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Mental pleasures never cloy;
unlike those of the body, they
are increased by repetition, ap-
proved by reflection and
strengthened by enjoyment—
Colton.

KILLED AT FOOTBALL

THREE players were killed and a fourth seriously if not fatally injured at football Saturday. Cadet Byrne of the West Point eleven had his neck broken in a pile-up of players in the game with Harvard, and died at sunrise yesterday morning. On account of the fatality, orders have gone out for football to be abandoned at West Point for the remainder of the season, including the cancellation of the annual game with the naval academy team, scheduled for Franklin Field, Philadelphia, the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

The other players killed in games Saturday were Robert Spybuck, Indian, aged 19, dead from injuries in a game at Buckner, Mo., and Michael Burke of Philadelphia, aged 21, killed by a blow on the head at Shenandoah, Ark. Kokomo, Ind., Ogil Seagraves was so seriously injured that it is expected he will die.

Formerly the usual number of fatalities from football for the country, was 20 to 25 in a season. In the hope of reducing the death list, the rules were revised four years ago, and provision made for elimination of the heavier mass formations and the introduction of more open play. In the three seasons that followed there has been a considerable lowering of the number of fatalities, the figures falling the first year to 12, and the year after to about the same number.

The death of Cadet Byrne is the first instance in several years of a fatality to a trained player on big college teams. It is almost invariably high school or other players in poor physical condition that are the victims of serious or fatal injury. The game is, however, a rough one in which weak or ill-conditioned players who must go against others of much greater physical strength take a considerable chance. The death list in professional baseball for the six months' season just ended was 19, figures that will probably exceed the football totals.

BIG GAINS

THE OCTOBER figures for Portland in all lines—bank clearances, building permits, post-office receipts and volume of commerce—were far larger than for any preceding month, and taken altogether show a gain of some 20 per cent over October, 1908, and prove that Portland's growth is large and rapid. The figures are indeed such as to attract attention throughout the country, and they should be given the widest possible publicity. The rest of this year will doubtless show corresponding gains over a year ago, and every indication points to 1910 being a year of very great development and growth, not only in Portland, but throughout Oregon and the Oregon country.

There never was a better time for the right sort of immigrants to come to Oregon than from now till next summer, nor a better time to circulate widely the good truths about this state. To a far greater extent than ever before Oregon is now on the up-grade, is upbuilding, expanding, developing, and this movement is but fairly begun.

Portland, situated as it is, must grow with the rest of the state and region, and many things are transpiring or are certain to transpire soon that, if Portland does all it should and all that is possible for herself, will make it eventually the largest and best city, beyond all dispute, of the Pacific Northwest, if not of the Pacific coast.

IN MASSACHUSETTS

THE BOSTON GLOBE of a week ago intimated that the Democrats might elect a governor in Massachusetts again tomorrow, or would at least make large gains, because of much dissatisfaction over the tariff, for in Massachusetts, national politics enter largely into state campaigns. It was his opposition to a protective tariff that elected W. L. Douglas three years ago, and Massachusetts has elected several other Democratic governors. W. F. Russell three years ago said:

tariff for instance, should not be discussed in a state campaign. The argument would have considerable force. If the recent tariff legislation was leading to downward prices for the necessities of life. As a matter of fact, the people of Massachusetts are very much dissatisfied with the present high cost of living, and they cannot understand why national Republican laws have not been enacted to reduce it.

No wonder Republicans do not wish to discuss national issues with that tariff law fresh in the people's minds, and that is picking their pockets worse than any preceding tariff law. And if Massachusetts Republicans are dissatisfied with the tariff and should show it in the election, what is likely to happen out west next year when congressmen are to be elected and when the tariff will be operating more oppressively than now?

LET THE WEST SAY "MUST."

JOHN A. FOX, special director of the rivers and harbors congress, that will meet in Washington early in December, and an engineer of prominence, has been visiting Pacific coast ports, and says that they need immediate appropriations to deepen them so as to provide for commerce via the Panama canal. The principal rivers also, the Columbia, Snake, Sacramento and San Joaquin, he says, "traverse a country that is developing too fast to wait for appropriations made in the old manner. They must receive larger amounts from congress if the country is to receive any marked benefits."

