PROBLEM OF COST OF LIVING IS NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL

Aunt Jane Has Timely Suggestions in the Way of Household Economies.

"It ain't the cost of living that has riz," said Aunt Jane. "It's the cost of the way people live. Just because certain foods have gone up in price is no reason why one should eat those foods, when there's others just as good at half the price.

"Now for example, meats are higher this year than last, and considerably higher than ten years ago. Fish, on the other hand, is just as cheap as ever, and just as good. Now, Sister Mary is one of those hands that simply must have meat. She has beef this week, lamb next week, pork the week after, and then sighs because she's had 'em all and can't think up a new kind.

"She's forever kicking about the high cost of living, and the few kinds of meat or food. And, as a result, is suffering from loss of appetite and disposition. The doctor says her health is bad because she eats too much meat, but she's got the habit and keeps right on.

"Now I'm years older than Mary and I feel first rate. It costs me less to live and I enjoy it more. You see there are just as many different kinds of fish as meat—only more. It comes from the sea, which, unlike the land, doesn't charge a cent for raising it.

"You hear people say, "I'm tired of fish." You may know that such a person doesn't know much about fish, or cooking it. Anyone with a knowledge of cooking could take any one variety of fish and serve it up in a different way every day for a fortnight. And it doesn't require any more labor than cooking a piece of meat, or a mess of vegetables.

"Let us take mackerel for example. They're plentiful just now and cheap enough, Lord knows. If you must be stylish, you can buy a big one for thirty-five cents, and you got food for four people. Or, if you want to be economical, you can get three small ones for a quarter.

"To continue on an economical basis, just split open the fish, put it on a well greased broiler, flesh side down and turn on the fire. When well browned, turn it over. Be careful not to burn the skin. Remove it from the fire and serve. A slice of lemon may be served with it, and a little butter rubbed on the flesh will add to the taste. There's a meal for four people for twenty-five cents.

"You will probably have some fish left over. If you're really economical, into the ice box it goes. For supper or breakfast, out it comes. You remove the bones and skin, add a few leaves of lettuce and sprinkle with salad dressing, and you have another wholesome tasty dish. Or, if you have company that evening, take the cold fish, chop it up with some lettuce and salad dressing and serve as sandwiches between thin slices of bread or crackers."

"When I've got company coming," said Aunt Jane, "and I want to give them a meal they'll remember without spending much time or money on it, I fix them a fine fish chowder. It pleases them, too, for it's as tasty, satisfying, and healthful a dish as one could wish, and so simple that a school girl can make it.

"A fresh haddock, small cod, or a hake make the best chowder. I usually take a three or four pound fish, seeing that the gills are red and the eyes bright, which are signs that it is absolutely fresh. I take the skin off, and cut the flesh into pieces about three inches square.

"Meantime, I have fried in the bottom of the kettle several slices of steaked salt pork, and several slices of onion. When these have browned, I add a layer of the fish. After sprinkling this with salt and pepper, I add a layer of sliced potatoes. Then alternately a layer of fish and a layer of potatoes until the fish is used up.

"I cover this with water and boil for a half hour. Then I add a pint of milk, let it scald well, and the chowder is ready. I always pound up half dozen or so biscuit and add them before I add the milk, but some folks prefer to add the crackers, broken or whole, afterwards.

"Sometimes, when I wish a change, I just put in enough water to cover the fish and then add a can of tomatoes. I cook this until the potatoes are boiled, and then add two quarts of milk and let it scald a bit."

"A little understood fish," said Aunt Jane, "is the cusk. It is probably one of the best fish obtainable to bake, and everyone who knows anything about fish considers baked cusk a delicacy. It's a bit more oily than cod or haddock, and for that reason makes a much better fish to fry.

"At almost any season of the year you can buy fine cusk for from ten to twelve cents a pound. I always clean the fish well, and serve it stuffed. I first scald it well with hot water, then clean it. I rub both inside and out with salt, and then dress it. I make a few incisions on the outside, and into these place strips of lean salt pork.

