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The Taffometer.
No doubt every strictly impartial observer of political fluctuations will agree with THE SUN that the President and his Administration have gained prestige during the past week.

A victory for the Administration politics so notable as was the passage last Saturday of the postal savings bank bill in the Senate by the united and solid Republican vote, after several incidental tests of insurgent inadequacy, would have been advertised by Mr. TAFT's predecessor in a manner to compel everybody's attention.

The second contributing event, rather strangely, is one with which Mr. TAFT has no direct or avowed relation. Rightly or wrongly, the President, as the leader of his party in the nation, is credited with an important part in the promising political movement signified by Senator Root's telegram of Tuesday from Washington to Albany.

Years ago the cottonseed was waste at all the gins. If it had any use at all it was as fuel, and that use was so small as not to count.

Once again the cotton waste, yet again the torrid zone is called upon to pay out of its prosperity. Texas has found a new use for the cottonseed, a use which begins when the oil has been extracted.

The cottonseed flour, transforms it into flour; hence are baked breads and cakes. It costs but half the price of grains and it is said to be seven times as nutritious; an alarming table of proteins and carbohydrates is presented in proof.

But cotton again hits the tropics. The cottonseed flour will wreck the growing industry of the banana meal, just as cottonseed oil destroyed the copra trade.

It is the third resolution that is of chief importance, requiring "the acceptance of the principle that possession of a peerage shall not give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords."

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ASQUITH, for he has said that he intends to propose a shorter duration for Parliaments. Should the life of Parliaments be restricted to two or three years, it would become possible to differentiate the members of the second chamber from the lower house by electing them for six or nine years, for instance; at all events a practical mode of electing the new Lords becomes available.

It is gratifying to find constructive measures again proposed in British public life after the bluster of the last few weeks. It is likely that when Mr. ASQUITH proposes the resolutions on the Lords, with the threat of which he angrily met Parliament, their tone may be much more moderate than he intended at first.

Mr. Root's Job.
Few people will envy the Hon. ELIHU ROOT his new job. Few Republicans will wish him anything but success at it. To a great many Republicans in this State the prosperity of his undertaking for party regularity next fall.

Whether Mr. Root succeeds or fails it will be a satisfaction to see Republican politics in this State set above the cracker and cheese level and outside the bargain counter and remnant sale category for a time, however brief.

The sound of a heavy bell grinding among the peanut shells will be one of the most grateful noises that have tickled the ears of the New York Republicans for some time.

The Last Taper.
After a debate extended beyond all possible explaining it seems probable that a question of incidental importance in the present political situation is about to be decided. The discussion is about whether the present chairman of the Republican State committee shall be removed by the window or the staircase still persists, but it is possible to distinguish evidences of its speedy determination. A thing so utterly desirable as the ejection of the Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF cannot, it is now plain, be long postponed by any unfortunate difference of opinion as to method.

It would be too much to say that a resignation by Mr. WOODRUFF now would bear the slightest resemblance to a dignified withdrawal. It would be a patent exaggeration to suggest that it would be a tardy manifestation of latent self-respect. In justice to Mr. WOODRUFF, however, it might be fair to concede that it would be a proof of a survival of the instinct for self-preservation in the face of the manifest dissolution of all other intellectual processes.

At all events the staircase is long and the window high, while the time for the Hon. TIM to avoid one or the other is perilously short.

The Newest Cotton Goods.
Years ago the cottonseed was waste at all the gins. If it had any use at all it was as fuel, and that use was so small as not to count.

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not seem to object to the cost of the investigation, though it promises to run along indefinitely. What he fears is the result of the final report and the stupendous expenditure that will be involved in its execution. Other Senators poolpooh the idea, minimize the consequences, and turn to a consideration of the much more imminent importance of enabling Secretary WILSON to pay his horse doctors larger salaries lest they leave him for more inviting overtures, but the misgivings of the New Hampshire Senator remain. It may be necessary to employ talent at large expense to tell the lowland farmers how to protect themselves against the waste waters which have irrigated higher levels and then followed the simple laws of nature. The farmers themselves may know and probably do know exactly how it ought to be done, but the question is whether the Government, having installed the irrigation plants, is to be responsible for their effects upon once fertile lands that have been impaired if not ruined by their action.

