EDITORIAL SECTION

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

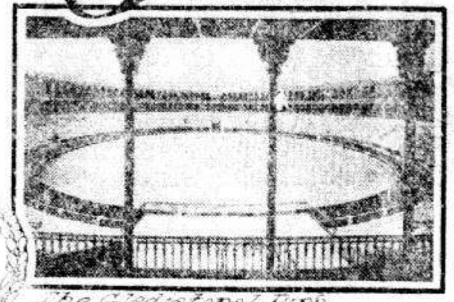
SPECIAL FEATURES

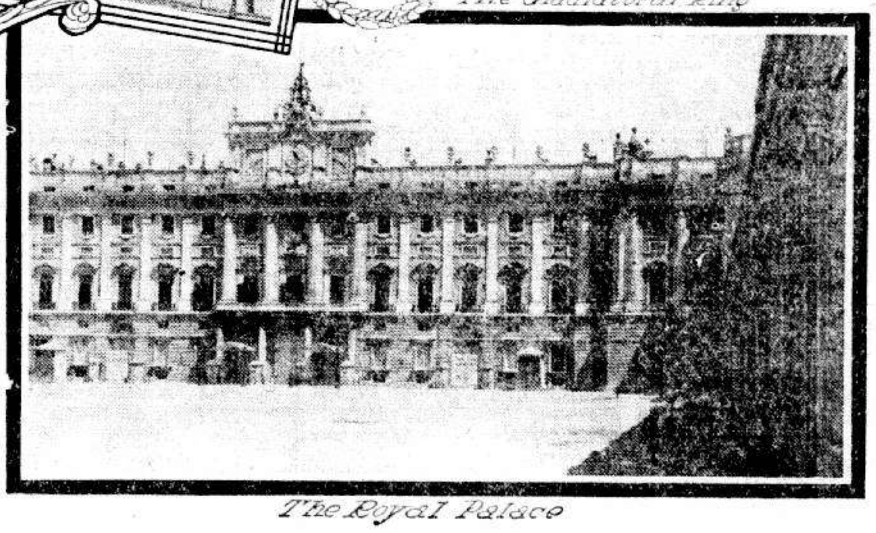
MISSOULA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1909.

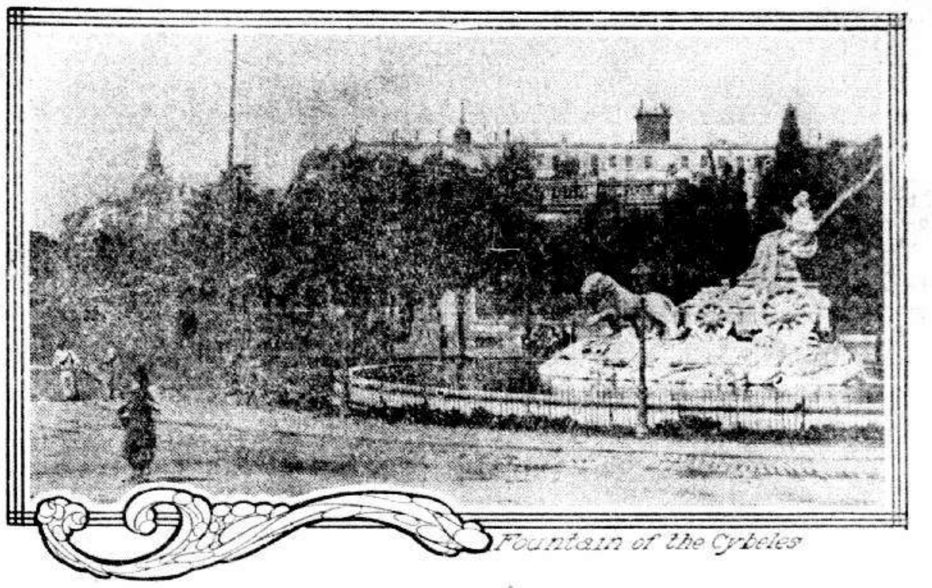
MADRID, the Capital of SPAIN

BY DELIA AUSTRIAN

Triumphal Arch


The Gladiatorial Ring


The Royal Palace


Fountain of the Cybeles

MADRID is not the largest of the European capitals, but it is extremely cosmopolitan and well kept. Like all capitals, it is most attractive in the winter and spring, when the place is alive with diplomats and foreigners.