"To make the dressing, I take half a pound of stale bread and soak it in water. When the bread is soft, I press out the water, add a little chopped suet, pepper, salt, a large tablespoon of fried onion, and a little minced parsley. Cook this slightly and when taken from the fire, add a beaten egg.

"I put this into the fish, sewing the latter with heavy thread. Then I pour a little water into a baking pan, put the fish in and turn on the fire. I baste the fish frequently so that it won't burn, and cook it until it is brown. I like this best served with a drawn butter sauce, flavored with a little lemon. Potato chips make an excellent vegetable to serve with it. It is an inexpensive dish, but one that company will remember for a long while."

Chief Justice White Is Now Three-Score-and-Ten

Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court will be the recipient of congratulations today on the attainment of three-score-and-ten years. The chief of the court of last resort in Uncle Sam's dominions is an ideal figure of a judge, with a massive physique and a face indicative of strength and poise. He gives the most casual observer the impression that he is not a man to be swayed by passion or prejudice, but one who will hold the scales of justice even, and whose ears are deaf to the clamor of the mob or the seductions of clinking gold. Justice White's ancestors established themselves in Louisiana while it was still French territory and his boyhood was spent among the French Acadians and Spanish-speaking peoples who form so large a part of the population of that section of Louisiana. His father owns a large plantation, and was a member of Congress and Governor of Louisiana. Like his father and grandfather before him, the future Chief Justice was from his infancy destined for law, and all his education had that end in view. He was sent to Mount St. Mary a Jesuit college in Maryland, and then entered Georgetown College. He was a student in the latter institution, and only sixteen, when the war broke out. Like the majority of his classmates, he had no further use for books, and left immediately for Louisiana. He had no sooner reached home than he joined a regiment of infantry and and became a full-fledged private in the service of the CConfederacy. He fought gallantly in the rfanks until taken prisoner, being at the time seriously ill. Upon his recovery he was was paroled and returned to his home. When his parole expired the war was about over. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in new Orleans. After a few years of poverty, in which period clients were few and far between, he forged his way to the front, and became successively State Senator, associate justice of the Louisiana supreme court, United States Senator and in 1894, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. He is a Roman Catholic. Mrs. White is a leader in the anti-suffragist movement, and sternly opposed to the "votes for women" cause.

A CHILD DOESN'T LAUGH AND PLAY IF CONSTIPATED

If peevish, feverish and sick, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—Adv.

AUSTRIA SENDS ANOTHER PROTEST TO U. S. AGAINST SHIPMENT OF AMMUNITION

New York, November 3.—The full text of Austria Hungary's second note to the United States on the subject of shipments of munitions by American firms to Great Britain and her Allies is contained in Austria-Hungarian newspapers which have been received here. The note was received by the State Department at Washington on October 20, when it was announced that the State Department would not make public the full text. It conformed to the cabled summaries, it was explained, and it was said that a reply would not be sent to Austria by the United States government, as the officials at Washington did not believe from the tenor of the communication that Austria expected a reply.

While the text of the not does not disclose any new phrase of the situation, it has value as of the documenary history of the relations between the United States and the European belligerents. The note, as translated from the Austro-Hungarian papers is as follows;

From the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of the United States of America in Vienna. Vienna, September 24, 1915

The undersigned has had the honor to receive the note of August 16th number 2758, in which his Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America, Mr. Frederick Courtland Penfield was pleased to define the stand taken by the Government of the United States of America toward the Imperial and Royal Government concerning the supply of war materials to Great Britain and her Allies.

