# DESERET EVENING NEWS MONDAY JANUARY 28 1907

# FRENCH PRESS ON GERMAN ELECTION

Regards Result as Endorsement Of Imperialism and of Highest Importance.

INFLUENCE ON ARMAMENTS.

Struggle Among the Great Powers Will Go on With Increased Fierceness.

Paris, Jan. 27 .- Examining the result of the German elections from an international standpoint, practically the entire French press unites in regarding it as a distinct endorsement of German imperialism, and therefore of the highest importance and disquieting, especially to Great Britain and France. The Figaro alone combuts this view, being of the opinion that the desertion of the Socialists in favor of the Liberal party would not have been possible if the latter had not recently clearly manifested a desire for a less personal form of government-a consideration with which government must reckon here-

after. The advanced Socialist organs are unable to conceal their grief at the setback given to the international movement. Lanterne says of the vic-

tory of imperialism: "The profoundly regrettable strug-

The profoundly regrettable strug-"The profoundly regrettable strug-gle for armaments between the great powers will now continue with in-creased flerceness, and the people will bear the brunt of this folly." M Jaures, the French Socialist iender, attempts to explain the defeat of his allies across the Vosges on the fheory that the Socialist victory of 1983 was really abnormal and due to the violent fariff war and anti-mon-strencial agitation following the flight of Crown Princess Louise of Saxony with her tutor, Giron. th her tutor, Giron. The Echo de Paris says Germany

ed Socialism because she felt too straight to internationalism and because it of weakness and a national

BELGIAN VIEW.

BELGIAN VIEW. Brussels, Jan. 27.—The popular ores, notably People, the organ of the socialists, considers the Socialists' heck in Germany as due to a coali-tion of the bourgeois parties and as triumph of "the alliance of strong oxes." The paper, however, finds ome consolation in the growth of ocialist ideas in the Catholic region f Rhenish Prussia.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

ondon, Jan. 27 .- The Earl of Aberwho lord lieutenant of Ireland, ust returned from a visit to Italy king at Dublin Saturday on the ilent reflex action the Anglo-French inte had on the relations between stente had on the relations between lay and France, and the great value dimutual intercourse between the dif-tent peoples in the promotion of acc, said there had been a striking instration during the last week of ow the flowing stream of mutial con-tence and friendliness could quench by stray spark that might otherwise fanned into a blaze. Lord Aberdeen paid a high tribute to mees Bryce as most admirably and ceptionally fitted to be ambassador Washington, a position, he declared, far-reaching importance.

far-reaching importance.

Cigarettes in Cairo.

Tairo, eh? The winter in Cairo," the tobacconist. "Well, take a look some of the Exyptian cigarette fac-

C OR the past two seasons Prof. W. periment station has been studying at the University of Halle,

HORTICULTURE IN GERMANY

ing at the University of Halle, Germany. During his stay in that country Mr. Howard has investigated the horticultural conditions and the fatherland, and his observations, as given in the Western Fruit Grower make interesting reading. Mr. Howard says: In nearly every respect the horticul-ture of Eurepe is entirely different from that at home. This is true not only of horticulture itself, but also of the vari-ous horticultural practises. This is pur-ticularly the case in the temperate re-gions of central Europe. Of course, in the far south, where the climate is sub-tropical, crops and conditions are very similar to those that prevail in parts of our own country, as Florida and south-ern California. The apple is not a very important fruit, although a good many in the

The apple is not a very important fruit, although a good many in the aggregate are grown. Here in Germany the earliest apples that one sees are shipped in from Italy. They are small in size, striped with pale red, and are watery and almost tasteless. The best apples that I have seen were said to have come from that part of western America known as the Avrolean Alres

apples that I have seen were said to have come from that part of western Austria known as the Ayrolean Alps and from Hungary. The reddest fruit came from the Tyrol. Germany pro-duces apples of good size, but they are always deficient in color and at best of poor quality as judged by our stand-ards. While traveling in Hungary, which is really the most important ap-ple country. I often saw large numbers of very attractive yellow apples on sale at the fruit stands at the raily ay sta-tions. They looked so much like Hunts-man and Grimes that I was reminded of Missouri and determined upon hav-ing a feast. I bought a number, but was greatly disappointed to find that they were of very poor quality, in no way similar to either of the varieties they resemble in appearance. RAODSIDE FRUIT TREES.

