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The secret of tiring is to say everything that can be said on the subject.—Voltaire.

FOR THE JUDICIARY'S SAKE

THERE is a tragedy in the resignation of Justice Root of the Washington supreme court. It is the result of scandal. Letters that are said to compromise the jurist are in existence. The rumors respecting them set up a doubt as Justice Root's innocence. These doubts, so far as the public knows, may be unfounded. Yet they are doubts, and as such, are a melancholy milestone in a judicial career.

In the public mind, the judiciary is, or ought to be, the anchorage of civic righteousness. Not a taint should stain its escutcheon. No spot should blemish the coloring of its good repute. No rumor should mar the symmetry of its virtue. It is the fountain from which, in theory, righteous judgment should issue. It is the tribunal to preserve the integrity of justice, and to determine the equities between man and man. It is the authority to which human rights are anchored, and upon which society must depend for safety.

Members of the court are, or ought to be, typical in their bearing and their repute of the sanctity and purity of which justice is the incarnation.

When poisonous rumor points an accusing finger at one of these jurists the climax of the regrettable is reached. The situation becomes more aggravated, when emphasized by a resignation, as in the case of Justice Root. It is an all urgent occasion for investigation, an investigation that it is hoped, for the sake of the judiciary, may show the robes of justice still spotless and Justice Root innocent.

ROCKEFELLER'S EVIDENCE

MR. ROCKEFELLER in his testimony, though assuming that all that he and his associates did was quite legal, innocent, and even praiseworthy, confessed or acknowledged enough to show that such a monster "octopus" as that of which he has long been the head is an undemocratic, undesirable and dangerous thing. It is so even if no law had been violated, but both state and federal laws have been constantly and audaciously violated by these men for many years, yet Mr. Rockefeller considers himself and his associates men of the highest moral and Christian character, which shows how the greed of great wealth will blunt a man's moral nature and blind his moral vision.

The object of these men was monopoly, and they succeeded, by the usual trust process. They They would tolerate no rival, anywhere in the country. The first move was in the nature of a temptation, and it usually succeeded. They offered the rival more than his property was worth, and paid in Standard Oil stock or cash. If he would not sell, they undersold him in his own territory and so ruined him. So one by one they gathered them all in, and having a practical monopoly could recoup their overpayments, and losses, from sales at too low prices, by raising the price to any figure they chose.

Mr. Rockefeller claims that this monopolization of the business made oil cheaper to the people. It did, of course, effect a great saving in the cost of production and distribution, but that Standard Oil did not reduce the price to what it might and should have done, the hundreds of millions of profits beyond what would have been fair and reasonable, even in so great an industry, are eloquent testimony. And Mr. Rockefeller takes no account of people ruined, of settlements depopulated, of homes invaded by the wolf of poverty, of disappointed hopes and defeated ambitions, of the wreckage strewn along his all-conquering path. It would be of no use to suggest to Mr. Rockefeller, for he would not understand the sayings, to read the "second great commandment," like unto the first, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;" or this: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye devour widows' houses."

Yet the evil of such enormous fortunes lies not so much in the way they are obtained as in the way a portion of them are used—to pass or defeat laws, to control legislatures and congress, to influence courts—to corrupt the whole public service and run the government in the interest of these multimillionaires and against the interest of the masses of people. The recently exposed Archbold letters are fragmentary evidence that this has been done.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

POSTMASTER General Meyer explains in the Independent the benefit to the people of postal savings banks. There are now 1,543 savings banks in the United States, with deposits aggregating $3,660,553,945, of which 98 per cent is in the banks of 14 states, leaving only 2 per cent in all the rest of the states and territories. Mr. Meyer argues from this that in the greater part of the country there are no adequate facilities for saving money by the people, and that if the 61,000 postoffices of the country were made savings depositories hundreds of millions of dollars now hidden away in secret places would be brought out and put into circulation. Besides this, Mr. Meyer might have argued, a great aggregate sum is annually squandered, or spent for unnecessary things, that would be saved by people of small means if they had a savings bank at every postoffice.

