

The Sun

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Our Country. From the Editor's Column. What we are to do without Uncle Sam?

The Statehood Dispute. According to a Washington despatch to the Tribune, the conference on the Statehood bill have agreed to add to that measure as amended by the Senate the amendment providing for a referendum of the joint Statehood question to the voters of Arizona and New Mexico.

Such a course would be an insult to the people of Arizona, whose opposition to joint Statehood is perfectly well known by every member of Congress, to the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, the right of which to enter the Union as one State cannot decently be made to depend upon or be connected in any way with the question of Statehood, joint or single, for Arizona and New Mexico, and to the general American feeling of fair play. There is a strong popular opinion on this matter, in the West particularly.

The Indian Territory and Oklahoma should be admitted as the Senate bill provides. Arizona and New Mexico should be let alone. It is preposterous to force them to hold an election for the purpose of "saving" Mr. CANNON'S "face" or the "face" of the House. The Senate was right. The House was wrong. The Senate should keep on being right. As for Mr. CANNON'S face, he will be mightily glad to hide it if he persists in his stiff-necked opposition to a just and popular bill whose only fault is that it comes from the Senate.

It is nearly ten weeks since the Statehood bill was sent to conference. More than time enough for the House to lead to yield to public opinion.

The Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY of Minnesota has made a "discovery" of great significance: the Federal Government is assuming control of the domestic affairs of the people of the States in a fashion not dreamed of a few years ago. "Not until I came to examine the estimates for appropriations of the departments for the next fiscal year," says Mr. TAWNEY, "did I have any conception of the rapidity with which the extension of this Federal policing and Federal supervision of the domestic affairs of the people of the States is growing and being extended."

Perhaps nothing shows the drift to centralization better than the growth of the inspection service of the Government. Ten years ago the force consisted of 931 inspectors and special agents, whose pay was \$1,315,326. There are now 3,113, and their compensation is \$4,867,218.

But what is Mr. TAWNEY going to do about it? Congress is supposed to represent the people, and paternalism is not a bogey to Congress—not even to the party of States' rights which now sings small about the reserved powers of sovereign commonwealths. Almost everybody in Congress is for bureaucratic extension and for more offices in the departments, for doing for the States what it is their function to do for themselves. Federal regulation of everything from railroads to tomato catsup is the craze of the hour, and the States are willing to have the Government at Washington foot the bills. Anyhow, there is more patronage for Congress. Some statisticians might figure out what the increased burden is on the citizen in the form of indirect taxation.

A Judge at Seventy. In his letter of farewell to his brethren of the Supreme Court Mr. Justice BROWN says that he is admonished by "impaired eyesight and the inertia which comes with threescore and ten" that his duty to the country and to his fellow Judges "demands a relinquishment of the burden I have borne for thirty-one years, half of which has been spent in your company." Justice BROWN reached the age of seventy on March 2.

It is likely that three of Mr. Justice BROWN'S associates—he retired with the adjournment of the court for the term Monday—read his reference to the Psalmist's age with a start; Chief Justice FULLER is in his seventy-fourth year; Mr. Justice HARLAN will be seventy-three on Friday, and Mr. Justice BREWER seventy on June 20. But it is optional with members of the court to leave the bench at seventy, and the three named may have better eyesight and greater capacity for work than the retiring Justice. Some of their predecessors have remained on the bench long after seventy with mental powers unimpaired by age, as the character of their written opinions proves. Chief Justice ROGER B. TANET, born in 1777, took his seat in April, 1836, and died in harness at the age of eighty-seven. Some of the important opinions of the civil war period, as also of slavery times, were rendered by him. JOHN MARSHALL became Chief Justice in 1800 at the age of forty-five, and was eighty when death removed him.

The English Judges never think of quitting the bench at seventy; indeed an English lawyer is a mere youngster at sixty, and the ripest Judges are sometimes men well over seventy. Lord

HALSBURY, Lord High Chancellor under the Balfour administration, was eighty when retired by a change of Government. He was the head of a commission to codify the English laws. Three of the four Lords of Appeal in Ordinary are men over seventy, and in the High Court of Justice and the King's Bench Division there are several Judges still in their prime at seventy and over. Lord Chief Baron PALLER of the High Court of Justice in Ireland is seventy-five. It is worth English Judges have to acknowledge the inertia of age at seventy.

