EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE JOURNAL

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Our minds are as different as our faces; we are all traveling to one destination—happiness; but few are going by the same route.—Colton.

CONVICTED RUEF

LIGHT HAS broken through the clouds that overhung San Francisco. There is a rift in the somber pall that has darkened the Bay City and a ray of sunshine is shining through. After a trial that lasted 106 days, that cost an enormous sum of money and that had for an incident the shooting of the chief prosecutor, Boss Ruef, the premier criminal of the age, is a convicted felon. The machinery of justice in that city which has been impotent and immovable for more than two years and from which there has seemed at times no hope of efficacy, has jarred loose its obstructions and given California, civilization and the law vindication. Condemnation by a jury, a possible 14 years of penal servitude and a hearty "amen" from good people everywhere are the great grafter's portion, and it is well. The jury that vouchsafed this outcome and the work it has done are a leaven for a redeemed city. The 12 men who constituted it are entitled to the applause of California and Christendom.

The incident puts on trial the higher courts of California. It has been claimed that they are owned. One of them, after Schmitz' conviction, freed that paramount criminal on the ground that taking bribes from restaurant keepers did not violate the laws of California. Whether similar judicial contravention for the rescue of Ruef is to come remains to be seen. In the Ruef instance, however, all the potentiality of inexhaustible legal resource has been overcome, all the power of a limitless supply of money has been thrust aside, all the power of an adverse factional public sentiment and all other obstacles have been surmounted in the lower court, and a triumphant vindication of the law, the courts and social order has been attained. It is scarcely possible that results of smaller magnitude will be reached in the courts above. San Francisco and California seem near a deliverance, and the whole country is rejoiced.

JOB CHASING VS. STATESMANSHIP.

OREGON IS again in the spotlight at Washington. The delegation is quarreling over who shall hold a federal job in Portland. It is the same old story that gave the delegation and gave Oregon undesirable notoriety at the last session. It is not an issue of statesmanship. It is not a problem of conserving national resources. It is not an investigation of what is the best means for opening and utilizing the country's and Oregon's waterways. It is not a discussion of what is the best plan and what the opportunities for uplift of the country home. It is not a broad inquiry into the burning question of what are to be the plans and what the forces to be assembled for building Oregon into a greater Oregon and wheeling her into the van in the onward march of the commonwealths.

It is not these, nor one of these. It is, on the contrary, the edifying spectacle of a petty scramble for pelf. It is the very small question of what effect the presence of one man in the postmastership of Portland will have on the political fortunes of some other man or men. It is not even a question of whether the office will be effectively or badly administered. It is altogether too small a business to be engaged in by men who are holding positions that are big.

It has been an open secret for years that in transport favors, battleship favors, army supply favors, appropriation favors, Willamette project favors and in many other state. After 50 years of statehood, here within a few miles of the spot where a historic band saved the state to the union, a toll taker is standing in the people's highway and collecting for a private corporation a fee that adds 50 cents a ton to every pound of freight shipped in or out of a great valley. Within a few miles of Portland there is a barrier in a mighty river that with this barrier removed would be a transportation artery for an imperial basin of 245,000 square miles of rich territory. It is a barrier that in any other state's water course would have been removed 25 years ago, but being in Oregon it is still unremoved and still a barrier. The city of Portland, for her own defense, has spent more than $2,000,000 in deepening the channel of its great river, a work that in other states, in a waterway of such character, would have been the work of the federal government.

The logic of these things is apparent. The energies of the delegation should be more in the line of statesmanship and less devoted to scrambles over petty offices. They should be more devoted to Oregon and less to the airing of the delegation's dirty linen. The petty offices are a minor consideration, and selections should be made with a view to efficient service and without regard to what man's political ascendency may be promoted thereby. Oregon's needs should be properly presented at Washington and to that end the delegation should speedily reach a profitable peace and devote themselves to that for which they were sent to the national capital.

SEEING A NEW LIGHT

THE SLOGAN of improved waterways is reverberating in Washington. The Conservation Commission has raised it. The Rivers and Harbors convention is ringing it. A thunderous demand from all along the line is battering at the doors of congress. The tide of sentiment is so strong that congressmen and senators are protesting that congress is not and never has been opposed to river and harbor improvements. To say that congress is so opposed, Champ Clark declared, would be to hold that the body "is composed of a job lot of political idiots." Eminent men from every quarter of the country have on their lips protestations of the imminent necessity for the expenditure of large sums for systematic improvement of harbors and water courses. President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft have both avowed personal confidence in a plan for the issuance of bonds for the purpose.

