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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1910.

BIRTHDAYS OF FLEETING TIME. On April 3, 1806, the first white man saw the site of future Portland. That was just 104 years ago. J . was Captain William Clark, who, while Captain Meriwether Lewis waited near River now is, explored the Willamette River (or Multnomah) as far as Swan Island and Columbia University. In 1810 the Winships attempted the first white settlement in Oregon at Oak Point on the Columbia River, and next year the Astor party founded Astoria. On May 2, 1843, Americans organized at Champoeg their first government on the Pacific Coast. June 19, 1846, the United States fixed the international boundary between Oregon and Canada, by treaty with Great Britain. So that progress has many birthdays if we but stop to think of

There are a number of pioneers belonging to this early period, who have not yet passed, yet will go soon, and also have birthdays. These men and women are sometimes honored as Ben Simpson and F. X. Matthieu have been recently, and as their life runs out probably more of them will be remembered. John Minto, of Salem, 1844, is one of the most conspicuous. Among others of the same pioneer year are J. C. Nelson, of Newberg; J. H. Hawley, of Monmouth; T. M. Ramsdell, of Portland; Dr. T. V. B. Embree, of Dallas; W. D. Stillwell, of Tillamook, and Green L. Rowland, of North Yambill. At Forest Grove is William Abernethy, 1840, and at La Fayette, James and W. C. Hembree, 1843. At Brownsville lives James Blakeley, 1846, at very advanced age. Of the year 1845 survive Solomon Durbin, of Salem; C. C. Bozorth, of Ridgefield, Wash.; W. F. Helm and Charles Bolds, of Portland. Besides the men, are honored pioneer women, in even larger number, and equally entitled to mention. It is kinder to remember these pioneers while they are living than to follow after their

departure with flowers, There are many anniversaries in Oregon, of events and of men and women, which the younger generation can fittingly pause to mark. Schoolteachers throughout the state would render a worthy tribute by bringing to attention of the children anniversaries of local and state-wide interest

AN OVER-EXAMINED GIRL.

A Pittsburg girl, Mildred Stewart, who committed suicide for fear she would fall to pass her examinations, carried to its logical conclusion a tendency which is manifest in almost every high school in the country. Examination day is a time of terror. Its shadow is projected forward over the entire school term. Every branch is studied, not for its inherent interest or value, but for the sake of the examination marks it will yield. Students do not exercise their free intelligence upon their studies. Their only purpose is to stuff their memories with such facts and arguments, all carefully cut and dried, as will be useful on examination day. Whether they will be useful or not in later life is of no consequence. The worship of the examination idol keeps up s feverish excitement throughout the whole school year which, as the dread crisis approaches, develops into a perfect frenzy of anxiety. The best students are the ones who suffer most from the examination horror. Whether they pass or not, the ordeal is sucreeded by a reaction which often prostrates them. Many are injured for life by the prolonged nervous strain.

There are some arguments for con-

tinuance of the examination plague which appear more or less plausible, but none of them will stand investigation. The common belief that ability to spout out a flood of facts on examination day is a valuable preparation for the exigencies of life is purely delusive. Life presents no exigencies which demand ability of this What life requires of us is rapid judgment in emergencies. The power to apprehend new situations is valuable, and likewise the ability to estimate the characters of our fellowmen. None of these capacities is cultivated by the examination mania the contrary, all of them are dwarfed that has been conspicuous in all of by it. The boys and girls who have passed through the modern educational mill, with its periodical spasms of ejecting all they know upon white paper, are not by any means so wellinformed as were their predecessors of twenty years ago. They do not so well understand the common facts of life. They are less curious about current events of importance. They take less interest in books and public ques tions. Part at least of this unfortunate situation must be ascribed to the deadly influence of the examination fetish, which acts as an opiate upon the youthful intelligence, while at the same time it unduly stimulates the nervous system. It dulls the mind and slays the body with the same

The tendency of students to escap from the dire examination fiend by organizing debates and oratorical con-tests is hopeful. It promises to be to reign. His immediate progenitors, very helpful if it is permitted to live, but the school machine is not very friendly to it. One county superintendent announces that he fears the debates will take the students' attention away from their examinations. Of course they will, and that is precisely the reason why sensible people welcome them with shouts of joy. We must invent some way to make education less mechanical before it will be | death. worth the time and money it costs.

