot more strife which these peace loving columns care not to dwell on.

Surely this warfare has been goin on long enough. Jesus himself fell before it, striving against orthodox formulas and asserting the supremacy over them of right living, the golden rule and brotherly love. It is painful to see this old clash renewed in the Upper Willamette city that nestles among its dream-picture hills. Good men should not shut up the kingdom of heaven against each other, nor forget that "with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

Therefore we trust there will be no more jarring sounds from the learned city of the State University and the Carnegie Library.

WHICH APPLES ARE BEST TO PLANT? Apple growers in the Willamette Valley should pay careful attention to Millard O. Lownsdale's remarks on the Spitzenberg variety. As he explains in his communication printed in The Oregonian today, this excellent apple. which is produced in perfection with no great difficulty at Hood River, does not seem to be well adapted to Valley conditions. Something in the atmosphere or the soll renders it singularly susceptible to the attacks of uct can only be obtained at the ex pense of much time and pains. That the Spitzenberg apple can be grown in the Willamette Valley nobody questions, but is it sensible to seek to do there are other varieties which can be produced with less trouble and at a much greater profit? Almost every person who has planted Spitzenberg trees in the Willamette Valley and along the lower Columbia has had precisely the experience with them which Mr. Lownsdale describes. The trees are of feeble habit, at least for some years, and they require unremitting attention to ward

off disease.

If this part of the country, like Hood River, were comparatively free from disease-breeding old orchards, perhaps it would be worth while to plant Spitzenbergs. One might hope to see them reach bearing age without an exorbitant expenditure of money and labor upon them, but as conditions are, with every second farm harboring a slum of infection, the task is one which a wise grower will hesitate long before he undertakes. In some fertile spots on the Columbia bottoms, if they are not too low, the Spitzenberg thrives excellently and seems to be resistant to disease, but these places are exceptional. On the other hand, the Jonathan, which Mr. Lewnsdale curiously omits to mention among the desirable varieties for this section, makes a thrifty growth almost everywhere in this part of the state and requires no extraordinary care The trees must be cultivated and sprayed, of course, but they need not be coddled. Nature assists the orchardist instead of opposing him. The same may be said of the Rome Beauty, which produces a fruit of great attractiveness and fine flavor with comparatively little attention. In the region near the Columbia, at least, the Rome Beauty has a marked tendency to come into bearing early, which with many growers would be a strong argument for planting that

Certainly Mr. Lownsdale is right in urging orchardists to heed the lesions of experience when they plant their trees and not rush blindly ahead as if they could defy nature and make conditions to suit themselves. While the apple is a hardy fruit, still it is wonderfully susceptible to the influence of its environment, and deteriorates or improves beyond all expecta tion in districts which are only a short distance apart. What other men have proved by their mistakes is part of the working capital of the prudent horticulturist. He does not expect to acquire all knowledge by his own inrestigation, but is glad to stand on the shoulders of his predecessors. The Hood River and Wenatchee growers won their enviable success by first discovering what varieties they could produce best and then making their specialty. Hood River is not beguiled into planting the Winesap nor does Wenatchee seek to produce the Spitzenberg. Each locality has solved the problem of a desirable variety in its own way, and having

the highest success in apple-growing, it must travel the same road. varieties which will do the best here must be discovered by experiment and when they have been found they must be planted, no matter whether they are popular at Hood River or not. We must "dree our own weird," to borrow a favorite phrase from

Laura Jean Libbey. There is an unfortunate prejudice against the Ben Davis apple, which Mr. Lownsdale very properly men-tions among the desirable varieties for the Willamette Valley. It is not a dessert apple certainly, but it is one of the best for long keeping, and the market never refuses it in the Spring at good prices. Better still, it is resistant to most diseases and thrives in all sorts of localities. Probably the neglect of the Ben Davis is to be attributed to a "sentiment or fancy," as Mr. Lownsdale puts it, and grow ers should not let such a whimsy interfere with their substantial inter est. After all, fruit is grown to sell, and the astute orchardist plants varieties which his market demands What our correspondent has to say about the Yellow Newtown is curious and important. If it really refuses to develop a root system and pines for some years after planting, a large number of growers is doomed to serious disappointment and loss. Further information upon this subject is needed by the public. It is possible that some neglect of culture is the true cause, for this unfortunate habit of the tree, and experiment may teach orchardists how to remedy it. There are large areas in Oregon where the soll is badly in need of potash. Perhaps it is upon these tracts that the Yellow Newtown refuses to thrive. that case, the trouble is easily remedied.

