

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A new source of discontent is coming to the front in England. It is the middle class. Until recently the salaried man, the professional of moderate means, the clerk who wears a white collar at his work, maintained strict privacy with regard to their economic standing.

The substance of the middle class complaint is this: The high cost of living affects the middle class man fully as much as it does the laborer. Employment is not any steadier in the occupations filled by men from the middle classes than it is among manual laborers.

The manual laborer in England, champions of the middle class point out, is fairly well protected against unemployment by government insurance. Insurance also protects him in sickness.

The irony of the whole situation, according to British newspapers, is in the fact that the government lends its aid to the workers only by increasing the burdens of the middle class. The middle class man, who is fully as badly off as the toiler, is paying for the benefits which the government is heaping upon the laboring masses in increased taxes, they assert.

There has been a tendency in recent years on the part of the more earnest students of social problems of the age to trace many of our present day ills to biologic origins and causes. The principles of eugenics are, to some extent, the product of this tendency.

A British authority on the subject of heredity, after years of experimenting and study, announces that feeble mindedness is positively and invariably transmitted from parents to children. The scientist goes even further and asserts that "the marriage of the feeble minded, who are more prolific than others, is at the root of half the social problems."

The advocates of eugenics may not be on safe ground when they suggest positive ways for improving the race. But they cannot be far in the wrong on the negative side when they advocate the prevention of marriage and procreation of the degenerate and the feeble-minded.

A new species having the appearance of an electrically lighted ferry boat, has been secured in the Australian Bight at the great depth of 2,100 feet. This curious fish, which has fifty-three brilliant light organs on either side of its body, which itself shines like a mirror, has been named the tador. It was hauled to the surface by a trawler and will be placed on exhibition at the Australian Museum at Sydney, N.S. Wales.

Made These People. "Clothes don't make the man," quoted a sage. "They made me!" said a retired tailor.

The Way Of It. "Miss Bay made a hit with Jack the first glance she gave him." "I see—a sort of glancing bow."

Paw Knows Everything. Willie—Paw, is man an animal? Maw—Yes, my son, most of them are brutes. Paw—You go to bed, Willie.

HEALTH

Artificial Heat and Throat Troubles.

When doctors talk about the "nasopharyngeal system," they mean the entire mucous membrane that lines the nose and throat, all of which must be in a healthy condition if you wish to avoid the long list of ailments that begins with the common "cold," and ends with tuberculosis, and includes tonsillitis, influenza, croup, diphtheria, and last, but not least, adenoids.

It is certainly true that overheated rooms are at the bottom of a great deal of the trouble. Many persons prefer to live in rooms that are like a stockholder from October to May. Others—being adults—can open the windows and shut off the heat whenever they feel the discomfort in the nose and throat that warns them of coming trouble.

Too many persons think that being comfortable and being just a little too warm are synonymous. They pride themselves on their care of their children, and yet they force them to endure an artificial temperature of seventy-five degrees, or even more.

This valuable oil may be regarded as a food rather than a medicine. Its chief power lies in removing excretion and increasing general tone. It is very beneficial for building up the system after a severe illness, especially for the old and middle-aged, whose recuperative powers are not so great as in children.

The best quality of oil should always be obtained, as the disagreeable effects are not so great. Some people have found it a good method to have the oil made up in bread, in the proportion of two or four tablespoonfuls of the oil to one pound of dough. Others prefer it taken in claret or ginger-wine. The oil should be poured upon the wine, so that it floats as a large globule; it must not touch the glass. A little of something having a pleasant taste should then be taken. Another plan is to take a pinch of salt immediately before and after the dose.

Education. Father—Well, what did you learn in school to-day? Johnny—Notin', but I guess the teacher learned sumpin'.

His Only Opportunity. "Does your wife talk in her sleep, major?" "No, I talk in her sleep. It's the only chance I get."

Tommy's Aunt—Won't you have another piece of cake, Tommy? Tommy (on a visit)—No, I thank you. Tommy's Aunt—You seem to be suffering from loss of appetite.

Tommy—That ain't loss of appetite. What I'm suffering from is politeness.

Willie—Paw, is man an animal? Maw—Yes, my son, most of them are brutes. Paw—You go to bed, Willie.

TERRIBLE INDUSTRIAL WAR

THIS IS A GREAT POSSIBILITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Philip Snowden Declares the Wild Militant Methods of Workers Doomed to Failure.

It is impossible to view without disquiet the very serious state of affairs prevailing throughout the industrial world in the British Isles. In practically every industry—particularly in the transport industries which are of such enormous concern in the lives of the general public—the most deep-seated unrest is to be noted.

The purpose of this organization is, certainly, expressed in excellent English. But "soft words butter no parsnips." Nobody, who fully realizes the magnitude of commercial operations in Great Britain, is likely to suppose that two hundred and fifty million dollars anything but a bagatelle, so to speak, compared with the total capital embarked in British trade.

