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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1910.

HARD ROAD TO FIRST PRINCIPLES. It takes a long time to teach a de mocracy anything-that is, any important principle. Tendency of democ racy is to sub-divide. It is driven to gether only by large industrial and national forces, which it resists as long as it can. It took a great while to bring a scattered American deeracy, planted in separate colonies together in national unity; and the process required a bloody civil war-perhaps the bloodlest in all history. It ok a long time, and strenuous ef a financial catastrophe among the worst the world ever has known to cure the American democracy of the failacy of trying to main-

tain a fictitious monetary standard.

This American democracy now is approaching a struggle on the subject which we know as the tariff ques tion-that is, protective tariff. It will solve the question rightly after a while—that is, after it has tried every possible experiment of going wrong. For a tariff on imports there is only one .rgument—need of revenue. There can be no other. Tariff for rotection has no logic behind it, no possible argument. It is an expedient

which districts or portions of the United States, contending for protec-tion, hope to get advantage over others—even over each other. This is democracy in the small." Protection is always and forever must be a mistake. There is no way to establish or to settle it. The tariff will always be a game of battledore and shuttlecock, till the principle shall be established that tariff for revenue is the only excuse or justification at all for levy of duty on importation of

foreign commodities. The Republican Insurgents, therefore, who still call themselves protectionists, have no ground to stand on. Indiana is "in-surgent;" it is led by Senator Bev-eridge, who still professes to be a protectionist, yet takes his stand against the necessary logic of protection. I the convention of his party in his state, justifying his course in Congress, he said

I was for a law that would protect the wages of every workingman in Indiana and yet enable that workingmah to get his clothing and creature comfort cheaper-and such law could have been written and it shall

he written.

I was for a law that would have given every manufacturer in Indiana ample protection, and yet enable him to get his raw materials cheaper—and such a law could nave been written, and it shall be written.

I was for a law that sould have taken the tariff out of the way of business for ten or a dozen years—and such a law could have been written, and it shall be written. Husiness needs tariff stability, and only a satisfied people can give tariff stability.

Now what is all this? Sound and fury, signifying nothing. Senator Beveridge is for a tariff that will assure high prices to producers, high wages to working people, and low prices to consumers. In all his eloquence there is not a practical suggestion-words closely borders the impalpable inane. Never can there be "tariff stability"

except on the principle of tariff for revenue. What right has government tect or promote one interest or set of interests at expense of another or over The real purpose or object or function of government is to keep the peace and to enforce justice; not to lay its taxes so as to enable particular interests to make moneywhich is protective tariff. All money so made by protected interests is made at the expense of others-directly or indirectly. From this fact there can

The windy eloquence of Beveridge will not avail him. His term is abto expire. The Legislature of Indiana, to be elected in November, will be Democratic. True enough, it will not be on the right side of the tariff quesbut it will reject Beveridge. It will take a while yet, perhaps a long time, to work this question out to rational basis. Beveridge has lost the support of the protectionists of his state; they will let the election go by ready his faction had lost the support of the anti-prohibition forces, which, two years ago, gave the state to the ocrats, and a Senator and eleven members of the House out of thirteen, to that party. Beveridge will not be neard of at all in or after the coming election in Indiana. He and his asse clates haven't "insurged" to any purpose. They stand on no principle, Landiceans, whether in theology or politics, always go down. The elo-quence of Senator Beveridge, though it flows with the looseness and sweetss of thin treacle, can't save him. The man who raises this question, as ne has done, must be on one side the other-distinctly so. Beveridge has lest protectionist support in his state, yet has gained no other. The powerful anti-prohibition forces of Indiana are now wholly for the Democratic party; and the protectionists. have acted mainly with the Republican party, now will leave the conduct of the campaign mainly to the "reformers." Such, also, will be the general consequence of "insurgency" in other states, where men have tried to "split the difference" between opposing principles. No one can tell where this stir and movement, now fully begun. will lead or end. That the Democratic party stands for nothing at all. and that nothing can be expected from it, makes no difference.

"They plan to remain in America five days, returning to England on

of this situation.

the advantage, temporarily at least,

ing the departure for the United keen sense, but not of its duties. States of the Drexel family, who are far as they yet understand their i coming over to witness the Gould-Drexel wedding. It must be very distressing for these ex-Americans to be obliged to remain five days in the ountry where the Drexel dollars were earned, especially when they are accompanied by a real live British lord selfishness is making them utterly who has just been purchased for one cruel and debauched. of the female members of the Drexel family. Perhaps if young Drexel's bride had been a member of some other branch of the Gould family, spared the pain of a visit to America by having the wedding take place in

THE PEOPLE RULE CERTAINLY. The people rule only by methods that enable them to get together and rule. Otherwise, factions of them rule, minorities choose the officers just as they have frequently done of late in Oregon.