THE FARMER AND THE HOG.

The work of slaughtering at one of the plants at Stockdale began yesterday morning. Stockdale is the cor-porate name of the stockyards and packing-house region of Portland. will be some time before the plant ready to work to capacity, which means, among other things, a thousand hogs a day. This refers to but one plant, and it is not the largest.

It will be some time also before the supply of hogs is up to capacity. Therein lies a danger. Prices are rul ing high this Spring, and the tempta tion is great to fatten everything and rush it to market. There is small likelihood of a low figure for hogs on his Coast for a few years. Middle West hograisers and farmers generally have found 75-cent corn too expensive for feeding, and have turned off a large part of their breeding stock, so the Pacific Northwest breeder need not fear competition.

Every female pig should be saved this Spring, if she comes of a family noted for fecundity, and by that is meant families of ten and twelve Only in that way can the demand from the Portland packers be satis-There is not enough breeding stock now in this region, and at best it will be more than a year before results are visible. But the demand will be there at that time, and more insistent than ever. A beginning must be made at once. Probably there will never come a time when there will be enough surplus hog product to cheapen it. There is great consump-tion in time of peace, and in wartime the army of the civilized nation that has the most cured meat in its subsistence department is most likely to be victorious.

Let the Oregon farmer raise twice as many hogs this year.

anthracnose, and a high-grade prod- PROSPEROUS PENNSYLVANIA ROAD. Railroad earnings on the roads operating through the greatest industrial districts in the United States hardly reflect the reports of quiet business which have been heard from time to time during the past six months. One of the most notable showings of the year was that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where an increase of \$17,267,000 in the gross revenue brought the total up to \$153,564,527, while the operating expenses, including taxes for the year, showed an increase of but \$10,-502,167. The net income for the year amounted to \$35,159,087, an increase of \$6,951,427, and cash dividends of \$19,173,742 were paid. All of the subsidiary lines of the Pennsylvania made a similar satisfactory showing, some of them far exceeding that of the parent concern.

Not all of these earnings were reflected in the size of the dividends, for the Pennsylvania always maintains a huge war chest, which can be drawn on when necessary. A writer in the American Investor, in commenting on the extraordinary earnings of the Pennsylvania, estimates the amount available for extra dividends in 1910 at nearly \$100,000,000. Of this amount nearly one-third, in the shape of a 33 1-8 per cent stock dividend by a holding corporation, the Pennsylvania Company, has already been disbursed, and there has also been distributed a 70 per cent dividend in cash stock, and a 25 per cent dividend in cash of the Delaware Railroad Company, a 250-mile feeder of the Pennsylvania system.

This remarkable showing has been made without any advantages profits accruing from the \$100,000,-000 investment which the company has been making in entering New York City. That work is now practically completed, and four of the tunnels will be in operation in April and the remaining two in July. expected that the reduced cost of operation by the new method of getting in and out of the New York terminals will increase the net earnings of the system more than \$500,000 per month, or approximately \$6,000,000 per year The annual statement of the Pennsylvania offers ample proof that the railroads are not suffering greatly from the regulation agitation or from lack

KILLED BY ITS FRIENDS. The Oregonian is not surprised to earn, through its Washington, D. C., dispatches, that that nine-lived cat of evil omen, the ship subsidy bill, is again to give up the ghost. The rea son given for the latest defeat of the measure, according to Washington dispatches, is that "The Merchant Marine League, which is in all practical matters a well-organized lobby. undertook to coerce members of the House who opposed the ship subsidy It went further and threatened to prevent the renomination or reclearly to be inferred that the league or its representatives proposed to At the end of that period, the trust | found the solution it abides by it. Be. | spend money to accomplish that end."