RAODSIDE FRUIT TREES.

The first thing that strikes one in Germany, and other countries too, is the absence of large orchards of any kind, as we understand the term. In-stead of big orchards, the trees are grown in every garden and to a large extent along the public highways. It is this latter method of growing them that makes Germany Interesting to Americans. While a great many ap-ples are planted along the roads. I have seen more cherries than any other fruit grown in that way, but whether cherries or apples, the trees are usual-ly set 20 to 30 feet apart on either side of the road. The roads are usually 20 to 25 feet wide, paved with macadam, beautifully rounded, and as solid as a floor. I have traveled for days at the rate of 75 to 80 miles per day on a bicy-cle over such roads. On account of the width of the roads and the fact ther The first thing that strikes one in

rate of 75 to 80 miles per day on a bicy-cle over such roads. On account of the width of the roads and the fact that the land adjoining the roads consists of open fields of grain or other farm crops, the trees have plenty of room and get the best advantage of soil and sunlight. Although grown along the roads, the trees are by no means neg-lected. On the contrary, they are well cared for at all times. Beginning in the spring, a space of two or three feet is forked up around each tree and kept

is forked up around each tree and kept stirred at fequent intervals throughout the season. In dry weather the trees are often watered, the water being hauled carts drawn by a man or woman, or in large two-horse tanks. The trees are constantly under the management of an overseer, who sees to it that the workmen sweep the roads dally and pile the sweepings around the trees. This manure and other refuse remains for a few weeks and is then raked into large piles, to be later hauled away to farms for the making of com-post.

away to farms for the making of com-post. These roadside trees are relics of olden times when property was often held in common. The trees are never private property, but are owned by the cities and towns. There are always prominent highways between the vari-ous cities and all of the fruit trees out for a certain distance belong to one city and then will begin the property of the next town. The less important roads which cross the main ones are also flanked with trees, as a rule plum, but often cherry or apple, but these belong to the various villages and are as well kept as those belonging to the cities or large towns. In the spring of the year, after the cherries, for instance, have bloomed and the fruit is set, advertisements ap-

quarter of a dollar, and it seems more like eating plums than cherries, at least so far as size is concerned. The two seasons that I have seen this fruit grown, there have been abundant crops. Fine, large clusters of the cherries hang down over the roads, and often in walk-ing a person must dodge or be struck in the face by the heavily laden branches swaying in the breeze. Under these circumstances it is a source of con-stant wonder to the American that any of the fruit would be left for harvest-ing, but here it seems to be perfectly safe, as no one ever appears to think of molesting it. True, when the fruit be-gins to ripen, a guard is kept on the molesting it. True, when the fruit be-gins to ripen, a guard is kept on the roads, but it is absurd to think that one man could thoroughly guard a mile or two of road. Often when wheeling along a road I have seen small boys walking along and looking at the fruit with hungry eyes, but it apparently never occurred to them that it would be possible to take any of the fruit. Every child is apparently brought up to thoroughly respect the rights of others and not to molest that which does not belong to him.

and not to molest that which does not belong to him. In some parts of Germany, especially in the province of Baden, south of Heidelberg, I have seen long stretches of road flanked with pear trees. These trees, I was told, were, many of them, over a hundred years old, but they were fine and vigorous and loaded with fruit. and apparently good for many more decades. In a few instances I have seen nut trees along the roadsides, the English walnuts appearing to be the fa-

vorite. The apple trees, whether along the The apple trees, whether along the roadside or in an orchard, are always headed about six feet from the ground. Just why this is, I am unable to say, although I have heard speakers advise this because of the convenience of cul-tivating the crops beneath them, and that the bearing branches were farther from the ground and thus able to get more sunlight than if headed lower. Great care is taken in shaping the tree, beginning even in the nursery. In the first place, the trees are often top-worked at or near the point where they are expected to head, and then every branch is caused to grow just where it is wanted. For intance, a favorite head is one consisting of from favorite head is one consisting of from three to five main branches which come out comparatively close together, and then each of these in turn is caused to curving out from the sides of the tree but with no branches at all filling the but with no branches at all filling the central part. In many instances there is not even a central stem to occupy this space. In some cases, however, a central stem is caused to grow up-wards and what is known as a "second story" is made to grow above. This consists of a system of branching much like the lower or first one. In all cases it is thought necessary when a tree is planted to plant a good strong pole be-side it, to which it is securely tied so that it cannot sway in the wind. Al-though the trees appear to be healthy.