For the people cannot rule them selves by majority unless they have means of acting in concert to ascertain and ordain their majority will When they are split into minority fragments and one faction names and elects a winning candidate for office, the people are not ruling through

their majority will. Direct primaries, wide-open and goas-you-please, each election, split the majority party into warring minorities, out of which rough-and-tumble emerge candidates who cannot win the majority support of their party. As result, and out of revenge, candidates of an opposing minority party are elected. Yet this is falsely called rule of the people.

Republican assemblies or conven tions held this Summer throughout the state will afford some deliberative, common ground for majority concert and for actual rule of the people

The people must act together in some deliberative way if they are really to rule themselves. Never yet have they been able to confer together without assembly of their representa-tives. The lesson is as old as the hills and the assembly habit is as old as progress.

TOO MUCH ROMANCE.

It would be interesting to know what kind of books Fred Bradley, of McMinnville, is 'n the habit of reading, if he reads anything. After learning of his attempt to kill himself on the street, the natural supposition is that he has perused altogether too many cowboy tales and novels of lurid romance. In this sort of books when a man finds himself fond of a girl the proper thing for him to do is forthwith to take leave of all his senses. He must be exceedingly careful to do nothing which would indicate that he retained a vertice of intelligence or it would impeach the genuineness of his

The model of the r-mantic, or cow-boy, lover is exceedingly well defined and upon the whole it is not an admirable figure. In order to live up to it even when everything goes well a young man is compelled number of foolish things. If the young woman upon whom he sets his heart loes not respond as warmly as the conventions require then he must kill himself, or kill some ody else, and neither of these acts contributes much to the comfort of the community.

One is moved to speculate what the fate of young Bradley would have been had he been brought up on a literary diet of books like "Robinson Crusoe" and "Gulliver's Travels" and had never read much about romantle loye. Would he have felt under '-resirtible obligation to shoot himself with the pomp and parade of a public display when he could not get the girl he clal equilibrium of the world. Rus-wanted? If our young people were sia has had no "balance of trade" they are now mad, and sensible where sea and the Azov curtailed the de-they are now foolish? The more one mand for American wheat to such an only. His eloquence proceeds from boys and girls rational books to read the infinitely expended region that instead of those which reek with are now sending gold to Europe by O. R. & N., where a runaway engine sentimentality, the more it seems

> MARJORIE GOULD'S MARRIAGE Marjorie Gould's near relatives are putting the best face they can on her marriage with young Anthony Drexel. but evidently it is not agreeable to After parading the attractive maiden through the matrimonial market of Europe and giving her an onportunity to select as she chose among the titled eligibles who were drawn by the glitter of her dollars like moths by an arc light they are pardonably disappointed to see her finally take up with a mere American. To be sure the Drexels move in the best English society. They dwell habitually in the sacred precincts of London, and King Edward is their guest with delightful frequency. Still that is not like being themselves born in the purple. It is something to be permitted to lavish one's money for the entertainment of the aristocracy, but it is another and far more delectable thing to belong by birth to the enchanted circle, and this is a favor which for some inscrutable reason Providence has denied to the Drexels. After all is said and done, Miss Gould has thrown herself away

She has thrown herself away unless we are prepared to say that it is worth more to a girl to marry the man whom she loves than to form an "alliance" with a titled house. Few persons of Miss Gould's station in life would admit this to be true. To them old-fashloned love is more a trait of the peasantry than of the aristocracy. They see something low in it. Love to their noses scents of pots and pans, of ploughs and stables. It is a pasfar too human to be seemly in gilded palaces.

What is the use of having a huge fortune, our climbing aristocrats cogently inquire, if one cannot win a title with it? And indeed if a title is the acme of rational human desire Miss Marjorie, Gould has blundered. Perhaps, however, in her wanderings through the matrimonial market she has seen enough of titles and those who wear them to discover that there is something more to be decired after all. Patriotism requires all good. Americans to maintain that she is right. Yet there is something to be said on the other side of the question. From one point of view it is not a wholly bad policy for our American heiresses to wed with titled European

Alliances of that sort are more than likely to be highly educative to the American side. Our moneyed aristocrats have not yet advanced to the point where, as a class, they feel under the next eastward voyage of the Lusi- | the obligations of large possessions. Of | and timber lands. tania," says a London cable announc- the privileges of wealth they have a We have locked up such immense club in this country.