Had the ship subsidy bill been a measinterested, and for which there was I clamorous demand, it is hardly possible that such lobbying and publicity work as have been but forth by the Merchant Marine League, of Cleveland, O. (several hundred miles from salt water), could have forced it through to success

This well-organized lobby not only flooded the country with its wild ophistries and mis-statements regarding the actual status of the merchant marine problem, but in its official organ, "The American Flag" (let us blush for the base use made of that name), scurrilous attacks have been on those who opposed the These attacks have ranged "graft." from semi-polite criticism of the mo tives and purposes of the opponents of the bill to most bitter charges igainst their integrity. Representative Steenesson, of Minnesota, for instance, was branded by "The American Flag" as "dishonest, and an en smy to his country and his country's est interests," He was also accused of having "deliberately and malicious-ly iled," although his only offense was in exposing some of the fallacies ship subsidy lobby. It is a very weak cause that seems to call for a campaign of misrepresentation such as the Merchant Marine League has been onducting for the past year.

The Oregonian speaks advisedly on this matter, as it has been favored with a full share of personal letters form the league officials and with printed matter regarding the topic Phose letters, for the most part, have been sneeringly sarcastic or openly insulting, and the printed literature bears the earmarks of some mighty "interests" that are behind this demand for a subsidy. It costs a arge sum of money to carry on such an elaborate publicity campaign as that of the Merchant Marine League, and as there is no concerted demand from any part of the country, or from either political party-and the people refuse to enthuse over the graft-it is small wonder that a suspicion strong enough to kill the bill has appeared

A New York judge has decided that "three times a year is not too often for a gentleman to get drunk." That depends. No man has the right to impose the disgrace of a drunken spree upon his family even once a If he lives to himself alone shuts himself up while he has what he considers a "good time" and does not squander money that belongs of right to his dependents, the sin of making a hog of himself is not so great as it is in ordinary circumstances. At best, however, the right to get drunk is a doubtful one even when exercised by "a gentleman."

The thrifty nature of the French people is proverbial, but it would seem that thrift and caution do not always go together. Here we have a story from Paris of a government of-ficial embezzling \$2,000,000, all of which he lost in speculations on the Bourse. It requires a man of considerable ability to steal \$2,000,000 in this country, but the French embezzler was so skillful in his work that it was more than a year after he was suspected before the government suceeded in getting proof sufficient to warrant an arrest.

If Secretary Ballinger had had the rare judgment to raise the salary of Chief Reclamation Engineer Davis, that functionary's recollection of the various conversations between him and the Secretary would doubtless have been more in accord with the Ballinger would not do anything for the aspiring engineers and employes in the Reclamation Service, and the whole "bunch" is down on him. It is easy to understand.

Much is said now and again about the profit in raising ginseng. chief market for this product is found in China. If the crop yields such large returns to the producer, question naturally arises, why the Chinese in this country, who are the most painstaking and patient of gardeners. and shrewd withal, do not become ginseng planters.

In the village of Buckingham, in Canada, there is said to be an animal composed of horse, cow and deer. In that country during Winter a barrel of cider freezes almost solid, the very center being a pint of liquid that is the quintessence of all things abnormal. Deduction is easy.

The people may vote down the Broadway bridge "next time," we are told by foes of the new viaduct. They may also vote down all the bridges, but they doubtless won't. They need all the bridges they can get, and are not going to vote down any just at present.

One hundred and fifty lawyers have been engaged to defend the anthracite coal trust. If this aggregaton of legal talent does not own the combine by the time the arguments are all in, it will be a case of neglected opportu-

Mr. Rockefeller should send his peronal foolkiller after the clergyman who gave out his daily prayer. Prayers, like connubial confidences, are not meant for the public ear and eye.

If Aviator Hamilton had got that ducking in Portland, the people here who paid at the gate might have felt that they were getting more of their money's worth If the name of Mount McKinley

title would forever mark the world's highest monument to the short and ugly word. It is almost pitiful to note the amount of logic being wasted in the attempt to convince a meat-hungry

were changed to Roosevelt, the new

public that the "cheap cuts are the best." It is surprising that nobody demands the proofs of Matt Henson, the colored man who discovered the North Pole the same time Peary did.

A Los Angelan has been found with two extra ribs. Suppose Adam had been built that way!

The bad thing about dry weather is that it always brings dust to complain

The joy ride involves the top crust as well as the lining of the dish.