A maximum bond issue of $500,000,000 to be expended at the rate of $50,000,000 a year through a period of ten years is widely popular among the 3500 delegates from 44 states as the method that should be adopted. The situation seems, at this distance, to be immensely favorable for a departure from the old conditions of neglected waterways. It seems to be extremely favorable for a deliverance from the era of railroad madness in which congress and the country has been possessed by a phobia in which railroad transportation and railroad domination were believed to be the first, the last and all in the transportation life of the republic. If such a point has been reached we are entering upon a new epoch in transportation economics.

There are three factors in transportation, and each has its distinctive place. They are the wagon way, the railroad way and the waterway. Each has its coordinate place. Each has its factorship and each should have its equal development. In the past arrangement the wagon way and the waterway have been unpardonably neglected. The mania of a railroad age has been for abandonment of all else and a transcendent devotion to railroadism. It is seen in the profligate bestowal of land grants. It is seen in the manifold favors from a servile congress. It is seen in the extravagant sums paid by government for carrying the mails. It is seen in the faltering hesitation with which states have approached the task of restricting railroad oppression. It is seen in the Alton deal and kindred criminal manipulations by railroad wreckers that have gone unwhipped of justice. It is seen in the present status of the Oregon & California land grant. It is seen in the writing, by a railroad attorney, of an opinion that was actually handed down as its own by the supreme court of Washington. It is seen in a thousand distinct and familiar forms that attest the madness that has been ours in our ununderstandable devotion to railroadism. Events at Washington seem to signal the breaking in upon us of a new light. It is well. We shall now have time and purpose for developing our wagon ways and waterways.

THE TIDES TURN

A CURIOUS phase is presented in the reversal of the usual conditions with respect to foreign immigration. More steerage passengers are crossing the Atlantic eastward than are coming westward. During the past month the arrivals were 8469 and the departures 10,458. The arrivals since the first of January were 365,692 and the departures 615,857. The drift is a tic movement. Dissatisfaction with American laboring conditions is the probable explanation. For a century our country with its wide repute as the land of the free and the home of the brave has been the dream of the European lower classes. The women toiling in the fields and garnering the crops under the supervision of an occasional man have dreamed of it. The Irish peasant, irrevocably bound by a petty wage to the spot of his birth, has looked across the Atlantic and longed for it. In every clime and under every sun the democratic sovereignty and the bountiful wage for the toiler with hands have been a magnet that tugged at the desires of the lowly multitude. To the tune of a million a year and more they have swarmed to our shores. Has our cost of living become so high and the wages of toil so inadequate that the tide of humanity that has rolled westward since the dawn of civilization has turned at last and the ebb set in? Probably not. The present movement is doubtless the aftermath of last year's bank panic with its season of suspended industry.

THE VOICE OF THE GRANGE

IT IS only natural that the granges should defend the initiative and referendum, the primary law and the right of the people through Statement No. 1 to choose the senator. These are original reforms in the advocacy of which the granges were the pioneers. They helped to make the sentiment that made the passage of these laws possible. The discussion and study of social and economic questions is one of the purposes for which the grange was organized. In these discussions the members become widely informed and thoroughly schooled in the issues of the day. Their viewpoint is that very important one of how country life and state life is affected by policies at issue. Their conclusions are safe conclusions because the inspiration for them is from the soil and from nature. They are conclusions unwarped by the play of politics or motives of pelf. They have nothing to gain, but all to lose by a political system that politicians prize. The ordinary politician is in politics not for the good of the state, but for his own profit. He lives by it and one of the means of profit to him is to be able to use the vote and influence of the farmer. If he can use them for a system of legislative holdups, senatorial deadlocks, convention frame-ups and legislation only by a legislature, he can secure for himself soft jobs, public snaps and a good income with little work. This is the incentive behind the present effort to destroy in Oregon the initiative and referendum, the primary law and the popular choice of senator. In resisting the attempt the farmer, the business man and all others are simply protecting themselves. Extravagant legislation incident to senatorial deadlocks, the taxpayer has to pay for. The jobs and snaps out of which the politicians profit, he has to pay for. They all go to increase his burden of taxes, already far more burdensome than they ought to be. The McMinnville grange understands this and that is why it resists. That is why its members protest and why other granges have protested. It is a fight in defense of the home against assaults made on it in the effort to restore a wicked and discarded system of government. There is not a man in Oregon, not even among the politicians themselves, but knows the granges are right in their protests and deadly in the accuracy of their conclusions.

