

An American's Impression of the British Elections

The special correspondent whom the New York Evening Post has sent over to describe the struggle in England, writes contemptuously of the spirit he finds prevailing in certain quarters: "Free peoples have before now withered away mysteriously. People who derive their intellectual nourishment from the Daily Mail are fit for any degradation. The power of the public is also a disquieting symptom. All over London today the pubs are significantly notifying the public that beer is now reduced to the old price and in some places the liquor merchants have even wired their congratulations to the Conservative leaders. The country seems to be swarming with snobs, flunkies, imperialists, and members of the nobility. I have heard famous literary club here, and I have always found that the case against it is summed up in the phrase, 'D—little Welsh arse!' a phrase which, whether the budget is right or wrong, indicates an alarming vacuity of mind in some of its opponents."

It is in the music-halls, however, that the noticeable symptoms of "turn" he describes—that of a well-known entertainer of the "halls" who accompanied himself on piano while he bawled a sort of "ballad," each verse of which described how he had gone into a shop to ask for work, and been told in a German, American, French or Italian accent, as the case applied, the place being run by "dumped" foreigners. Each verse ended with a lugubrious intimation that in his own country John Bull has got no chance, and the moral of the whole thing was: "Give us protection!" I have seen performances of this kind in Russia, where Jews are represented as depriving the true-born Russian of a chance to earn a decent livelihood, but in France or Germany such a song would be impossible.

"Un-English Croaking." This un-English self-pity, which is generally associated with the Celts and Slavs," surprises the writer, who has

not been in England since immediately before the South African War. "It makes me fear that the imperialists, who have inflicted so many blows on Ireland, are now about to overwhelm her with a final and crushing injustice by flinging her the copyright to her designation of 'the most distressful country.' Certainly, I never encountered in Ireland anything more distressful than the croaking in the tariff reformers of England, who are indulging at the present moment."

The writer proceeds to illustrate his argument: "On the dead walls and boardings you see huge six-foot by four posters in which John Bull, a pathetic wreck of his former self, his hands tied behind his back by the 'free-trade' rope, is being dragged by Germany, France and Italy, dear old Uncle Sam to the edge of a precipice. In another poster he has got on his back an Old Man of the Sea, in the shape of an object with a Bismarckian face, moustache and cap. In a third, he is represented as a mild old lady who is being throttled and deprived of her purse by a tramp, meant, I think, to represent foreign anarchism or Lloyd-George, or perhaps both."

London and Manchester. His pessimism, however, is mitigated by the reflection that the gorilla of the newspapers, the clubs and music-halls of the capital do not represent England. "A London has become to some extent a city of financiers, many of them foreigners whose only object is to get legislation that will enable them to become more money, and who would laugh or mutter at you down a bore if you asked them whether they took any interest in the ancient history of England and that sort of 'bally rot.' London is gradually coming to bear the same relation to England as St. Petersburg does to Russia. Manchester is the Moscow of England. If you want to see political enthusiasm and to hear good, sensible, heckling of parliamentary candidates, go to Lancashire!"

HOW THE BRITISH PEOPLE LOST THEIR OWN LAND

[Rev. Louis G. Hoock in Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.]

The land is the storehouse from which all wealth is drawn. Everything that man uses comes originally from the earth. The land is the source of the land means the control of all who live on or from the land. In the beginning the land in England, as in every other country at the start, was held in common by the tribe or tribes that dwelt there. It was common property.

Gradually as tribes or groups of people settled down in villages the land in and around the village was held by all in it in a similar way. That is, as common property. Later, the care, and hence the possession, drifted into the hands of some great family in the tribe, and the various members of the community became dependent upon that family.

This was the condition in which William the Conqueror found England in 1066. The families who then held the lands were for the most part forced to surrender them to the new king. William proceeded to produce the famous Domesday Book, which preserved the record of the position and size of the various estates in England and the names of the favored Saxon and Norman barons, to whom the made presents of these estates. This was the beginning of the formation of the vast estates in land belonging to the nobility of England. William constituted himself the supreme lord of all the land, and the families held their lands of him as tenants and vassals in return for service.

In turn these nobles granted the use of certain small lots to their retainers and to peasant proprietors or yeomen in return for military service in case of war. This is what is known as the feudal system of tenure, which lasted for some centuries. But gradually, as the population increased, the terms of holding land were altered. The nobles seized the small holdings of the yeomen to their own estates, and only permitted occupancy on payment of a specified rent or feuduty. At the same time the nobles sought to enlarge their estates in other ways. In Domest-

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There is one thing you can depend on Dr. Chase's Ointment to do every time, and that is to cure eczema. There is no more severe test to which an ointment can be put, and because Dr. Chase's Ointment has triumphed over eczema it has become the standard Ointment.