though the trees appear to be healthy, they do not seem to be any longer lived than they are at home. they do not seem to be any longer lived than they are at home. In the private gardens, fruit trees of all kinds are grown and here it is that they receive the best attention. Highly intelligent people give some of their best thought to the handling of a few fruit trees, and naturally good results follow. I was told that it was quite possible by thumb pruning—that is, by merely removing undesirable buds—to secure a crop of fruit every year. For the two seasons that I have been here, I have seen a few trees under careful management that have produced full crops both years; one apple tree in par-ticular had two full crops, and the gar-dener told me that it had not failed a single season for many years. single season for many years. In special districts, like the Rhine region and alonge the Danube river in

region and alonge the Danube river in Austria, grapes are grown in enormous quantities, but they are, as a rule, not expected to be eaten out of hand. This fruit is produced mainly for wine mak-ing. In parts of France large quanti-ties of table grapes are grown and these are shipped all over the continent. Peaches are comparatively unknown throughout Europe. In a very few in-stances I have seen small orchards, but as a rule there are only one or two trees in a garden or in the grounds of some very wealthy person. They are almost tasteless. GREAT COUNTRY FOR GOOSEBER-

trees in a garden or in the grounds of some very wealthy person. They are trained up against the side of a wall, facing the south. This is particularly true in France, where more of this fruit is grown than elsewhere. Most of the peaches I have seen on sale at the fruit stands, I was told, came from southern France. The gooseberries, on the other hand, were much better than one ever sees at home. In the first place, they are far larger than we can grow, and again they are more wild in tracia. Indeed they are more mild in taste. Indeed, this fruit is quite often eaten out of hand like grapes. I have frequently seen ripe gooseberries or partially rip-ened ones, served as dessert in big restaurants. The individual gooseber-ries, I found by actual measurement, were sometimes as much as one and three-quarters to two inches long and three-fourths inch in diameter. Currants are largely grown for wine making, but the fruit is of such fine quality that it is eaten out of hand or with sugar and cream like strawberries. and the fruit is set, advertisements ap-France. are more mild in taste. Indeed, GERMANY AS A MARKET FOR AMERICAN APPLES. AMERICAN APPLES. A public auction will take place. At this auction a city official sells all of the prospective crop of fruit on the dif-ferent roads leading out of the city, to the highest bidder. The buyers in turn then usually sell off their holdings in small lots, each man buying just what he thinks he can pick and market to good advantage. After the apples have bloomed and the fruit set, they are dis-posed of in the same way. The buyers in all cases assume absolutely all re-sponsibility, and they must pay in cash the full amount of their bid regardless of whether they secure any fruit or not. While they have their off years here as well as home, entire failures are almost unknown. SWEET CHERRIES GROW TO PER-<u>FECTION.</u> The cherries consist almost entirely of the large, sweet kind, there being a red and also a very light colored sort. This fruit is the finest that I have ever seen. In Missouri certainly it is im-possible to grow cherries of the size and quality produced here. Individual cher-ries are often large enough to cover a On the city markets last winter I saw



#### SPENDS A FORTUNE FOR LOVE OF WIFE.

Only during the last ten years has the romance of Peter A. B. Widener, juggler of street ralways and lighting interests, who is seriously ill at his Philadelphia home, become known to the public. It was his love for his wife that showed the man in another light than the keen money maker who worked his way from the job of a butcher boy to a place in a triumvirate of financiers that gripped the traction systems of the greatest cities.

Since his wife's sudden death in 1896 his great ambition has been to commemorate her name. What his fortune is may be a mater of conjecturesome say it is \$20,000,000. But already he has spent \$11,000,000 in memorials to his wife. And those who know the man say that still further provisions for this purpose may be found in his will.