far as they yet understand their mission it is to gratify their sensual de-sires and pothing more. They are making the same mistake which was made by the commercial aristocracy of Carthage and the same consequence seems likely to flow from it. Utter

On the other hand the litled aristo-crats of Europe with all their faults feel a deep sense of obligation to so-This is especially true of the Drexels and their lord could have been | British nobles who labor at the tasks of government and have made great contributions to literature, art science, especially science. It is quite possible that the union of our helresses with men like these who feel a hered-itary sense of social obligation will in course of time mend the ways of their American relations. Your millionaire is an imitative creature. He is eager to follow the example which Europe sets and in the long run the chances are heavy that he will pick up some of the virtues as well as the vices of those whom he takes for models. Naturally he will see more of their good in the family relation tha would merely on the turf or in gambling hells. Thus even the cloud of international marriages has a silver lining, Our aristocrats may learn through their subtle influence that it is not all of life to dance and eat, and that there are higher duties than those of the card table.

WALL STREET MORE HOPEFUL. The order of the United States Su-preme Court for a re-argument in the American Tobacco and Standard Oil cases caused a boom in the stock market yesterday. This order does not necessarily mean that the defendants are "out of the woods," but Wall street has laid so much stress on the outcome of the cases that the respite was joyfully received. It has been so long since anything really encouraging happened to make stocks boom that the order of the Supreme Court was apparently worked to the limit.

Another factor in advancing stock prices yesterday was the improved condition of the wheat crop due to liberal rains in the Winter wheat belt. As a permanent feature of strength in railroad securities a good wheat crop is of more value than a Supreme Court order. The effect of the crop remains long after that of the decision has evaporated.

WHERE THE GOLD GOES.

The sea of Azov is again open to navigation and out of that world's greatest granary is pouring another stream of wheat still further to swell the record shipments of the land of the Czar. For weeks and months the grain trade of the world has anticlpated a material slackening of the vol-ume of wheat that Russia has been dumping on the markets of the old world. Still with the old season alost merging into the new, the cereal is still coming on the market in record quantities. Last week's ship ments of nearly 5,000,000 bushels brought the total since August 1 up to nearly 175,000,000 bushels, with the most conservative estimates forecasting a total by July of more than 200,-000,000 bushels. Not only is this the greatest movement of wheat that has ever taken place from Russia, but the prices it has commanded are so far in excess of any other big crop year that the payment for the wheat has had a material effect on the financial situs-

tion throughout the world.

All of this wheat has been sold at prices well above \$1 per bushel, and while that vast sum is small in comparison with the value of the world's wheat crop, it has disturbed the finantaught the facts of life instead of its against her. She has taken nearly all fancies and fictions what would be the of this \$200,000,000 payment for her effect upon their conduct? Would it wheat in gold. The immense surplus not tend to make them sane where of wheat available from the Black thinks of the experiment of giving extent that we are unable to make millions to settle our accounts with foreigners.

England during the past few months has been repeatedly alarmed by the heavy withdrawals of gold on Russian account, and Japan has viewed with misgivings the accumulation of the yellow metal that this record wheat exports have made possible for her threatening neighbor. It is in contemplation of this stupendous Russian movement of wheat and the far-reaching effect it has that one is impressed with the late Frank description of wheat, as "That gigantic world-force, almighty, blood-brother to the earthquake, coeval with the volcano and the whirlwind." ever the premier cereal moves on the market from a single exporting country at the rate of more than 200. 000,000 bushels in a single year with the price alove \$1 per bushel, it certainly becomes "a gigantic world-force," with which all of the countries of the earth must reckon.

CANADA'S LIBERAL POLICY.

A Canadian syndicate largely controlled by the Weyerhaeuser interests has just sold an immense tract of Vancouver Island timber land for \$5,000,000. This was an advance of about \$4,000,000 on the price paid by the former owners who secured it from the railroad company to whom it had been given by the Government as a grant. This transaction would indicate that heoretical conservation of resources and the advantages of confiscating "unearned increment" have not yet appealed to the Canadians. It may have been a waste of the "heritage of the people" for the govrnment to present this fine timber land to the railroad company, but no railroad would have been built it not been used as a bonus to attract the railroad. Without a railroad the country would not have been developed and the timber instead of being 05,000,000 would have been