Mr. Fox traveled from the Great Lakes all through the Northwest and down the coast, and he says that "throughout the entire journey" he found that "the pulse of the nation has been quickened for a bigger, better and broader system of waterway improvement." The great northwestern country, he says, "is awakening like a giant," and he declares that "if every member of congress could have heard the unanimous cry that I have listened to during my 15,000-mile tour for larger and more regular appropriations on the part of congress, for a businesslike development of our great arteries of traffic, I am sure that relief would be provided, and that quickly."

Mr. Fox says that \$50,000,000 annually must be appropriated, and if necessary bonds must be issued, and "we must begin this great work at once." Observe that he says, not "should," but "must," and this is the word for the people of the Pacific coast, and all the Missouri and Mississippi river regions to use. If the members of congress from these sections stand together and say "must," the money will come and the work will be done. Meantime the people themselves should get busy, and in every possible way that will make an impression make this demand. The time has come for them to say "must."

CANNON APPROVED

IT IS QUITE natural, and was to be expected, that the Oregonian should come to the defense of Speaker Cannon. Its sympathies and ideas in general agree quite well with his. To use a mild common term, both he and that paper are chronically reactionary. They desire no real, notable progress, and the worst features of the old systems and policies and methods and practices are what they like the best and are most unwilling to give up.

"Uncle Joe," says the Oregonian, "stands for what the great body of those people want who desire to maintain the policy of protective tariff and general conservation against policies branded with uncertain and various trademarks." His opponents, we are told, "are afraid of their extremists," their cranks and their fools.

Yes, Cannon stands for extreme protection, such as will build up great trusts and establish them in positions where they can job the masses of people, all consumers. He is "conservative" in that he opposes every measure or movement for the benefit of the masses, or of anybody but the privileged classes. He stands opposed to the opening of inland waterways, and to the continuous, prompt and economical improvement of harbors and rivers. He is opposed to government aid for the reclamation of arid lands, even though the government will get all its money back. He is opposed to every movement and effort of the people to rule themselves rather than be ruled by political bosses and machines.

In short, there is nothing bad in public life or governmental functions that Cannon does not stand for and typify, and nothing good, reformatory or calculated to benefit the people that he does not oppose. Hence the Oregonian likes him, and classes his opponents as "extremists, cranks and fools."

MORTALITY DECREASING

THAT HUMAN life may be greatly prolonged is no dream or fancy. Longevity has in fact been slowly increasing for a good while, although there has been no general conscious effort to produce that result, and with such effort on the part of a great number of young and middle-aged people it is entirely credible that the span of human life could within two or three generations be lengthened by a very large percentage. And this process could be carried on

almost indefinitely. The trouble will be in getting people to try to live long; if all or most would do this, from youth up, it is not difficult to believe that a century hence the average of human life would be doubled.

Not only are people living somewhat longer than their forebears did, but mortality is decreasing—which, however, comes to the same thing. A census bulletin states that the death rate throughout the country for 1908 was 15.3 per 1000, which is the lowest on record. The rate in cities was 16.5, and in the country 14 per 1000.

It is another big feather in Oregon's cap, in this connection, that its death rate is only a little over half that of the country as a whole, about 8 per 1000, and in Portland, a city of over 250,000, it is scarcely greater than that of the whole state. In 100 years Oregon should have many centenarians, and her men of from 60 to 80 should be scarcely yet out of their prime. We who are grown up now won't be here then to see, but we should take a little satisfaction in helping in whatever way we can to bring about such a result, to make our country and state more healthful for those who will come after us.

SUBSIDY AND PROTECTION

SENATOR NEWLANDS of Nevada has shown very clearly the folly and inconsistency of the ship subsidy scheme. Under the protective tariff, he asserts, and he cannot be intelligently and honestly contradicted, the United States cannot hope to regain any large portion of the carrying trade, except by enormous, increasing and burdensome subsidies. Ships built in the United States cost about twice what they do if built in England, and the wages and food of American crews would be much higher, so that under present laws an American ship of a given tonnage must earn \$12,750 more in a 60 days' voyage than an English ship, in order to make the same profit. Stated in another way, if the foreign vessel receives \$3.35 per ton for carrying coal for the navy, the American vessel should receive \$6.59 per ton. To subsidize American merchant ships to an extent necessary to give them the business would impose a burden upon the taxpayers that can hardly be measured.

