CURRENT COMMENT

Not Wealth But Welfare.

While it is said that the coal strike has been settled, it is necessary to remember that a majority of the coal miners were in favor of a strike and only the lack of a two-thirds vote prevented the precipitation of one of the greatest industrial struggles the world has ever seen, the end of which no one could foretell. The idea of the nationalization of the coal mines has taken strong hold of the imagination of the miners, and it is to be feared that it is not the benefit of the country that they have in view, so much as an expected improvement in their own positions. It is the greatest error that the labor man who has not studied the matter suffers from to think that because a few men are very rich from private ownership, therefore the distribution of this wealth would make everyone well-to-do.

A rich man should be judged by the use he makes of his wealth, that is, by his distribution of it, and not merely by the amount of it. Rockefeller is supposed to be the richest man alive, although there is a woman in China who could buy him out if he were willing to sell. They say he has $100,000,000. But even if he had $500,000,000 this would be less than $5 a head of the population of the United States. If it were divided up to-day it would be dissipated to-morrow. Definite objects can be accomplished by a wealthy man with public spirit which the government cannot or will not undertake. It may be objected that not all wealthy men are public-spirited, but the application of this objection to poor men is equally valid.

Poor men without public spirit are just as injurious to a nation as rich ones of the same temper. What is needed in our modern life is less selfishness, less disregard for the common welfare, more willingness to regard the whole nation as a great family, every member of which is entitled to the consideration of the whole family. There may be naughty children in the family, but that is usually the fault of the family and not the child.

There is something radically wrong with the family or the nation a majority of whose children are naughty. And that is why there is no much unrest in the world to-day, and why we need a new principle upon which to build our reconstructed society. To build on the old foundation with the old material is merely to repeat our old mistakes and solidify them in a more objectionable system than before. We must work, not for what each of us is to get for his work, but for what we can contribute to the whole national stock. Then, indeed, we shall be justified in asking for a fare share and division, and as there will be plenty for all, no one will be grudged what he may possess.

Maintaining High Wages.

No employer of labor has gone on record anywhere as advocating reduction of wages, either now or in the future. The arguments for higher wages in the past few years have been conclusive. The wages were granted, and the general sense is that they must be maintained. There is one condition, however, and it does not seem unreasonable. The wages were advanced in war time, when production was speeded up by the workers with a life-and-death consciousness of its importance. The importance is not less at present, and the stabilizing of wages at a great advance on pre-war rates in lieu of the piece-work terms of the war years requires a proportionate return in production. The proprietor of a small factory had occasion to leave his home for some time and left the factory to run itself. When he returned he found that the workers had taken their own convenience about their work, and when he figured out the net result and found the place had been run in a hole, he closed it up and locked the door. The workers gathered and interviewed him and he explained the position and the accounts. They had not produced enough material, he showed them, to pay their own wages, not to speak of what might have been expected as a return on the investment. When this was understood they promised reform, and the proprietor said he would reopen the factory on condition that they would produce according to their ability. They agreed, with the result of turning out from fifty to a hundred per cent. over their slack record. Millions of people are doing what the workers in this factory were doing and unless there is a reform wages cannot be maintained and commodities cannot be cheap. It is difficult, however, as long as the political economists preach the law of supply and demand, to get the workers to adopt a practice that directly contradicts that fallacy. The demand for everything is practically unlimited. The supply should equal it. The real problem is distribution, and the political economists by failing to consider it have created the cults of communism and Bolshevism.

Home Rule Operates in India.

This month the great experiment of Home Rule for India has its beginning. It is true that it is but a slight measure of autonomy that has been granted in comparison with the wide authority possessed by Canada, but it is admittedly an experiment among a people utterly untried in self-government and inclined by their past history to depend upon paternal attention. Under the new regime this will not be withdrawn and at the same time much encouragement will be given to the new electorate to achieve further liberty and to train their unenfranchised friends to be prepared to take up these important duties of citizenship. The national consciousness of India has been awakened in a remarkable way, just as we have been told the national consciousness of China has been awakened. But this is the more remarkable in India, inasmuch as the religious differences of the people are very great. In China people are said to have three religions, but it would be equally true to say of a British scholar that he had three religions if he were an Episcopalian, an evolutionist, and a mystic. A man in the same way may be a Budhist, a Confucian and follow Lao Tze, and find no contradiction in his religions, pluto, sophical and devotional ideas. But in India it is different. The Hindu, Brahman and the Mohammedan are as the poles apart in their orthodox religions. Yet Hindu and Mohammedan have joined hands in the National movement in India. There is unfortunately a dissentient sentiment, dissatisfied with the scope of the Home Rule measure, and affected or infected by President Wilson's self-determination theories, not to mention Sinn Fein and Bolshevist influences. These are led by Yandlie, a man of great power of character and wide influence, who is at the head of a political boycott movement which is perfectly peaceful, but absolutely deadly in its effect upon the new legislation. The objection is to the limited franchise only 5,000,000 out of 300,000,00, or one in sixty, having a vote. It is believed, however, that the Home Rule scheme will receive a trial and that under the law-abiding tendencies of the people it will prove a success and be extremely widened in its scope before much time has passed.