The arguments set forth by the Washington Cabinet discloses the various viewpoints that actuate the Federal Government in this connection and in its opinion, prevent it from taking into account the view expressed by the Imperial and Royal Government. Although the Imperial and Royal Government has laid stress upon investigating most minutely the contentions of the Washington Cabinet, their most careful examination cannot move it to depart from the point of view which it has made clear in its note number 59465 of June 29th

The remarks of the Federal government are based upon the erroneous promises that the Imperial and Royal Government has essentially denied the right conceded by Article 7 of the Vth and XIIIth Conventions of the Hague to nationals of neutral powers to supply contraband to belligerents, whereas the Imperial and Royal Government had expressly stated in the aforesaid note that the wording—and the wording only—of the clause referred to formally warranted the sufferance by the Federal government of the trade in war materials as at present pursued by citizens of the United States of America. The Imperial and Royal government naturally never sought to prevail upon the Washington Cabinet to depart from an existing treaty; it only pointed out that, in its opinion, an interpretation of said clause should be avoided that would be contrary to the fundamental idea and the highest principles of the laws of neutrality. A certain danger attaches to the gradual codification of international law, inasmuch as the wording of the conventions governing the laws of the nations might be considered as more important than the elementary principles underlying these laws when they have not been specifically formulated in international treaties. Such a limited interpretation should be avoided, particularly with respect to the laws of neutrality; for this very reason the preamble of the XIIIth Convention of the Hague (2nd and 3rd paragraphs) emphasizes that the stipulations of this agreement represent merely fragments that do not apply to all the circumstances which may arise in practice, and that therefore these stipulations will have to be amended or completed according to the general principles of international law.

The Imperial and Royal government has accordingly confined its arguments to the question whether the interpreation of the already quoted clause would not be limited by these principles; when, in support of its assertion that this would be so, it referred to the opinion expressed in international law, it naturally had in mind the authorities on the subject who have specially examined whether the exportation of war materials, against which no objection can be raised under normal circumstances, would not at times imply a breach of neutrality. The assertion to the effect that the authors unanimously agree that the exportation of contraband is contrary to neurality is not to be found in any paragrph of the note of June 29th.

Furthermore, the Imperial and Royal Government has in no way pleaded in favor of the principle of "equalization." As a matter of fact it did not base its suggestion concerning the exportation of war materials on the fact that it was not in a position itself to import war materials from the United States of America; even if both groups of belligerents were to share in the supply of war materials from the United States of America, the Imperial and Royal government would nevertheless maintain that the excessive exportation of war materials would be objectionable. The Imperial and Royal government never thought of suggesting that, because Austria-Hungary cannot procure war materials from the territories of one neutral power, this disadvantage should be balanced by prohibiting the citizens of that neutral power to carry on a normal trade in contraband with the enemies of the Dual Monarchy. It, however, did protest against the creation of new and the extension of existing plants for the purpose of manufacturing and exporting war materials to such an extent that the economic life of the United States has practically so to say, become militarized—if one can use a word that has been of ten wrongly applied.

The concentration of a large part of the American working power toward one goal, namely: the supply of munitions of war, constitutes a "fait nouveau" which invalidates any reference to allegedly similar cases in other wars; whether intended or not this concentration of the national working power constitutes a one-sided and effective support of one group of belligerents, all the more conspicuous since not even non-contraband goods are supplied from the United States to the other group of belligerents. A comparison with the former wars is all the more out of place since those wars were waged between two single powers or at least between groups of a few powers only. When munitions of war from one neutral country were supplied to one belligerent only it was then possible for the latter's enemies to apply to other neutral countries. In the present war, however, the United States of America is the only power that can be effectively considered for such supplies. This circumstance further contributes to give to the exportation of munitions of war from the Union a different and far more serious character than the exportation of contraband has ever had in the past. Since these various facts, unforeseen before, have become clearly manifest in the course of the present war only, the Austro-Hungarian government thinks it is justified to hold the opinion that, in accordance with the last paragraph of the preamble of the XIIIth convention they should constitute a sufficient reason for modifying the regulations that govern the trade in contraband in the United States. The absolute and strict impartiality which the Washington Cabinet is anxious to observe, and therefore the abstaining of any direct or indirect assistance and support of one belligerent are undoubtedly the right of a neutral power. If experience should teach that an embargo in any direction should in the course of thew ar become necessary to that end, then the power concerned is justified to modify its former policy of applying neutrality. On the other hand the present case is wholly different from all preceding ones, it is a "novum" which, as pointed out above, does not come under the already quoted Article 7 and therefore has to be considered as a "cas non prevu" (unforeseen case) which in accordance with the preamble of the XIIIth Convention (paragraph 3), has to be dealt with under the general principles of international law, as has already been explained.