The protective tariff makes any subsidies except such as would run into hundreds of millions inadequate. The tariff raises the average cost of protected products about 46 per cent above those produced abroad. Protection's object is to keep foreign goods out of this country, and this hinders the export of our products to other countries; its purpose is to destroy or minimize foreign commerce. What cross-purpose folly it would be, then, except in the interest of another great tax eating trust, to try to build up with subsidies what we prevent or heavily handicap by our tariff, to seek to create with one hand while destroying with the other.

If Judge McCredie gets a light vote he can attribute it in part to the people's dislike of a judge running for a political office, and especially not even resigning after his nomination, but still drawing a salary as a judge while away canvassing as a nominee for representative in congress. The great Republican majority will no doubt be sufficient to elect him, but he will fail to get the full strength of the Republican vote.

The Baby Home children had bad luck in the weather Saturday, but it is hoped that many who on account of the storm did not get out to be tagged will yet send in their mites. The Baby Home is one of the institutions that should be liberally supported and one whose appeal for a little help no one should resist. They are everybody's babies, and are just as innocent, cute and lovable as other babies.

The Oregonian remarks in concluding an article attacking the supreme court as at present constituted: "Nobody need worry about accepting the decrees of Oregon's supreme court. They will hold valid, every one, as the court will presently make clear." That is so; even the decision in that case of Harlow vs. the Oregonian will stand.

A Seattle man has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for refusing to support his dependent family. But how does that help the wife and children? Meanwhile they can starve. Why not make the man work and take his earnings and give them to his family?

Discrimination in Taxation.

From the Dallas Observer.
Nonresident capitalists who spend their money in developing Oregon and adding to its wealth by increasing property values should be given every encouragement in the way of reasonable taxation and considerate treatment. Such railway companies and other corporations as do nothing toward developing the country, or even toward keeping their own property in such condition as to furnish decent service, but simply live like leeches on the community—taking everything out and putting nothing back—should be taxed to the limit and made to know that no concession will be shown them until they exhibit a spirit of decent appreciation of the privileges granted them. If Oregon would grow and prosper, it must overlook no opportunity to favor and encourage the capitalist who takes the money earned in Oregon and uses it in the further development of the natural resources of the state, as

against bloodsucking monopolists who work Oregon for every cent they can get and then use the money in building up and developing some other part of the country. Oregon is comparatively an infant state, so far as the development of its resources is concerned, and every dollar of Oregon capital and every dollar of foreign capital that can be attracted by legitimate methods is needed right here at home. It is the very last state in the union that can afford to permit itself to be exploited by greedy foreign corporations.



BY MILES OVERHOLZ
ON JOINING FAMILY ROWS.

"I desire to state that I am now entirely out of the hero business," said Rufe Fote sadly. "Last Friday was the day set for my resignation and I resigned. I used to dream about saving helplesses and other people from watery graves, burning buildings and the like; I used to wake up at night and cry for something to happen so that I might



save somebody, but I don't do that any more. I have decided to let somebody else do the hero business. My terrible craving for saving human lives has been satisfied.

Last Friday evening I passed a house in which there was a good deal of turmoil. A swarthy gentleman seemed to have a majority of the votes and was sort of carrying his point with the only wife he had in such a way as to cause her a good deal of two or three kinds of anguish. She was occupying most of the floor, while her husband was standing on her head in a rude manner. She seemed to be intimating that she would stand on her own head whenever it needed any recreation like that, while he was calling the meeting to order by kicking the freckles off her face.

"It was at this juncture that my cue came, so I entered r. u. e. and endeavored to bring order out of chaos by presenting my proxies and packing the convention. I see now where I was wrong. I should have gone home and kicked the dog instead, but I forgot to think of it at the time and later on it escaped my memory.

"I do not remember much about the rest of the session. There were a couple of objections stated, in which the chair took an active part, then the stars came out and the little birds began to sing, and the meeting adjourned. That is, I adjourned. I don't know of anybody that is a faster adjourner than I am when I get started.