HEEDLESS PLANTING OF APPLES PRESIDENT TAFT IS HIS OWN MAN Let Wenatchee Grow Winesaps and

Hood River Spitzenbergs, Advice. LA FAYETTE, Or., March 14 .- (To the Editor.)-From every section of the Willamette Valley come reports of extraordinary plantings of apples this season. We, who for several years have been doing a missionary work that suggested that this re-awakening of interest in apple culture in our "home of the big red apple," are of course intensely gratified at the consummation of our hopes. But we are also concerned in the ultimate outcome of all these plant-

Much needless work is certainly be ing done, and more is contemplated. In order that the efforts to re-establish this great industry in our valley may not go wrong at this critical moment I wish, for the 20th time, to issue a arning about the Ill-advised methods of planting that are being employed very generally by prospective growers. To the speculative planter I have noth-

will ignore well established precedents and stubbornly attempt to force the natural conditions of the country, simply to gratify a sentiment or fancy. The najority of plantings are reported to be of Spitzenbergs and Yellow Newtowns. the arguments sent broadcast by the In more than one locality, but notably in the vicinity of Newberg, large num-bers of Winesaps are being set for the purpose (we are told wisely and with a convincing nod of the head) of pollen-ating both Splizenbergs and Newtowns, as well as for their high value in New

In the first place, neither Hood River nor the Willamette Valley can compete with Wenatchee in raising Wine saps. In the Willamette Valley, it might place, while we can grow a fine Spitzen-berg, yet the tree does not come into bearing early in our Valey and is more susceptible to the attack of apple canker or anthracnose than any other variety. In our "old apple orchards" ve have so many more sources of contagion than does Hood River that it will always be easier for her growers to keep their Spitzenbergs clean. Then why not let Wenatchee have her Wine-saps, and Hood River her Spitzenbergs. and let us concentrate our energies o and let us concentrate our energies on varieties that are resistant to the at-tacks of canker—that we can grow more easily and more profitably than can either of those sections? We can grow a finer and a higher flavored

grow a finer and a higher flavored Yellow Newtown than any other locality in the world—but, to do this, we must go about the matter in exactly the right manner.

The experience of two generations has demonstrated the fact that in the Willamette Valley the Yellow Newtown will not, while young, make root in orchard formation and with orchard culture if planted on its nursery stock. culture if planted on its nursery stock. The tree lacks the initial power of producing enough foliage to develop a rapidly and become a sturdy and early bearing tree. But, if planted on its nursery root it will pass many years in a spindling, decrepit fashion and will never be the lusty, vigorous tree that s developed by top-grafting. The majority of Yellow Newtowns that are bo-ing planted this season in our Valley will never come to a profitable maturity. The man who hugs himself and chuckles, "well, I'll show 'em," no matter with what care he may coddle Newtowns, will, in the end, say: "I wish Newtowns, will, in the end, say: I wish
I had paid attention to the experience
of two generations of growers before
me." When one attempts to override
and absolutely force the natural conditions of a country, he is flirting desperately with the fickle goddess of

solution of the preblem then lies in planting some vigorous, rapid-grow-ing variety, and after four or five years in orchard formation to top-graft with Yellow Newtowns. In three years the Yellow Newtown grafts will commence to bear, which is much earlier than they can possibly be brought to fruit production in this Vailey by any method of culture on their nursery root.

It will be noticed that I have spoken

exclusively of conditions in the Willamette Valley, and that I assert there are varieties we can grow better and more profitably than any other sections, and without the close attention that is while we can grow Spitzenbergs. While we can grow Spitzenbergs in rare perfection, we can produce more profitably either Rome Beauty, Ben Davis, Gano, Grimes' Golden or Yellow Newtown, 'Our experience has teld us long the let Winesans alone and as for ago to let Winesaps alone, and as fo setting them as pollenators—it is though. The man who fusses with pollenators laugh. lenators nowadays is learning "Kensington stitch" of orcharding, perhaps I should say the "tatting"

Commissioner First Dayson First District, State Board of Horticulture.

HOUSE OF COMMONS AND CONGRESS British Lawmaking Body Democratic, With Trades Well Represented.