The suggestion of the Imperial Royal government concerning the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials was likewise not based on the assumption that a neutral government would be bound to compensate the advantages attained by one belligerent over the other by a system of non-intercourse with the former. The note of June 29th makes it clear that this suggestion was made solely for the purpose of pointing out to the Washington Cabinet which had declared that, as a consequence of the situation created by the war, it had become impossible for the United States of America to maintain its trade relations with the Central Powers, that it is within the power of the Federal government to enforce such a possibility of trade relations. As a matter of fact the trade between America and Austria-Hungary, at least with regard to non-contraband goods, has not been stopped by the naval successes of Great Britain and her Allies, but by the unlawful decisions taken by the Entente Powers which as the Imperial and Royal government has not failed to learn are also considered as unlawful by the government of the United States of America.

It is not contended that were the Washington Cabinet to fall in with the views of the Imperial and Royal government, the trade relations of the United States of America with both groups of belligerents would be less unequal than they are at present. The Imperial and Royal government believes that an argument could all the less be therefrom derived against a suggestion admitted by a neutral power as justified from the point of view of neutrality and otherwise, since the Washington Cabinet certainly will not consider it as a duty of a neutral power to render its situation toward both belligerents as unequal as possible, or, when such a state of inequality exists to undertake no steps whatever with a view to modify it.

Whereas, the Federal government has understood that, according to the Imperial and Royal government, the exportation of arms and munitions is contrary to the last paragraph of the preamble of the XIIIth convention, it should be emphasized that—as already pointed out above—the Imperial and Royal government bases its stand against the excessive exportation of munitions of war on the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of said preamble. The reference to the last paragraph was made in connection with the unlawful exclusion of Austria-Hungary from commercial intercourse with America and was intended to convey the suggestion that the exclusion in itself would justify the issuance by the Federal government of laws providing for an embargo.

If the impression is correct that the government of the United States wishes to express the opinion that the government of a belligerent power is not entitled to take up a matter which is connected with the preservation or the application of a right of a neutral power, this is evidently due to the fact that the Washington Cabinet has possibly given a too restricted interpretation to the last paragraph referred to when it understood it to apply only to strictly private rights, the preservation of which the Imperial and Royal government naturally holds to be a matter that concerns the neutral power only. As is shown by the report submitted by the French delegate, M. Renault, to the full sitting of the Hague Conference concerning the XIIIth convention (Deuxieme Conf. Intern. de la Paix, actes et doc., tome I., p. 326), the said paragraph aims at the preservation of the neutrality; a belligerent can therefore not be denied the right to approach a neutral country and to invoke the clause referred to when the question of the preservation of the rights of a neutral power has a bearing on the rights of that belligerent.

The Imperial and Royal government has followed with great interest the arguments of the Federal Government setting forth the reasons which, in the opinion of the Washington Cabinet, make it impossible to restrict during the present war the exportation of munitions. The Imperial and Royal government nevertheless still hopes that the Federal government will agree that the reasons given, which have a purely practical character can in no way influence the legal aspect of the question; while expressing this hope we do not venture to investigate whether the very fact that the manufacture of war materials in the United States could develop to such extraordinary dimensions does not rather lead to the conclusion that the United States, disposing as they do in an unlimited way of all the essential conditions for manufacturing munitions, such as labor, natural products and financial capital would be reduced to procure war material from abroad in the event of a war which would naturally stimulate the energy of its citizens.

The Imperial and Royal government begs leave to make the following remarks:

Among the precedents invoked by the Washington government, which, as has already been mentioned, cannot be accepted as such, the Federal government lays stress on the conditions existing at the time of the Boer War, during which one of the belligerents was cut off from international trade in a way similar to that created during the present war. Such an analogy cannot possibly be detected, because Great Britain did not then decree a stoppage of trade comparable with the unlawful measures now taken by the London Cabinet; the prevention of the supply of arms and ammuintion referred to by the Federal government does certainly not amount to a commercial isolation.