HIGH TIME TO ACT

IF THE conclusion in one of its reports is accurate, it was high time for the National Conservation commission to assemble. Senator Flint of California predicted "that the supply of high grade iron ores will be exhausted by the middle of the present century; that high grade available coal would disappear by the middle of the present century; that copper, lead, zinc and precious metals would be exhausted by the end of the present century, and phosphate rock, so essential in soil fertility, within 25 years at the present rate of use and waste." Happily there is hope that vast untouched fields of these minerals will yet be uncovered, and in districts where now their presence is unsuspected. The Cascades in Oregon should some time give up a mighty wealth of coal, iron and other minerals, and there are those who believe that beneath the outlines of these magnificent mountains a priceless heritage of buried treasure is stored.

Twice the Ruef jury came back into court for new instructions, or for a repetition of those already given, and one juror tried vaguely to tell what they were muddled about, finally remarking: "It is a matter of law or something; we do not know about it." The poor man was apparently sincere, even if not very complimentary to the court and the lawyers. No wonder that a juror feels this way, and doesn't know where he is at, after being confined on a jury for weeks, and having to listen to interminable contentions over hair-splitting points of law and all sorts of conflicting testimony. The wonder is rather that the average juryman in such a case doesn't go crazy. In many cases no doubt pressed: "It is a matter of law or something; we do not know about it."

Speaker Cannon frankly acknowledges that he is opposed to the plan of the Rivers and Harbors congress to issue bonds for the extensive and systematic improvement of the country's rivers and harbors. He says it is impractical. But why any more so than bonds for the Panama canal, or $150,000,000 or so a year for pensions? Mr. Cannon is notedly opposed to progress, but it is doubtful if he and his sort of public men can much longer delay this movement. If well managed, the people can spend money in no better way. They are realizing this, and ere long will get what they want, in spite of the obstructionists.

Notwithstanding the Astorian's urgent and persistent appeal for the election of a straight Republican ticket, on party grounds, in Astoria, a Democrat, Mr. A. M. Smith, was elected mayor, and voters paid little regard to party lines in their voting. The time is pretty well over, in Oregon at least, when partyism can be relied on to carry a local election. This was also shown in several other city elections this week. The more people disregard party in municipal elections the better service they will get, as a rule.

Some people are frequently worrying about what to do with our ex-presidents, but isn't it the defeated candidates who are more entitled to consideration and relief? Both, however, seem to be able to take care of themselves very well, and not to be proper objects of so much worriment.

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.

Vox Populi.

Oregon City, Or., Dec. 4.—To the Editor of The Journal—There is no reason for the people of Oregon to work themselves up into a frenzy over the election of a United States senator. Now, while we feel like the fellow who played the shell game at the circus or Uncle Hiram, who bought the gold brick, let us keep it to ourselves. By sending Chamberlain to the senate we will keep it fresh in our memory and help ourselves to remember the lesson that we have learned, and we will maintain the honor of the people of Oregon and show the people of the country that we will not repudiate our word after having given it in good faith under any circumstances. The voice of the people, be they Democrats, Republicans or otherwise, is the voice of God and should be held as such, and I would not like to see the good people of Oregon refuse to do their plain duty in this matter.

Let the Republican party refuse in the future to follow the voice of the false prophets and tricksters that have burdened us for the last 12 years. Yours for the honor and glory of the G. O. P.

REPUBLICAN SINCE '64.

Let the People Rule.

Elmira, Or., Dec. 5.—To the Editor of The Journal—It is common to see groups of men standing around on the corners and generally their conversation is concerning the attempt of some of the political bosses of the state to set aside the will of the majority of the people of Oregon and establish their own will. When the people elected George Chamberlain as governor nobody had the audacity to mention that he should not be allowed to take the oath and serve as governor; but when he was elected as United States senator, a howl went up from Senator Fulton and his henchmen that is disgusting to every lover of good government. If the people had wanted Fulton they certainly would have said so; but the way he has acted, they should not want him for anything any more.