worthless. When the timber was sold for \$1,000,000 there was, of course, no attempt to limit the opportunities for purchasing it. The tract was open to any individual firm or syndicate who had the foresight to observe opportunities for "unearned increm.nt," which is the modern socialistic term for the legitimate profits attendant on buying property when it is cheap and selling it at an advance. That Canada is giving the investors and even the penniless settlers much better opportunity for getting hold of this earned increment" than is available in this country is qui apparent in the rush of Americans now crossing the line to secure some of the cheap farm

bodies of farm and timber lands in useless forest reserves that we can offer the new settler no such induce-ments as he will find across the line. There will be no harsh criticism of the new owners of that \$5,000,000 body timber, if they proceed to cut it into lumber and distribute its value among hundreds of employes. Each year to an increasing extent logged-off lands are being used for agricultural pur-poses. As this timber is removed the land will be converted into garden and orchard, which in due season will show ten times as much "unearned out significance and portent. increment" as is shown in the advanced price in a few years from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

The disinterested spectator who progress not infrequently is rewarded for his efforts with a drubbing administered jointly by persons most interested in the affair. The drunkard's wife may raise vigorous outcry while her husband is beating her, but the chances are ten to one that, when the bystander attempts to vary the proceeding by beating her husband, she at once becomes the ally of her assailant. Something of this kind seems to have befallen our intrepid African hunter who has been advising the Egyptians. The indignation with which the Egyptians received his friendly advice has already been commented on. Now comes the Westminster Gazette with the opinion that "disquisitions upon the readiness of Egypt for self-government, or the reverse, are perhaps better hushed in the breast of former American Presidents." The London Standard is equally sarcastic and closes a stinging rebuke with the statement that "we might return the compliment by sending Mr. Asquith to lecture the Americans on their national defects and imperfections."

After the Spokane Spokesman-Re view succeeds in convincing itself that the plant of the Portland Wood Pipe Company should not have been established in Portland, which Nature had made the most desirable location for it, there might be an opening for a similar unreasonable argument regarding other enterprises now doing business in this city. We have a number of steel mills, machine shops, bag factories and other industrial plants which have located here for the same reason that attracted the Portland Wood Pipe Company. If Spokane (note the "if") kad been located at tidewater, where the cheapest freights in the world are obtainable on raw material used in manufacturing, would not only have secured the plant of the Portland Wood Pipe Company, but also a large number of other manufacturing enterprises that through necessity must be located at points possessing superior natural

conditions. Three months of the Gaynor administration in New York have demonstrated that the enormous graft colcted by Tammany could not well be over-estimated. In that brief period a saving of \$1,200,000 has been effected in the department of water supply, gas and electricity. Included in this sum is an item of \$250,000 reduction in the annual payroll of the of-fice, while the remainder of the savis in the cost of improvements provided for by the previous administration but not yet completed. It is also expected to increase the revenue of the city about \$700,000 per year by stopping leaks in collections from consumers. With a showing like this, and the administration not yet fairly under way, there are great possibilitles for economy when the pruning knife is applied in all departments.

The block signal is the nearest to an infallible safeguard against disaster of any appliance that has yet been installed on our railroads. But even the block signal will not prevent wrecks when its warnings are unheeded or misunderstood, as they were in the case of the Spokane disaster Saturday jumped the track at a speed that threw the big machine clear of the track and thus prevented the block undoubtedly be railroad accidents as long as control of a train remains in hands of human beings, vented that will guard against occasional lapses of the human mind.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, is likely, it is said, to drop this last designating word from its title at the annual conference to be held at Asheville, N. C., in May. Why not? This word has been without significance in this connection since slavery was abolished in the United States. It is suggestive of a difference of opinion in a great ecclesiastical body upon a question that no longer exists-and that may well be forgotten.

Investigation has decided that a ing on a hair mattress at divers times. The hair mattress is part of a course of high living. Corn husks never

Premier Asquith and his wife, whom Poet Laureate Watson called "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," are estranged. It is not recorded that the Premier declared the poet crazy.

act yesterday before Big Brother Theodore, the latter may have told him he If some of the anxious ones had the

nerve of Theodore Roosevelt Jr. they 'nd out what T. R. thinks about anything. Insurgent Republicans now get the glad hand from 1 mocrats, but will

Senator Bourne will now try to "bag" Hitchcock. There are no suc-cessful imitators of Bwano Tumbo,

get the glassy eye when Democrats don't need them.

Senator Lodge has a cold-storage bill. The Senator is somewhat of a cold-storage feller himself.