After leaving the station we wander into a large street which brings us to an enormous square called the Puerta del Sol. The shape is certainly as odd as the size, for it is semi-circular and surrounded by a great many high buildings. In the center is an enormous fountain, which really suggests a miniature lake. From here radiate ten fine streets, like so many spokes in a wheel. There is life and gayety here all day, from early morning until close on midnight. In the early morning a continued stream of men and women pass through the square on their way to work. Toward midday many equipages pass by, occupied by well-dressed Spanish women and by diplomats on the way to the palace. In the afternoon the large square is filled with carriages containing beautifully gowned women and highly uniformed men starting off for the afternoon airing. On pleasant afternoons it is a central place for men and women to hold informal receptions, whiling away a happy hour in laughter and conversation.

After 6 o'clock the square is heavily crowded with representatives of all social classes, from the most exclusive nobility to the poorest working people, out for a lark and supper at one and another of the many-priced cafes. Judging from the hundreds of people who swarm the Puerta del Sol and the adjoining streets after 5 o'clock, one imagines that the city is largely filled with idlers. This is not exactly true, as in Spain all classes, from government officials to the working people, give themselves up to pleasure after 5 o'clock.

This square is well named, for it means the Gate of the Sun, and, though there is no gate, the place is bathed with sunshine. But not all the people gather there; many more go into the alcala, a park bright with flower beds and green canopies made by the lapping branches. Here are plenty of men and women chatting on benches and listening to the military band. Another of the popular squares is the Salon del Prado, noteworthy for the splendid obelisk of the Dos de Mayo, placed there to commemorate the Murat massacre of 1808.

One of the most popular rendezvous of the Spanish people is the Plaza Mayor, the grand square of Madrid. It is 2450 feet above the sea. It is here one of the royal bullfights takes place and near by is a beautiful bronze statue of Philip III. In recent years the square has been converted into a large garden. Under the arcades are many shops, principally filled with attractive Spanish toys.

Many of the public buildings are in one and another of these large squares, and they are built in keeping with their surroundings. The older buildings have been remodeled until they seem really modern. Attractive in spite of their age are the isolated buildings of the home offices built by Charles III, in 1768.

Another spacious marble building, handsomely carved, is in the square called the Plazuela de la Villa. This large building was once a royal residence, but it is now the home and public office of the Duques del Infantado.

But there are plenty of more modern structures. Close to the obelisk is the Exchange, built of marble and stone; the facade is ornamented by many Ionic pillars. On the opposite side is a larger marble building, called the Sestmonea, one of the finest public buildings in Europe.

The houses in the old parts are often worn and dingy looking; some are many centuries old. But in the newer parts such as Barrio de Salamanca, the houses and apartments have much the same style and individuality that characterize our private buildings. They are far more gorgeous inside than they are without. The ceilings are beautifully tinted and decorated with charming pastoral scenes. The furniture is elaborate. It is both splendidly gilded. Some of it is made in the country, but a large part is imported from France. The floors are softened by beautiful rugs woven in the Moorish towns and in Persia.

But the feature that attracts one most are the streets, in which the people promenade and make merry. They are compact, for one can drive from one end to the other in half an hour. Most of the streets are broad, excepting in the old parts, where there is still a dash of local color in the narrow, winding lanes and the hanging balconies.

The most splendid of these streets is the Prado, which is the Champs Elysees of Paris and the Mall of London. The Prado, though not long, is beautifully kept, bordered with plenty of shade trees and flanked by smaller avenues. These extend to the well-known garden of the Buen Retiro, marked at both ends by two enormous stone fountains. They are beautifully ornamented. One is surmounted by a colossal cybele seated on a shell and drawn by a dolphin. The other is a Neptune of great size. In this vicinity is the famous Church of Nuestra Senora de Atocha, rich in gifts given to Isabella after the attempt of February 2, 1852.

Though the Prado is fairly every pleasant afternoon, it is crowded on fete days one can hardly pass. The street is a mass of people, carriages and horses. The peasants from the towns around mix with the nobility, listening to the bands and dining in one and another of the cafes.

Another favorite center is the Plaza del Oriente, between the Royal Palace and the Royal Theater. The public classes love to congregate and wait for the royal carriage to drive up to the theater. It is in the form of an oval and its outer promenade is ornamented with fourteen enormous statues of kings and queens. In the center of these pretty gardens is a magnificent statue of Philip IV, mounted on his charger. He became a king who was considered the best horseman in Spain. The statue is 16 feet high, and the reliefs on the pedestal are remarkably fine. They represent with allegorical figures the knighting of Velasquez by Philip IV.