Wilson's Posthumous Potentialities.

Adhesion to the Democratic ticket of a portion of the Irish and German vote in the United States presidential eletcion has created the impression that the coming Republican administration will be less anti-British than a Cox administration would have been. That remains to be seen. A higher protective tariff would not necessarily be pro-British, and the "interests" appear anxious to push the shipping legislation that President Wilson vetoed. But if men of the type of Elihu Root and Herbert Hoover are included in the Harding cabinet we may be assured of something better than favor, and that is fair-minded and just dealing, which has all the qualities of Portia's mercy and blesses him that gives and him that takes. The Republican party has recognized also that the Irish question is no more a matter for Washington's consideration than Haiti is for London's. It will be the duty of President Harding, if President Wilson does not forestall him, to negotiate peace with Germany, unless the United States actually does want to create a record of having been longer in a state of war with Germany than the Allies. President Wilson has been rejected as few could have anticipated four years ago, and apparently because he was unable to educate his nation up to his own ideals. He failed to get the popular ear, by failing to talk Americanese. But even among the intelligentsia there had grown up a deep-rooted distrust in him and his methods. His idealism will save his reputation for later times, and while he may have a period of obscurity like Cleveland, he may also like that burly maker of phrases, achieve the solid admiration of posterity.

HREE'S NEW WAY TO GET SERVANTS

Paris Man Promises to Marry Successful Applicant.

Housewives in Paris, in search of help, which is as costly and as elusive here as anywhere else, are interested but not encouraged by the experience of an ingenious client of an employment agency in Rue Rochechouart who was overrun with respondents at the first call, all of them ready to promise to stay permanently. Such luck cannot be expected by the average despairing servant-hunter because in this case the applicant for a maid was a man, in whose behalf the agency placed the following card in its window:

"A single gentleman with a small fortune, living in Passy, wishes to engage a girl for general housework (so far in small letters and the following in capitals); will marry her if desired."

On the morning after the card was posted the agency received a telephone message from the client asking that it be removed at once, as a troop of women were besieging his doors, the agency having given all of them his address. He said he felt sure he could select from among them one to suit him, but he had a full day's job before him to sort out the ages and sizes and reduce the number of applicants so that he could make an intelligent choice.

WAYS TO FRESHEN VELVET

Velvet gets defaced by having the pile or nap crushed. It can often be raised again by careful steaming. Lay a wet cloth over the back of the velvet, lift the two together and pass them over an inverted hot iron, holding the wet cloth next the iron, or hold the velvet stretched over the steam spreader on the spout of a tea kettle with the back of the velvet toward the steam.

Dust may be removed from velvet by brushing, then sponging carefully and steaming.

DEMPSEY AND CARPENTIER SIGN THE PAPERS

They've really done it—they've signed the papers, those fatal papers—fatal to one of the two, but we can only stand by until next March and do our prophesying, as the contract reads that the bout in which Dempsey will defend his title, shall take place in the United States, Canada or Cuba between next March and July Fourth, the champion to get $300,000 and Carpentier $200,000. Dempsey is certainly giving "Carp" the "once over" as he is affixing his John Hancock.

The History of Your Name

HISTORY OF McDONALD

VARIATIONS — MacDonald, Donaldson, Danielson, MacDonell, Donald, Donillson, Donellson.
RACIAL ORIGIN—Scottish and Irish.
SOURCE—A given name.

By far the greater number of families bearing this name are of Scottish descent, though originally it would be hard to tell whether the Clan Donald, through which it comes down to us for the most part, would have been more properly classified at that time as Scottish or Irish.