At present some of the Lest educated ent. He is many degrees removed cure of disease." youths in the country never saw the inside of a schoolroom

DEALING WITH RAILROADS.

There's a reason for noise about "grabbing" of streets in Portland, and the reason is found in the city's experience. Railroads and other individuals find it no longer easy to obtain franchises or permits or relinquishmen's of streets for the cheap asking, Biggest of all the grabs was that of streetcar franchises in 1902-3, which the possessors later sold to the present owners for millions of dollars. A gas franchise was obtained the same way and recently sold for a large sum of noney to Eastern investors. The public levee, at foot of Jefferson street, was grabbed by a railroad for a terminal. Streets in various parts of the city were vacated for benefit of one person and another. None of these concessions yielded a part of their value to the city. It is natural for the public to revolt against these gifts and to demand that they shall cease. The railroads that desire concessions for bridge approaches and terminal uses . now find city authorities responding to the public demand.

In this matter the city should treat with the railroads : a reasonable and conciliatory spirit. The railroads ask for a good deal : d should be required to reciprocate correspondingly. But there should not be an unreasonwhere Troutdale on the Columbia ing reaction from the old era of free gifts. Protest should not go so far as to deny the O. R. & N. use of a part of an unused street whereon to rest a pier for a bridge that the city compels the railroad to build, as at the east end of the projected Oregon-street

Between the two extremes in this matter, as in others, is a rational basis of understanding and mutual benefit. It is this basis that city authorities have set themselves to find in Logotiations with the railroads for cession to them of public land. Their efforts be judged by results. Certain it is that no generous gifts by the city will be tolerated. It is equally important that jingoes shall not have the 'whole say" on the side of the public.

KING EDWARD VII. The story told of King Edward's weakened health is a familiar one in the annals of the house of Hanover. It is alleged that he has fallen into a state of melancholy which causes him to shun society, ignore his kingly duties and court solitude, even to the exclusion from his daily life of members of his own family. Whether this is the beginning of the end, which will be neurosis or clouded mental vision, can only be conjectured. Time alone can tell. The loyal sons of Britain wherever they may be join with our own people in the hope that melancholy, the scourge of Edward's house, will not overtake the present head of the British Empire. The offspring of a long line of con.

sanguineous marriages, the children

of Queen "Ictoria and the Prince Con sort were nevertheless almost without exception of exceedingly bright mentality during their earlier years. This was especially true of the older members-perhaps it should be said the two elder daughters of the familythe Princess Royal, afterward for many years Crown Princess of Germany, and for a few short months known as the Empress Frederick, and Princess Alice, later Grand Duchess of Hesse. The birth of King Edward came between that of these two highly gifted sisters, and though an engaging and amiable youth, his mind was less brilliant than that of either of them, being more like those of his brothers, of whom there were three. and his younger sisters, also three in number. Of the four sons of the late Queen Victoria the youngest was an epileptic from his birth and died in early manhood. The others, in cluding King Edward, were average young Britons in their youth, somewhat wild according to the standard of young men of idleness and wealth in their early manhood, and phiegmatic, mediocre and apoplectic their advancing years. Of the four sons, King Edward and Arthur, Duke of Connaught, survive. The report that the former, at the age of 67 years, has become a victim of melancholy, foreshadowing mental inac tivity, is not surprising in conjunction with the facts of his lineage and the incidents of his immediate family history. His great grandfather, George III, was mindless throughout the later years of his long life; his grandfather, the Duke of Kent, was one of the most stolid, stupid and gross of the many sons of that sluggish monarch. But Edward was exceptionally fortunate in his own father, who as consort and adviser of Victoria the Good, exercised the benign influence of a man of sensibility and culture upon his home and family. The early death of the Prince Consort was not alone a blow to the British Nation. Occurring at the time that it didat the beginning of our Civil Warit was a calamity keenly felt by our own Nation. In a domestic sense it