Nobody would doubt the absolute soundness of the government postal savings banks, whereas a large proportion of people are suspicious of private savings banks—though in most cases there is no occasion for them to be so. Yet occasionally such an institution fails and poor people lose their hoardings, so many of them are afraid to place their surplus earnings in such banks. During the last fiscal year money orders to the amount of $8,104,447 were purchased and made payable to the purchasers—savings of people who thus deposited their money where it drew no interest and at considerable cost, because it was surely safe. Besides this, over $100,000,000 were sent abroad in money orders during the year, a large portion of which would no doubt have remained in this country if there were postal savings banks.

There is now before a senate committee a bill establishing postal savings banks. The Republican party platform promised them. President Roosevelt urged them. President-elect Taft favors them. So that, although powerful financial interests are opposing them, congress may possibly pass this bill. We shall see.

WHO WOULD PAY THE PIPER?

WHY ATTEMPT the impossible? Only disaster results from that sort of effort. Every departure from the regular and orderly in life brings its reckoning. When we violate health rules we sicken and die. We sow the wind, and reap the whirlwind. These inevitable reckonings to follow causes are a natural order, and unchangeable. They cannot be averted.

Even if the necessary pledged members could be perjured to set aside the popular choice as to senator, there would be the inevitable reckoning in the legislature. What kind of a sequel would it be? What have legislative elections of senator been in other days but disaster? What but disaster was the assasination of Dolph? It was a session that went down into the political history of Oregon reeking with extravagant legislation. It was a session with men's hands lifted against each other. It was a session of factionalism, bitterness and betrayal. It was a session of conflict, strife and scandal. It was a session of ruined reputations and overburdened taxpayers. It was 40 days of tumult and split the Republican party wide open and embittered one faction against the other. It destroyed one of the best senators Oregon ever had, and gave the state—Mr. McBride. Was there ever a more lurid example of political disaster?

What but disaster was the attempt in 1897 to elect Mitchell for senator? Mitchell had enough pledged votes for his purpose, but to circumvent his election the politicians prevented the house from organizing. As the result of it, 90 members spent 40 days, at what? Daily, the senate went through the grotesque spectacle of reading bills, while at the other end of the capitol the impotent, unorganized house refused to meet. It was a proceeding as complete in the debauchment of public affairs as maddened men could make it. It was a travesty on public order that citizens remember only with humiliation. There was a rump house, and members were hired by one faction to go into it, and hired by the other faction to stay out of it. Members elected to perform the high function of choosing a United States senator spent their time trying to prevent a senator from being elected, and succeeded. No less an authority than Senator Fulton himself says members were hired not to take the oath of office, and that others were hired to take the oath of office. Elected by the people and trusted by the people to enact legislation and elect a senator, the senatorial issue led decent men into the astounding attitude of refusing to do either, and the session did the extraordinary act of expiring without having organized. It was 40 days of the worst factionalism ever witnessed in any state. It sowed deep the seeds of disorder from which the Republican party still suffers. Constructive legislation was needed for the upbuilding of Oregon, but this need was but a breath in the whirlwind of senatorial fury. The interests of Oregon and the interests of taxpayers were sacrificed in the contentions and passions of the senatorial issue. What the state witnessed and what the country witnessed was not an orderly legislative session, but 40 days of anarchy with the state house in the hands of an infuriated mob, with respectable citizens of the state as its leaders. It was a political mess without a parallel. Without taking into account its terrible record of corrupted men what was it but disaster?