Now and then we hear of a gentle admonition to a Justice past that age that he give way to a younger man, as if he were a General or Admiral legally incapacitated by an age limit. But the question of retiring from office which each member of our Supreme Court, with the illustrious examples of TANET and MARSHALL, to justify him, must settle for himself, although he should not be influenced by political considerations.

"Robbery" in 1904. While the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is proving his faithfulness to democracy by rejecting the favors of crowned heads, his enthusiastic admirers in this country, declaring again their unwavering allegiance to the People, are rearranging political history to suit themselves and provide a proper outrage with which to strengthen their leader's cause when the time comes two years from now to nominate a Democratic candidate for President. The Democratic judicial convention held recently at Lima, Ohio, at which sixteen counties were represented, endorsed Mr. BRYAN in resolutions thus summarized in the news despatches:

"The resolutions declare that BRYAN would have been re-nominated and elected in 1904 had the trusts not stolen the nomination from him and that the national Democracy will nominate him in 1909 by acclamation."

Why do the Ohio Democrats so misrepresent the facts? The story of their nomination of 1904 is not so old as to be forgotten. Mr. BRYAN began declining the nomination that year immediately after the election of 1900. On December 23, at a dinner of the Jefferson Club of Lincoln, Neb., he said:

"Whether I shall ever be a candidate for office against a question which must be decided by vote. I shall be content, if it is my lot, to end in the triumph of the principles while others enjoy the honors and bear the responsibility of office."

At this time Mr. BRYAN was disinclined to try for the Presidency in 1904. His resolution not to be a candidate had become strengthened five months later, when, in an article in the Commoner for the week of April 25, 1901, he said:

"I am not planning for another Presidential nomination—if I were I would not be editing a paper; if ever I become a candidate again it will be because it seems necessary for the advancement of the principles to which I adhere, and that does not now seem probable."

On August 8, 1902, Mr. BRYAN spoke again definitely of his purposes, in an interview on a train that was taking him to Danville, Ill. He said at this time:

"I will not be a candidate for President in 1904."

Mr. BRYAN repeated and reiterated this time and time again in the subsequent two years in his paper, in letters, in speeches and in interviews. Whether it was his opinion that his opponents in the party would make such a mess of its management as to rehabilitate and strengthen him, as proved to be the case, it would be interesting to know. Perhaps it may be told some day. In the meantime it is nonsense to talk of the nomination of 1904 as having been "stolen" from BRYAN by the trusts or by any one else, for he removed himself from the race early and definitely, to the disappointment of many of his friends and all of his enemies, and with the result that he is far stronger today within his party than he was in 1904.

The Anglo-Spanish Marriage. From a historical point of view considerable interest attaches to the marriage of the Princess ENA of Battenberg, granddaughter of Queen VICTORIA, to ALFONSO XIII., King of Spain, in whom the blood of the Bourbons and of the Hapsburgs is commingled. It is not, of course, the first time that members of the Spanish and English royal families have been united in wedlock, and it is to be wished that the present experiment may prove more fortunate than have some of its predecessors.

For the first example of an Anglo-Spanish marriage we must go back to the fourteenth century, when JOHN of Gaunt, "time honored Lancaster," the fourth son of EDWARD III., married for his second wife the daughter of PETER the Cruel, whom the Black Prince, at the head party of Gascon levies and partly of free lances, had replaced temporarily on the throne of Castile. After PETER'S death his English son-in-law assumed the title of King of Castile, which, however, was an empty one, the Castilian throne being actually occupied by HENRY of Trastamara. JOHN of Gaunt undertook repeated military and naval expeditions to Spain to make good his barren title, but they all failed except the last, which resulted in a treaty by virtue of which his daughter CATHERINE, granddaughter of PETER the Cruel, became ultimately Queen of Castile. CATHERINE of Lancaster was the first English Princess to wear a Spanish crown.

For the next Anglo-Spanish marriage we must turn to the first year of the sixteenth century, when CATHERINE of Aragon, youngest child of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, became, at the age of sixteen, the first wife of Prince ARTHUR, eldest son of HENRY VII. It is well known that CATHERINE was to be in a few months a widow, and that in 1509, being then twenty-four, she entered into an ill-starred union with her brother-in-law, HENRY VIII. The early years of her second marriage seem to have been happy enough, but few women that have ever lived have been destined to know in the end more sorrow. Of her four children, the three sons died almost as soon as they were born, and the only survivor, MARY TUDOR, was a sickly child, who was herself to have a melancholy fate. Subjected to gross humiliation and compelled to support the presence of her rival, ANNE BOLEYN, under the same roof, the daughter of FER-

dinand of Aragon and aunt of the Emperor CHARLES V. was ultimately divorced by a tribunal which in her eyes and those of all faithful Catholics possessed not a semblance of legitimacy, was separated forever from her only child and banished from the court. No wonder that the health of this daughter of sorrow soon gave way. She died in the fifty-first year of her age, after writing a touching letter of forgiveness and of gentle admonition to the man whom she still regarded as her husband. MARY STUART has seen to it that she is not forgotten.