Those men pledged themselves to Statement 1 without any compulsion from any one, and it is a common expression among all parties up here, that when they violate their promise, they should have a rope around their necks. Any man that tries to overrule the will of the majority is an anarchist.

I could not see why the country was not just as safe when Senator Gearin had the office as it was before or after. So it's not the politics that make the good senator, but the good man. So we will carefully watch the Statement No. 1 men. Of course, those who did not pledge themselves, may vote for Fulton or any other man, but if the others vote for any man but Chamberlain, there will be trouble in Oregon. Those who read this may think I am a Democrat, but I am not. I am a Socialist, and one of the principles of the Socialists is, "Let a majority rule every time."

W. B. SMITH.

Dr. Robert Koch's Birthday.

Dr. Robert Koch, the world renowned discoverer of the bacillus of tuberculosis, was born in Klausthal, Hanover, December 11, 1843, and was educated at the celebrated university at Gottingen. Almost as soon as he had received his degree of M. D. he began the study of germs, and about 1880 he succeeded in identifying the germ of cattle diseases and of consumption. His remarkable discoveries led to his being placed at the head of the German cholera commission, which visited Egypt and India, and while on this investigation he discovered the coma bacillus of cholera, receiving a reward of 100,000 marks from the government. Further researches in bacteriology established his reputation as the leader in this branch of medicine, and led to his appointment as professor of hygiene at the University of Berlin. In 1891 he was honored with the appointment of honorary professor and director of the New Institute for Infectious Diseases. During the past summer Dr. Koch visited America and was one of the foremost participants in the international congress on tuberculosis held in Washington.

Largest Income at the English Bar.

From Tit-Bits.

Balfour Browne, K. C., the Unionist candidate for East Bradford, has during the last fifteen or twenty years made the most consistently good income of any man at the bar. More or less accurate estimates have been made, and it is said that £50,000 rather than £20,000 may been his average income

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Well, how do you like 'em—the pay-as-you-enter cars?

Is it to be a genuine or a bogus revision of the tariff?

Christmas is pretty close at hand now and lots of people remember it.

Though in big New York, Rabbi Wise does not forget Oregon and Portland.

But of course you should have got your Christmas spending money early.

But how did the mayor of Atlanta get drunk so often in a dry town and state?

John W. Gates is to have a $2,000,000 circus. He will bet anybody a million that it succeeds.

An exchange says the directoire gown is not always good form. But that isn't the gown's fault.

Whether Castro is sick enough to be permitted to land may depend on how much money he has to blow in.

Roosevelt's attitude on woman suffrage is well calculated to displease both sides. How that man does love a row.

Most people, without further worry, will solve Mr. Bryan's "mystery" in the old way; he didn't get votes enough.

Leap year is drawing to a close. Some bashful single men might appreciate a matrimonial proposal for a Christmas present.

A Massachusetts woman has been smoking for 97 years, yet this is no positive proof that smoking is healthy or wise.

"The people are partners in all great fortunes," says Mr. Carnegie. Very silent partners, apparently, and devoid of dividends.

If Haiti keeps on having several revolutions a year, somebody may get killed down there yet, besides those that are executed by a dictator.

"A word in season, how good it is," says the Brooklyn Eagle, referring to Rabbi Wise's recent criticism of judges for attending a Croker banquet.

A Texas paper says: "There is poetry in good roads." Very likely, sometimes; but there is something more practically valuable than poetry in them.

It is said that President Castro of Venezuela has saved $60,000,000 in four years out of a salary of $2500. Then Paris will see that France lets him land, all right.

The American people live too fast, says Mr. Rockefeller. Well it keeps them hustling to pay the prices charged by the trusts, and to make a few men billionaires.

A Pennsylvania court has held that when a married woman beats a man, even with an ax, in the presence of her husband, she can not be held legally responsible, for the act must be presumed to have been committed by the husband's direction and under coercion from him. And yet some women claim that they haven't their "rights."

A lawyer in the Gould divorce case proposed that Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould be locked in a room, with him and the opposing lawyer, continuing the conference until agreement was reached out of court. The country would be greatly pleased and benefited if this could be done in all such cases, and some others.

For condemning a strip of roadway in the Bronx which the city already owned, and making an award of $7 damages for easements, condemnation proceedings cost $4665 and lasted four years. In one proceeding on Staten Island it cost $6000 to award $600 damages, says the New York World. This is a sample of government by a political machine that selects judges as well as other officers.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS.