It is impossible to say that either the masters or the men are solely responsible for this lamentable state of things. The latter have adopted methods which seem to so alienate a trade unionist as Mr. Snowden, M.P., to be "wild" methods which, however, are in conformity with the revolutionary doctrine of Jim Larkin and Ben Tillet.

The "new policy," he says, "is to enter upon a strike without any effort to obtain a settlement of the grievances by negotiation, to exasperate the employers by every possible means, to indulge in wild and sanguinary language—which makes it impossible for a self-respecting employer to meet such leaders of the men—and to endeavor to cause as much public inconvenience as possible, by involving the services upon which the public needs and convenience depend."

Moreover, Mr. Snowden does not shrink from avowing his belief that the "sympathetic strike" policy is one that is doomed to failure. The general strike, he holds, can never result in success for the men. In a great strike every additional body of men who leave their work are helping to make defeat of the others more speedy and certain.

That labor undoubtedly suffers grievous wrongs, but that there is a right way and a wrong way of trying to remedy them, is his contention. And, without hesitation, he places what has become known as "Larkinism" in the latter category.

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been registered as a "trade union," in order that it may enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as the other bodies which we are accustomed to speak of as "trade unions." But, unlike the latter, it has a guaranteed fund of two hundred and fifty million dollars.

Think of the Public. The purpose of this organization is, certainly, expressed in excellent English. But "soft words butter no parsnips." Nobody, who fully realizes the magnitude of commercial operations in Great Britain, is likely to suppose that two hundred and fifty million dollars anything but a bagatelle, so to speak, compared with the total capital embarked in British trade.

Do you know that grown men sometimes quarrel over their apples? (Perhaps you have heard your father talk about "big business." That's a man's big apple.) Men's apples are never all of a size, though some people say they ought to be.

There's some little boy who wants to make a gift for his mother? This is what one little boy did. George's mother is very fond of plants, and when she needed to tie a plant to a stick because its stalk was not strong enough to hold it up straight she used to go to the wood-shed and get an old shingle and split a bit off a piece with the carving-knife.

George's Gift to Mother. There's some little boy who wants to make a gift for his mother? This is what one little boy did. George's mother is very fond of plants, and when she needed to tie a plant to a stick because its stalk was not strong enough to hold it up straight she used to go to the wood-shed and get an old shingle and split a bit off a piece with the carving-knife.

"TRACTS" TOWARDS DOOR. Book agents have become such a nuisance that most business men give orders that they are not to be admitted to their private offices. One persistent man, however, by one pretext or another, gained admittance with the various influential citizens.



Mr. Duncan Coulson.

Coulson was earnestly engaged in conversation with a business friend, but stopped and asked the man his business. He was agent for a series of religious books, and when Mr. Coulson told him his library was already well filled, the agent persisted in exploiting the merits of his wares, and, thinking he might at some future time make a sale, asked if he might leave some tracts. "Yes," replied Mr. Coulson, "with the toes towards the door."

The Tactless One. "I will confess to you," she said, "that I am older than I look. I will be thirty-one my next birthday." "Really?" he replied. "Hardly anyone would guess that you were more than about twenty-nine." "That's the last time," she said when he had departed, "that I'll ever try to be nice to a brute."

Some men temptation can exiler. You can't get them to flinch; But most of us preach by the mile, And practice by the inch.

"We're not going to have much of a wedding. Jack and I want to have everything as simple as possible." "Well, you will have it all right. You'll have each other, won't you?"

Young Folks

The Boys and the Apples.

Two apples went to school one day, one in John's pocket, the other in Tom's lunch basket. John's was a big rosy one, while Tom's was smaller, and not so handsome.

At recess a boy who had no apple, big or little, was very hungry. When he saw the two eating theirs, it made his mouth water!

The difference was in the boys, you see, more than in the apples. A selfish boy will get all he can and keep all he gets, and if he can help it he will give the other boys no fair chance at them.

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RESCUING THE PERISHING

If We Would Live Nobly Then Must We Refuse Deliverance for Ourselves While Others Perish

In one of the most beautiful legends of the Buddha we read that "far, far back, in the distant past, there lived a hermit, Sumedha by name, who found that he had solved the secret of existence and could thus, if he so pleased, chain himself off from that endless chain of being in which he, like every other unhappy mortal, was ensnared."

The Remarkable Thing about this impressive story is the fact that it lays down as a basic principle for the whole of life that which we much too easily regard as demanded only by exceptional occasions. In the face of some great crisis of disaster there are never wanting dauntless souls who gladly save others at the expense of their own happiness and security.

Thus ever is the hero present when the heroic action must be done! But how many of us thus sacrifice ourselves for others not only at such times as these, but also in the ordinary, humdrum routine walks of daily life!

yet is it this very duty of hazarding our own security "for others' sakes," as much in the common place as in the critical events of life, which constitutes the pith and marrow of the legend which I have taken for my text. If we would live as nobly as Sumedha then must we as gladly refuse deliverance for ourselves while others perish.