If Europeans ever doubted what heard about America, now they see it with their own eyes. Pictures in the newspapers save

many persons from getting up in the morning to see the comet. Roos -elt would make a fine booster as an immigration agent for some push

HENRY WATTERSON ON ROOSEVELT Will Our Nation Choose Him as a Wise and Benevolent Despot?

Louisville Courier-Journal. The time has come for the people of the United States to consider Theodore Roosevelt as they have never considered him before; to take him more seriously than they have ever taken him; to realize that he is altogether the most startling figure who has appeared in the world since Napoleon Bonaparte, a circumstance not with-

He must be a poor American whose heart does not glow with pride at the unwonted honors bestowed upon this representative of his country and swell with exultant admiration at the 'butts in' while a family row is in splendld way he is carrying himself. It is too late, if it were not personally offensive, to talk about self-exploita-tion. The incident in Cairo was wholly characteristic. The incident in Rome was thrust upon him. In both he showed the Theodore Roosevelt whose brilliant many-sidedness has captivated the universe.

He is pre-eminently a man who fits the word to the act, the act to the word, and does the thing which, however provocative of controversy, redounds to his advantage.

All that has happened in Rome, and nore, will be repeated in Berlin, in Paris and in London. No conquering here was ever made the subject of such demonstrations, each of the foreign capitals, each of the foreign potentates, vying with the other to pay him hom-age. Yet is he the winner of no victory on land, or sea. What is the meaning of it?

Something must be allowed for a disposition in Europe to be civil to America and the Americans. The year in Africa may not be lightly dismissed. It has appealed to world-wide interest and wonder. It displays upon a suffifield manhood making good. The "fighting philosopher," the Mayor of Rome describes him. That flatters the vanity of human nature. joice in a man of battle who is a man of thought. Third after Washington and Lincoln, said the Mayor of Rome, Washington the "creator," Lincoln the consolidator," Roosevelt the "purifler" of the Republic. "We look again to see him at the head of the great Republic," said the Mayor of Rome. That is the keynote. And it will continue to be the keynote wherever he goes. Thus he will come back to us the European nominee for President of the United

States. Let no one fancy this an unmeaning, or an idle compliment. Taken in con nection with what appears to be the hopeless break-down of the Taft Administration, it constitutes an event of the first consequence. With the Waterloo which seems certain to overtake the Republicans in the Fall elections, the cry for Roosevelt in 1912 as the only man who can save the party will come up from every side, and it may prove irresistible. Hence the candidacy of Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1912 may be regarded from this time onward as so probable that the people should begin seriously to consider it. If we are to return Theodore Roosevelt to power let there be no mistake about the terms of the new mission which is to be issued to him.

History has agreed that the best of all government is a wise and benevolent despotism. If the Government of the United States under our written Constitution of checks and balances be a failure-as many think it-and if there be needed for its executive head a strong man having the courage to take all the bulls of corruption by the horns, regardless of obsolete legal restraints, to shake the life out of them. then, indeed, Theodore Roosevelt would seem one fitted by temperament, education and training for the work. He is a patriotic American with humanitarian proclivities. He is an incorruptible man. He has shown himself fearless of consequences. If the people are Constitutional procedure; if they want in the White House a President who, disregarding the letter of the law, will signal flashing a warning. There will substitute his own interpretation of its spirit and intention; if they think that the reign of hypocrisy and cant and graft which marks our professional machine or appliance has yet been in- politics may be ended by the absolutism of a ruler who, as Roosevelt himself puts it, "translates his words into deeds," and who, charged with the cleansing of the Augean stables by an election putting the seal of the popular approval upon conceded excesses in the use of power and bidding him to go forward and apply the same remedles to a disease otherwise incurable, then Theodore Roosevelt fills the bill to perfection, for he comes directly from the family of the Kings of Men and is a lineal descendant of Caesar and Cromwell.

Before we get into the acrimonies of party conflict, the Courier-Journal asks Boston family was poisoned by sleep- its contemporaries throughout the country to reflect without passion or levity, and to answer to themselves. amid the blaze of light which casts an aureole about our wandering Ulysses, whether Representative Government in America is a failure, and whether the only cure for the evils which are admitted is the one-man power; be-cause they may be sure that the return of Theodore Roosevelt to power will be so construed by Europe, and that on this account the demonstration of If Gifford Pinchot did the boo-hoo this conarchism has its chief significance

Horse Fasts for Grief.

Chester Cor. Philadelphia Record. Raymond Stewart, of Ridley Park, was tille to be out today, having suffered a terious three weeks' lliness, and a horse that Mr. Stewart owns partook of a hearty meal for the first time since its master was compelled to leave the feed-ing of the animal to some other person. When Stewart failed to visit his horse daily the animal began to pine away, refusing to eat more than enough to keep him alive. He had grown to a mere shadow; but, tempted with all sorts of dainties, declined to cat.