Eugene spent $227,000 in one year for paving.

Near beer is now the paramount issue in Pendleton.

Gradually towns are finding out that good paving pays.

Medford liquor dealers want to pay $800 license to do business.

Deer are becoming quite numerous in the Yonna valley, Klamath county.

Having decided to pave, the kind of pavement is the problem at The Dalles.

There is a prospect that Klamath Falls will have a modern first class hospital.

The North Bend Harbor claims the there is a coal mine to be opened up in the center of that city.

Union county continues to help supply the demand for good horses and the prices received are remunerative. Four hundred dollars per span is a common price.

Eighteen carloads of stock were shipped from Wallowa county this week over the new railroad, nine from Enterprise, five from Lostine and four from Wallowa, says the Enterprise News-Record.

Several orchardists have informed the Eugene Register that their crop of apples this year has been seriously injured by the use of the Swift arsenate of lead spray used as a preventive of the ravages of the codlin moth. Some varieties of apples were not thus affected.

An Enterprise man recently sold a 140 acre tract for the sum of $2000. The purchaser expended about $250 for the securing of water rights, and now has sold 32.8 acres of the same tract for $2500. He also bought a small tract near Enterprise at over $1000 an acre.

Go which road you may between La Grande and Cove and you will not pass more than 10 or 12 houses, a distance of 16 miles, says the Observer, the holdings running from 160 to several thousand acres. What a change will take place along this route when this land is irrigated.

Marshfield Sun: Some 30 expert sawmill operators arrived on the last Breakwater from Minneapolis and about 40 men from Portland and vicinity came down on the Alliance Tuesday from Portland. They are to be engaged in the C. A. Smith mill, which is to start running night and day shortly.

From all indications, northern Lake county will be the recipient of one of the largest booms in the way of new settlers and other good things next year of any county in the state says the Silver Lake Leader. Paisley, Summer Lake, and Silver Lake precinct, which embraces one half of Lake county is going to be strictly in it from 1909 forward.

La Grande Observer: The first real step toward the goal that means tripled population of the city of La Grande, tripled and even quadrupled wealth in the valley, the first step that means the breaking up of large land holdings through the semi-arid sections of Grand Ronde valley and substituting for mediocre wheat fields, money making orchards—all within a brief period of time—was taken when Engineer Pickler and his assistants commenced the survey of the big water ditch.

Mitchell Sentinel: Sam Nelson is a most generous-hearted man. Some time ago he delivered a load of wood at our office. Of course he did not calculate on the size of our stove when he was sawing the wood, but we find most of it out of proportion, about 11 inches longer than the stove will allow. But we have got onto a new idea. The stovepipe runs straight up from the stove and by splitting the wood fine enough, it can be dropped through from the top of the pipe into the stove which works to perfection.

LINCOLN CENTENNIAL FUND

Writing of the Lincoln memorial university, which the Lincoln centennial endowment fund committee proposes to establish as a living memorial to Abraham Lincoln in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of his birthday, Representative W. P. Brownlow of Tennessee, says:

"Not in the congressional district which I have the honor to represent than the Lincoln Memorial university, is there a more promising institution near the historic Cumberland gap, in Claiborne county, Tennessee. It is not only promising in fact, but the very foundation and purpose of the institution appeal strongly to the human side of our nature and commend themselves to the student of our times as well as the philanthropist.

"Largely under the lead of that grand and gallant old man, General O. O. Howard, Lincoln Memorial university was founded. He received the inspiration from the lamented and martyred president himself, who upon different occasions referred to the people of east Tennessee as 'my people,' and commended them for their loyalty, devotion and courage during the nation's travail. Their steadfastness and their sacrifices appealed to him in a peculiar way, and because of these feelings, which President Lincoln freely expressed, General Howard has labored to build up an imperishable memorial in the very heart of the mountains of Tennessee, the borderland of Kentucky and Virginia. But Lincoln Memorial is in no sense a sectional or partisan institution. Its purpose and its works are as broad as human charity and as free from all partisan suggestion as the sympathy which Lincoln always manifested for the world's downtrodden and oppressed.