many years the life of the late Queen Victoria, and depriving her sons of the wisest of counselors. Beyond this untoward fact lies the intermingling of consanguineous blood in the velns of the royal family of out any grease. From the moment Great Britain, a heritage that has cropped out in physical weakness all along the line; in mental mediocrity the sons and in many of the daughters of the late Queen and Prince Consort, and of the relatively early death of a number of their children. The cloud still hovers to some extent over the line. There was a break in the consanguineous relation when King Edward married Alexandra - "The Sea King's daughter from over the sea," as sung by the poet-laureate of present Prince of Wales, King Edward's only living son is, however, married to a cousin of the second blood. But two of the King's daughters-Victoria, Duchess of Fife, and Maud, Queen of Norway-married "out of the family." In the offspring of these marriages—especially of the former-lies the hope of sturdy race of kings for Great Britain in more remote years. meantime, King Edward has no doubt with the exception of his father (who was a victim of typhold fever and died in middle life), "died at the top," but survived physically to a great age, while his mother, "Victoria the Good," lived well bast four-score years, retaining her mental faculties last, though sorrowful in spirit, because of the frequent family afflic-

was irreparable, clouding as it did for

tions which she had suffered by King Edward belongs to the pres-

from the conditions that prevailed in the time of his great grandfather and | ravings to make them dangerous. the immediate successors of the 1-tter upon the throne. Three generations carefully trained, through the tutelage sibilities, there is every reason to hope that the King's mental vigor will not decline in advance of his body, and that notwithstanding the heavy handicap of heredity that he carries, he will live to a good old age, in the joyment of mental and physical

CONCERNING WEZLER.

Whether Wezler is a murderer or not, he is the kind of a man who easily falls into crime of almost any sort. His matrimonial relations have been of that vague, irregular variety which means little more than the pairing of the birds in Spring. His occupations have not tended to give him a settled place in the world or cause him to feel much responsibil ity as a citizen. His habit of taking chance acquaintances into his confidence and discussing with them his family woes and personal secrets bespeaks a weak intelligence. His frequent changes of occupation indicate uncertain purpose and feeble volition. He belongs to the flotsam type of hu man being which never accomplishes any good in the world and is apt to bring trouble upon everybody else. His wife must be esteemed happy to have secured a divorce from him before he had completely wrecked her life. It is doubly fortunate that the courts gave

her the custody of their children. Wezler's morbid taste, which led him to keep the picture of his dead child on his bureau, does not indicate any constant affection for his family. Probably it was merely an effort to make himself interesting to chance visitors. It provided a topic for pathetic conversation and gave him an opening for telling how much he pitled himself. More interesting than Wezler himself is the question how it comes that we have so many men of his character in the world. Of course they are born with a predisposition to worthlessness, but why are they not moulded by the schools, the churches and the Sunday schools and their native trend turned to better things? What else are these esteemed institutions for? If Wezler had been brought up under a thorough and relentless system of manual training, had he been compelled to work hard at a useful occupation for a reasonable number of hours daily from his boyhood up, is it credible that he would now have been suspected of murdering his

mother-in-law?

LIGHT ON CONSUMPTION. The saying of the evolutionists that all species are continually in danger of reversion to primitive types, is glaringly illustrated by the proneness of modern "cranks" to mingle relig-ion and medicine. The earliest priests were medicine men. The person who communications between man and his maker was also the healer of disease. He was in a most advantageous position to conquer the ills that flesh is heir to, because he had at his disposal all the power of the infinite.

another are reverting to the position of the original medicine man and priest. They depend for their cures, not upon physical laws and material remedies, but upon the intervention of the occult which they invoke under various names, but always with the The underlying reason for this reversion to the primitive may be creditable to our intelligence or it may not. It may signify that there really is some healing virtue in the hidden forces of the world; or it may signify that man is incurably silly and ever disposed to turn away from common sense to the vain dreams of the

Two little books, which have recently been received by The Orego-nian, exemplify as well as anything could the scientific and the religious, or rather superstitious, methods of treating diseases. The particular allment which these books deal with is consumption, now commonly known