When another ointment is praised it is said to be as good as Dr. Chase's. And this illustrates the high position held by this preparation.

Mrs. Oscar Vancott, St. Antoine, Sask., writes: "I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment to be a permanent cure for eczema and other skin diseases. One son while nursing broke out with running, watery sores all over his head and around the ears. Many salves were prescribed to no effect. The child's head became inflamed, and he suffered agony untold. He became weak and frail, would not eat and we thought we would lose him."

"Providentially we heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and it soon thoroughly cured him. He is seven years old now and strong and well. An older boy was also cured of eczema by this Ointment and we hope more people will learn about it so that their poor little ones may be saved from suffering."

Do not be satisfied with the experience of others, but put Dr. Chase's Ointment to the test when occasion arises. Try it for chafing and irritation of the skin, for chapped and cracked hands, for chilblains and frost bites, for sores and burns. It is delightfully soothing and healing. Sixty cents a box, all dealers; or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes.

day Book many millions of acres were reserved as commons. Squatters settled on these lands and lived on them freely and happily until the fifteenth century the first of these commons was enclosed. Then for three centuries the process of inclosing went on until in the commoners or squatters in this way, and that mostly without the least compensation.

But to whom did this common property go? The landlords being paragon in the legislature simply appropriated them to themselves. The lion's share of the commons secretly became merged in the possessions of the lords of the manor. Many of the "inclosure acts" were passed during the period of the Napoleonic wars, when a great many of the people interested in them were absent. Contemporaneously these powerful landlords likewise absorbed many of the church lands.

To preserve these estates in their own hands and families was the next step. To this end they passed the statute of entails. Thus, by absorption of small holdings, church lands, and commons, by intermarriage, and by entail, the land of the manor, gradually and permanently passed into the private ownership of the few. Large estates, the free gift of the crown, grew larger all the time. The land, which practically owned the whole of England, was in the hands of a few families. The land in Great Britain is said to be in fewer hands than in any other country. The House of Lords own about one-fifth of the country.

This brief history of land tenure in England shows how the land has been taken from the people. The titles to land are not based on justice, but on robbery, extortion and violence. But this is mostly true of other lands, especially older countries. Even here we find a similar history with the words, "land grabbing" instead of "entails." It is quite necessary to understand the origin of landlordism in England to fully appreciate the force of the chancellor's bill to tax land values and the powerful opposition of the privileged to it. By nature, hereditary, the people of England are conservative. Right or wrong they love their king, their lords, their nobles, and their families, with all its weaknesses and imperfections, and it will be a terrible trial for most of them to restrict the nobles.

But, as we shall see, the nobility has not been true to the people. They not only enlarged their estates until they had exhausted all the available land in the island, but they made the laws such that for centuries they have exacted taxation, and have thus shifted practically the whole burden of the national expenses on the shoulders of the middle and laboring classes. Centuries of injustice cannot be remedied in a day. The day of reckoning, however, has apparently come. And when the taxes are made to tax land values a little more equitably and make those who are best able to bear the expense of government pay a just proportion, then the nation is up in arms and no one can foretell the outcome. The cause of justice may be thwarted for a season, but it is bound to triumph in the end.

LOUIS G. HOOCK.

USE OF CONCRETE.

It has been a matter of surprise with competing interests to note the rapid growth of the concrete industry. Concrete has not only become a universal use in comparatively few years, but the explanation is simple, however, when we consider the relation of concrete to other industries. For example, there has been a rapid decline in the lime industry. While the superior character of cement mortar is directly responsible for the substitution of cement for the bricklayers, whose industry would be put at serious disadvantage were it not for portland cement. Thus, while attempting to restrict the use of cement in the form of concrete, we are actually destroying largely, if not exclusively, dependent upon cement for best results in the use of its own material. Cement as mortar not only becomes an integral part of the structure, but has been happily combined with the clay products in many other ways. For example, in the construction of the Metropolitan Life building, San Francisco, designed with special reference to fire and earthquake resistance, we find walls of solid concrete faced with terra cotta. There is a large demand for brick and terra cotta for facing buildings of this class, the builders having confidence in reinforced concrete as a fire-resisting material. So far as the brickmakers are concerned, they have even gone to the point of constructing foundations and other features of their brick plants with concrete.—Cement Age.

THINGS ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Did you ever think what a comfort bag can be? Just common bags of different sizes, run up on the sewing machine. Have a white one thirty-four yard square, to cover your hat on the rack in the railroad car. Make also a bag of pretty chintz full of pockets, holding handkerchiefs, soap, to wear, as you dress. It will save a lot of worry. You need a bag of ice.—Nautilus.