These are two instances of legislative election of senator. They are typical of 30 years of it in Oregon. They are typical of what certain politicians plan as the program for Oregon's future. They are a reckoning that must be expected if enough pledged legislators can be perjured to set aside the popular choice for senator. Conditions are ripe to make this reckoning more disastrous than ever before. The complications are the worst in the state's history. They are sufficient to make confusion worse confounded, and yet they are but a single one of the disasters that would be brought on by overthrow of the people's choice and substitution of a personal program. Who would pay the penalty, and what would be the price? Who would square things with the disappointed and insulted people? Who would appease, and how would it be done, the 69,668 citizens who voted against legislative selection of senator? Are the politicians not playing with fire that is certain, if they have their way, to light an awful conflagration? Once lighted, when, where and how will it end, and whom will it seize?

MR. BONAPARTE ON THE LAW'S DELAYS.

IN A recent address before the National Municipal league, Attorney General Bonaparte argued vigorously that the criminal law, or rather criminal practice, should be thoroughly and rationally recast and reformed, in order to serve its designed and ostensible purpose of punishing guilty and protecting innocent people. One is sometimes tempted to believe that the criminal law, as carried out in practice in our courts, justifies the saying of Jeremy Bentham long ago that, "If evil men knew how much pains the law had taken for their benefit, there would be nothing that honest men could call their own." But he probably did not witness as much confusion, unreason and what he called "incognoscibility" in criminal trials as is prevalent now, and it is probable that we carry to still more absurd lengths than did the judges whom he denounced the legal devices and technicalities in criminals' behalf. The Ruef trial in San Francisco is a conspicuous case in point.

Many people besides Mr. Bonaparte are restive over what he calls a "foretaste of eternity" between arrest and indictment, between indictment and trial and between conviction and punishment. We need look no farther than the Ross case for an instance of the latter.

Mr. Bonaparte ascribes this evil partly to "interminable and iniquitous delays," partly to the tendency of bench and bar to tolerate all kinds of "dilatory, frivolous and often ridiculous proceedings," and partly to legislators who give convicted persons almost limitless facilities for appeal, even though there is not a shadow of doubt as to their guilt.

The Journal has quite frequently commented on this great evil in this country, and it is pleased to be able thus to cite in its support the highest law officer of the country, as it was to quote recently President-elect Taft's more guarded language expressing the same idea. Judges and leading lawyers of the country ought to take this matter up and lead in working out a practical reform.

When Shakespeare wrote that much quoted sentence, "To thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou cans't not then be false to any man," he made a great mistake, according to certain Oregon politicians and party organs, in not writing the word "party" instead of "self."

Thousands voted for Chamberlain who did not want him elected for senator by the legislature, and who had no idea that he would be elected, says the Oregonian. There is no evidence of the truth of this statement, and to oppose it is the fact that Chamberlain had carried the state three times before, once for attorney general and twice for governor. Did not the people want him for these offices? And if they did, why should they not want him, after his very acceptable services and increased popularity, for senator? But even if the assertion were true, it furnishes no excuse for Statement No. 1 members of the legislature to violate their pledge.

Mr. Rockefeller testified that the oil business was very "hazardous," yet admitted that in eight years past the profits amounted to $570,000,000. So the "hazard" did not worry him much.

Letters From the People

Letters to The Journal should be written on one side of the paper only, and should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. The name will not be used if the writer asks that it be withheld. The Journal is not to be understood as indorsing the views or statements of correspondents. Letters should be made as brief as possible. Those who wish their letters returned when not used should inclose postage.

Correspondents are notified that letters exceeding 300 words in length may, at the discretion of the editor, be cut down to that limit.

Fallacy of Judge George's Argument.