In the Plaza de Independencia is another splendid adornment to the city. It is the only triumphal arch in Madrid and was designed by Sabatieno and erected at the command of Charles III, to commemorate his entrance into Madrid. The gate consists of five arches and is 72 feet high.

Although Madrid cannot boast of a larger body of water than a river called the Manzanares, it is ornamented at several points with several splendid stone bridges. The one at the west end is a stone bridge of nine arches and is ornamented with large buttresses and medallions.

At the top of the Paseo de Recoletos is a monument to Columbus in the debased Gothic style of Ferdinand and Isabella. The sides are ornamented with reliefs and the whole is surmounted by a white marble statue.

In addition to the attractive boulevards and gardens ornamented with statues and fountains are the government buildings and the palaces.

A splendid building is the House of Commons. It is on the north side of the Plaza de la Cortes. In the center of the facade is a pediment representing Spain receiving the Law, through power and justice. Another building that invites interest, especially for strangers, is the Casa de Moneda, the mint of Spain. The building is spacious and modern and it is fully equipped with plenty of foreign and up-to-date machinery.

More elaborate even than the House of Commons is La Casa de los Ministeros, which was built and fitted up for the secretaries of state. The grand staircase and vestibule are of rare and costly marble. The ceiling of the library is decorated with three exquisitely fine medallions.

But the Royal Palace is the main point of interest. It is the building to which strangers turn with curious gaze. It is about 420 feet long and 100 feet high, but the wings and the hanging gardens are still unfinished. The base is of granite, but the trimmings are marble. The splendid entrance leads into a large court with a glazed upper gallery. It is said that when Napoleon ascended the long sweep of marble steps for the first time he exclaimed to his brother, Joseph: "Well, you are certainly housed better than I."

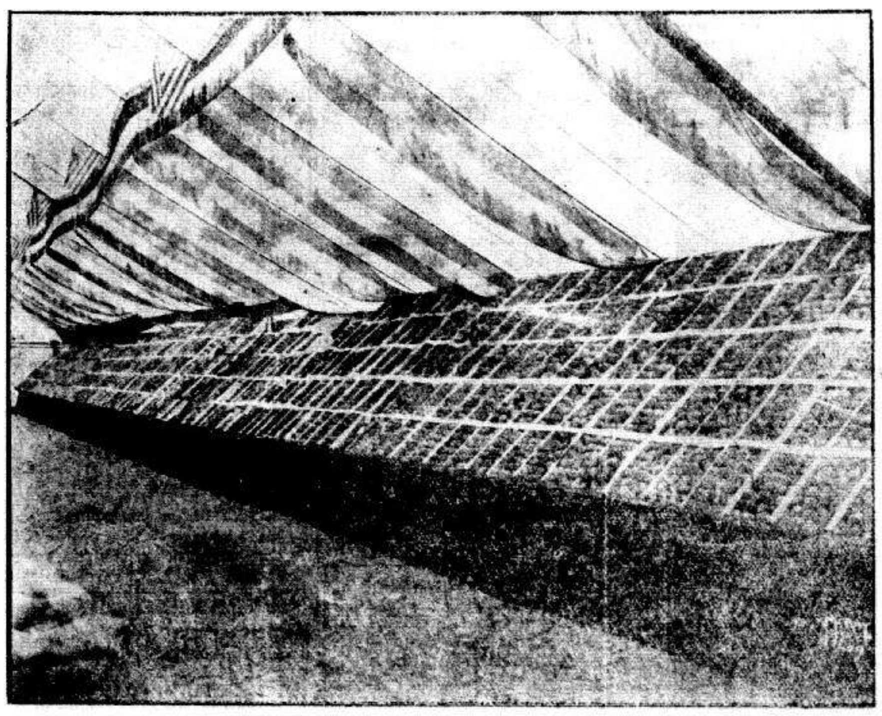
Though there are plenty of suites to tire the eyes, none is so beautiful as the chief salon. It is called de Embajadores, or throneroom, and the decorations are magnificent. The most priceless ornament, as well as the most beautiful are the rock crystal chandeliers, heavy and very large. The curtains and draperies are of crimson velvet, which gives a warmth to the marble and luster to the room, especially in the evening, when the great chandeliers are lighted.