WHO STARTED THE CLASS WAR IN GREAT BRITAIN?

[From the London Nation.]

The speeches of the peers have thrown a light on a particularly interesting aspect of a most interesting struggle. The phrase "class war," used to be a special property of militant Socialism. It was understood to mean the permanent and unsparring animosity of those elements of the proletariat who were conscious of their class as a class oppressed and wronged by the exploiting forces of society. This rankling sense never penetrated very far into modern English politics. The men who tried to make it the motive power of a political appeal were few in number, and not conspicuously successful in their methods. English society, though much less homogeneous than French, was in this way far less ready to accept the idea of a class war. The aristocracy, though much less homogeneous than French, was in this way far less ready to accept the idea of a class war. The aristocracy, though much less homogeneous than French, was in this way far less ready to accept the idea of a class war.

ing of their tyrannies; we have had peers thinking that it profited their cause to parade their contempt for the masses. Lord Curzon, descending on the to be a special property of militant Socialism. It was understood to mean the permanent and unsparring animosity of those elements of the proletariat who were conscious of their class as a class oppressed and wronged by the exploiting forces of society. This rankling sense never penetrated very far into modern English politics. The men who tried to make it the motive power of a political appeal were few in number, and not conspicuously successful in their methods. English society, though much less homogeneous than French, was in this way far less ready to accept the idea of a class war. The aristocracy, though much less homogeneous than French, was in this way far less ready to accept the idea of a class war.

At first sight, it might appear strange that this social Lethe should have been disturbed by the very class that might have been expected to preserve it. An awakening. A challenge from the rich to the poor seems a wild adventure. But those who are surprised by this event forget that the aristocracy, too, has its common hatreds and jealousies. As the attack of the peers on those popular liberties which were established for the benefit of the poor has developed, there has been a class consciousness far more powerful than any common resentment of injustice or common sentiment of hope among the poor. The education in classes have been brought up to dread some horrible outbreak of disorder shown itself by the coming with justice and integrity. It is a class that would forbid those outbursts of the poor. Its close family has now formally challenged the nation share in government at all. It is a supreme interest of this momentous section that the aristocracy which has far more substantial and more far-reaching than a state of better sense have hitherto been scarcely to overcome our peace and our civilization.

Concerning the Kingdom of Heaven

[New York Herald.]

The kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Matthew III, 2.

Whoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein.—Luke X, 13.

What is the "kingdom of heaven"? For many centuries it was generally regarded as an actual place, like any earthly kingdom, only perfect.

It was located somewhere in the skies above; it was a city of indescribably beautiful proportions and embellishments, and the chief occupation of those who earthly records would gain them entrance seemed to be doing nothing but playing on harps and singing.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE TO WORRIED MOTHERS

There is no other medicine, can equal Baby's Own Tablets for the cure of stomach, bowel and teething troubles. They come as a message of hope to worried mothers as they make sickly, peevish, crying children bright and well. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. Maurice Murphy, Glanford, Ont., writes: "I think Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine in the world. I know of nothing that can equal them in curing stomach, bowel and teething troubles. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont."

No man can say whether this conception is true or false to the fact. Only One is said to have come back from the grave, and that One did not describe heaven after rising from the dead.

But the old order has changed—changed greatly and marvelously. While there are still numbers of orthodox believers who cling to the notion of former days, the growing body of progressive thinkers and workers speak no more of a city whose walls are of Jasper with gates of pearl, but of a new heaven and a new earth.

The renaissance of reason, which is bringing about vast improvements socially and economically, and fostering the kind of Christianity Jesus Christ plainly taught, has brought to a new kingdom of heaven—new only because it savors not of the old. The kingdom of heaven is not a city to be built on earth, but a state of being which is "at hand" in the real sense of being here now; of having begun.

It is an actuality that concerns every man and woman; a reign of right-doing whose possibilities of ultimate perfection are as dependent upon human effort as the final analysis, human effort in a form of divine grace. The kingdom of heaven is a condition, and to enter therein one must be a child in all those things which mark childhood as the truest and loveliest phase of this life. It is a peace of mind which cannot be purchased with any coin but character. It is a calmness of self, nurtured by the assurance of divine relationship; a purity of body and a loving consideration for