Portland, Nov. 25.—To the Editor of The Journal—I have read in the Oregonian with considerable sadness the able attempts of Judge M. C. George to assist in pulling Senator Fulton's chestnuts out of the fire, his burnt fingers apparently being willingly endured in the faint hope that the nut might accidently fall to his lot. In the Oregonian of Tuesday he does not use quite as much space as usual, and out of the maze of his "contemporaneous and unanimous practical construction," "Universal acquiescent construction," "metamorphosis of the original constitutional electoral system," and other large and reverberating attempts at rhetoric he really makes quite a strong argument for the keeping of the pledges made by Statement No. 1 pledged members of the legislature, albeit that is not what he tries to do. But toward the end of his dissertation on legislative duty, he asks the question, "Will some Statement No. 1 partisan tell where a legislator gets authority to pledge or sign away to any voter the legislator's own final sworn duty to elect a senator?" And to this question, which seems so hard to a hidebound partisan like the judge, I beg space to give a little attention.

Is Judge George so unsophisticated, so simple minded, that he does not know that every year, in every state where senatorial elections are held, legislative candidates go before the people and ask for nomination on their pledge to vote for a certain candidate for the senate? It is true that members often go unpledged, and that such members are often not long unbought. But in all Judge George's articles he seems never to have had a troubled thought about the buying of unpledged members. At least, not in this or in any other article that I call to mind does he even hint that it might be unconstitutional for a senator to go to Washington by purchase of members' votes, as has been done in more than one instance.

It is not the Republican party in which I was born (during the throes of a civil war) that has usually been noted for a strict construction of the constitution, but Mr. George's construction is so strict that he claims an Oregon member can only follow its provisions by violating his pledge to the people, breaking his solemn word to his constituents and utterly ignoring and going contrary to the wishes of those he denominates "intermeddling voters." In fact, the only right he seems to leave to a voter at all is to vote for the candidate the machine may put up. To demand in advance that something shall be promised as to the course a legislator shall pursue, regarding the people's wishes, especially as to the election of senator, is a "hold up" by said voters.

Well, no member elected was required to be "held up." There has been a "hold up" legislature in Oregon recent enough to be within the memory of Judge George. But these pledges were taken in the open and no member had to take them. If a member felt he was being held up he could refuse to take the pledge and thereby "refuse to divest himself, as the supreme court of Dakota said, of his official duty." But any such attempt at election time would have resulted in the defeat of these members the good judge is now trying to persuade to go back on their pledged word. And no amount of sophistry by Judge George, any more than the rot daily dished up in Oregonian editorials will change the fact that a legislator does his full constitutional duty, when he carries out the pledged will of the people and that a failure to do so stamps him as a common liar and a man without honor, in whom no dependence can be placed. H. A.

James H. Cummiskey's Birthday.

James H. Cummiskey, commissioner of public works of Prince Edward island and one of the prominent men in the public life of that province, was born November 27, 1849, in Fort Augustus, P. E. I. He was educated in the public schools and in Prince of Wales college. He taught school for several years and in 1872 entered commercial life. In 1891 he was elected a member of the legislature. His election, together with the return of another Liberal member, gave the Liberals a majority and overthrew the Conservative government, which had been in power since 1878. In 1897 Mr. Cummiskey was elected speaker of the legislative assembly, a position he held for seven years. He was returned at the general elections of 1897 and 1900. In the latter year he was appointed commissioner of public works. In recent years Mr. Cummiskey has been acting premier of Prince Edward island on several occasions.

This Date in History.

1785—Henry Wheaton, a noted authority on international law, born in Providence, R. I. Died in Dorchester, Mass., March 11, 1848.

1809—Fanny Kemble, famous actress, born in London. Died there January 15, 1893.

1850—Hardin Bigelow, mayor of Sacramento, Cal., died of cholera.

1861—General McClellan ordered the observance of the Sabbath in all the camps of the United States army.

1868—Sir John Young appointed governor general of Canada.

1874—Proposal made for an exclusive mail train to run between New York and Chicago.

1895—Alexandre Dumas, fils, died in Paris. Born July 28, 1824.

1905—Edward VII gave New York Yacht club cup to be raced for by American yachts.

1906—Fine of $18,000 imposed on American Sugar Refining company for accepting rebates from the New York Central railway.

A South Fork correspondent of the Milton Eagle says the roads there are the best in 100,000 years.