New York World. The oft and much debated questien as to whether the British House of Commons is more representative than the American House of Representatives, is answered by the following census of the new Commons, taken for private reasons by Lewis Appleton, of Old Queen street, Westminster, and furnished by him for publication. It has been compared with the official Westminster, and records and found correct:

ankers and financiers..... rewers distillers and wine merchants utilders, architects and surveyors...

ivil and mining engineers on more and cale of the commercial travelers in dealers...

plematists and government officials rectors of public service corporations cal estate, accountants and suctioneers armore

Pilots
Printers, booksellers and authors
Professors, schoolunasters and intors.
Railway and mayal contractors.
Secretaries (stenographers)
Ship owners and builders.
Stockbroker.
Military officers
Naval officers By the foregoing census it appears the House of Commons is like the American Congress, a popular place for lawyers. The English legislative body,

though, is strongly representative of a number of trades and professions not markedly present in the Lower House In Washington, notably storekeepers, farmers, teachers, military and gov-ernment officials, doctors, literary men and clergymen. Peers' sons and brothers, too, are in a class by them-selves, inasmuch as there are few men of leisure in Congress who could be compared with the

Two Religious Workers Honored

Two distinguished religious workers in Great Britain have been honored by knighthood, F. F. Belsey, the leader of the Sunday School movement in Great Britain, and Dr. W. Robertson Nicdll, the editor of the British Weekly.

An Unterrified Democrat Speaks. New Bern (N. C.) Sun.

We don't care a d-n whether we are even noticed by the Republican press or not. We are Southern Democrats to the core, and God forbid that M. ever have to swap our principles for a job

Letter to Lucius B. Swift Raps Hysterin in Public, Political Life. David S. Barry's Washington, D. C., Cor-respondence in the Providence

That the President has the courage to ow to this determination regardless of cost is shown in the contents of the letter which he wrote to Lucius B. Swift of Indianapolis, and the general purport of which has found its way into the newspapers, although Mr. Taft did not intend that it should be made public. He has since written to Mr. Swift expressing his regret that somebody with whom he talked about the letter saw fit to talk to reporters about it, but expressing not the slightest annoyance because of any lished soon or late, and then it will be seen that in writing it the President was but repeating what he said in dif-ferent forms and at different times and what he will say again and again

occasion arises.

In general the letter is an expression

of the President's belief that we are liv-ing in a time of hypocrisy and hysteria resulting in a misjudgment of public men and public measures, indorsement of the tariff law and of the Republican leaders, including Senator Aldrich and Speaker Cannon, who, the President says are helping him to enact reformator legislation; criticism of Senators Cum mins, La Follette, Bristow and Clapp Democratic if the Republican leaders of that state do not rally to the support of Mr. Beveridge, who, it is alleged, i eing fought by the Houor interests and who, although he is not entirely to be depended upon, Mr. Taft thinks, because of the ticklish political situation involvg the question of his own re-election disposed to support the President an his policies. In expressing the opinior that Senator Aldrich, who, the Presiden says, is for higher protection than h is, has been misunderstood and ma-ligned by the public, Mr. Taft says that he is not able to "run with the hare and ride with the hounds"; it is not in his nature, and, believing that Senator Aldrich is earnest and sincere in support of the Administration policies of legisla-tion, the President feels bound to say so on every proper occasion. As to Mr. Cannon, the situation is much the same, although the President is not so warm in praise of him as not being a man of such conspicuous ability as confessedly

Right or wrong, therefore, President Taft again announces his purpose to stand by what he has said with regard to Aldrich and Camon and the insur-gents, and while he regrets that the newspapers are not inclined to see things through his spectacles, he does not in-tend to change his attitude so long as his conscience assures him that he is

SEVERAL OLD IRISH PROVERBS. Many Present-Day Sayings First Say Light in the Emerald Isle. Catholic Standard

ancient kings and brehons the Milesian Irish were men of great in-telligence and wisdom, and the sayings of "Allamh foehla," Fethil the Moran and Cormac MeArt were so many terse lessons of human wisdom. but it may be information to the ma-jority of the Irish public of the present day to state that many of our proverbs of the old Milesian sayings.

Annexed we give a list of genuine rish proverba, principally translated, and literally, from Hardman's "Irish Minstrelsy," which show the similarity between them and modern English

A blind man is no judge of colors. When the cat is out the mice will

Even a fool has luck. Fierceness is often hidden under There is often anger in a laugh. A good dress often hides a deceiver. Fame is more lasting than life.

