

The Oregonian.

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TODAY'S WEATHER.—Fair weather; winds mostly northerly.
TEMPERATURE.—Maximum—Minimum, 55 deg.; minimum temperature, 43 deg.; precipitation, .05 inch.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

HENRY W. CORBETT.

In the death of Mr. Corbett Portland suffers the loss of a citizen who has stood as a pillar of life and strength for the whole period of his career as an organized community. From the day in 1851 when he arrived in Portland until his life went out yesterday—a period of more than half a century—he was a foremost figure, an ever vital and persistent force amid all the mutations of condition and circumstance through which the pioneer village of about 500 souls has been transformed into the metropolitan city as we have it today. If at particular periods it was given to others to share with him the duties and labors of community leadership, to none other was given lease of life and responsibility so extended a period.

It would not be easy to overvalue Mr. Corbett's relationships to this community. They have been so many and so wide, so long sustained, so diligently maintained, so connected with every vital condition as to lie beyond particular formal identification. They cover the range of interests involved in sustained activity in business affairs for half a century, in recurrent periods of large official responsibility in affairs both local and national, in large individual possessions, in a generous and even bountiful attitude toward every appeal of charity or community interest, in a singular personal and social ascendancy involving a multitude of special, beneficent and delicate obligations. There is scarcely a large interest in the community which he has not felt Mr. Corbett's influence; and it is not too much to say that something like a general personal readjustment in the business organization of the city must follow his death.

The basic qualities of Mr. Corbett's character were practical insight and a resolute and indomitable persistence. Experience and success early in life taught him the value of his own judgment. His mind was never shadowed by questionings respecting anything he had once fairly determined upon; his hand once upon the plow, he never turned back, never wavered, never ceased to expect or to work for success. Where others failed, he went straight to the goal, for he had within himself the faith which removes mountains and the fortitude which quells all naught. It has been said in admiration of his character that Mr. Corbett never in his life relinquished a purpose which he had ever permitted to possess his mind; and it is certain that where time was given to him he almost never failed to find in the sequel of his efforts that which justified and rewarded them.

Those who find their life's work amid vitalized and advancing conditions owe something—much, in most instances—to the fortune of opportunity. It was so with Mr. Corbett. When he arrived at Portland in 1851 he found in the conditions and circumstances of the time a field precisely suited to his preparation, his propensities, his genius. The country was new, resourceful, destined in the nature of things to a large development along material lines, with corresponding growth of social and political importance. Mr. Corbett was young, vigorous, trained to business methods, resolute, ambitious. His qualities matched the necessities of the condition and of the hour. There was work to be done; and within the day of his arrival his career had begun. Fortune favored him, but from the start he made the most of her favors. And with the enlargement of local conditions and the ripening under the strenuous life of his mind and character came the development—the richly endowed, generous, kindly and commanding figure of middle and later life.

It was Mr. Corbett's fortune to survive all of the immediate contemporaries of his special rank and period, and in a sense to carry forward alone for a considerable time the era in which he was so conspicuous and so useful a figure. Others who with him shared the responsibilities of our earlier life, the

heat and burden of the pioneer day, have long since gone to their graves. The grass is green where rest the group of men who in large relations dignified the earlier years of our civic life; and when within a few hours went the mortal of Henry W. Corbett shall be laid with them, the Pioneer Era of Portland will have come to its end.

Summing up, it will scarcely be questioned that the present judgment is and the future judgment will be that no man among us has performed so important a part in our active affairs as Mr. Corbett. His sagaciousness and tenacity were proverbial. In matters of business his judgment, behind which lay a profound insight, was almost unerring. In public spirit he was our foremost of men, as the great work he has performed for Oregon attests. And in acts of public benevolence and private charity he was foremost always. For promotion of educational projects and support of religious instruction and ministrations he was relied on by our people through his whole life. H. W. Corbett has been chief of the pillars of our temple of growth, prosperity and advancement. Such a life as his sets to work forces whose effects and consequences will be felt through all time in a state like ours, where everything was new and plastic to the touch of the strong and skillful hand.