Geographically—that is to say, according to modern boundaries—it would be Scottish. But racially—considered from the angle of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—it was just as much Irish.

The MacDonalds, or the Clan Donald, were the rulers of the Western Isles, which they had wrested back from the Norwegians, and at later periods their power was so great as to rival that of the kings of Scotland. Originally, of course, these Gaels had crossed over to the Isles and the Scotcish mainland from Ireltnd.

The clan name, "MacDomhnaill," comes from the given name of "Domhnall," compound of two Gaelic words "domhan" and "all," signifying "mighty world." Domhnall, or Donald, was a grandson of the chieftain who conquered the Norwegians. One branch of this clan crossed back to Antrim, in Ireland, but the others remained in the Isles and in Scotland.

The name Donaldson, in its various spellings, is, of course, merely the English equivalent for "MacDomhnaill." Danielson is a corrupt form, for the given names of Donald and Daniel, while they sound somewhat alike, are not at all the same. The forms of the name in which the "d" appears are Scottish, leaving the Irish

WOMEN ENTER ENGINEERING

English Girls Form Company to Start Work in France.

With the announcement of the forming in the Midlands of the Atlanta Company, Ltd., women in England have formally and definitely entered the engineering industry.

The Hon. Lady Parsons, wife of the inventor of the steam turbine of that name, is chairman of the new company, the directors of which include engineers of both sexes. The manager of the plant is a thoroughly educated girl who served a three years' apprenticeship in a machine show during the war, and the secretary of the company, another clever woman technical supervisor i na factory throughout the conflict.

"The new firm does not anticipate any difficulty in geetting contracts," said Miss Caroline Haslett, secretary of the Women's Engineering Society. "The firm has already received a subcontract for machining the parts of a newly invented pump which the French Government has ordered for clearing the water from inundated parts of the devastated area.

"The factory is situated near an engineering college, so the girl workers will be able to continue their technical studies in the evening. They will work the standard forty-seven-hour week and be paid the regular trade union scale of wages.

"The directors hope to introduce a co-partnership system. Each of the original employees will become a shareholder and subsequent workers will be given the first opportunity of buying subsequent issues of stock.

"There are at least a hundred qualified women engineers who have served their apprenticeship at a factory in Scotland, where a certain number of women are employed in skilled engineering work. A large number of others have had three or four years' experience in munition factories, which make them almost equally skilled.

"So many of these girls are anxious to continue their engineering work that it was decided to organize a company controlled by women."

STUDY OF NORTHERN ART

Anders Zorn, probably the greatest of Swedish painters, has given 160,000 kroner to the University of Stockholm for the establishment of a professership in the history of Northern art.

News of the Movies

In "Nineteen and Phyllis" Charles Ray will appear in up-to-date garb, a smart young nineteen-year-old. He has never had a part in which he revelled more and he has put some inimitable touches into his characterization of the boy who treasures memories of his old-fashioned rearing and gets much ridiculed for it. The only "villain" in the picture is a burglar, and he has a sense of humor.

Tom Santschi, who is in the Sierra Nevada Mountains finishing the sixth of a series of westerns, has the honor of having served for the longest period with a single producer, it is said. He was with Selig for ten years from the time that producer was making "The Spoilers" and other Rex Beach stories. His nearest rival is probably Harry Morey, who was with Vitagraph nearly a decade. Santschi is now with Pathe.

Annette Kellerman has again shifted from the picture studio to the vaudeville stage and is now on tour.

Killing a real tiger for a photoplay scene, will be the unusual stunt done for Frank Mayo's pcture, entitled "Tiger." Princess, the feline victim from the Universal menagerie has become too savage to live and must die anyway.

Mildred Davis, Harold Lloyd's petite leading lady, recently received a letter from a little admirer in Cork, Ireland. The girl wrote: "I love you very much, so I am sending you a half dozen handkerchiefs which I hemstitched and embroidered with your initials just for you. I know they are not much to send to such a fine lady." Mildred hastened to assure her Irish friend that such beautiful linen has become rare in this country.

New stars recently put forward are James Kirkwood, by Allan Dwan, and Alice Calhoun, by Vitagraph. Another company now forming is to star Marguerite Fisher.

SECT'Y TO PRESIDENT, WHICH ONE?

Richard Washburn Ch' James B. Christian, one o' will very probably be the se to President Harding. Mr. tian (above) was secretary to Harding during his campa'n. Mr. Child is a New York lawyer and writer. Both have been men-'oned as probable choice.