"In the future any foreigner who feels that he ought to annihilate his family and the hired girl will have my unqualified disapproval. It is pretty discouraging to attempt to save the heroic and the have her enter to the heroic music with a hardwood chair, and look of undying hate and bust your crust with both of them.

"But if I ever save a heroine again I will conduct the proceedings by mail and in an anonymous manner."

A WHEELBARROW'S LAMENT.

A wheelbarrow stood in the barnyard shed and sobbed as if it were sad. A gang plow smiled, as gang plows do, and it made the wheelbarrow mad. "I'm not in my class," the wheelbarrow whined, as it quietly turned on its wheel. "My grandson, you know, is stylish and gay, for it is an automobile. I'm a father-in-law to the bicycle, too, and a friend to the smart trolley. My cousin's a carriage with horses to tow, and my farmer dubs are too slow."

"I'm an Adam, I am! I'm the first of the race; I'm the real pioneer of all joy, I'm the grandfather, dear, of the automobile—say, what do you think of the boy?"

Then the wheelbarrow stopped and started to cry, for it seemed to be in great pain.

A glance in the air and the tale is soon told, for on high flew a Wright aeroplane.

Important to Farmers

"The Business Side of Farming" is the title of a recent publication from the Oregon Agriculture college press. The bulletin is Part I of the general subject and is devoted to farm records. It is written in a clear, simple style, and will be easily comprehended by any farmer. It is handsomely illustrated by 20 full page engravings. Future bulletins on rural law and rural economy are promised. Like all the college and station bulletins, it is published for free distribution.

It is gratifying to note that the state college is taking the lead in this important subject. No phase of agricultural education is more important nor more generally neglected. The shortcoming of the American farmer in this respect has been revealed repeatedly. President Roosevelt and the rural commission have remarked, on one occasion, that this is one of the defects in rural education. The lack of correct business methods has not only ruined countless farmers, but it often drove the boys off the farm. The present census is emphasizing statistics on farm finance more than usually, but it is feared that little reliable information will be given.

Professor Bexell, the author of the bulletin, says in his introduction. "It is a truism to say that the financial side of farming is of the utmost importance. But the fact remains that this side of the world's greatest industry is almost entirely neglected by the farmer and the schools. Professor Bailey says in this subject: 'In visiting the practically every farm in one of the counties of New York, we did not find one man who knew how much it cost him to produce milk or to raise any of his crops.'"

Leave Other Companies Alone.

The Life Insurance News, published in New York, makes reference to the Oregon Life Insurance company, which

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

And now are all the fairs over at last?

Only two months of 1909 in which to grow and do good.

It is only bachelors who pretend to understand women.

The local option law is sustained part of the time, anyway.

By next June there may be some local contesting aviators.

A state-wide prohibition law would be impossible to enforce.

Private interests are, of course, opposed to public wharves.

The country is much in need of a large increase of insurgents.

Punishment of dishonest or reckless bankers is a public necessity.

It isn't the first time that a cock has had a difficulty with a barrel.

Some people are so sensitive that they are shocked at the least truth.

October was a big business month in Portland, and November will be another one.

The world is lured with stories of one success, but more so with tales of one's troubles.

Many people who are afraid of overworking their muscles or brains habitually overwork their stomachs.

King Edward is greatly liked by the English people, and to keep their good will and their money is the duty of politics.

Richard Croker arrived in New York simultaneously with Jim Jeffries, and that town now thinks it is about the whole earth.

It is supposed that the Taft smile would be sufficient to prevent any overt act of suffragette lawlessness in this country.

In Virginia a railroad company was taxed \$700 for smashing an automobile and \$250 for killing a man in it. But doubtless some automobiles are worth more than some men.

Where do the liars go? asks an exchange. Don't know, but there must be an immense multitude of them wherever they are. And great numbers of them haven't gone, yet—are always with us.

The skies may be hidden, the clouds may be dark, the wind driven rain may be howling, but the sun is always in the garden and park, and desolate valley and hill; for November has come, which has had brings melancholy days, but has a possible bright day, for November brings much to praise. The harvest is in, and on, and around; the year is winding up, and the year with gold being crowned, and Thanksgiving is near at hand.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Pupils in La Grande public schools number almost 1000.

Creamery almost in sight in Harrisburg, says the Bulletin.