GOVERNMENT OF ASIATICS.

Captain Pershing, United States Army, has written a friend in the War Department that the Moros do not realize any other government than a one-man power; that the policy of the United States should be to make each Sultan in Mindanao responsible for the acts of his people. In other words, Captain Pershing has discovered that Asiaticism cannot be governed as we govern the people of the United States. Great Britain discovered this fact a great many years ago. Lord Roberts, in his "Forty-Three Years in India," explains fully that it would be impossible to govern India today by imposing upon it the institutions and methods which obtain at home under the British constitution. The government of India is a sort of benevolent despotism. Some of its provinces are governed directly by British Governors and administrators; some of them are still ruled—nominally, at least—by their hereditary Rajas and Nabobs, who are held responsible by the British Resident for the acts of their people. The British government aims simply at giving India and its people a good government, and the law, order, peace and justice as is possible under the very complex and difficult situation there existent. Some of the people are Mohammedans; some of them are devotees of Brahmas; some are Buddhists; some are fire-worshippers.

These differences of race and religion among 250,000,000 of people make any attempt to apply the principles of government of England to India impossible. Great Britain for the present aims at the best practical results possible, and with a reasonable measure of success. In the organization of its Anglo-Indian army it religiously respects the prejudice of caste; it advances the native soldier as far as possible in rank consistent with public safety; it takes every precaution against the repetition of the fatal blunder of 1857, when carelessness in the composition of the garrisons used upon the cartridges issued to the soldiers started the delusion under which the terrible mutiny of that year was made possible. Great Britain has stopped arbitrarily the burning of widows upon their husbands' funeral pyres; has exterminated the homicidal sect of the Thugs; has established regular courts of justice; has enforced as far as possible sanitation; has built hospitals and railways and established lines of steamboat transportation. In short, Great Britain has governed India very much as Cromwell was obliged to govern England.

The great protector confesses in his speeches and letters that he earnestly sought at the outset to give England a free Parliament, but that the fanaticism and ignorance of the fierce sectaries made all attempts at a free Parliament a failure that was a force in its childlessness and imbecility, and that he was compelled to give the English people the essentials of good government, peace, law and order as his best hope. This practical statesman governed England really by the benevolent despotism of his one-man power, not because he deemed it an ideal of the best government, but because it was the best possible government under the existing conditions. In this spirit of Cromwell Great Britain today governs India; in this spirit the British Governor, Lord Brooke, rules the Straits Settlements; in this spirit the Dutch rule the Javaans; in this spirit all Asiatic that have been ruled and in any sense reformed by European nations are governed today.

Rudyard Kipling, who from long residence in India knows what he is talking about, says in one of his books that Americans would soon find out that Asia cannot be ruled and reformed by the methods of free constitutional government; that Asiatics of the quality of Chinese, Malays and Hindoos have been for too many centuries educated to obey the one-man power to adjust themselves readily or be adjusted to the methods of free constitutional government current in Great Britain and America; that the "benevolent despotism" which Cromwell justified as an unwelcome but unavoidable political necessity in his day of theocratic bigotry and incendiaries is the best that can be done for the Hindoos, the Malays and the Chinese, and his statement implies the belief that for a good many years to come we shall find that the governing hand of the United States will be best applied to the Philippines as a "benevolent despotism," whose head is in the "one-man" power of the United States, expressed by the President of our Republic. There is no doubt that the people of India reverence the memory of "Victoria, Empress of India," and respect the rule of her son as "Emperor of India." They naturally worship the "one-man" power, when they would utterly fail to understand what was meant by a Parliamentary government sufficiently to trust and respect its authority. The history of Asia is full of insurrections and successions in government, but it is only the tale of one despot upon and replaced by another; there has been no evolution of popular government, as there has been in Europe.