WHEN SAPPHIRES BLUSH

The existence of the electric furnace makes it possible to create veritable diamonds, and to fuse chippings and fragments of ruby into one complete jewel. Now arrives a report that with the aid of radium successful transformations have been made in the appearance, if not in the nature of certain precious stones. A sapphire, it is said, has been turned into a glorious ruby by long exposure to the effect of radium. Chemically considered, this is not very surprising, for the two stones are both examples of corundum, and the mysterious accident of color is the principle difference between them.

POEMS You Should Know

SONG FROM "MARMION."

Where shall the lover rest,
Whom the fates sever
From his true maiden's breast,
Parted forever?
Where through groves deep and high,
Sounds the far billow,
Where early violets die,
Under the willow.

There, through the summer day,
Cool streams are laving;
There, while the tempests sway,
Scarce are boughs waving.
There thy rest shalt thou take,
Parted forever,
Never again to wake,
Never, O, never!

Where shall the traitor rest,
He, the deceiver,
Who could win maiden's breast,
Ruin and leave her?
In the lost battle,
Borne down by the flying,
Where mingles war's rattle
With groans of the dying.

Her wing shall the eagle flap,
O'er the false hearted.
His warm blood the wolf shall lap,
'Ere life be parted.
Shame and dishonor sit
By his grave forever;
Blessing shall hallow it—
Never, O, never!

—Sir Walter Scott.

SILO IS GREAT SAVER OF CROP

Every Year More Farmers Are Realizing the Benefit.

The season that has just passed has had the effect of clinching in many quarters the argument in favor of silos. In localities where the growth was delayed by the unseasonable weather at the beginning of the summer, the harvesting was correspondingly late, and many farmers were caught by the unusual rains in September, which have made it impossible to adequately harvest the grain. In some sections it is still to be seen in the fields, blackened and ruined. This loss could, to a great extent, have been saved if the farm had possessed a silo or even more than one in which the crop product could have been stored tand converted into the very best of winter feed.

Without doubt the silo is the one building that the farmer cannot do without, and every year an increasing number of practical men are coming to recognize this. The Government has been doing all in its power to bring this before agriculturists everywhere, and in some sections arrangements have been made for a considerable reduction in price of the necessary materials. Furthermore, in each district the first silo will be erected, if desired, under the direct supervision of a Government expert, and the neighboring farmers can in this way get the benefit of his advice for the small trouble of visiting the place during the erection of the silo. Last year an Irish baronet, who had also distinguished himself during the war, while visiting this province, was so much impressed with the importance of silos, that, hearing one was to be erected in the vicinity of Victoria, he went out to the farm and, donning the overalls he had brough with him, worked steadily for two days on the job in order to became thoroughly acquainted with the method of construction so as to be able to direct the erection of similar structures on his farm in Ireland.

The Beauty Doctor Tells Girls How to Look Prettier.

Do not eat many green vegetables if you suffer from pimples. Some people are under the delusion that the more green food they eat the better the skin will look. This does not always follow, as vegetables are not easily digested. Indigestion never improves the appearance of the skin.

Some girls are surprised that they are so troubled with spots on the face —"because they live so plainly." The probability is that they live "too plainly," by which I mean that they do not eat sufficiently nourishing food. Poor food makes for poor blood, and this latter often manifests itself in spots and pimples on the skin.

A good, safe and simple outward application for spottiness is occasional dusting with fine boracic powder obtained from a reliable chemist.

Do not drink strong tea or coffee if you would keep your skin fair. The more milk you take with them the better.

Sitting much over the fire is not good for the complexion.

For a greasy skin wash with hot water and soap before bedtime, and twice a week bathe the face with a pint of hit water to which about twelve drops of tincture of benzien have been added.

Remember that the continued use of face powders tends to produce enlarged pores because they clog the pores (which are the mouths of tiny skin glands), and lead these glands to over-secretion in the effort to get rid of the clogging.

When powder, cream or any coloring matter is used on the face it should always be washed off with hot water before going to bed.

The wearing of thin tight walking shoes in winter is a distinct cause of red noses, red hands and chilblains.

If you value the brightness of your eyes observe this rule: Get as much sleep as you can before midnight. Do not work or read in a bad light. Do not read when wearing a spotted veil.