We assume that all these things have been achieved under the most approved rules of conservation. Every injunction of the policies has been religiously observed; nevertheless, the farmers whose lands have been "soured" by the waste of irrigation are complaining loudly, and Secretary WILSON has a large corps of experts "studying" the situation with a view to remedy. This is where Senator GALLINGER comes in with his childlike apprehensions. He seems equipped for a stoical endurance of the cost of investigation. The majestic scientific processes of the Department of Agriculture are never what might be called, even comparatively, inexpensive; but he beholds behind them a widening vista of ditches, canals and broadening watercourses leading on to mysterious and so far unknown exits, and he breaks out in economic geseofness and scumtubs to patriotic fears.

Mr. GALLINGER is not a hesitating innocent either.

A Hunt for Everybody.
The wolf, in spite of its modest share in the founding of Rome and making heroes of our Boones and other pioneers, has never been considered of much use except to embellish a winter tale of snow or furnish bounties. He has been killed off pretty generally in the East, but in the West, where the bounties on his scalp are the highest, he has thrived, although most of the wild animals that the States sought to preserve have become almost extinct. Many a farmer boy of Iowa and Minnesota has wept to see his winter spending money disappear when some reckless hunter in wantonness has laid low the faithful she wolf that for years has raised her bounty producing litter in the farm wolf den.

This despised animal, however, has a new mission, that of furnishing sport to the people such as not even the fox in his fleetest day could fill. From all over the West come reports of great hunts organized to run him down; the settlers of a Wyoming valley spent several days recently with dogs and guns on his trail; the farmers around Dayton, Ore., with their wives and sweethearts, had a wolf hunt that attracted people from all over the State; while Jackson county last week had a hunt at which the attendance was fully a thousand persons; if the weather had been less perfectly adapted to farm work," says the local press, "the attendance might have been as many as six thousand."

A glance at the list of "among those present" shows that the affair was not a society function, for there is no mention of Dr. ST. CLAIR STREET or of STEVE VELIE, who have often led pink coated packing house magnates in chase after the fragrant anise bag, or any other member of the Kansas City Hunt and Polo Club. Instead there were twenty young women on horseback from Raytown, the pupils of the Buskin High School, ladies from Hickman Mills, giants from Lone Jack, and all the sports of Washington township. Says the Kansas City Star:

The convincing spring weather had brought out a good deal of bright flannel, particularly among the two hundred or more women. It appeared very gay in the sunshine, against the paled blue haze of burning grass. For the marshals, who shouted and fretted in their efforts to keep their forces from advancing before the appointed hour, the day was too warm, and they resented its vivacity.

The hollow square began its contracting march from times that extended through Hickman Mills, Raytown, Grandview and Dodson. To start with, it was about six miles on a side. Each side was composed of men and women stationed a hundred yards apart. Marshals, lieutenants and some others were on horse. Lots of others were afoot. Nearly every man had a shotgun.

"Bobuk."
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, Kindly tell Mr. WALTER H. BROWN that his "Bobuk" is really "Bobuk," and applies to the States he mentions to any black haired South European.

As to its origin, it is related that an indignant New York State Senator, who was called "Bobuk" by the "Huns" because of his name, which he changed from Behemian to Hungarian struck the fancy of his hearers and the result is a new nickname. This on information and belief. I am, Sir, a zealous citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.

The Brother of Josephus.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, The inquiry of Mr. HETTER of Montana about the origin of the term "Bobuk" recalls instantly the lyric once much discussed in your columns. I quote from memory:

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Without Exception.
From the Appellate Division.
Promptly as the popular justice, THE P. M., in the presence of about thirty immediate relatives and intimate friends, the bride and groom appeared to take upon themselves the solemn vow of "love, cheerfulness and respect," and the ceremony was solemnly pronounced by the minister of the gospel. After the solemn vows were read and the bride and groom, together with the guests, proceeded to do justice to a sumptuous repast, much to the credit of the kitchen it is due, to say that Mrs. Hildner are now happily and have not the best wishes of a host of relatives and friends, goes without exception.

The Police Assailed.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, The bastion of this red police would march in the drawing wagon. The chief male wheeler should be Officer Phillips of the City Hall, formerly master of Transportation for Sheridan (at Cad. Creek), New York, March 9.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, Mr. Sutherland, a Republican Senator in Congress and member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has contributed to the March number of the North American Review an instructive and timely paper on the "Internal and external power of the national Government." It is based on the premises that "no one element in any value" has ever seriously denied that "this Government is one of limited powers, and that absolute power resides nowhere except in the people." Happily for everybody, the power of the national Government to abridge individual liberty is in our day rarely in dispute, but its power to interfere with the possession and use of property is yet unhappily under discussion by politicians here and there, now and then, in despite of what the Supreme Court has so often said. "By the implied reservations of individual rights," remarked the great Chief Justice, "growing out of the nature of a free government," there are in every free nation limitations on the taxing power. Inspired by similar thoughts, freedom-loving Supreme Court Democrats have proposed a feast at \$5 a plate, to which Mayor GAYNOR, Governor HARMON, Governor MARSHALL, Judge ALTON B. PARKER and other distinguished persons will be invited. On the other hand the adherents of the Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, Dollar Bill, propose a dinner with cabbage and filtered Potomac water as the chief attractions.