When Stewart entered the stall of his pet today he did not recognize the horse which nearly a month ago was as plump as could be, but the demonstration the animal made at the approach of its mas-ter was pathetic.

Divided Family.

New York Globe.

The bright 6-year-old daughter of an upper West Side physician happened into his reception room the other day and a waiting woman patient engaged her in conversation.

Hew old are you?

It can't be true.

No matter where you're at. It's worth your while to waiting woman patient engaged her in conversation. "I suppose you go to church and Sun-day school?" she was asked.

"Oh, yes, ma'am," she replied.
"And what denomination do your parents "And what denomination do your parents belong to?" "Why," said the little one, "mamma's a Presbyterian and papa's a stomach specialist."

Your age I'd state At twenty-eight—
What's that? Your're forty-two? And all the while challst."

SPITZENBERG OR NEWTOWN?

Which of These Two Apples Deserves the Topmost Place?
MEDFORD. Or., April 7.—(To the Editor.)—For years I have believed that the Yellow Newtown Pippin, grown in Oregon, was the best apple

This communication was referred to the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, who made reply as follows:

It is true that the American Pomo logical Society uses the Spitzenberg apple as the standard of excellence, so far as quality is concerned, and rates it 10. The rating for quality given the Yellow Newtown is 9-10. This rating was given before Oregon Yellow Newtowns were known outside of the state. This rating applies solely to the quality of the flesh

It is a strong assertion to state that any one variety of apples ranks all others if we take into consideration. in addition to quality of flesh, color, form and keeping quality of the fruit, and health, vigor and bearing habits of frees, and the diverse tastes of different consumers and groups of consumers.

There is a marked difference of opinion among good judges as to the com-parative merits of the Spitzenberg and Yellow Newtown in the matter of quality of flesh. Downing, one of the best authorities on fruits who has ever lived in this country, placed them on a par, to wit: "The Esopus Spitzenberg is a handsome, truly delicious apple, and is generally considered by all good judges equal to the Newtown Pippin, and unsurpassed as a dessert fruit by any other variety."

The most valuable recent publication on apples is "The Apples of New York."

on apples is "The Apples of New York."
In this work the quality of the flesh of the Newtown is rated "best"; that of the Spitzenberg, "very good to best."
In the United States the Spitzenbergs of the fanciest grade sell for higher prices than Newtowns of the corresponding grade. In England the Newtown is preferred to all other apples sent from this country, and the Spitzenberg is not especially popular, selling there at about the same prices as Baldwin, Northern Spy and King apples of equal condition.

I have at hand a report of the auction sales of apples at Liverpool, December 1, 1909, which may be taken as fairly typical in the matter of prices obtained. On that day Hudson River Newtowns were sold at 20 shillings per barrel; Virginia Newtowns at from 14 shillings to 33 shillings per barrel; California Newtowns at 18 shillings per barrel, and 6 shillings to 8 shillings, in the sales of the sales of the same of the

barrel, and 6 shillings to 8 shillings, sixpence per box, and Oregon Newtowns at from 9 shillings threepence to 12 shillings sixpence per box. On the same day Spitzenbergs from New England and Canada were sold at from 13 to 15 shillings per barrel, practi-cally the same prices that were ob-tained for Baldwins, Spies and Green-ings from the same districts on that

H. M. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

THE BOYS OF THE CIVIL WAR. Some of Them Served When Little More Than Ten Years Old.

New York World.

A brief notice in these columns of the death at the age of 62 years of the "youngest veteran" of the Civil War has provoked a controversy that is highly interesting as illustrating to what extent the great conflict was fought by boys.