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Apparently the trusts will still rule.

Leap year is drawing toward a close, old girls.

It is easy to get converts in a business revival.

It cannot be charged that the mayor is afraid of vetoing ordinances.

That's right, chief; arrest everybody who carries a gun, and confiscate it.

Of course the tariff will be revised, says Uncle Joe. Yes, by its friends.

Official returns show that Maryland, after all, was the only doubtful state.

In one sense there can be no doubt that Mr. Taft will be a big president.

Nobody seems to have consulted Senator Platt as to whether he wants to be reelected.

Some people seem to imagine that a receipt for pew rent is a through ticket to heaven.

With only $25,000 a year to blow in, Mrs. Howard Gould can't believe in prosperity.

Regent Chun issues an edic every few minutes, and there is no reischstag to restrain him.

A lot of those peanut stand whistles are still annoying many people and constituting a nuisance.

The arguments of those who oppose election of senators by the people have been reduced to a "frazzle."

Uncle John D. is rather forgetful yet, but remembers a good deal better than he did two or three years ago.

Really, a great artist like Mr. Rockefeller cannot remember all the men and concerns he has done in oil.

The mayor of Indianapolis favors some scheme for helping the unemployed. Has prosperity missed Indianapolis?

Tennessee is proving that the supposition that it was a civilized state is a mistake. Some "heathen" missionaries are needed there.

Mr. Kellogg may do very well for a cross examiner of the Standard Oil officials but we would like to see Ida Tarbell given a chance.

A New York woman says the "six best sellers" of novels are vicious and dangerous. She probably wrote one that wouldn't sell at all.

"Equalized or adjusted," has become a nice smooth synonym for "increase"—as to tariff rates, freight rates, telephone rates, water rates, etc.

A burlesque being presented in New York is entitled, "The Merry Widow and the Devil," which is considered an appropriate and harmonious conjunction.

Before long people will probably be crossing continents and oceans in balloons, but these airships are not likely to interfere much with railroads and steamships.

A Nebraska bishop has ordered all the women members of his church to wear hats during services and at church functions, but it isn't suspected that he is in collusion with the milliners.

The Seattle Times says that city will have 750,000 inhabitants "almost before you can say Jack Robinson." But we suppose it does not mean to be taken literally; perhaps means by Christmas or New Year's.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Albany will soon need a second high school building.

Another new town in Klamath county—Worden, on the lower lake.

The Prineville flour mill is running night and day to fill orders.

Astoria is to have a training school for nurses, after about January 1.

Joseph claims to have the handsomest bank building in Oregon outside of Portland.

A Myrtle Creek hotel keeper is doing such a good business that he will enlarge his hotel.

Prospects are bright for the ultimate completion of the $40,000 capital for the milk condenser in Albany.

Mass meetings are the order of the day in Wallowa county—mostly, just now, about raising sugar beets.

A neighborhood in Marion county is named Pumpkin center. That ought to be a good place to go to get pumpkin pies.

Business men and property owners of The Dalles are enthusiastic over the proposition relative to the proposed bonding of the city to pave the down town district.

The manager of the Gilliam County Milling company at Condon reports that the mill had shipped 100,000 bushels of wheat to Venezuela during the last month and a half.

Antelope, which went dry by three votes, has allowed its saloons to run openly ever since July 1 the same as if nothing had happened, and no complaints are ever heard over these violations.

A barred Plymouth Rock hen, owned by A. S. Hart of Albany, has laid 256 eggs in the past year and has thus established a new world's record for the most eggs ever laid in a year by one hen, says the Herald. The former record, as compiled by poultry journals, was 251.

How can a sheriff sell booze in a dry county, when it is his duty to arrest anyone else who does the same thing? That is what is worrying the sheriff of Crook county, who has been ordered by a court to sell a lot of confiscated booze, while the law forbids anybody to sell it.