There is not a knocker in Woodburn, asserts the Independent.

Two apples at the Hood River fair weighed 37 and 38 ounces.

Gill well near sea down over 600 feet; tide prospects reported.

Medford commercial club is preparing 50,000 edition of a new pamphlet.

Man near Central Point sold 84 acres for \$40,000; had previously sold 92 acres for \$35,000 to same party.

A Dallas stage line proprietor is named A. A. Amen. Some people would naturally stutter in saying "Amen."

John Minto, 87 years old, a pioneer of 1848, always a conservative farmer, made a speech at the Albany apple fair.

Two Dufur boys, with no technical knowledge, have established a telegraph line between their homes, a distance of one third of a mile.

A Harrisburg man and family are in destitute circumstances in Alaska. He contracted with some alleged company to go up there to work, and paid \$100 as security that he would do so, and found no company and no work.

The Jefferson Review says it is always glad to give any information regarding this section, but when 200 letters of inquiry in one week are received with many a stamp to send an answer, it's coming a little too thick.

Two small Cottage Grove boys, Warren and Herman Edwards, have developed into quite successful traders at the big timber skunks, valuable for their fine mottled black and white fur, having bagged 26, worth from 50 cents to \$1.50 each.

Thrown from a horse and his shoulder fractured last evening, Thomas Finley, a Polk county farm hand, made a plucky recapture of the animal and rode to his destination, where he was carrying medicine to his sick mother, and rode back to Salem to have his injuries attended to.

A resident of Newberg has had the shade trees along the walk in front of his property dug up, and yet he will not admit, and his custom has been for years, hike off to the seashore next summer to escape the discomfort incident to the penetrating rays of the sun, says the Graphic.

It is doubtful if mining in Baker county has ever been on a more successful basis, says the Herald. There is no special excitement, neither is there any general feeling of pessimism. The fact that there are a number of mines working in a safe, conservative manner.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE

The Constitution of the United States—By James Bryce

(From chapter 25 of volume 1 of "The American Commonwealth.")

Nevertheless, the rigid constitution of the United States has rendered, and renders now, inestimable services. It opposes obstacles to rash and hasty measures which the constitution forbids. It forces people to think seriously before they alter it or pardon a transgression of it. It makes legislators and statesmen slow to overpass their legal powers, slow even to propose measures which the constitution forbids to disapprove. It tends to render the inevitable process of modification gradual and tentative, the result of admitted and growing necessities rather than of restless impatience. It altogether prevents changes which a temporary majority may clamor for, but which will have ceased to be demanded before the barriers interposed by the constitution have been overcome.

It does still more than this. It forms the mind and temper of the people. It trains them to habits of legality. It strengthens their conservative instincts, their sense of the value of stability and permanence in political arrangements. It makes them feel that to comprehend their supreme instrument of government is a personal duty incumbent on each one of them. It familiarizes them with it, it attaches them by ties of pride and reverence to those fundamental truths on which the constitution is based. These are obvious services to render to every free country, but above all to one which, more than any other, is governed, not by the men of rank or wealth or special wisdom, but by public opinion, that is to say, by the ideas and feelings of the people at large. In no country were swift political changes so much to be apprehended, because nowhere has material growth been so rapid and immigration so enormous. In none might the political character of the people have seemed more likely to be so adopted, more likely to be so altered, more likely to be so changed, than in this country, which, in a revolution which even now lies only a century behind, that none has ripened into a more prudently conservative temper may be largely ascribed to the influence of the legacy of 1789, which, enacted in and for a new people, summed up so much of what was best in the laws and customs of an ancient monarchy.

are intelligent and accustomed to take part in public affairs unless, on the whole, it is a healthy thing. If the public mind is to be healthy, it must be able to discover and to understand, which profess to be independent are in fact subject to outside influences of a discreditable kind, whether political or financial, the authority of those newspapers gone. They may be read for information, but they cannot be read for opinion and rightly to guide opinion is the highest aim of the press.

This Date in History.

1784—The annual session of congress began at Trenton, N. J.

1830—Erastus O. Haven, president of the University of Michigan, born in Boston. Died in Salem, Or., August 2, 1881.

1826—First issue of "Macon Telegraph."