by the more learned name of tubercu-The first book, by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, is rigorously scientific. It sticks closely to the facts, holds out no false hopes and directs the patient to seek his cure by resorting to material means and rational methods. The other, by a Chicago doctor named Keyes, and entitled "The Riddle of Life and Health," begins with a farrago about Adam's fall and proceeds with an Irritating mixture of scripture texts and medical directions the end. Dr. Keyes-we assume that he uses the title "doctor" rightfullyhas in some way got into his head the idea that most of our physical fils arise from the failure to eat enough fats and oils. According to his notion, Adam's fall consisted in devouring a dish prepared by Fve under the insidious directions of the devil withwhen Adam swallowed it, we were all lost. It was this terrible crime which brought death into the world, with all our woes and loss of Eden." Had Adam continued to live on grease, as the Lord originally designed, we should all have been immortal. Where the grease came from, Dr. Keyes does not reveal, but it may be supposed that all the trees in the garden, except the forbidden one, bore candles and machine oll. "The powers which constitute life in man," declares Dr. Keyes, "depend upon a fat or oil exchange. The curse of the human race today is the curse of Adam in breaking the first food laws"2-that

fat," either directly or indirectly. According to Dr. Keyes, consumption, like every other disease, gets its hold on us because we do not consume enough grease in our food. When the ailment las made some little progress it becomes impossible for the stomach to digest enough fat food to assure recovery. We must, therefore, help it out by injecting oil under This grand discovery will not only cure tuberculosis, but it is sovereign against leprosy, neuralgia, chronic skin diseases and rheumatism. In fact, "oil is the body's natural serum for the prevention and

is, in eating a dish which was devoid

able rule that all healthy, old people

of grease.

Now, there is just enough truth at the bottom of these

In his lucid and instructive new "The Conquest of Consumpof national culture and world-wide tion." Dr. Woods Huichinson emphaprogress intervene between him and sizes the truth that our only safe-the last of the Georges. Well and guards against this dread disease are pure air, sunshine, rest and nourishof his mother's long reign in the ing food. If we possess these advandaties of his position, in close touch tages to begin with, we are safe from with his subjects, enjoying all of the its attack. If the malady has fashonors of his kingly office without tened upon us, still by proper regimen being burdened with its grave respon- there is good hope of recovery up to the very last stages. Dr. Hutchinson classifies the remedial agents for consumption in the following order: Food, fresh air. healthy houses, shorter hours of work, longer sleep, good wages and more play."

It will be noticed that, like Dr. Keyes, Dr. Hutchinson places food first, but there ends the resemblance between the two physicians. The difference between a charlatan and a man of science is that the former 1 forever seeking a panacea, while the other recognizes that complex effects depend upon complex causes and does not expect any single remedy to accomplish everything. Dr. Hutchinson ranges the food proper for a human being, consumptive or healthy, in several classes. . he first and most im portant is meat, though not necessar ily fat meat. The next is sugar, which he deems more essential than oil of any kind. Fat comes third in the list and the best form of it, he thinks, is butter. It is only fourthly that he mentions starch, which to many have auded lately, in the form of rice, as the perfect food. Dr. Hutchinson has but a poor opinion of rice. He informs us that the peoples which upon it, such as the Hindoos and Japsuffer more than any others from tuberculosis.

JUDGE WILLIAMS AND THE "LANDAU-

Several Eastern newspapers we have seen speak of "the landaulet incident" in the life of Attorney-General Willlams. Heads of departments, only, then had carriages, provided by the United States. The Attorney-General had his carriage, long before Judge Williams came to the office, and has had his carriage ever since. Every other member of the Cabinet the Now, the head of every one SHIP of the countless bureaus has his automobile. And there just now has been a row about a new auto for Speaker of the House, raised by Democrats and insurgents who wish to

vent their spite against Joe Cannon Judge Williams cared as little for a arriage or "landaulet" as any man who ever lived. He could walk, take a horsecar. But the roar that was raised about the carriage of the Attorney-General, in his time, was tremendous. Yet the carriags was at the disposal of the head of the department, long before Williams came to the office. It has been at the disposal of the head of the department ever since. Recently it has been changed -in common with all the rest of the official vehicles-to the far more ex-