La Grande Observer: Water, water everywhere, and not a drop for irrigation. While that is a fact it will not always be thus. No doubt if it was a more difficult undertaking we would have had water out in the valley years ago, but as it runs on past and through the valley so abundantly it is simply a matter of building a reservior and a few lateral ditches.

Cecil correspondence of Ione Proclaimer: Last Sunday being the third Sunday and coming early in the month was evidently forgotten as regular service day. Rev. Atkinson came, but owing to the small congregation did not hold services. We regret this exceedingly, Brother Atkinson, and will try and not let it happen again.

Drilling was continued after water was found in a well near Madras, with the result that the drill penetrated the stratum of rock which held the water, and the entire supply has been lost, though it was plentiful at 100 feet, and disappeared entirely when the drill had gone down a few feet lower. The well is now down over 150 feet and there is still no water, but drilling will be continued until it is found. A similar incident occurred in Madras some years ago, and many wells in the vicinity went dry, and the water in others was lowered, in consequence.

RAILROADS DODGING ORDERS OF THE COMMISSION

From the American Lumberman.

The railroads ask for fair play and for the manifestation of a spirit of friendliness on the part of the public toward these great instrumentalities of commerce and civilization. They say that the railroads and the shippers should be friends. To this the shippers and the people generally agree. They are not unmindful of the benefit that the railroads have been to the country, nor of the indispensable part they play in modern commerce, but friendship must be based upon respect. Relations between friends must be open and fair. There must not be attempts at sharp practice. Business is business, but attempts to secure business advantage should be legitimate and reasonable.

As some railroad men have well said, what there is of public hostility to them is largely, if not entirely, their own fault, due to their assumption of a superior position and their resistance to even reasonable control. An instance is seen in the way in which carriers have dodged the orders of the interstate commerce commission regarding lumber rates from the Pacific coast.

After the commission had rendered its decision and the railroads had announced they would comply with it, reserving, of course, their right to try out legal issues in the courts, the shippers in the west were disposed to be friendly. They had fought an open and fair, even if a hard and somewhat bitter fight; had won and the railroads had accepted the results of the shippers' victory. The lumbermen were in a mood to say "let bygones be bygones, and let us do business," but then suddenly, much to their chagrin, they found that the railroads were not playing fair in their acceptance of the decision, and so by their own acts the roads have blown into life again the dying embers of hostility.

They did it in this way, among others: The commission allowed the railroads to advance their rates 5 cents east of the Pembina-Port Arthur line, but said that this advance of 5 cents must be graded up between that line and the Duluth, St. Paul and the Mississippi river line, reaching the maximum of 5 cents at the latter line of terminals. Instead of grading up that advance between the two lines in a fair and reasonable way—one which would seem very easy to accomplish—they put the full advance into effect in most cases within from 10 to 50 or 100 miles of the Pembina-Port Arthur line instead of the Duluth, St. Paul and Mississippi river line. Thus they both ignored their promise to shippers and insulted the commission for a petty advantage worthy only of petty men. Further, the applications they made of the ruling were not uniform by all the different roads similarly situated in respect to length of haul, etc.

Such a policy is a contemptible one and it is difficult to believe that the big and broad men who are at the head of the railroad systems could have been responsible for such action. Such a misapplication of the rates must have been the work of subordinates who imagined that they were doing a service to their employers by thus filching a little advantage. Subordinates who would be guilty of such work should be "fired." They should no longer have the opportunity to endanger the reestablishment of friendly relations between the railroads and the shippers which in itself is an advantage that far outweighs any such pettifogging advantage as the railroads have sought to secure in this kind of rate making.

It is, of course, impossible for the responsible officers of a railroad themselves to figure out and apply each rate. They must trust this work to subordinates, and we still believe that when the men really in authority on the transcontinental lines and their connections know and appreciate what their subordinates have done the mistakes the latter have made will be remedied as quickly as possible and a proper rebuke will be given subordinates who were so careless of their employers' interests.