No insurrection, no revolution, ever has been wrought in Asia of the people, for the people or by the people. Its history, in a political sense, except when modified by European colonization, has been unchanged since the day when

Alexander invaded India. Invader succeeded invader, but the one-man power was as unbroken under Akbar and his successors as it was in the day of Alexander's invasion. Given a people of this sort, who have no knowledge of such gradual unfolding of free popular government as that experienced by Europe, and it is impossible to govern them to any good purpose, except by a benevolent despotism like that enforced by Great Britain in India under the name and sign of the one-man power of the King of England posing nominally as the Emperor of India. This is the truth about the government of Asiatics, and to anybody who understands the situation nothing is more absurd than the demand of the anti-imperialists that we are bound to give the Philippines exactly the same government we give the people of the United States; that if we are not ready to do this, it is our business to let them go. Our business is to let them go, but the Philippines is to give them the largest amount of order, peace and justice that is possible under the situation, which we did not create, but which we accepted because we could not honorably refuse to discharge our national responsibility to the civilized world.

EDWARD IN IRELAND.

The present Summer is believed to be an opportune time for the visit of King Edward to Ireland. It is believed in that country that the King is responsible for the new Irish land bill, which proposes to provide the method and advance the means whereby the large landed estates of Ireland will be sold in parcels to the peasant tenants. This belief is sufficient to inspire him a welcome there at once sincere and enthusiastic. This law does not, it is true, contemplate home rule, but its effect will be to overturn a great landlord system and erect peasant proprietorship in its place.

As one of the purposes of the home-rule agitation was the substitution of the archaic land system that has cursed Ireland throughout history, the tangible gain from the substitution is perhaps more immediate. In any event, there is concession in it that is dear to the Irish heart, and can hardly fail to make the King popular in Ireland. This was the way with George IV, who obtained a military reception in Ireland despite the fact that he had always thrown his influence against any amelioration of the political oppression of the Irish people. Daniel O'Connell, who was the leader of the Irish Reform party, was conspicuous in his efforts to give George IV a royal welcome, and altogether the Irish, high and low, were glad to see him. In his indignation, wrote his famous satire, "The Irish Avatar," in which he compared the monarch to Vitellius, the glutton Emperor of Rome.

Byron was too severe in his denunciation of the Irish people as recreants for their conduct on this occasion. They did not admit King George, or abate a whit of their enthusiasm for his despotic treatment of their country, but he was their King, he was above all the guets of Ireland, and they treated him with exuberant hospitality so long as he was within their gates. King Edward, whose mother was the niece of George IV, will be warmly greeted, not only because he is the sovereign and the guest of Ireland, but specifically, as we have said, because he is believed to have exerted his influence to persuade the Ministry to change the Irish policy of the government, a change that is exhibited in the presentment of the Irish land-purchase bill.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE POTATO IN GERMANY.

We have been wont to think of Ireland as the potato-producing country and of the Irish people as the potato-eaters of the world. A late report of Frank H. Mason, Consul-General at Berlin, however, shows that Germany has become such an enormous producer and consumer of potatoes that it seems almost incredible. From the fact that in 1901 about 12.1 per cent of the arable land in the empire was planted in potatoes. During the preceding year, for every 10,000 inhabitants in the Fatherland 160 acres were thus planted, as against 112 acres in Austria, 95 acres in France, 51 acres in Great Britain and Ireland, and 34.5 acres in the United States.

Haphazard methods are not employed in potato-growing in Germany. The adaptability of the soil in Northern and Central Germany to potato culture has been supplemented in recent years by an elaborate scheme of scientific fertilizing and cultivation organized by the Board of Agriculture and continued experimentally from year to year until the whole system of planting, cultivating and harvesting has been reduced to exact, practical methods. Through such means the yield per acre has been increased not less than 25 per cent during the past ten years. The increase in the harvested crop from 1890 to 1901 was 15,350,000 tons, valued at 400,000,000 marks, or \$95,000,000.