The Magic Carpet

Visits to New Worlds

POLAND

No country has more romantic associations than Poland, no country of the continent is richer in tragedy, no country has suffered more from selfish and ambitious neighbors. It is almost uniformly lacking in natural protective boundaries. Immediately beyond the northern frontier is the strongly defensive region of the Masurian Lakes the Carpathians are some way beyond the present southern border. The average altitude is low and the country divides itself into three distinct areas: the plateoux of the south, the central plains, and the Baltic Ridge in the north-east. The climate is more temperate than that of the majority of Russia, and more severe of that of central and west European countries. Sanitary conditions are wretched in most Polish towns, and the provision of doctors and hospitals is hopelessly inadequate. The total population of the present Poland is about 15,000,000 and of these about 75 per cent. are Poles. There are in addition a number of Jews who speak Yiddish, some Germans and some Lithuanians, who speak their own language. Warsaw, with a population of nearly a million souls, before the war is the biggest town. The era of Russian rule in Poland lasted from 1915 to 1914. It was marked occasionally by sporadic outbreaks and indications of nationalism, of which the most important occurred in 1830 and in 1863, both of which were put down by Russia with sternly repressive measures. The grant of a constitution to Russia, and the summoning of the first Duma filled the Poles with hopes which were almost immediately disappointed. The prevalent religion of Poland is Roman Catholic, about seventy-five per cent. of the race belonging to that faith. Protestants are mostly Lutherans. The primary schools of the country are supported by the districts in which they are situated, while the secondary schools are under state control. The Vistula River was at one time the most important means of communication in Poland, but before the war its importance was declining. There are some privately owned and some state owned railways, notably one connecting Warsaw with Vienna. By the cutting of a corridor through the north to the sea, and throwing the port of Dantzig open to the Poles under the League of Nations, Poland now has an outlet to the sea. Rye is her chief crop with oats, wheat, and barley also largely cultivated. Poland is fairly well provided with forests which before the Russian revolution were the property of the Crown. Her minerals are neither rich nor varied. Manufacturers have made rapid progress, especially in the cotton and woollen trades.

CONCRETE SHIPS

In Der Rhein Herr P. Wernecke, of Lauenburg, has an interesting article on the economic value of the concrete ship. He points out that the concrete ship was really a war measure, due to scarcity of steel, of labor and of time. In most countries the yards have closed down. In Germany, however, a number of new yards have been opened since the armistice, due no doubt to the conditions resulting from the surrender of German shipping to the Allies and the resultant shortage of tonnage, which has made it desirable to use every means possible for constructing new ships. The advantages claimed for the concrete hull are the high development of the German cement industry (now indeed lifeless for lack of coal); lower yard and overhead expenses; rapid output; smaller cost; smaller depreciation on yard and ship; absence of bottom fouling; more intensive operation; fewer repairs and longer life. The disadvantages are greater weight; lesser deadweight; lesser manoeuvring ability; larger engine power and fuel consumption and its high cost of forms and moulds, unless series of ships are built. Herr Wernecke does not find the concrete ship suitable for sea or ocean work, and devotes himself, therefore, to economic worth on rivers and inland waterways. The principal requirement in river ships is high deadweight capacity with low draught.

THE CALF

If calves drink too much or are allowed to drink too quickly, their digestive organs are upset and they develop potbellies, a state to be avoided. Some ingenious inventions in the shape of india rubber teats attached to tubing to draw up the gruel or milk from the bucket can be purchased. These are about the nearest approach to nature we can get, and do away with the tendency to potbelly, as the calf must drink slowly. But these things, good as they are, cost money, and need thorough cleaning each time they are used, which takes up time. As the days become milder the calves may run out together for a few hours, gradually prolonging the time until they stay out altogether. Some rearers do not believe in turning out Spring reared calves during their first Summer. To get satisfactory results from calf rearing it is essential to have good material to work upon. Do not wean just any calf you can get, but buy a good one, even if it costs a little more. It pays in the end. If a hand reared calf is sold before it is a year old there will be no margin of profit, because it will sell for little more at the market than would a good fat calf. It is, in fact, the earlier stage of its existence which costs the money. When the time comes for it to be turned out the little grass that it eats will scarcely be noticed, and it will need no attention until the following autumn, when it will once more need assistance. Really good cows are difficult to buy. Moreover, there is some risk about it. If one or two cow calves can be weaned each year, by keeping the best and selling the others, one can be reasonably certain of getting a good animal and one worth the money.