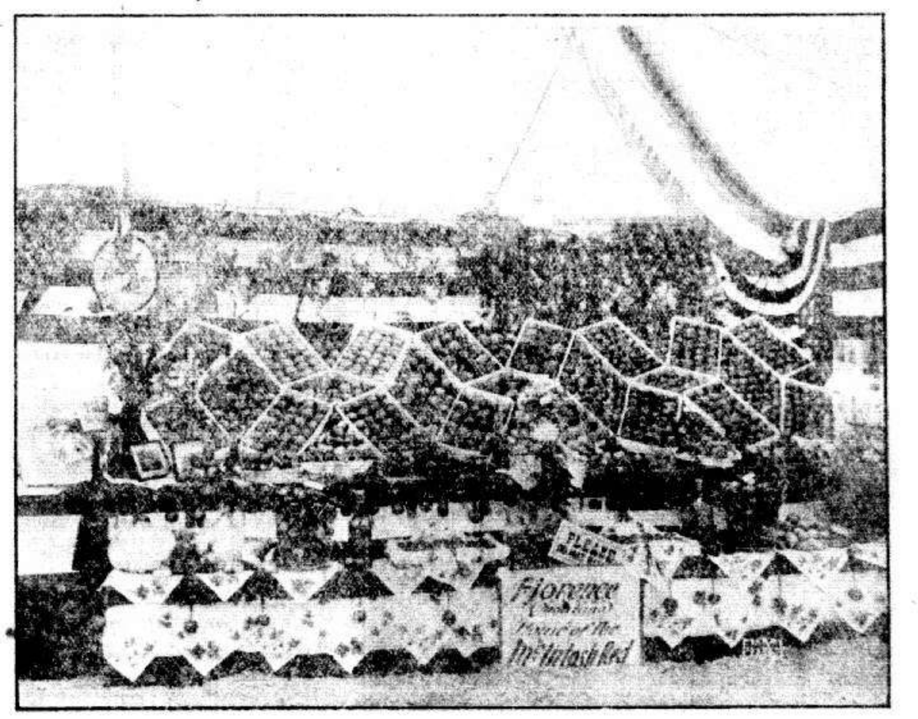
A legitimate part of the palace is the magnificent library that boasts of 100,000 books, rare manuscripts and beautiful illuminations. The Spanish are equally proud of their large collection of implements of war, housed in the armory. Though a great deal of the collection is many centuries old, the building is new and modern. The nucleus was started in the time of Charles V. But there are weapons from the time of the Spanish armada, the inquisition, as well as those used at the time of the landing of Columbus. The walls are covered with helmets, bows, swords and giant lances. From the ceiling hangs the banners of all the armies of the world, from inner Mexico to the farthest oriental countries.

But it is the national picture gallery of which Madrid is most proud. Though the collection is comparatively small, there are a number of pictures that have a priceless value. The first room is especially noteworthy for the paintings of Luca Giordano. In the second room is the large collection of Goya, the last of the great Spanish painters. In the third, which is a large square, are the masterpieces of the great masters. Here are seen the loveliest of the Virgins of Murillo, and on another wall the portraits of the saints of Ribera. In the center of the room are the pictures of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian and other great Italian painters, but the Spanish masters, Murillo and Goya, are especially popular. Murillo street waifs, happy in their poverty, are always loved; while Goya is at his best with peasant scenes, representing smugglers, massacres, thieves, wars, etc.

Madrid, indeed, has much to be proud of.

THE FIRST APPLE SHOW BLAZES THE TRAIL FOR A PERMANENT EXHIBITION


M'INTOSH REDS AND NORTHWESTERN GREENINGS.



MRS. HOLLOWAY'S EXHIBIT.

Last night the first Western Montana Apple show passed into history. Tomorrow the big tent will be folded away until next autumn, when it will be brought out for the second show, and there is good reason to believe that the next show will require added room, and that a new tent will be necessary. But that is something which will be determined later; it seems to be pretty well agreed at this time that there will be another show, and that is the main thing. This year's exhibition was in the nature of an experiment, and, if it was successful, the hopes of its promoters have been realized.

As is usually the case, the credit for the success of the apple show rests with a few men. At the head of the list, by unanimous consent, goes the name of Charles F. Dorman, president of the executive committee of the show and one of the most earnest workers that ever took hold of such an enterprise. He was indefatigable in his efforts to bring about the success of the enterprise all through the weeks of preparation; he traveled miles in the Bitter Root, and he spent time in the Plains valley in the effort to interest the orchard men in the show. The result of his efforts was apparent in the splendid display that was made during the week.