It is estimated that fully one-half of the enormous annual product is consumed directly as human food. Among a very large proportion of the laboring classes, particularly in villages and country districts, potatoes and dark bread are the principal staples of subsistence, while as far as potatoes can be made to serve the purpose of fattening stock in the place of corn, which is not grown to any extent in Germany, they are used for this purpose. These uses of the potato are well known, but a very large proportion of the bulk annually to be disposed of, and this is done scientifically and with profit. The technical products of potatoes are alcohol, starch, glucose, potato flour, dextrin and starch sugar. In all of these specialties the increase, both in production and export, has been rapid and steady during the past ten years. The exports in 1901 of flour and starch in 1902 aggregated 45,700 tons, of which 11,700 tons were shipped directly to the United States. Great Britain is the largest purchaser of German potato starch, her imports last year being 23,237 tons. Denmark, Italy, Finland, Switzerland and Spain purchased the residue.

Lighting with potato alcohol has been reduced to a science. The apparatus for this purpose includes lamps, chandeliers and street and corner lights, in which alcoholic vapor is burned like gas in a hooded flame, covered by a glass mantle. Under such conditions potato alcohol burns with an incandescent flame which rivals the arc light

in brilliancy. The fixtures for such lighting are up to the best standard of modern appliances for gas and electricity, with which potato alcohol is compared in Germany with increasing success each year. This product of the sweet potato has also been brought into the modern problem of heating, and in this it has been applied to the entire range of stoves for warming and cooking purposes, steam locomotives, for threshing, grinding, fuel-cutting and other agricultural and mechanical purposes. In this it is regarded as a matter of supreme importance, both for the uses of peace and the emergencies of war. The important advantage claimed for the alcohol motor is that of immediate readiness for operation. No coal or water is to be provided, no fireman is needed. Freedom from disagreeable odors and from danger of fire, and finally greater economy of maintenance, are also in its behalf. The consumption of a modern alcohol motor for farming purposes is about 0.5 liter (costing about 2 cents) per horsepower hour, hence it is apparent that intensive potato culture in Germany has produced a serious competitor for benzine and petroleum for motor purposes. So enormous was the potato crop in 1901 in that country, owing to the methods employed, that danger of overproduction was threatened. Since that time, however, the manufacture and technical uses of potato alcohol have come to the rescue, and at present there seems to be no limit to the uses that can be made of this product.

Truly, the power that has been developed from the potato is great, and that term can be applied to anything in this day and age of the world. From a small, undeveloped tuber, introduced into the Province of Brandenburg by Frederick the Great, the potato has become king of the agricultural domain throughout a vast empire, and, passing on, has made its power felt in the realms of commerce and industry. The triumph of electricity, though much more quickly accomplished, is no greater than this, and is scarcely more wonderful. Indeed, it is not so extensive, since the power or value of the potato reaches from the table of the poor through all the intermediate grades of industrial and commercial usefulness to the motor and military purposes, which is considered the acme of service in general.

Years ago a gentle British poetess wrote a simple lay which she called "The Philosopher's Scale," in which comparisons between show and utility were strikingly and somewhat extravagantly made. In this presentment—

A fast-wear diamond.
Was made to represent a value far less than that of
Just weighed from the dirt.

A century has passed; the "one good potato" has been multiplied by millions and again by millions, and its estimate of its value all along the line until now, as above shown, it feeds and warms and lights the way of vast multitudes.

President Roosevelt shows his good, practical common sense and prudence in sending his sailing wife, properly attended, on a yachting cruise in smooth waters while he takes up the burdens of an official pleasure trip of many thousand miles by rail. With her children, the President's wife boarded the Mayflower for a leisurely cruise on Chesapeake Bay Sunday; with members of his official household, the President's wife boarded his special train for a journey through the Middle West and on to the Pacific Coast. This is as it should be. When Mr. Roosevelt, as ex-President, can make the journey to the Coast on a more leisurely and less tiresome schedule, the people will be proud to greet and glad to welcome his wife as the companion of a trip that is purely one of pleasure.

The movement to enlist the intelligent, systematic efforts of the women of Oregon in behalf of the Lewis and Clark Fair has begun now too soon. This enthusiastic, energetic and resourceful class of our citizens should be encouraged to rally in a common effort to once and for all formulate plans whereby they can work together for the honor of a grand historical occasion. There are details in an undertaking of this kind which women can work out much better than men; things that women will think of which will not occur to men. The field is an open one, inviting all to effort. Trust the women of Oregon to do their part when once they get started, and encourage them to start at once—the sooner the better.