1855—First railroad wreck in Missouri occurred on the Missouri Pacific at the Gasconade river.

1861—General McClellan succeeded General Scott as commander of the United States Army.

1874—Enos T. Throop, governor of New York, which he was graduated from the University of Michigan, died in New York August 13, 1894.

1890—The first Japanese parliament opened.

1892—Theodore Durant convicted in San Francisco of the murder of Blanche Lamont.

1893—Church of the Redeemer in Jerusalem dedicated by the German emperor.

1901—The South Carolina and West Indian exposition opened at Charleston.

1906—British fleet in command of Admiral Lord Battenberg arrived at Annapolis, Md.

Boies Penrose's Birthday.

Boies Penrose, United States senator from Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, November 1, 1850, and after being trained in the public schools of his native city he entered Harvard university from which he was graduated in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in 1873 and practiced his profession in Philadelphia for several years. In 1874 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature and remained a member of that body for nearly 10 years. In 1893 he was elected chairman of the Republican state committee and the following year he became the Pennsylvania representative on the national Republican committee. In 1897 he was chosen United States senator to succeed J. Donald Cameron and last March he was re-elected for a term of six years.

Would that Christmas were here, with its beautiful messages of peace on earth; good will toward men; the Spectator. The editor must have prospered exceedingly to be ready to buy his Christmas presents this early.

The REALM FEMININE

Value of Understandings.

There was a unique woman in more ways than one, but she enjoyed one distinction that history gives no evidence of having been shared by another woman down to the present day—she had no trouble with her servants. The woman would not be even but we would all like to duplicate the ease with which she met the worries of having servants.

There are many reasons why women have trouble with their servants and just as many remedies, but one stress upon the subject has laid near at hand exist between mistress and maid at the time the servant is engaged. All successful business relations are entered upon upon such a basis and it stands to reason that the same rule should be applied wherever one person is hired to work for another. It may be of interest and benefit to know what that writer's ideas are on the subject of an understanding.

"When engaging new servants, a housekeeper should define the duties of the situation. For in this way only is misunderstanding avoided. 'One sometimes hears servants say that they are expected to do more work after going into a place than they agreed upon. This is a bad judgment on the part of a housekeeper, which should be corrected. It is a part of a housekeeper's duty to make a statement of what is expected of the servant in the first talk rather than really may be required, as nothing should be left unsaid in the conversation to prevent a possibility of later misunderstanding. The servant's saying: 'That isn't my work,' is a poor housekeeper who has such words as her, for in one way or another she has failed to arrange the work properly, or to have the details understood."

The trying question of washing is somewhat of a domestic problem, but it may be avoided by having it distinct in the mind of the laundry to be sent out. If the newcomer must be aware of it, and when she does cheerfully and willingly that which is arranged for her it is not fair to the housekeeper, other articles which she did not have to do. An original agreement should be adhered to on both sides.

The maid's hours of diversion are another point to be settled positively at once, and should not be broken. If a mistress expects the cook to stay away over dinner time, the cook should say so positively, and equally if the cook must always be in to get the meals she must clearly understand this before accepting the situation.

Exactly how often the servant may out depends upon the custom of the section of the country in which she lives. In some places it is one afternoon a week, in others every other week. In the country now the rule grows more and more that an entire day, once a month, shall be given. All this is a matter for the housekeeper to decide, but whatever she wishes to decide, she should state without hesitation at the first interview.

One mistress found a plan whereby she was able to secure most excellent results with her servants. She agreed to pay her 50 cents extra every week she gave good satisfaction. If she only half behaved she was given 25 cents and if she failed she was given nothing extra. The mistress found that the plan worked splendidly and there were very few weeks when she did not have the extra 50 cents to pay, but she felt that it was well worth it.

Another housewife who had experienced difficulty with girls saying that they would come and then failing to do so, adopted the method of retaining their recommendation until they came to remain. She kept them to the text of showing them to her husband and the girls always came on appointed time.

Deviled Crabs.

1.—Pick the meat of one crab into shreds, roll one cracker, beat one egg; mix all together with butter size of an egg; salt and pepper and milk to make moist. Fill crab shell and bake a delicate brown.

No. 2.—Pick and chop two or three crabs, then mix the dressing well through the meat.