"This institution has 600 acres of very fine land, and several buildings erected thereon. The purpose is to give the boys and girls of that entire section not only a literary education, but practical and technical education as well. And in this connection the authorities are struggling to get in a position where they can offer to every boy and girl an opportunity to secure an education, no matter whether they have money or not, if they are willing to work. Already they are giving several boys and girls who are too poor to pay their way the advantage of this working opportunity. Many are now working on the farm during the summer, and some all the year out of school hours, and accept credit on the books as compensation thereof. Not only on the farm, but where buildings are constructed out of donations to the institution, many boys work as mechanics under a skilled foreman, and thus are credited on their tuition and maintenance. In fact, Lincoln Memorial university is covering the field of scientific farming and various branches of mechanical work in which the boys are trained. It trains the girls in domestic science and trains them in the discharge of household duties, in return for which they receive credit.

"In a wider field, Lincoln Memorial has connection with a splendid medical college and a training school for nurses. Many girls are working their way through this splendid institution in acquiring, first, a literary education and proficient training in domestic science and household work, and then advancing on until they are trained nurses; they enter the world's work prepared to serve an indispensable function and to earn an independent support as well.

"It is impossible to traverse within the brief compass of a letter like this a just or even approximate statement of the Lincoln Memorial university. It is struggling to succeed and has succeeded to an extent that commends the management to the thoughtful consideration of all. It seeks to educate and uplift those who are willing to coin their own labor into better citizenship. It points the way to every real and earnest seeker after truth. The opportunity thus offered is meeting with a response beyond the financial ability of the institution to accommodate. Only funds are needed to carry the work forward. The result of the work already done at Lincoln Memorial university is amply sufficient to entitle it to the unstinted encouragement of all. A work so well begun should not be suffered to abate for the lack of proper support."

Applause for Rabbi Wise.

From the New York American.

Rabbi Stephen Wise is one of the citizens of whom New York has reason to be proud. And Rabbi Wise makes good his claim to fearless citizenship when he protests this servile and truckling tribute which so-called eminent citizens, including 12 justices of the supreme court, are falling over themselves to pay to the great king of all the grafters and political tricksters, whose reign has made Tammany the kingdom of graft.

The mere fact that Richard Croker has absented himself over seas for a season of enjoyment of the riches of his Tammany regime does not blind the eyes of decent people to all the things that Richard Croker stood for and lived for when he was at home in the wigwam, and absence does not purge him of the disreputable political memories which cling to his name.

It would be bad enough if the Tammany gang alone, "Big Tim" and "Little should get on their marrow bones of homage to the returning chief of the gang and fete him in suppers and adulate him in song and story.

But when men who occupy at least stations of eminent respectability, and carrying representative character in public position, fall into line behind this new and well timed movement to revive Tammany's waning influence through Richard Croker's prestige of baneful leadership, then it is, indeed, time that decent New York should awake to the facts. These ovations to Croker mean the indorsement of Tammany, which is inseparable from Croker, and put a premium upon Crokerism in the mind of the young New Yorker who notes the bouquets and hears the tributes and reads the names of the eulogists, and views the event as a civic crown upon the brow of the most unconscienceless political trickster and grafter of his generation.

Nothing more timely has been spoken since the autumn came to Gotham than the warning proclaimed before the Eth-

The REALM FEMININE

New Business for Women.

THE adaptability of the American woman and her ability to create a business out of her immediate surroundings has again been demonstrated by a woman in Philadelphia who has invented a new occupation.

If it must have a name one might call it "visiting housekeeper to business women." This woman, left to find some means of support for herself and her four children looked about her and observed that there were many business women near her who had no one to leave in charge of their flats and to do the cleaning and dusting, straightening up and mending which must be done to keep a home homelike and tidy, and which a woman working by the day without direction could not do properly. She at once began soliciting orders for daily work of this kind. As she was known to be a good housekeeper and entirely trustworthy she soon had as much to do as she could manage, employing a strong woman with her to do the heavy work.

As soon as her children are off to school in the morning she and her assistant put her own rooms straight and and then begin on the day's work. She is able to do two flats a day excent on Monday, when she does four, as they are all in the same building with her own home. Thus by her occupation as visiting housekeeper she manages to earn enough to support herself and the children, and is not obliged to be under strict restrictions as to her time, which she can arrange as best suits herself.

And she pays this tribute to the business women by whom she is employed: "I have found that a woman who draws salary enough as a business woman to keep a flat is business to the finger tips. Each week when I enter a flat I look in a designated place and there I find my money."