pensive automobile. An insensate partisan and dema-gogic spirit struck at Judge Williams in this matter. Everything is deemed fair in politics, of course. Representative Joseph Wilson, of Oregon, had died before the middle of his term; and J. W. Nesmith, formerly Senator had been chosen at a special election to fill ut the unexpired term. mith's election was due to the universal disgust that followed the discovery of the facts in the life of John H Now, our healers of one sort and "(Hipple) Mitchell. Nesmith's hatred of Williams was extreme. It arose from difference of timper and of tem. perament, aggravated and intensified by the course of Williams on reconstruction measures, and by rivalries in politics in Oregon, Nesmith was chief among those who talked about "the landaulet"-and other things. gave the gossiping correspondents at Washington the choicest of their morsels about the carriage and about the family affairs of the Attorney-General in Oregon. Here was the Attorney-General of the United States, riding about in a carriage at the expense o the toiling millions of the country: . . t the speaker had known the time when this came proud and haughty ea ficial had been "floundering through the muddy road; of Oregon on the hurricane deck of a mule, an animal that, as John Randolph had said, had neither pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity," It would be unbecoming in The Cregonian to repeat other things then said; but there was a paragraph in the "anecdota" about Judge Williams in The Oregonian of April 5 (next day after his death) which will get up with the combt. throw light on this subject-if any one cares to turn back to it.

A LOGICAL MAYOR. Topeka, Kansas, is blessed with law which forbids all labor for pay on Sunday. Many other cities enjoy the possession of similar laws, but they are prevented from being inconvenient by a judicious system of non enforcement. The municipalities com bine the satisfaction which the consciousness of a righteous law imparts with the liberty which ignores its exalted provisions altogether. Thus both the spiritual and the carnal man are But Topeka was not satis fied with this easy-going arrangement. The people of that rigorously righteous town demanded that their Sunday law should be enforced. Naturally, they expected that enforcement down and out, and beaten to a frazzle, would go as far as the theaters, II- and yet with that kindness and magbraries, art galleries and saloons, and nanimity that are ever the mark of the there stop. Pious sentiment almost noble-minded they are telling their opinvariably lumps books, pictures and gin together with play acting as un- tion of lofty disinterestedness to make mitigated evils, on Sunday at least, and does not rest until they are forbidden. It did this in Topeka, and then sat down to enjoy the blessed serenity of a conscience which is

aware of duty well done.

Unfortunately for the peace of mind of the elect, Topeka has a Mayor of a singularly logical turn of mind.

The extraordinary view of this neck of the woods, the Democrats have in this neck of the woods, the Democrats have in the planting their opponents not to hold have in the peace of the woods. "The greatest violation of 'ood laws is the hab of not eating "labor for pay" it means labor for an assembly, for that way danger lies pay, and proceeded to extend its ban over other things besides the librar- "don't tempt fate by holding an assemfats," he says in another place, and pay, and proceeded to extend its ban You will find it an invariver other things besides the libraries, art galleries and theaters. "Does eat and assimilate a large amount of stands in his pulpit and preaches?" inquires this pragmatical Mayor. "Does not the church choir sing for pay? Does not the man who plays the organ work his fingers for pay? Nay, the very janitor of the church, does he not labor for pay?" Of course Of course there is but one answer to these impertinent questions. The preacher certainly has a higher object than the mere accumulation of money in his lucubrations. He would save souls, as well as dollars. And yet, in blazes did he manage the Vatican were the dollars not forthcoming he and the Methodists? Perhaps Mr. Bryan

his solicitude for souls and seek some other occupation. Thus reasons the sadly backslidden Mayor of Topeka and following out the logic of his heathenish brain he has announced that if he is compelled by devout pub-Sunday, he will close the churches

Of course, there is a nice point of law involved here. The question will arise, when the preachers are haled into the police court, whether or not they really "labor" in emitting their To be sure, their tongues are occupied more or less actively during the period of delivery, but we do not apprehend that this alone would subject them to the penalties of the statute. The essential point will be whether or not their brains can be said to work. This delicate inquiry will naturally be left to the Topeka juries to decide, and it would be rash for an outsider to seek to anticipate their verdict. Judging from what takes place in some other towns however, one would guess that the Topeka churches will not be closed on the ground that the preachers "labor"

James A. Waymire, dead in California, was well known in Oregon, in the early days. Left an orphan, he lived with his uncle, S. M. Gilmore, of Yamhill County, prominent in the pioneer life of Oregon, and a member of the Legislature of 1860, that elected Paker and Nesmith. Young Waymire was among the first in Oregon to take up the study and practice of shorthand writing; he became private secretary to Governor Gibbs in 1863, and studied law with success. About 1864 he married Virginia Chrisman, in Yambill. A few years later he went to California, where he practiced law and was elected Superior Judge. He was very active in behalf of the gold standard and the election of McKinley in 1896.