60TH ANNUAL STATEMENT	
THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE	
INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, TORONTO.	
EXPENDITURE.	INCOME.
To Gross Losses.....\$900,000.00	By Gross Premiums.....\$688,911.51
Less reinsurance recovered, 122,889.38	Less Rebates and discounts.....410,006.15
To Net Losses.....\$777,110.62	Net Premiums.....\$278,905.36
To Reserve for unadjusted Losses.....\$5,076.42	Interest, Dividends, etc.....17,281.91
To Expenses.....150,804.26	Transfer fees, etc.....706.65
Balance.....\$3,855.17	
	\$498,893.90
ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Bonds and Debentures.....\$192,035.49	Reserve for unadjusted losses.....\$25,574.49
Cash in Banks and on hand.....141,947.74	Due for Reinsurance.....39,807.80
Mortgage Loans.....105,478.90	Reinsurance Reserve.....535,903.57
Assessments accruing and in course of collection.....36,581.47	Capital Stock.....\$17,500.00
Accounts received for reinsurance.....37,621.72	Surplus.....\$15,834.94
Advance.....25,565.44	
Office furniture and goods.....11,665.07	
Plant.....8,588.07	
Real Estate.....1,188.50	
Unassessed portion of Premium Notes.....\$68,889.66	
	\$924,681.93
	\$924,681.93
SECURITY FOR POLICYHOLDERS.	
Reserve for unearned Premiums.....\$825,962.57	
Capital Stock, paid and unpaid.....17,500.00	
Surplus.....\$15,834.94	
	\$841,797.51
A. T. PLATT, Secretary.	D. WEISMILLER, President and General Manager.

all creatures and all natural surroundings. It is intangible as light and equally adaptable to any life. It is not a reward given one after having done well, but a reward which comes as part and parcel of all well-doing.

It begins with the knowledge of God's goodness and it grows through man's right use of the many opportunities given him by the good God. There are homes in this very city where it exists in some considerable degree of perfection; there are individuals here, there and everywhere who testify to its glory by their calm acceptance of all events and their ability to get the best out of all things.

It is yours when you choose to enter, but you must have to leave behind some of your traps and trappings, for little children are wise and they know how to be happy without the aid of so much material as grown-ups of today commonly collect in their vain search for happiness through wealth, place or power.

ENGLISH HARNESS.

At the Saddlers' dinner the other evening the Duke of Connaught, as master of the company, said that, as far as he knew, "no saddlery or harness had ever come up to that produced in England." That is also borne out by Archibald, the historian of the seven years' war, who, in an eloquent passage, referring to the arrival in Germany of a British contingent of troops to help Frederick, remarked on the magnificence of the artillery teams and the splendor of their harness. But the death of the Prince Imperial in Zululand was primarily due to the breaking of his English stirrup leathers as he was trying to remount his horse.—London Chronicle.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

The question is often asked whether a charity ball is not a wasteful expenditure for raising money to be devoted to charitable objects. It is suggested that larger sums could be secured by direct contributions. These might include both the price of tickets and the greater outlay in incidentals. The same style of reasoning has been used against church bazaars and various schemes for capitalizing social pleasures in the interest of philanthropic projects, but it has had no effect because the persons who have given the most thought and work to the subject of ways and means are fully convinced that its omissions are fatal.

It assumes altogether too much as to the possibility of the direct appeal. The social entertainment supplies the very important factor of widespread personal interest. Without this only

A Friend in Need
to the Poor, Sick Stomach, Tired Nerves and Torpid Liver, is
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"Caught Cold."

Had a Distressing, Ticking Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines, N.S., writes: "In Oct., 1908, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, tickling sensation in my throat so that I could not sleep at night and my lungs were so sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

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There are many imitations of "Dr. Wood's" so be sure and get the genuine when you ask for it.

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Those who make a practice of taking a cup of OXO at bedtime find it has a splendid effect on the health.

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is a new and most convenient form. Each cube contains the goodness of 1/4 pound of prime beef—and costs 2 1/2c. or less. Each cube makes a delicious cup of OXO, or soup for 15. Sold in tins of 4 cubes for 10c.—10 cubes for 25c.—50 cubes for \$1.15. Get OXO in Bottles or Cubes from Grocers, Druggists or General Stores.

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The germs of catarrh cannot exist in the same atmosphere with antiseptic Hyomei (pronounce it High-o-mey). Breathe Hyomei and relief from catarrh, coughs, sore throat or cold will come in two minutes.

Breathe Hyomei and that stomach straining, hawking in the morning will quickly disappear.

Breathe Hyomei and kill the catarrh germs; heal the inflamed membrane; stop the discharge of mucus and prevent crusts from forming in the nose.

Breathe Hyomei for a few minutes each day, and forever rid yourself of contemptible catarrh.

Breathe Hyomei—give it a faithful trial and then, if you are not satisfied, you can have your money back.

What is Hyomei? It is a wonderful antiseptic, so powerful that it promptly destroys germ life, yet its action on those who give who give regularly and systematically—A vast outer circle will remain indifferent, will pay no heed, whatever to the direct appeal.

This is proved by experience, which is a far better teacher than the most beautiful specimen of reasoning.—Chicago Record-Herald.