The wife was his constant companion from the time of their marriage, when he was just enlarging his butcher business from retail to wholesale. Later, when he began to pile up millions and could afford a steam yacht, he named it Josephine, after het. It was on the Josephine that Mrs. Widener died in Bar Harbor. When he sold the yacht to the government, to be rechristened the Vixen in the Spanish-American war, he built another, and this, too, was the Josephine.

But he did not stop here. Twenty-five years before, while he was still on the lower rungs of the ladder, his wife had borne him a son, who died after a few months of painful life. With this in mind he founded a \$2,000,000 home for crippled children, also a memorial. On this he has since spent \$7,000,000 in donations.

#### Lavender, moreover, is as good as a sea voyage for giving tone to the system. Rundown persons often work for noth-ing in lavender plants in order to build onditions, however, may not always prevail. This is a great country for small

This is a great country for small fruits, especially for custants and geoseberries. During the present sum-mer I had the pleasure of visiting a big fruit show, which was in reality one of the annual exhibits given by the State Horticultural society, that is, for the whole province of Saxony. The display of strawberries was very cred-itable so far as looks were concerned; the quality of the strawberries, how-ever, I found to be very inferior, as they were uniformly watery and often almost tasteless. ing in lavender plants in order to build themselves up. "Salt miners can wear summer clothes in blizzard weather without fear of catching cold, for colds are unknown among salt workers. "Breweries and tanneries and print-ing-ink factories bar out consumption. Turpentine works and rope works bar out typhed" out typhoid."

An Ideal Combination

Of fine furs, and greatly reduced prices, merits your inspection. Me-hesy the Furrier, Knutsford.

The Crooked Path.

"Who is the poor old man in the ragged coat, mamma?



Every precaution should be taken to check a cold before it assumes the form Grip or Pneumonia. My advice is check a cold at once. Don't let it get two os ee days the start of you. It i could hand you the names of thousands of peo-who have been saved from long spells of slekness by the use of my Cold Cure cubt if there would be a family in this city that would be without this remedy, see little pellets check discharge of the Nose and Eyes, stop Socezing, prompt-relleve the Throat and Langs, aliay inflammation and Foyer, and Tone up the

I doubt if there would be a family in this city that would be without this remedy. These little pellets check discharge of the Nose and Eves, stop Soccaling, prompts by relieve the Throat and Lungs, aliay inflammation and Fever, and Tone up the System. They are invaluable in all forms of Influenza or obstinate colds. I want every Rheumatic to get a 25 cent vial of my Rheumatism Cure. If you don't feel better after two hours and oured in a few days I will refund your money. I want every person who suffers with any kilney aliment to invest 21 cents in Munyon's Kilney Cure and if it does not give satisfaction I will refund your money. I want every person who suffers with any kilney aliment to invest 21 cents in Munyon's Kilney Cure and if it does not give satisfaction I will refund your money. I want every person who suffers with indigestion or any stomach or liver trouble to get a 25 cent vial of Munyon's Dyspesia Cure. If it does not cure indigestion, constipation, sour stomach, belching wind, diszines, headaches and all stomach and liver aliments. I will refund your money. Munyon. If you have Catarreh or are afflicted with deafness use Munyon's Improved In-haler. It cures obstinate chronic cases.



DIAMONDS

**Diamonds Three Years For Nothing** 

Reference: Walker Brothers, Bankers.

THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY HOUSE.

lean, spacious you'll find out some queer find that Egyptian cigarette

isn't grown in Egypt, but in I'll find that Egyptian cigarette

are not Egyptians, but Greeks. I find that Egyptian cigarette

a made in Germany, clearettes themselves are made ot, but their making is the only in thing about them. I am not is the clearettes, mind. I adhey're the best in the world."