"The Harriman interests" seem to have postponed developme t work in Oregon too long for their own good. Now, they have to fight for everything, Yet they might have-controlled everything. Never would "the Hill Interests" have entered Oregon, if "the Harriman interests" had been alive to the situation and opportunity. Now there is feverish haste to counteract the competitive effort. The controlling mind of "the Harriman inter ests" was badly advised by lieuter.ants and subordinates, who didn't know Oregon. Yet in the long run it may prove of advantage to Oregon to have forced to submit to the delay that has brought in a great rival.

Senator Aldrich's ill-health, it is said, will compel him to retire from the Senate. Some of his enemies will think they have scored a big triumph.

With so many Job-hunters desiring to serve the public, it seems a strange omission that the State of Oregon has no salaried State Chemist,

Before it is too late, some should suggest the name of Colonel Dosch in connection with exhibits at the Panama Exposition.

The men who scaled Mount McKinley wouldn't have done it except for Dr. Cook, so that he is entitled to credit along with theirs.

ropean nations that none of them could make Roosevelt its ruler without his consent. No. Mrs. Jones, if Mrs. Smith next

We wish to notify each of the Eu-

door should learn your age from the censustaker, she probably wouldn't be-

Anarchists at said to be lying in

wait for the Colonel in Europe. They must think themselves more terrible than lions. Cost of living will mount higher

vet. Prices of tickets to the Jeffries-Johnson prizefight must be added. Any man, President or other, who

participates in a woman suffrage convention, deserves all he gets. Some persons who abhor war think the way to escape it is to let the en-

emy have the strongest navy

The comet is said to be visible to the naked eye. Perhaps because one must get out of bed to see it.

The man who gets up with the chickens nowadays is lazy. He should

Still, what the consustaker finds out wouldn't make as breezy gossip as

Price is so high ... at beycotters cinnot get along without beefsteak, At least chain the dog until after

the visit of the census man A peculiar tonic is needed to help

the eyes to see the comet DISINTERESTED ADVICE,

And Delivered With So Much Unction and Feeling, Too.

The Spectator, Portland. What generous rivals the Democrats are! Here they are, certain they have the Republicans in a hole, sewed up, ponents how to win. It is an exhibit angels smile-and cause Republicans to rember the fate of those who entertain Greeks bearing gifts. Not alone are the Democrats of Ore

gon giving generously of their advice bly. The people will never forgive you if you do, and if they won't forgive you, how can you expect them to vote for you? We want to see the Republica win, and we're frightened to death that you will be besten if you hold the assembly. So, for our sake, don't do it. Was ever rival so single-minded? Th Spectator wonders what the Republians are made of if they turn a deaf

Springfield Republican.

Mr. Bryan must have visited Rome when he encircled the earth in 1966. How would in the majority of cases forget beats them all in diplomacy

HIGHER LIVING IS WORLD-WIDE. Greater Prices All Around; Cause, Supply Not Equal the Demand.

Henry Barrett Chamberlin in the Chicago Record-Herald. Living cost has advanced so consistent ly upward during the recent years, and the tariff agitation has brought the prob. lem so generally into discussion that the average American citizen has come to believe that the entire trouble rested within the boundaries of this country to learn why prices have in creased have not been very satisfac answered. The farmer has insisted that he is not to blame, the butcher has blamed the packer, and the latter has completed the circuit by shifting the responsibility to the agriculturist and t prices of foodstuffs have continued

It may not help the American pocketbook any to know that the increase in particular subdivision, but it may con-tribute a mite to the food for reflection to learn something of the situation other parts of the world.

So widespread has been the demand for information concerning the present value of foodstuffs here and abroad that many of the United States Consuls and Consular agents have been requested to investi nate and report concerning prices condstuffs. In general it appears the cond prices abroad, and in cities who he wage rate is much lower than In this country, are as high as they are here. The reports indicate that the prices have been increased principally because the supply has not kept pace with the de-mand, and not owing to any combination for the purpose of increasing the rates on

the various articles.
In Hamburg, Germany, the average price of sirloin steak is 34½ cents a pound, the latest quotations on tenderlein being 431-3 cents. Veal chops bring 32% cents, while leg of veal is quoted at 20 cents. Pork ranges in price from 18 to 33 cents; mutton from 19 to 30 cents, and bam from 19 to 51 cents, the latter being the price for a fine grade of the silced article. for a fine grade of the sliced artic These prices are furnished by a first-class dealer, whose prices are neither the highest nor the lowest, but there is slight variation between dealers in fashionable and unfashionable, the chances being that the superior cuts of meats will be found in the shops where the highest prices prevail.