Within a week five "youngest veterans" have written to the World to establish their ciaim to the disputed honor. "Cavalry" writes from Brooklyn that he "served two years and six months and is "served two years and six months and is not yet 62." F. Flemly, of the Bronx, who "served under Sheridan and Custer in the Shenandoah Valley until the close of the war," has "a year yet to hang on to the saddle" before he reaches that age. Younger by nearly six weeks than this veteran, who was born January 31, 1845, is Charles Carr, of Brooklyn, for-merly of Company C, Fourth Ohlo Cavalry. Born on March 13, 1849, he "served throughout the Atlanta campaign under General Sherman." David W. Ryno, bugler in Company H, Second Regiment, New Jersey Cavairy, is 59. But the honor of youthful military service appears to be deserved by Michael Donoho, "an old Sixth Warder," now of Auburn, N. Y., who was born May 27, 1851, joined D'Epperson 127, Zounes, and left for the front penvoll's Zouaves and left for the front in 1861, and afterwards served with the 149th New York Volunteers, being mus-tered out at Syracuse, August 19, 1865. There are records of drummer boys and buglers 10 years old, among whom was John Clem, the "drummer boy of Chicka-mauga." That a boy of this tender age, who would nowadays not be allowed to accept employment in a factory, was admitted to share the hardships and dangers of the field, enables a generation to which of the field, enables a generation to which the war is merely a tradition to realize how large a part was taken in it by a juvenile soldiery, and this not only in the ranks but in the command of regiments and brigades, which were in some in-stances officered by young men just out

of their teens.

As for the honor of being the youngest veteran of the confederacy, it was claimed some years ago for Colonel John H. Whallen, of Louisville, who enlisted in 1862 when barely 11 and served for three

At Last, the Blue Rose Has Come.

Philadelphia Record.
The long-sought-for novelty, the blue rose, has been developed at last, and to the intense interest of the gardeners and flower lovers who visited the Spring flow-er show of the Pennsylvania Horticul-tural Society and the National Associa-tion of Gardeners at Horticultural Hall recently. Three plants have been put on display. The color obtained is the best blue that has ever been produced. It is on the violet shade, and the rose is a Rambler type. The tiny buds in heavy clusters are of bright red hue and show the blue only on blooming.

One on the Colonel. Providence Journal.

It will be a horse on Colonel Roosevelt when his ex-secretary, Collector Loeb, holds blin up at the landing in New York in the name of the United States of America and the Payne act demands that he expose the innermost recesses of his

The Census Man. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I want to be a census man.
With pencil in my hand:
And as my census blanks I sear
I'll wear a smile that's bland.

How many children, ma'am, have you? Is this your sister here? Your daughter, ma'am? It can't be true. She's such a pretty dear.

PUNCH SATIRIES ROOSEVELT.

England's Humorous Weekly Fore ensts His Speeches in London LONDON, April 6.—This week's Funch sat-triese Roosevelt in a column article which will give Englishmen a better view of his flery personality than would dozons of lau-datory editorials. The article is beaded: "Mr Roosevelt in England. Extracts from the journal of Mr. Roosevelt's round trip." The article is as follows:

grown in Orogon, was the best apple in the world, taking all things into consideration. The other day a neighbor informed me that the American Pomological Society had recently relegated it to second place by putting the Spitzenberg at the head of the list. Is this true? If so, does the new rating apply to the United States? Do you think this country will follow the standard set up by this society, or will the people, as heretofore, regard the Yellow Newtown as the best? How about Oregon? Will we adopt the new rating? Any information bearing on the topic will interest thousands of orchardists and others. C. G. M. Council hall. Mr. Roosevelt was received in state by the chairman and
Aldermen. In an impassioned speech,
which occupied two hours in delivery,
he adjured the Council to ignore party
ties, not to bother about rates, and to
sound the death knell of municipal
trading of all kinds. What, he asked,
did a tram line more or less matter,
and why should not all needy parents
of at least twelve children be fed and
clothed at the expense of the rate
payers?

payers?
At this stage William Hayes Fisher and Sir John Benn left the hall, but Mr. Roosevelt, nothing daunted, continued his address,

Eventually the meeting adjourned in confusion after an enthusiastic vote of thanks to the distinguished visitor had been passed by a majority of one in a

total vote of three.

Tuesday—Today Mr. Roosevelt paid his long promised visit to the Houses of Parliament. The members of both Houses had assembled in Westminster Hall to do him honor, a mixed guard of honor being furnished by the First Perferent of Life Guards and the Midof honor being furnished by the First Regiment of Life Guards and the Middlesex yeomanry. The Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor led Mr. Roosevelt to the brassplate commemorating the position of Strafford during his trial, and Mr. Roosevelt then began his harangue by dwelling in scathing terms on the contrast between the material splendor of an archhishop and the needy wretchedness of a laborer out of employment. No archbishop, he thought, should receive a stipend of more than f100 a year, paid quarterly in advance, and both of them ought to be compelled to pass at least eleven months of every year in a slum dwelling.

At this point the Archbishop of Can-

At this point the Archbishop of Can-

At this point the Archbishop of Canterbury was unfortunately called away by a long-standing previous engagement.