## ULICURA GROWS HAIR es Dandruff and Soothes Itching, Irritated Scalps.

c. Irritated Scalps. mpoos with Cuticura Soap, esings with Cuticura, the weetest of emolients, stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, locsen the scalp, skin, supply the roots with en-ergy and nourish-ment, and make the healt grow upon a time, healthy scalp when all or all purposes of the tollet, nursery, Cuticura Soap, Ointment are priceless. Thats, children, aretunen to Thats, children, aretunen to Thats, children, aretunen to Thats, children, aretunen to findel, to fash the shin area and internal to the shin table, to fash t

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cherries. for instance, have bloomed and the fruit is set, advertisements ap-pear in the various newspapers stating that at a certain time a few days 'Pree, at some village hotel or public house, a public auction will take place. At this auction a city official sells all of the prospective crop of fruit on the dif-ferent roads leading out of the city, to the highest bidder. The buyers in turn then usually sell off their holdings in small lots, each man buying just what he thinks he can pick and market to good advantage. After the apples have bloomed and the fruit set, they are dis-posed of in the same way. The buyers in all cases assume absolutely all re-sponsibility, and they must pay in cash the full amount of their bid regardless of whether they secure any fruit or not. While they have their off years here as well as home, entire failures are almost unknown.

King of Belgium

the Princess Louise, born in 1858; Princess Stephanis, born in 1864, and the Princess Clementine, born in 1872. King Leopold is granted an annual in-come by the estates of Belgium of \$700,000 a year, which is called his civil list. He is, however, immensely wealthy from stock buying, and is now most prominent before the world as the head of the Congo Free State.

Leopold II, King of Belgium, was born on April 9, 1885. Immediately after the death of his father Leopold ascended the Belgian throne, on Dec. 10, 1865. He was married on Aug. 22, 1853. to Queen Marle Henriette. an Austrian archduchess and daughter of Archduke Joseph, of the house of the buse of the buse of the house of the buse of the buse

RIES.

making, but the fruit is of such fine quality that it is eaten out of hand or with sugar and cream like strawberries. Afth currants and gooseberries are very popular, for the reason that they can be grown so successfully in shady places in gardens, and therefore occu-py ground that would perhaps other-wise be vacant. I was much interested in the display of fruit packages at the fruit fair mentioned above. The conditions here, however, are so different from ours that what would be best and economical here would be rank extravagance at home. In the first place, the distances which the fruit is shipped here are quite short as compared with ours, and hence the various forms of paper boxes so popular here would. I fear, be quite useless to us. Their various forms of baskets also would not be a success at home. Timber of all kinds is so valu-able here that the wooden boxes, even of the finnslest sort, are comparatively expensive. If we bad as cheap labor as they have here and with our com-paratively large amount of timber, we could manufacture hoxes that would he paratively large amount of timber, we could manufacture boxes that would be cheap enough to be quite useful to us. cheap enough to be quite useful to us. All in all, the American may learn a great deal from European horticultural practises and methods, even though our conditions are quite unlike. The fact that a principle is a principle and is often applicable to large areas as well as to small ones, makes it possible for them to teach us a great deal. The everlasting and everpresent lesson hare in general agriculture as well as horti-culture is: Pushing every plant to its uttermost in order to secure the maximum yield from the minimum space, and the saving in little things. There is scarcely a farm of much size in Missouri that does not habitually waste enough produce to keep a Gor-man family in tolerable comfort.

Trades That Cure Diseases.

"Oil workers are never bald. Visit our oil regions or those of Russia; examine the workmen's hair; it is soft and thick and glossy. For petroleum cures incipient baldness, and if your hair is thinning, rub some in. Never mind the smell. It will do you good," The speaker, a druggist, went on

The speaker, a druggist, went on earnestly: "Shepherds enjoy remarkable health. The odd color of a sheep seems to drive away disease. Sheep are especially good for whooping cough. In the sheep coun-try, when a child takes whooping cough, if is the custom for the mother to put it to play among the sheep, and the next day it is well. "The men and wemen who work lay-

"The men and women who work layender, gathering it or distilling it, nev-er have neuralgia or nervous headache.

Chamberlain's

Cough Remedy

IS UNEQUALED FOR

Coughs, Colds and Croup.

"An inventor, my child. Thanks to him, the world saves an incalcluable "And that gentleman with furlined coat-he is not an inventor, is he?" "Indeed, no. He steals and improves the inventions of others."



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