From Hanover, which is considered an inexpensive city in which to live, the following prices were current during March: Beef and veal, 2014 cents; pork and mutton, 19; smoked ham, 35; bacon, 22%; wheat flour, 4%; rye flour, 3%; wheat bread, 5%; rye bread, 3; coffee, medium Java rousted, 39%; table batter, 37; milk, per quart, 4%; eggs, per dozen, 40. On the basis of income, the German, in

comparative occupation with the American worker, should not pay more than 50 per cent of the prices he now pays for his food, but as a matter of fact he pays as much as the people here, excepting mlik, potatoes and other vegetables. Consul Robert J. Thomson accounts for ability to live under such conditions to the ct that the German housekeeper is rigidly economical and would be able t nintain her table and exist fairly we on the waste of many American families of similar position in life.

So high is food cost that an effort is being made to counteract the shortag which causes it, largely because farmers are moving to industrial centers, by em-ploying women in agriculture. It is said that fully 3,000,000 German women ar operating farms or working thereo Germany has been able to keep its sur of food stuffs to the maximum figures by intensive farming, the employ-ment of millions of female hands, many of the workers coming from Poland, Bohemia and Lithuania.

In London the retail prices are not greatly different from those prevalent in Chicago. Here is a random list, with the prices given in American money. The quotations are from good shops, not the highest priced, nor are the prices for bread, two-pound loaf, 6; coffee, 24 to En de Halleylooyah comet ain' gwine 44; eggs, 24 to 44; ham, uncooked, 29 to gib yo' much mo' chance.

28; ham, cooked, 48 to 61; lamb cutlets, 56; lard, 10 to 18; milk, 8; mutten chops, 24 to 30; steak, 20 to 36; tea, 21 to 61; This list is a fair average one, and th

prices appear to compare favorably with those quoted in American effice during March. The high cost of living is as surely abroad in the British metropolis as it is in the bigger cities of this

In Austria-Hungary the problem ing cost has become so serious that the empire are investigating. An illustration of the advance in prices is shown by this table, furnished by the imagistracy of Reichenberg:

entils, 2.2 lbs...... fillet, 2.2 lbs...... fulled barley, 2.2 lbs. ngar, 2.2 lbs.....

This is a factory town in a distric which is not very productive agricultural When it is understood that the averagworkman here is accustomed to live or 26 cents a day the need for some chang is evident. Then again, the enormous in crease in prices of foodstuffs has no meant an advance in wages, which are practically the same as years ago. Naturally food adulteration ha-thrived as an industry and inferior materials have been used in the manufacture of all sorts of necessities, a still further

menace to the people All of which merely tends to show the drift of things and to indicate that the trouble lies deeper than has been gener ally supposed. The cost of living prob-lem is world-wide, and it will not be solved by legislative enactment.

> The Indiana Revolt. Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

Indiana evidently is progressive to the grass roots and thoroughly alive to the meaning and spirit of the insurgent movement. Its state convention is the tion came in. Party loyalty on both sides is nowhere more intense than in Indiana, for a generation one of the critical, doubtful states, where campaigning has been florest. Its plain-spoker platform is a sign-post at the crossing which points the roots of the critical control of the crossing states. of the ways, which points the road to the Republican party.

Man's Out-and-Out Enemy.

Detrait Free Press.

So, after all, it isn't worry, it isn't decadent gastric juice, it isn't the "gobble and git" counter, it isn't worn-out stomach limings that force some men to give up mince pie and the midnight lunch. It's the enemy of his youth and his old age, the appendix. One may guess that henceforth there will be no closed season for appendices. The knights of the scalpel will hunt them early and late, for when a man grows too old to con-Detroit Free Press. for when a man grows too old to-tract appendicitis he can always velop a case of "appendial gastralgia."

> Goodbye to Literature. Milwaukee Sentinel.