Rescued ourselves by some blessing of inheritance or accident of fortune, or grace of personal endeavor, from the miseries of ignorance, poverty and social outlawry we will plunge back into the welter of the world's wretchedness and labor, "while it is yet day," to bring to others that glad deliverance of knowledge, economic security and friendly brotherhood which we ourselves have known.

For why should we be educated and others ignorant? Why should we be rich and others poor? Why should we be lifted up upon a rock and others be cast down into the pit? What we have all shall have! Yes, this they shall have even though it be purchased at the price of our own denial or destruction!

To scorn to be saved while others perish, to decline to live while others die—and this, not only in the awful crises of disaster, but quite as much in the ordinary courses of daily life, where "a thousand fall at (our) side and ten thousand at (our) right hand"—here is "the noble duty of man," so long as the injustice of an unequal world shall last!—Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, NOVEMBER 2.

Lesson V. Balak and Balaam, Num. 22. 1 to 24. 25. Golden Text, James 1. 8.

Verse 2. The defeat of the Amorites by the children of Israel recorded in the preceding chapter so alarmed Balak, king of Moab, that he sent for a foreign magician, of whom he requests that he place upon the Hebrews the restraining influence of a powerful ban or curse. The story is entirely in accord with the early belief regarding the efficacy of a magical spell.

4. And Moab said—Either the king or the elders of Moab take counsel with the elders of Midian. 6. Pethor, which is by the River—Commonly identified with Pithru on the Euphrates, mentioned in early Assyrian tablets. Balaam, therefore, was summoned from Assyria, noted for its magicians.

10. Smote his hands together—In despair at the outcome of his effort to bring magical powers to bear against Israel. 11. I thought to promote thee unto great honor—The usual method of rewarding magicians and prophets for forecasting a future favorable to the king.

14. I will advertise thee what this people shall do to thy people—Balaam is quite willing to depart, but before leaving, informs Balak, unasked, concerning what the Israelites will in the future do to Moab. In so doing Balaam goes more into detail than in his former brief pronouncements of blessing, making it very plain that eventually the people of Moab will go down before Israel.

15. His parable—His poetic prophecy. His eye was closed—Or, is opened. 16. Knoweth knowledge—Possesseth the secret of the Most High. 17. I see him—The future king, David.

Fashion Hints

Seen in Paris Shops.

Flush and velour are much used for children's hats. Marigold yellow is one of the new colors in Paris. Wash frocks are best for the little girl's first days of school.

Wood plush, a silk and wool fabric which is pliant, is admirable for tailored suits of the elaborate type. Cloth walking dresses of ratine and whipcord are made simply, depending on a long line of buttons or braiding for decoration. Such dresses have long sleeves, invariably.

The New Collar. A feature noted particularly in wraps, but also appearing in suits and dresses, is the collar, which in its original form is nothing more than awkward uprising of a straight piece of goods, heavily encrusted with embroidery or jewels, which stiffens it. In using this, however, designers make use of stiffenings of collar bone or wires. The thick-neck, almost hump-shouldered effect, will be very fashionable.

White Net Blouse. A beautiful white net blouse is made with rose pink brocaded velvet collar—a wide, rolling collar—and cuffs. The collar and cuffs are edged with soft, white marabou and net frilling is arranged to stand up around the neck.

Keeping Up. Doctor—Remember, Mrs. Malone, I told you that your husband is falling rapidly and we must keep him up as long as we can. Mrs. Malone—Sure, O'm doing it, sor. O' heren't let him have a wink av slape now for three days.

Bibber's Beak. "Many judge from Bibber's red nose that he's a heavy drinker, but he's not. His nose is like a gas meter." "How so?" "It registers more than is consumed."

MONTREAL

Grain Men Blame Montreal

A despatch from Montreal is losing her grain and Buffalo and Portland piddly getting it. There is the Harbor Commissioners at present for the bushels of grain, and no boat is landing in the grain. There is a reason according to grain men, the steamship companies blame. Earlier in the day, the companies were

OUR LONDON LETTER

Archduke to Visit England. The Archduke Francis, of Austria, is expected to visit London from King George V's invitation for some grand show of military and naval forces. The Archduke is expected to arrive in London on the 10th inst. and will be accompanied by his wife, the Archduchess Sophie, and their children.

Mr. Alfred East's Visit. Mr. Alfred East, of the London School of Economics, is expected to visit London from King George V's invitation for some grand show of military and naval forces. The Archduke is expected to arrive in London on the 10th inst. and will be accompanied by his wife, the Archduchess Sophie, and their children.

Peers Sell Estates. The great landlords continue to sell their estates in order to get rid of their estates. The number of letters dealt with by the House of Lords in the month of October was 1,277, an increase of 100,000, an increase of 100,000, an increase of 100,000.

Mr. Cromwell Lived to 100. Mr. Cromwell lived to 100. He was a native of London, and lived in London. He was a native of London, and lived in London.

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