Mr. Roosevelt, continuing, poured scorn on such efforts as might from time to time be made by the bench of bishops to preach and enforce the superannuated doctrines of peace amongst

eranminted doctrines of peace anomal mankind.

Having thus cleared the hall of all the bishops, Roosevelt went on to deliver a glowing panegyric on war as the reinvigorator of nations. He was himself, he said, no supporter of the obsolete privileges possessed and exercised by the House of Lords, but at the same time he felt bound to commend that house for throwing down the gauntlet to an upstart and ignorant assembly like the House of Commons, who for their part deserved nothing but praise for the way in which they had determined to assert their privileges against a most unwarrantable had determined to assert their privi-leges against a most unwarrantable encroachment. Both the houses, he thought, ought to wield a perpetual veto against one another. They might then combine to build ten Dread-noughts a week and to make every man, woman and child a soldler, a course which he himself had detercourse which he nimed had deter-mined to pursue when, if ever, he re-turned to the United States. Let them use the Big Stick on one another, and on foreign nations, and all yet might be well.

Finally Mr. Roosevelt shook the hand of his remaining audience, a deaf peer whose name did not transpire, and left Westminster in a taxicab.
Unfortunately, Mr. Roosevelt's promised lecture at Windsor Castle on the

duties and rights of royalty has had to be postponed. Mr. Roosevelt having been summoned to Berlin by the Kalser and the Imperial Chancellor to settle the vexed question of the Prussian franchise.

Sunday Night Dance in New York.

New York Sun.

It has come at last. Already the concert-givers and variety shows have found the week days and nights inadequate to their needs. There is not time enough in seven days and nights. Now society has shown the same disposition to take the first day of the week for its uses. Last week there was a dance given on a Sunday night, for the simple reason that there could not be found enough time at there could not be found enough time at any other occasion. The experiment was considered daring, but there were guesta in plenty at the studio of who had called in several women of so clety to chaperon his party. As a means of satisfying his guests to anything so unusual as a dance on a Sunday night, he had had the party begin with supper half an hour before midnight, and it was not until Monday morning in reality that the dancing begar

Kniser in the Pottery Business.

M. A. P.

Those "in the know" are perfectly aware that for many years now the German Emperor and various members of his family have been quite extensively engaged in trade. The Kaiser's personal interest in the products of his pottery factory may be judged from the fact that no article be judged from the fact that no article manufactured on a new design may leave the factory without its first having been presented for His Majesty's inspection. It is no uncommon thing for the Kaiser to arrive at the pottery works at 6 o'clock in the morning, greeting his employes with a cheery "Good morning, workmen." A chorns of "Good morning, Your Majesty." is heartily uttered by all in reply. The Kaiser then makes his tour of inspection, watching the men his tour of inspection, watching the men at work and checking accounts.

\$3000 Paid for a Burns Desk.

New York Tribune.
The old mahogany bureau desk used by Robert Burns at Ellisland and Dumfries, and at which the poet wrote "Tam o'Shanter," "Auld Lang Syne" and many of his other famous lyrics, was sold in London recently for \$300. Of unimpeachthie pedigree, this relic aroused keen, in terest. The desks of other famous writers brought far more modest figures. One used by Dickens at Tavistock House went for \$65.

Carrying It Too Far. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Those who ask Dr. Wiley to tackle the servant ploblem are his enemies and wish him destroyed.

CURRENT SMALL CHANGE.

Civilization means more and more middle-nen living off the follows at the ends.— "Before marriage we used to hunt for arbitus in Springtime." "And now?" "Now we hunt a flat."—Louisville Courier Jour-

we hunt a flat."—Louisville Courier Jourmai.

The Apostrophe and the Late Budget—
The Blahopa—The Lord's will be done. The
Lords—The Lord's will be done. The
"Why are you so sure there is no such
thing as a fourth dimension?" "Because,"
replied the discouraged fat man, "If there
were I'd have it "Washington Star.

Don't be misled by the two contributions
to the conscience fund which New York has
recoived will yery much as assail on your
next trip—Indianapolis News.

"Tencher, may I be absent tomorrow?"
"You cught for the absent tomorrow?"
"You cught for the season will open
prenty sou can get."—Houston Post.
"How did they settle that to time dismer." "Very sasily They simply found
out where he left of shoveling his snow, It
was a circh he wouldn't so an inch over
the line."—Derioti Free Press. the line."—Detroit Free Press.
"No doubt you are learning that wealth has its obligations, now that you are yourself wealth?" "Oh, yes, indeed! lan't it wonderful! Only today I discovered that there's a right way and a wrong way to dress one's housemaid! "—Puck-