It looks as if Mr. Hermann might be nominated for Representative in Congress. But nobody yet knows. He seems to have more supporters than any other opponent yet named, and old antagonists in the district are worn out, or dulled, at least. Mr. Hermann undoubtedly now is a "sound-money" man. He was not actually a free-silver advocate after the issue became acute; but his idea of a dollar the size of a cartwheel, or at least of a stove lid, which gave so much trouble in 1890-96, is now obsolete, and, of course, he is in favor of it. But he has been inebriated by the limbus patrum of past ages. "There let it lay," as Byron wrote in "Child Harold." It is harmless now.

The striking street-car men of Seattle are about to learn the simple lesson conveyed by the old adage, "You cannot eat your cake and have it, too." Having given up their work, they are charged to find, upon attempting to return to it, that other men are there ahead of them. Place waits for no man in the great moving world of industry and enterprise. Gaps made in the industrial line are too quickly filled by any man who steps out of his own volition to find the old place waiting his return. To expect this is vain, to demand it futile.

The increase of acreage placed under irrigation in Baker County means a substantial increase in the productive power and wealth of the county and state. It is said that this increase will amount to 40 per cent of the cultivated area of the county. This is an absolute gain in enterprise and resources of which the people may justly be proud.

After all, why so much controversy over a little bit of an office? "Farturunt montes," etc. Who discharges a park of artillery at a cock sparrow? And who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?

The answer to the question, "Who killed Burdick?" seems destined to be involved in the mystery that still attaches to the identity of the slayer of Cock Robin.

SPRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS.

They Can't Beat Him.
Lebanon Criticism.
Hon. Binger Hermann will go into the convention at Eugene, April 15, with a stronger following than any other man. His experience at Washington is a thing that adds to his popularity as a candidate. If nominated, his election would be certain.

Farmers Gladdened by the Phone.
Garfield Enterprise.
A wave of social joy has swept over the farming community around Garfield. The phone has been installed, and the blessings of modern civilization have not only come to the farmer's door, but they have stepped inside and made themselves at home. What new telephone, telephony, wireless telephony.

Reciprocity in a Good Cause.
Dugene Register.
Old Missouri starts in by giving the Lewis and Clark Exposition and the Lewis and Clark Fair \$50,000 and promises to add \$50,000 more to the fund at the next session of the Legislature. This is real reciprocity. Oregon gave \$50,000 for the St. Louis Exposition, and of course it has to show those Missourians, then they return the compliment. After all it is only fair that one fair should be fair with the other fair so that each will fare well.

Washington Will Be There.
Port Townsend Call.
Portland feels "all cut up" over Governor McBride's veto of the Lewis and Clark appropriation. "There is no occasion for this. The State of Washington will have an exhibit there commensurate with the importance of the celebration, if it has to be paid for by donations. As it is not necessary for the State to exhibit, Washington will not disappoint her. We will allow no Webster race to beat us in the final swing.

Cost Money But Are Indispensable.
Albany Democrat.
The people of the Willamette Valley are taking more interest in the good roads movement and under the improved law on the subject this valley should have reasonably good roads without making any extraordinary effort or spending any very large sums along that line. The subject, however, is a much considered one, and the counties should not be over stingy with the fund for making and improving roads. Good roads are a great advertisement to any community.

Why He Is Favored.
Florence West.
The movement in favor of returning Binger Hermann to Congress is rapidly gaining momentum. It is an easy matter for him to secure the nomination. One by one the other candidates are dropping out of the race, and by the time the convention meets the contest will be narrowed down to a few men. Hermann's extensive acquaintance with the people of the district, together with his long service in Congress, makes him a great favorite among the voters.