A foolish word is folly. Mild to the meek. Cat after kind. The satisfied forget the hungry

Long sleep renders a child inert. Hurry without waste. Drunkenness is the brother of rob-It is difficult to tame the proud.

Idleness is the desire of a fool. Look before you leap. The end of a feast is better than the eginning of a quarrel.

A wren in the hand is better than a

A wren in the hand is better than a rane out of it.

He who is out, his supper cools. The memory of an old child is long. Everything is revealed by time.

A cat can look at a king.

Learning is the desire of the wise, Character is better than wealth.

Without treasure, without friends.

A hungry man is angry. A hungry man is engry. No man is wise at all times. Every dear article is woman's desire Wisdom exceeds strength

Wine is sweet; to pay for it bitter, Enough is a feast. Death is the physician of the poor. Not every flatterer is a friend.

Mr. Garfield Dodges White House.

Washington, D. C., Cor. Brooklyn Eagle. James R. Garfield has been in Wash-ington, D. C., for a couple of weeks, but during all that period he has not found time to call at the White House Mr. Garfield is the house guest of Gif ford Pinchot. He is alding the latter in the preparation of his case before th Congressional investigating committee and later on may take the stand him

Mr. Garfield worked hard to elect Mr. Taft as President. He made campaign hes throughout the country. spoke in Brooklyn and pleased a large audience by a recital of what Mr. Roosevelt had accomplished and how the good work would be continued un-der Mr. Taft. Mr. Garfield had an idea that he might be kept as Secretary of the Interior in the Taft administration Mr. Roosevelt had said something to the effect that the election of Mr. would mean the continuation of "the same policies, the same officeholders and everything." Mr. Ballinger was and everything." Mr. Ballinger was chosen to take Mr. Garfield's place.

Now Mr. Garfield is sitting up late at night with Mr. Pinchot, aiding in the campaign to put down Mr. Ballinger.

Good Americans, All of Them

Charles Koskiatowsky, of the Con gressional committee on immigration rapped that body to order. "We will now hear those who desire to speak on the new bill for the restriction of immigration," he announced. migration," he announced. Whereupon Messrs. Amazuma, Hip

Lung. O'Laughlin, MacDonald, D'Eau-vre, Schwartzenfest, Spagaroni, Kumar Ghosh and Navarrez made eloquen alks in favor of putting up the migration bars, so as to preserve the purity of the great American race. Mr. John Jones spoke in favor of opening the doors to all, but he was roundly hissed as being un-American.

Income of \$1000 For Popular Student

New York Dispatch.

The most popular student in the senior class of Columbia is hereafter to receive the income of \$1000, which constitutes the Charles M. Rolker Memorial Fund, established by Mrs. L. M. Rolker. A faculty committee has drawn up rules for the awarding of the prize annually.

## LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

A haughty citizen strolled into the Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., when an argument was being heard, and took a seat in the inclosure reserved for lawminutes an attendant came over and asked him: "Are you a member of the

The haughty person wasn't; but he took out his card with a flourish and handed

ly, carried it to the clerk, who glanced at it, and gave some instructions. A moment later the baughty citizen was uched on the shoulder and asked

"Why?" he asked. "I sent up my card. It usually gives me a seat in any court "Certainly," said the attendant; "but lease retire."

The haughty citizen did retire. When he got out in the corridor he fumed and admonished the aged negro at the door, who has been there for many years, "think it over. Don't do no persiflagin' 'bout that co't. If you should git in contempt of them you ain't got no-body to appeal to but God."-Washington (D. C.) Star,

D. Ogden Mills had a good many stories of the old bonanga days in California,
This was his whinky story: A tenderfoot entered a saloon and ordered whisky. Whisky in those days and in those parts was a very weird drink. Queer effects were sure to follow it. The tender-foot knew he must expect something out of the common, but for all that, he was taken aback when the bartender handed him a small whisk broom along with the

bottle and glass. Tenderfoot-like, he didn't care to ex pose his ignorance by asking what the whisk broom was for, so he just stood there and fidgeted. He didn't drink. He waited in the hope that somebody would come in and show him what was what Well, in a few minutes a big chap in a red shirt entered. He, too, ordered whis-

ky, and he, too, got a broom.