It is a question of whether such an employment would be possible in a city the size and extent of Portland, and yet it might serve as a suggestion to some girl who wonders what she can do to earn money without going into a business office. Many a good housekeeper is spoiled that indifferent stenographers and clerks may be made, and both occupations suffer thereby.

If a girl or woman who has the housekeeping instinct, who really takes pleasure in putting things straight and in keeping rooms attractive and neat, might use her time for the benefit of other women who are now in despair over the question of how and by whom to get the weekly cleaning done, it would be a great gain to both parties.

Why not visiting housekeepers? And why not business like arrangements between women who want work done in the homes and those who are willing to give a part of their time to such work, but who would not want to take a position in a family where such work was looked upon as menial?

It is one of the possible solutions of a much vexed question. For you see as it is now either thousands of women must give all their time to the daily work in a house, adding sewing to dusting and cooking to cleaning and all of this to baby tending and this to washing and ironing, thus consuming twelve hours a day seven days in the week, or experts must be employed to do this work in departments.

Community life makes it possible to have the washing and ironing put out of the house, for instance. One may engage a woman to come in and do sewing; the children may be sent to kindergarten and the older ones to school; the food may largely be bought cooked at bakeries and delicatessen shops, and so the tasks of the homekeeper may be reduced to whatever limit her abilities, time or disposition may be able to compass. So the city flat dweller may so subdivide her occupations that little is left of all that mountain of work which her grandmother thought the chief end of woman, and which her sister living in the country cheerfully accepts and performs without help.

She, of course, must accept the opprobrium of moralists who sigh over her wastefulness and extravagance and her misuse of her husband's income—but that she need not be greatly distressed about, so long as her husband himself is complacent and so long as she finds she can use her time and talents to better purpose.

Some idealists foresee a state of society which shall be so perfect a system of cooperation and mutual beneficence that every person no matter what his race, color, age, sex or previous condition of servitude to the wash tub and the cooking stove shall be able to do the thing that he can do best and receive therefor such equal wage as shall entitle him to the ministrations of other citizens in these lines in which he is not proficient.

In this condition it will not necessarily follow that a woman knows how to take care of a child because she is its mother, nor that she becomes a good housekeeper by going through the marriage ceremony. If she can keep books, that she will do; if she can give piano lessons, she will do that; if she is an expert cake maker she will make cakes; but whatever she does with all her talents and to the very best of her abilities, that will entitle her to a living wage.

This is not to say that when such a condition of things comes about—if it ever does—women will be happier or more useful to the community or more perfect specimens of womanhood than the present everyday home maker and housekeeper whose busy hands and brains find some new occupation every hour which must engage her time and be done with all the ability that she can muster to the task.

Of that question each woman may be her own prophet.

But it is quite certain that many a woman who is obliged to be occupied with business and who must maintain a home at the same time would be glad if she could find such a daily housekeeper or visiting attendant as this bright woman of Philadelphia who has invented her own business.

Christmas Candies.

By Lorena France.

BEFORE you run you must first learn to walk, and the first lesson the would-be candy maker must learn is to make a good, creamy fondant, one that has a very fine texture and is yet firm enough to hold its shape when molded. To obtain such a condition great care must be taken in mixing, boiling and beating the fondant. A few simple rules doubtless will be found of indispensable help to the beginner. To make good fondant, take one pound of sugar, one half cupful of hot water and one half teaspoonful of cream tartar. Place these in a small agate saucepan and stir the mixture until the sugar is melted. Then wipe down inside of the saucepan to remove any sugar adhering to it.

Now place the saucepan on the fire and boil for seven minutes, counting from the time it begins to boil. Remove from the fire and if the syrup will spin a short thread when tried from the fork, it is cooked enough. Let stand in the saucepan for three minutes, then pour onto an oiled platter. Let stand until you can bear your finger in it. Then beat with a fork until white and creamy. Turn onto your molding board and knead until smooth. Wrap in oiled paper and put away, well covered, for 24 hours; it is then ready for use.

This mixture is the base of more than half the candies sold in the shops. It is used both as the center, with a covering of something else, or as a covering for fruits, nuts and other candies. When you have mastered the fondant making thoroughly, go to a good candy shop and select the different kinds you wish to make. Take these home and study them and you will soon succeed in copying them.

The Weyerhaeuser company will irrigate their big ranch at Klamathon for