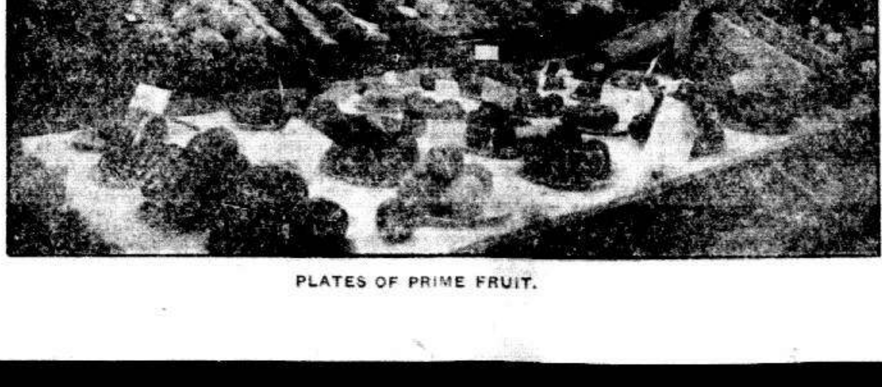
Associated with President Dorman were Charles F. Dallman and Charles L. F. Kellogg, who gave much of their time to the preparations for the show. Mr. Dallman turned loose his automobile in the campaign of the valley, and there was no orchard man that escaped him. Mr. Kellogg lent his influence and his personal services to the promotion of the show, and is entitled to much credit.

It would be leaving the history of the first apple show very incomplete were there to be no mention made of the service rendered by Professor M. L. Dean, inspector at large for the state board of horticulture. Inspector Dean for months worked for the show on his official tours of orchard districts, and he willingly assumed the responsibilities of the superintendency of the pomological department of the fair. The thorough manner in which the exhibits were classified was evidence of the high quality of his work. To him the chamber of commerce owes lasting obligations.

Others there were who worked for the show, but these are the men who were hardest on the job. Secretary Erfert of the chamber of commerce was specially effective in the clerical work of the show. His experience facilitated the administration of the exhibition and made the work of the others easier. President Dorman's organization for the work was excellent, and it will be found that he is the choice of all concerned for the presidency of next year's exhibition if he can be prevailed upon to accept it.

Great credit, too, is due the men and women who responded so freely to the call of the boosters and enlisted themselves in the fight for the establishment of an apple show that would be worthy of the region which is embraced in the limits of western Montana. To the Bitter Root Irrigation company, W. I. Moody, Manager Woodruff and their associates is due the credit for contributing the finest display of fruit ever made in Montana. To the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, Secretary Oden, Sid Ward and their allies, the Bitter Root and the apple show, alike, owe much. Their part in the show was conspicuous. Former Senator Johnson made the best plate display of fruit ever seen here, and did his share toward maintaining the honor of the Bitter Root. The Kress orchard was well represented.

From Plains and Thompson came the display which represented the Sanders county fields and orchards, and there were blue ribbons attached to this exhibit when the judges had finished their work. Judge Willis, Isaac Scott, Colonel McGowan, J. C. Easton and others of the western county contributed greatly to the success of the show, and it is gratifying to know that they are pleased with the results and that they intend to be represented better than ever at the next one.


PLATES OF PRIME FRUIT.

The orchard Homes people responded splendidly. The display from there upheld the reputation of Missoula county. Phil Albway was in the lead with his vegetable show, and there were lots of his neighbors who made creditable displays. The glory of the vegetable group belongs to Jacob Ridder; his exhibit was clearly the best in the big tent, and the large number of blue ribbons that went to his display showed that the judges were wise to their job.

Mrs. Holloway of Florence contributed the most artistic exhibit of the show. It was handsomely arranged and it included some excellent fruit. The prize that went to her was properly bestowed and the management of the apple show appreciates her contribution to the success of the affair.

The list of worthy exhibitors is long. The Missoulian has already given in detail the names of the prize-winners, and it shows up well. To every one of these the management of the apple show is profoundly grateful, realizing that without their cooperation the show would have failed. The preparation for this first show was made under difficulties which will not attend the second one if the chamber of commerce organizes for it in time. There is a belief that this show can be developed into an institution that will be of inestimable benefit to all western Montana and especially to its fruit interests.

Laboring under the handicap of a late start and the added drawback of disagreeable weather, the first apple show called out a display that exceeded the expectations of its promoters. If the preparation for the next show is undertaken at once there will be less difficulty; there can be arrangements made earlier in the season this year. When the date for the opening of the next fair comes around, things will be all ready for the show, and its management will find its task greatly simplified.