No Debt and Money in Treasury.

From the Lewiston Tribune.

Oregon has no state debt, bonded or otherwise. This is one of the first facts stated in the biennial report of State Treasurer Steel. There is in the treasury a cash balance of $658,320.15, of which $214,897.98 is in the general fund—an amount sufficient to pay state expenses until next March, when taxes for 1909 will be paid.

It is both a pleasure and a duty to record facts like the foregoing. It is all the more significant and notable as coming at a time when other states, big and little, rich and poor, are up to their ears in debt and would be over their ears except for constitutional limitations that would make additional debt unmarketable if issued. The fact of having a governor to administer the state economically and honorably is only partly responsible for Oregon's clean record, since it has been free or practically free of bonded debt for some years. But without Governor Chamberlain it is quite probable there would have again been plenty of debt, since he has exercised the veto power against the legislature unsparingly and the knowledge that he would use it has no doubt kept other extravagant appropriation bills out that would otherwise have been logrolled through together with all the other trades and jobs thereby made possible.

Methods That Should Be Exposed.

From the Salem Journal (Rep.).

The old Portland machine is seeking to destroy the direct primary law and defeat election of senators by the direct vote of the people. To do this it must have the organization of the legislature.

To secure the organization of the legislature it is asking that all members elected as Republicans go into a secret caucus and thus give a chance for corrupt influences to prevail in the organization of both houses of the legislature.

Everybody should know that the old corrupt Portland political machine wants power solely for plunder, wants the legislature organized for purposes of graft and to defeat reforms and undo all that has been accomplished for purer politics in Oregon.

The anti-machine elements in Oregon have a majority in both houses of the legislature and should not betray the people by handing over the organization to the machine.

Yet the agents of the machine have time and money to travel all over the state and solicit members of the legislature to carry out the machine program

The RF ALM FEMININE

A Vocation Bureau.

THOSE of you who heard Miss Emily Gilbert's address at the annual meeting of the Consumers' League will remember that she dealt in part with the work of the college settlement in New York in investigating the occupations of the girls who finish the grade school—or as far as they have time to go—and who are then obliged to find some kind of occupation whereby they may earn a living. As their parents are poor it is not possible for them to obtain a better education and so be fitted to undertake more remunerative work; they must just drift from one job to another without continuity or plan.

You will remember that she emphasized particularly the entire absence of any sort of connection between their various employments and also the lack of education or training in industrial pursuits. She spoke of the girl who had successively held positions (if memory serves) as cash girl in a store, as paster of labels on bottles, and then at sewing buckles on belts. No progression, you see, and nothing learned which would be of help in any other employment.

A thoughtful investigation, such as the college settlement is making, is necessarily the first thing; then there will be evolved some plan by which these girls can find an occupation for which they are fitted and which they can do with real liking. And that is the essential beginning of any creditable or valuable work in the world.

In a number of the Outlook some two months ago there was an interesting article along these lines, a description of a novel movement in Boston which crystallized into a vocation bureau. Its purpose is to aid young men and young women, such as these, in choosing a vocation and in preparing for it. The bureau renders its service free of charge and its list of trustees includes the names of many of the men and women who are best known in the various charitable and philanthropic enterprises of that city.

That seemingly endless and least appreciated of pursuits, the gathering of statistics, has been one of the chief businesses of this vocation bureau, for of course it is necessary in order to give advice as to an occupation, to have at hand the most complete knowledge as to the growth or decline of that business, its reason for being, and the causes, industrial or commercial, or geographic, or political, which may affect the business in any particular field.

But the gathering of data, important as it is, is not the only feature which commends the vocation bureau. More human and vital is its effort to give personal advice to every individual man, woman, boy or girl, who is in need of help in the matter of selecting a vocation or learning how to fill it.