Doesn't Seem Possible.
Harrisburg Bulletin.
The people who favor petitioning under the referendum amendment in regard to the Lewis and Clark Fair are no friends of Oregon. Some newspapers in the state are working on the credulity of moonbacks who do not rightly understand what the Lewis and Clark Fair means to the advancement and progress of Oregon and are less, thinking only of their own pocket-books. It is not possible that the patriotic citizens of Oregon will hinder the progress of the Fair when other states are cheerfully giving appropriations.

Sound and Timely Advice.
Silverton Silverman.
At this season of the year we can do nothing better than to advise people to plant a few acres of some good variety of apple trees. The fruit of the apple is constantly increasing, and the means of saving the crop constantly improving. The young trees need cultivation and a few years after they begin to bear they will give a good crop. Too much cultivation ruins all such trees by growing too much brush, but they cannot have too much cover growth. If you have no commercial apple crop can be grown without spraying. Young men who want a sure and profitable income in the future should put in ten acres of some standard varieties of shipping apples, like King Spitzberg or Newton, and read the bulletins on the subject.

What the Council Might Do.
Forest Grove Times.
It is proper that Portland should be prudent in protecting her interests against wildcat schemes, but this can be done without absolute denial of franchises. Let them grant the franchise with the requirement that a certain amount of work must be done within six months, or the franchise lapses. If they think the city may be damaged by streets being torn up and not put back in condition, let them require a reasonable deposit in the city treasury to be held until all damages are made good. In that way all interests will be protected and enterprise will not be discouraged. It is not important to Portland nor to Washington County whether Andrew Granger and Braten find the money to build the electric road. What is wanted is some one who will build it, and if he is found Portland should not keep blocking his plans year after year.

Portage Road and Referendum.
Dallas Times-Mountaineer.
The people who are lending their assistance to chain railroad influences in an endeavor to prevent the building of the state portage road between the Dallas and Celilo should be ashamed of themselves. View the matter from what angle they please, but the portage road in the state that can be injured by the building of a portage road around the obstructions to navigation, and that restriction to the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Any farmer, stock raiser, merchant, mechanic or laborer of Eastern Oregon who signs the referendum petition for a vote on either the portage road or the extension of the portage road law, is simply putting his neck just a little farther into the collar of the railroad company, giving it a further lease upon its monopoly, which can only be broken by the construction of a portage road or the building by the Government of canal and locks, which at the best cannot be completed inside ten years.

No Danger From Immigration.
Atlanta Constitution.
The United States is essentially a composite nation and it becomes Americans to condemn the bridge that brought them over. This country has abundantly demonstrated its capability to healthily assimilate the various races and qualities of the world and there has not yet arisen adequate cause for alarm on this score.

Indifference the Cause of Failure.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
Woman's suffrage suffers more from popular indifference than from positive hostility. Most men do not care whether women vote or not. Hence when a measure like the New Hampshire constitutional amendment is submitted to the people, it can hardly be said that it is defeated. The average voters yawns and thinks of something else.

Lack Perfection in Their Art.
London Punch.
One of the most satisfying signs of the times in England is the spread of technical education. A new anarchist club has just been formed in London. A feature is to be a course of instruction for members in the use of chemicals for the manufacture of explosives.

VARIOUS AIDS TO LONGEVITY.

Kansas City Star.
While it is only fair to say that Americans take better care of their teeth than the people of any other country, there is still room for improvement. With proper attention to the teeth, a man may live to a great majority of men and women should not take most of their teeth with them out of the world. There is, it is true, the resource of artificial teeth, but these can never be fitted to an old face any more than false hair can be made to look natural on a whiskered plot. There is something actually pathetic in the spectacle of old persons clamping nervously on their false teeth, and trying to become accustomed to the "plate." There is always the impression that the dentists make the teeth which they put in the mouths of aged customers too large, and give them too much of a mouthful, but the worker is not to blame. It is simply the protest of nature against what she plainly regards as a solecism.

There is, then, the incentive of appearance to inspire vigilance in the care of the teeth, and also the fact that the money of Isaac Price, the New York centennial, who celebrated his 101st birthday on Wednesday. He takes much pride in his long life and says:

It is due to the fact that I thoroughly masticate my food and that I have never drunk liquor or smoked. I have chewed tobacco, however, since I was a boy. I have always taken a can hour to each meal, sometimes more. If people nowadays would only take time to masticate their food properly there would not be so much trouble from indigestion and dyspepsia, and they would live longer.