It was in 1584 that CATHERINE'S daughter, known to Protestant history as "Bloody Mary," who had long been treated as a bastard and was only restored to her place in the succession three years before her father's death, was married to PHILIP, eldest son of the Emperor CHARLES V. Passionately devoted to her husband, who was eleven years younger than herself and who seems never to have returned her affection, she secretly saw him after the second year of her married life, when through the Emperor's abrogation he succeeded to most of the paternal possessions. She was but forty-two when an end came to a life so awful that both VICTOR Hugo and JENNISON have deemed it a fitting subject for a tragedy.

It might have been supposed that, in view of MARY TUDOR'S experience, the thought of a Spanish marriage would have been hateful to her successors. Overturns were made more than once, however, by Queen ELIZABETH on the part of her brother-in-law, PHILIP II., and not by any means were they promptly and sternly rebuffed. Not until ELIZABETH became convinced that her subjects would not tolerate a Catholic for her consort, and was led by reasons of state to take part with PHILIP'S rebellious subjects in the Netherlands, did the King of Spain become her implacable enemy and strive to compass her ruin, now by domestic insurrection and now by the "Invincible Armada." Strange to say, the thought of a matrimonial alliance with the royal family of Spain had a fascination even for JAMES I., and his son CHARLES, although both were inflexible Protestants. It will be remembered that CHARLES, then Prince of Wales, accompanied by VILLIERS, Duke of Buckingham, made a journey to Madrid, ostensibly incognito, that he might with his own eyes behold the charms of the Infanta, daughter of PHILIP III., whom he ardently desired to marry. But in those days, as in these, the price of an Infanta's hand, conversion to Catholicism, was one that a Prince of Wales could not afford to pay. If the Princess ENA of Battenberg has paid it, it is perhaps because her chance of succeeding to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland is too remote to deserve consideration.

Special Trade Agents. While the Senate was discussing the bill which carried an appropriation of \$30,000 for the continuance of the work of special trade agents, Senator OVERMAN submitted an amendment, which the Senate approved. This increased the appropriation to \$50,000, with the definite understanding that the additional \$20,000 be used for the specific purpose of investigating in detail the conditions of foreign markets for cotton goods.

There is no more reason for the expenditure of \$20,000 for the benefit of the cotton industry, which is abundantly able to pay for its own investigating, than there is for similar expenditure for the special investigation of any one of fifty or a hundred other lines.

The census of 1900 shows 1,055 establishments engaged in cotton manufacture. The aggregate capital of these concerns is given as \$467,240,000. An industry which could raise \$20,000 of a contribution of only \$20 from each of the concerns engaged in it should not ask the Federal Government to find a market for its products. The value of the exports of the Standard Oil Company exceeds the value of all our exports of manufactured cottons. The shrieking whistles of American locomotives, the hum of American sewing machines and the clicking of American typewriters are heard in all the corners of the earth. American bridges span many a foreign river; American sails and axes bring down the forests of all nations; American agricultural implements turn the soil and gather the crops of many lands; all kinds of languages are talked into American telephones, and an American lead pencil can be bought almost anywhere. Within ten years our boot and shoe manufacturers have increased their exports from \$1,500,000 to \$5,000,000, and our exports of musical instruments and of soap have more than doubled in a decade. All this has been done by business men in business ways.

Still, it is the logical expectation that the Government will find markets if Federal authority is to regulate and control business methods. The cotton people are well to the front in the present movement. Within a year or two the makers of collar buttons and the makers of rubber heels may be calling for a Federal appropriation for special agents to hunt up foreign markets for their products.

Rebellion in Guatemala. After eight years of comparative peace Guatemala, according to reports from Mexican sources, is in the throes of a rebellion against the rule of President ESTRADA CARRERA, who became acting President when BARRIOS, the dictator, was assassinated in 1898. CARRERA, a physician and not a soldier, has been called the Diaz of Guatemala. He is now serving his second term by vote of the National Assembly, and his administration has been characterized by a progressive spirit. He has extended the railway, postal and telegraph systems, reorganized the army, reduced the public debt and opened schools in every part of the republic. His term expires in 1911.