The struggle promises great enlightenment. Mr. BRYAN's devotion to a dollar feast is known to all. We take it for granted that he will be present, if he does not preside.

So we shall get a sidelight on the respective strength, say, of HARMON and BRYAN, which, as yet, no one doesn't vote by the of the utmost importance to everybody.

THE ACCIDENT ROAD.
Congestion and Danger of the Eighty-sixth Street Transverse.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, The demolition of a railway viaduct has served to attract public attention to a condition which is familiar to those who live near the Eighty-sixth street transverse road. Accidents, some of them serious and involving loss of human life, are of frequent occurrence.

There are four roads crossing the park from Fifth to Eighth avenue, and the Eighty-sixth street road, I think, the only one which is asphalted. In consequence it is used almost exclusively by automobiles, and the fact that there are two sets of car tracks through the Eighty-sixth street road, naturally causes a congestion of traffic and is responsible in my opinion for the frequent accidents.

There are two remedies, either of which will, I think, relieve the situation. If the transverse roads at Seventy-ninth street and Ninety-seventh street were asphalted, the congestion of traffic would be relieved. It is suggested that the Eighty-sixth street road would be left free for the use of automobiles. The second solution is to widen the Eighty-sixth street road so that the dodging in and out which is the cause of the accidents would be unnecessary.

I have written to the Public Service Commission and the Police Department and the Police Commissioner about this matter. The first named feels, and probably with good cause, that it is not a matter with which it should properly deal; the Police Commissioner announces that he has no money to pay for the widening of the road, and the Police Department has devised itself to a careful and intelligent patrolman at both ends of the road, but it is quite evident that this treatment is not sufficient.

NEW YORK, March 9. S. H. COLFER.

Lumber Movement in 1909.
Exports of American wood and its manufactures in 1909 amounted in value to \$72,312,000, an increase of 10.5 per cent over 1908. The main items were: Lumber, \$22,500,000; timber, hemlock and sawed, and logs and round timber, \$13,000,000; furniture, \$1,500,000; staves, \$4,700,000. As usual, Great Britain was the largest market, with \$10,000,000 worth of goods. Other principal buyers of lumber were, in order as named: Argentina, Canada, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Australia, Cuba, Mexico, South America, New Zealand, Sumatra, New Hebrides, the Netherlands, the second best buyer of timber, followed by Germany, Canada, Italy, Mexico and Cuba. Canada led in the purchase of furniture, with \$1,500,000 worth. Great Britain and Cuba, Kronprins and St. Petersburg shipped 400,000,000 feet of lumber in 1909, the largest year's shipment in the history of those ports. London imported \$11,000,000 worth of timber and staves in 1909. The United States imported \$12,000,000 worth of lumber for 1909. Several companies have a mill capacity of 200,000,000 feet a year.

In 1909, the United States imported 170,000,000 feet of lumber for foreign ports and 20,000,000 feet to Alaska.

Southern mills had a lumber output in 1909 of about 17,000,000,000 feet, against 14,000,000,000 feet in 1908.

Cargo shipments of California redwood in 1909 amounted to 402,000,000 feet, or 40,000,000 feet more than in 1908. The Bay of San Francisco took 22,000,000 feet, California 10,000,000 feet, Australia and the Orient 24,000,000 feet, Mexico and Central America 10,000,000 feet, South America 4,000,000 feet, Hawaii 4,000,000 feet, and Europe and Africa 12,000,000 feet.

The Foreign Lumber Importation Bureau reports for 1909 foreign lumber shipments of 228,725,000 feet and domestic shipments of 1,608,141,000 feet, besides 28,000,000 lath and 50,000,000 shingles. California exports for 1909 were 10,000,000 feet, and Hawaii 42,000,000 feet. Other buyers were Japan, the Philippines, Great Britain, Europe, Mexico, New Zealand, Sumatra, New Hebrides, Fiji Islands, India, South Africa, Central America, Friendly Islands and India.

Northern pulp shipments in 1909 were 1,100,000,000 feet, a gain of 12 per cent over 1908. The largest shipments (200,000,000 feet) was 24.5 per cent.

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