As this prescription includes the use of tobacco it will strike the intelligent reader as being a most peculiar one. The recipe for longevity that has been offered by any of the patriarchs who have succeeded in evading the grim reaper, all agree that the secret lies in the use of wisdom and expediency of thorough mastication, but that instruction, unhappily, comes at a time of life when the young man is just beginning to eat his food, and to swallow it whole to facilitate the progress of juvenile sports. What does it matter to a boy who wants to leave the table to play "Anny" with his food, "two old at" whether he lives 20 years or 200?

Even when men have outlived all of their youthful frivolities there is a mighty force of them who care not to put an hour at a meal, in truth much ingenuity has been expended in the preparation of commodities and compounds to obviate the consumption of time in the mastication of nourishment. Various breakfast foods relieve the busy person of the necessity of chewing steak or ham or sausage at a meal, and at some of these the gain of gain is whitest, a tabloid will save 15 or 20 minutes.

But it is manifest that all of these substitutes are violations of nature's law, and that Mr. Price has mastered the secret involved in the attainment of length of days. If young people can be induced to employ proper precautions for the preservation of their teeth, they will acquire the habit of using tobacco, and if older persons who keep their teeth will make a habit of taking an hour for each meal, and of chewing their food until it is ground to a pulp, it will be easy enough, with all the modern aids to longevity, to develop a race of sturdy centenarians.

The mosaic record is silent on that particular detail of the generations of Adam, but it is wholly in keeping with the requirements of the preservation of the body that neither Seth, nor Enos, nor Jared, nor Methuselah had toothless gums nor false teeth, nor dyspepsia, nor were they guilty of bolting the flesh of kids and goats or of stalled or without thorough mastication.

Yellow Press and Its Lies.
St. Louis Republican.
The ultra responsibility of yellow journalism is becoming better understood than in the sensational reports misrepresenting Germany's intentions with respect to the collection of vessels and arms concerning Baron von Sternberg's utterances. There were attempts to distort every phase of the situation to Germany's detriment, and considering the general increased friendship for Germany and Kaiser and for the peaceful relations of the Berlin, Rome and London governments, these attempts to sow discord were frustrated. The lie which short-lived yellow journalism is as ephemeral as the lies which it breeds.

More Than One Kind of Cruelty.
Louisville Courier-Journal.
It is now revealed from a Boston pulpit that women who wear birds on their hats will never get to heaven. If nobody gets to heaven who has not been buried out at some time by the pulpit hammer, it is a wilderness. The habit of using birds as hat ornaments is certainly cruel enough, but it is not more cruel than the habits of hunting and fishing, which are indulged in by the very preachers who condemn women for wearing dead birds.

Let Him Enjoy Himself.
Washington Post.
The desire of the President for a little privacy during his Washington tour ought to be respected. He is entitled to it as an American citizen. Let him, therefore, escape on these occasions from public view and have a real good time in his own way.

No Children Allowed.
Detroit Free Press.
The longer a man hunts for a house these days the less he is inclined to take President Roosevelt's race suicide theory seriously.

Hans Breitmann's Party.
(Charles G. Leland's best-known piece, written in 1868.)
Hans Breitmann gave a party,
Day and night, day and night,
I told him I was a German, Hans,
He said, "You are a German, Hans."
His name was Madeline Yane,
She had hair as brown as a pretzel,
Her eyes were Himmel-blue,
And her nose was like a pump.
Day and night, day and night,
Hans Breitmann gave a party.

Hans Breitmann gave a party,
I went there to be pious!
I valued my Madeline Yane,
And she valued me, and round.
De pretzel Fraulein in de Haus
(She varied 'tween two hundred pound),
Und afore dinner she took a pump
She makt de windows sound.