The tenderfoot watched him closely. He poured himself a generous drink, tossed it off, and, taking up his whisk broom, went over in a corner and carefully cleaned a space about seven feet by three There he lay down and had a fit .-- Exchange.

"Pomeroy Burton, formerly of New York," said a magazine editor, "is cov-ering himself with glory in London. He is showing the old Times and Post what real, live, hustling Yankee journalism is. Fomeroy's latest feat was to frot out in his own person and interview a royal Duchess from Spain.

"The Duchess had declared she would see no reporter, but Pomeroy bribed the elevator boy at Clarking's, and one night, on her return from supper, it was Pome-roy in the elevator boy's livery who ran her up to her apartment. With his smooth-shaven, alert face, he passed for an elevator boy easily.

"Pomeroy only ran the Duchess half way up He stopped between the fourth and fifth floors and said: "'Madam, I represent Lord Northeliffe and all his millions of readers, and you shan't budge a step till you've granted

me an interview." "The Duches submitted. Like all fer-eigners, she was very nervous in an elevator. But after the interview was end-ed, she said indignantly to Pomeroy: ed, she said indignantly to Pomeroy:
"What a low, mean advantage you have taken of a helpless woman! And I thought, forsooth, the English were so

"Pomeroy, as he placed in his brass-buttoned cost his pencil and copy paper, answered with a smile: 'But, madam, I am not English."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Richard Harding Davis recently remarked that Londoners are indifferent about their tobacco. "They are," he said, "indifferent and blase like an omnibus onductor I saw in Oxford street, You know the London omnibus? It is a double-decker. If you sit on top you must go up and down by a very steep

"Well, this blase conductor pulled up his bus at Regent Circus, and the we bound for Peter Robinson's eagerly But one fat woman who had be sitting on top came down the steep and winding stair very slowly. Her skirt flapped around her ankles, and at every step she stopped and thrust it care-fully down. The conductor watted with a bored expression, his hand on the bell rope, but he lost patience when the fat lady stopped for the fifth or sixth time to thrust down her billowing skirt, and he burst out angrily: "'Now, then, lydy, 'urry, cahn't you? Figgers ain't no treat to me.' "-Indian-

apolis Naws Two Wives For the Khedive,

Cairo (Egypt) Dispatch. There are heartburnings in the domestic circles of high dignitaries in Egypt just now. The Khedive has hitherto been a strict monogamist, folwas so largely trained, but in religion he always has been an orthodox Mo-hammedan, and he suddenly has an-nounced his intention of taking advantage of the Moslem law, which al-lows a man in his position four wives, to the extent of taking a second wife into his harem.

The woman is an Austrian counters, who has been a member of his court for several years, and her recent con-version to the Mohammedan faith has been followed closely by the announcenent of her forthcoming marriage to he Khedive, under the name of Zu-edia yen Hanem.

It is not so much the intrusion of the foreign element into the royal harem that disturbs the other women of the court as the fear of the precedent the Khedive has established. Hitherto all the court dignituries have followed the Khedive's lead and contented themselves with a single wife, and each of these is now dreading an of-ficial rival in her husband's affections.

Tobias! Martha Washington Letter.

Springfield (Jass) Republican. Martha Washington's letter to the speaker of the National House in De-cember, 1799, two weeks after General Washington's death, was written, it may be suspected, by Toblas Lear. The style is of that Johnsonian ponderosity and scrupulous felicity which was taught at Harvard College in the eighteenth century and Tobias was graduated at Harvard before he became General Washington's private secre-tary. Consider this sentence: And as his best services and most

anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of the country, to know that they were truly appreciated and gracefully remembered affords me no inconsiderable consola-

It is dollars against cents that "no inconsiderable consolation" came from the pen of Tobias Lear. He served Washington family as secretary

and tutor to the children from 1736 o 1799, inclusive, and was present at Washington's deathbed.

Picture Postals as Early as 1777.

Baltimore News.
A long-forgotten book, entitled "Almanac de la Petite Poste de 1777," has just been discovered, showing that even this early the picture postcard flourished, in France at least. The Almanac reports as follows: "Demanison, the printer, has introduced pic-torial eards containing room for short announcements or letters. These pretty cards are sent through the post like letters at a cheaper rate, and are all the vogue."