The leader of the present rebellion, General BARRILLAS, was President in 1885, and was formerly a partisan of Dr. CARRERA—in fact, he commanded the Government troops which sup-

pressed a rebellion started by General JOSE LEON CASTELLAN who CARRERA was proclaimed Acting President in 1898. BARRILLAS is a man of great wealth and popular with all classes. Among his lieutenant in the present affair is General CASTELLAN, whom he defeated in a pitched battle in the last rebellion. According to advices from the city of Mexico, bodies of rebels have invaded the country from Honduras, Salvador and Mexico, and the foreign planters who complain of the Government's onerous system of taxation are said to sympathize with the movement to overthrow President CARRERA. But he is a man of resolution and resource, and if the army is not disaffected the insurgents will find him prepared at all points. The story that their purpose is to Americanize Guatemala is not plausible. President CARRERA seems to be Americanizing the country himself.

Among the beneficent uses of baseball is the case with which a game of it at Washington enables the sergeant-at-arms of the House to sweep up his quarry when Uncle JOSEPHUS needs a quorum.

A cordial salutation to an old and honored friend, the Hon. BOSTON H. CUTLER, sometime the "Post Lariat" and for two generations a font of kindly song. In the *Ploughing Journal* the bard of Little Neck publishes a long and fling lament on the introduction of dancing into the Parish House of Jones Church.

"I let quite sad when I did see, That church people going for a dance, Their baptismal vows seem to forget, And pleasures seek like us in France."

WESLEYAN VAN GRANT had our church built. To our praise he did it give, For that he should respect his name, And do his duty as a parish priest, He never failed to do the same.

Then ruined cities, Tyre, Babilon, Athens, Jerusalem, pass before the seer's musing eye. Remembering his travels he warns: "Old Pompeii was a wicked place, The summer resort of Roman race."

The melancholy of desolation is in these noble lines: "Old Nineveh and Babylon, At their great ruins were overrun; Old Egypt and Jerusalem, too, For a like cause were overthrow."

All pines; art alone has immortality. When New York is as Nineveh and Babylon are, Little Neck will still be dear to man as the home of BLOODGOOD CUTLER.

WAR PRICES. Documents That Recall the Hard Years in the '90s.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—I was marooned at Wilmington, N. C., once, and spent much time in the quaint old public library. In an old file of the *Wilmington Journal* I found a bill for goods, dated in October, 1893. It was for a man who had been a resident of Wilmington, and he did it to me. I had a well known Wall Street bear not many years ago. Here it is:

400 doz. Cones apool cotton @ \$12.50 = \$5,000.00
1 roll sole leather, 2 1/2 lbs. @ \$3.25 = 28.125
2 rolls sole leather, 2 1/2 lbs. @ \$3.25 = 28.125
4 cases footcapp leather, 200 pairs @ \$12.00 = 4,800.00
1 case sole leather, 100 pairs @ \$30.00 = 3,000.00
3 cases sole leather, 50 pairs @ \$30.00 = 4,500.00
40 doz. spades @ 1/2 lb. @ \$1.00 = 2,000.00

Later the prices asked by successful blockade runners became so outrageous that the Confederate Government attempted to regulate prices. The Secretary of the Interior was a resident of Wilmington, and he did it to me. I had a well known Wall Street bear not many years ago. Here it is:

100 lbs. Potatoes (sweet) @ \$4.00 = \$4.00
100 lbs. Pork (fresh), lb. @ 25 = 2.50
100 lbs. Bacon, per doz. @ 2.00 = 2.00
100 lbs. Beef (fresh), lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Canned, lb. @ .75 = .75
100 lbs. Sugar (brown), lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Sugar (white), lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Coffee (No. 1), lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Flour, lb. @ .50 = .50
100 lbs. Rice, lb. @ .50 = .50
100 lbs. Beans, lb. @ .50 = .50
100 lbs. Corn, lb. @ .50 = .50
100 lbs. Tobacco (plug), lb. @ 2.00 = 2.00
100 lbs. Tobacco (leaf), lb. @ 2.00 = 2.00
100 lbs. Duck (16 oz.), lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Turkey, lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
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100 lbs. Sugar, lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Coffee, lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Flour, lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Rice, lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Beans, lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Corn, lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
100 lbs. Tobacco, lb. @ 1.00 = 1.00
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