Hans Breitmann gave a party,
I dille you, it cost him dear;
Day rolled in and came aften kecks
Und Yane's race Lager Beer.
To answer day knuckel de shipstick in
De Deutscher gaffe a cheer.
I dink dot so vine a party
Neder cum to a bet day year.

Hans Breitmann gave a party;
Dere all was Saus and Braten good;
Ven de sooper come in de company
Dere mach deutscher to Haus;
Dere ale das Hood und Gessaybrud,
De Bratens and Braten food,
Und vash das Abendessen down
Mit four barrels of Nockerwein.

Hans Breitmann gave a party,
We all got trock ash high;
Und vash de Saus and Braten food,
Und empty it oop—mit a schwaig.
Und dem I kinst Madeline Yane,
Und she shone like de Kopp,
Und de company shied mit deilsche Dill de conschtoppe made oos shlops.

Hans Breitmann gave a party,
We let de Saus and Braten food
Pet foot on de Saus and Braten food
We let de Saus and Braten food
De Saus and Braten food
De Saus and Braten food
De Saus and Braten food
De Saus and Braten food

Author's latest revision, 1888.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Spring has sprung a leak.
March went out like a sea lion.
April 1, this is the day we all bite.
Good morning, don't kick the hat.

A snowless sleigh would be an ever-popular vehicle in Portland.

The Seattle grand jury has not indicted President Roosevelt nor Emperor William yet.

What's the idea of discovering new stars when you don't know anything about most of those we have already?

Seventy-four lunch counters and restaurants have shut their doors in Denver. The citizens are breathing sighs of relief.

Arrangements are being made to equip the blind school at Salem with new lights. What's the use, the inmates will never see them.

King Edward's chef is one M. Menager, from Southern France. He gets 10,000 a year and comes to Buckingham from his private residence in a hansom.

A man in Brooklyn fainted the other day because he thought there was a spirit in the house. Generally speaking, spirits do not have this effect on people in Oregon.

It has taken J. C. Barclay 35 years to make the trip from messenger to general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Who said messengers were slow?

For his five visits to America, his three trips to Australia and his journeyings in India and Africa General Booth is now saluted at home as "the most ubiquitous Englishman of our time."

A Middlesex, N. J., man, who is 131 years of age, doesn't want any birthday party. He evidently does not care to increase the revenues of the Standard Oil Company by buying candles.

Senator Hoar has accepted the invitation to deliver the commencement address at the State University of Iowa this year. The Senator will be entertained by President MacLean, of the university.

The shortest autobiography in the new Congressional directory is that of Congressman Byrd, of the Fifth Mississippi District. It is as follows: "Adam Byrd, Democrat, was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, receiving 368 votes."

The word "graff" is of English, not American origin. The Slang Dictionary, published in London in 1890, defines "graff" as "to work—Where are you grafting? That is, where do you live or work?" From this original meaning came the derivative meaning of "graffing or working a man."

Theodore Roosevelt wants to become a member of the Board of Trade recently organized at New York City, and he will probably be admitted. His application, accompanied by a check for one year's dues in advance, has been received by the president of the board. It already numbers many of the prominent Summer residents of President Roosevelt's home town.

This Administration has been the harvest time of portrait painters in Washington. President and Mrs. Roosevelt have been painted several times. Russian, French and American artists have received the patronage of the White House, and now Walter Russell, of New York, is engaged in painting the four young Roosevelt children. The latest foreign artist to arrive in Washington is Senor Bolivar, a Colombian, who has painted a portrait of General Wood, which is much admired, and also portraits of Mrs. Garcia Morou, wife of the Argentine Minister, and Mrs. Waring.

So far this fiscal year the internal revenue collections of the Federal Government fall below those of the same time last year by a little over \$28,000,000. At this rate the decrease for the entire fiscal year will amount to only about \$50,000, instead of the \$75,000,000 loss which was calculated to result from the repeal of the remaining war taxes. To collect the internal revenue taxes costs the Government but 1.6 per cent of all the collections. The cost of collecting customs revenue is much higher, and has remained without material change in over 30 years—being 3.15 per cent in 1871, and 3