The pen is mightler than the sword, it is said. Can Teddy R. wield the big pen after the fashion be once wielded the big stick?

TOPICAL VERSE

Weather Terms Illustrated.

Maiden with a powder puff Dabbling here and there— This reported weather-wise Means, "Continued fair."

Hubby coming home at one, Zigzag course a-wending-Weather signal in this case Would be, "Storm impending." Baby climbing on a chair,

If she slips and falls, It is not unlikely that There'll be "sudden squalls." Girl and lover have a spat, She flings down his flowers, Lover; angry, grabs his hat And rushes off-that's "Showers."

Man sees tailor on the street, Seems a trifle nettled. Crosses to the other side-

That suggests, "Unsettled."

Boston Transcript. Love Up to Date.

(A Sonnet in Dialogue) Did I but dare, I know Pd love you dearly. She

If you were brave, you would not He Your lovely presence sets my hear

And yet it seems to agitate you, merely Nay-more than that! Twill be my death or nearly! She

Your mood is not indicative of woe. He How little of my mood you seem to

Do you believe that you could love sin cerely? Do I believe? Oh, if you would but try

What is there, pray, to hinder such a Should I attempt it, then, would you deny me? She

Should I consent, and Cupid have his fling-He A thousand kisses could not satisfy me! She Ah, this expression has the proper ring!

De Halleylooyah Comet. O, sinneh, ye's a-smilin' en a-winkin' on

Willis Leonard Clanahan, in Smart Set.

de paff.

But de Halleylooyah comet gwine terflick yo' wid its wraff;

Hit's a-boilin' on de upgrade lak a redhot train o' cahs Dat's a-makin' up do los' time whilst hit whizzes theo de stahs-

So be good, Misteh Sinnell, Caze de fac's en figgele say Dut de Halleylooyah comet Am a-rushin' on de way!

Yo' say dey wan't no Adam en dey nevel was no Eve. En yo' low dat talk 'bout Noer is a thing yo' doan' believe, But dey ain' no dead-en-goneness in de sto'v dat dev'll tell When de Halleylooyah comet come an make de sinnehs yell!

So look out, Misteh Sinneh Betteh change yo 'min' terday Wid de Halleylooyah comet Des a-t'ahin' up de way!

O, sinneh, yo' kin chuckle en kin toss yo' haid en grin En kin do de double-shuffle on de dancing flo' o' sin. But yo' got ter pay de fiddleh ef vo'

So look out, Misteh Sinneh, Best come in fum which you Caze de Halleyloovah comet Des a-bunnin' up de way -Chicago Post.

With Us Again. Now doth the little housefly Regin to buzz around. Distributing disease germs Where'er they may be found; The awful little nuisance Tickling our noses And likewise our cars. And keep it up with zes Against the most pestiferous And active little pest;

The screen and let us try That rapid-moving fly -Scranton, Pa., Tribung-Republican.

Freedom of Action.

So bring along the poison

"I'm strong for Teddy," said pa last night. "His views on things are exactly right. But of all that he's over done or said. At least that I've ever heard or read. The thing that gives me most satisfac

Is his latest talk on freedom of action 'Now, I'm for that every day and hou preedom of action, with all my power m going to stay out tonight till ten

shall go and come in my own good And you won't have anything to say.

I'm a firm supporter of good old Teads. I'll dig that garden when I get ready, I'll have no conditions imposed on me, I'm the head of the house and I will be free!

Fil do as I want, when I want and how, For freedom of action I'll have from

Then ma looked up from her book and said: "Just wind up the clock and then come to bed; Put the milk bottle out, lock the cellar In the morning you'll paint the kitchen All the freedom of action you have, my SWHET. You'll need in the yard when the rugs

-Detroit, Mich., Free Press. Herole Treatment.

Little Willie wore his stocking Inside out—a habit shocking:
To correct his naughty whim,
Mother turned the hose on him,
—Woman's Home Companion.

Willie didn't seem to care; Smeared some roof paint on his hair. Father, though his right hand tingled, Merely had the lad's hair shingled. -Chicago Tribune.

Thoughts on Spring.

The east wind hints of middle May, The landscape lines are black and harsh:

The clouds are sullen, low and gray, The wild geese bonk across marsh; At least, that's what wild geen should do I never heard a throstic trill. I never saw a blackbird swing.