The story is told of a boy who was a bootblack but who had talent for drawing. The councellor of the vocation bureau advised him to bring in some of his sketches, and found them good. He was advised to study lettering and then to try to get a place in a sign shop. This he did in a few weeks, and instead of blacking boots found himself on the way to do the thing he liked to do and in which he could give satisfaction, in which, moreover, he would advance steadily to good wages and wider education.

These things are distinctly worth while. It is the greatest of pities, with all the work that there is to do in the world, that so many people are heartsick, or at least, ill at ease, in the line of work into which they have drifted.

Only in a most highly organized state of society, of course, would it be possible to establish an agency for giving people advice as to what kind of work they are fitted for and how to get that work. Yet that society at large would be the better for such an adjusting, is all too evident.

Have many of us found the really right work for us?

Have we attained to that happy state of society of which William Morris and his coterie dreamed, when each man's heart should be in the work that he was doing, and in which he felt himself to be especially needed, the right man in the right place? Not many.

How many a man is spending his labors over the routine of office business whose heart is sore with longing for the life of a farmer? How many a woman teaches school when she wants to sing, or washes clothes when she is fitted to do careful clerical work, because the way did not open for her to get into the kind of work that she wanted to do?

We do a lot of adjusting, of course. Fortunately that trait is inherent in the human, since from the earliest history of functioning life, the law has been adjustment or death.

But if instead of adjusting we could do the thing we want to do—what a load lifted, what a coming out into the sunshine, what a wiping of weary furrows from heavy brows. Just to be able to do the thing we want to do, would be enough of happiness, wouldn't it?

A Thanksgiving Game.

AS A QUIET little game after the hearty dinner give this spelling test to the young people. It sounds easy, but it is also easy to make mistakes. Let someone read and the rest write:

Antinious, a disappointed, desiccated physicist, was peeling potatoes in an embarrassing and harassing way. His idiosyncrasy and privilege was to eat mayonnaise and mussels while starring at the Pleiades and seizing people's tricycles and velocipedes. He was an erring teetotaler, and had been on a picayune jamboree. He rode a palfrey stallion and carried a salable papier-mache bouquet of asters, phlox, mullein, chrysanthemums, rhododendrons, fuchsias and nasturtiums.

He wore a sibyl's resplendent turquoise paraphernalia, an ormulu yashmak and astrakhan chaparejos. He drank crystallisable and disagreeable curacao juleps, through a sieve. He stole some moneys and hid them under a peddler's mahogany bedstead and mattress.

Like a fiend in an ecstasy of gaiety, I rushed after him into the maelstrom, or melee, and held him as in a vise. I could not feeze him, however, and he addressed me, with autocracy, in the following imbecile words which sounded like a soliloquy or a superseding paean on an oboe:

"You are a ratable luna-moth; a salaaming vizier; an equinoctial coryphee and an isosceles daguerreotype."

—From the October Bookman.

Simple Plum Pudding.

ONE cup grated carrot, one cup grated potato, one cup seeded raisins, one cup sugar, one cup flour, one half cup of chopped suet, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one half teaspoonful cloves, one half grated nutmeg, one fourth teaspoon salt, one half teaspoon bicarbonate of soda. Steam three hours in cups and serve with hard sauce.

Inexpensive Pound Cake.

ADD one cup of butter to one and one half cups of flour, one and one half cups of sugar and one half teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat butter and flour to a cream. Beat four eggs and sugar light; mix all together and add the baking powder. Bake in a tube pan in a moderate oven 45 minutes.

The Daily Menu.

BREAKFAST.
Cracked Wheat with Cream.
Soft Boiled Eggs. Baked Apples.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Kippered Herring. Waldorf Salad.
Graham Gems. Cranberry Sauce. Cocoa.

DINNER.
Clam Broth. Escallop of Turkey.
Glazed Sweet Potatoes. Cauliflower.
Celery Salad.
Pumpkin Pie. Cheese.
Black Coffee.