Besides, the exportation of munitions of war from Austria-Hungary during the Boer war, just as during other wars, whenever such an exportation took place, never exceeded the limits of permissibility.

The Federal government undoubtedly will have learned that Herr Einicke has publicly protested against the interpretation of one sentence taken from his treatise on neutrality in naval warfare for the purpose of justifying the duty of the Washington government; this invalidates the reference made by the Washington Cabinet to German jurists and the conclusions deducted therefrom. Furthermore, the Imperial and Royal government naturally holds that a neutral government cannot issue an embargo with the intention of jeopardizing the interests of one of the belligerents. Just as naturally an embargo issued by the government for the purpose of protecting its neutrality could never be described as a measure taken with the intent of injuring one of the belligerents.

Finally, the remarks of the Federal government concerning the vicetualing of men-of-war are apparently based upon a misunderstanding.

The references made by the Imperial and Royal government to the prohibition of supplying men-of-war, and to the prohibition of making certain supplies to men-of-war, was not aimed at a concrete case; it was simply intended to quote the prohibitions embodied in Articles 8, 19 and 20 of the XIIIth convention of the Hague.

The undersigned has the honor to request his Excellency the American Ambassador to convey by wire to the Washington, Cabinet the above friendly communications which are solely made in order to complete the outline of the legal status defined in the note of June 29th after a careful examination of the views expressed in the note of the Federal government. The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency the American Ambassador the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed).

BURIAN.

$1.00 WAIST SALE THURSDAY NOV. 4TH.

IT PAYS TO SHOP UPSTAIRS

Seeley's

1115 Main St.—Security Bldg.
UP ONE FLIGHT—TAKE ELEVATIR

ALL NEW FALL AND WINTER MODELS AT $1.00 EACH

Thursday-Nov. Fourth

Will be a day of unusual Waist and Skirt Values—better than ever!

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS
MESSALINE WAISTS
TUB SILK WAISTS
STRIPED VOILE WAISTS

1 DAY ONLY

$1.00 EACH

Just For Thursday

Colors are Black, White, Navy, Brown and fancy stripes; sizes 34 to 44 bust.

More compelling values—the newest Fall models in Voile, Lawn and Crepe Waists—priced at $1.00. Sizes 34 to 52 bust.

Quantities sold to each customer are limited because the values are extraordinary.

ALL WOOL SKIRTS
Beautiful styled Serges, Whipcords, Mixtures, etc. Colors Black, Navy and Brown. THURSDAY ONLY $1.00 EACH

1115 Main St. SEELEY'S SECURITY BLDG. UP ONE FLIGHT

TRUMBULL

Trumbull, Nov. 3—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Amsden and daughter Phebe, who have been spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Burr F. Beach, returned on Monday to their home in Holyoke.

Miss Bertha Walker of Bridgeport was a week-end guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Christie.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Beach and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest S. Ward were visitors Sunday at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Burr and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Burr of Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Flint and family have moved from Stephen J. Parks' flat to the Jason Haines place in Chestnut Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Flint have lived in the Center only a few weeks, having recently sold their property in Daniels Farm.

Erwin S. Fairchild and Orville B. Burton were appointed Sunday as delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Fairfield East and West Consociation, to be held at the South Church, Bridgeport.

John L. Beach of Watertown was the guest Sunday of his mother, Mrs. Mary J. Beach.

Trumbull Grange will hold a whist at the Grange hall Wednesday evening, the proceeds to be used to redecorat the hall.

Pupils perfect in attendance in Room 2 of White Plains school, Miss Marion Edwards, teacher, for the month of October were: Harold Moody, Nathan Ensign, Maud and Wilma Swanson, Frida Peterson, Helen Plumb, Catherine Burton, Maud Ward, Charles and Kenneth Cannon, Ethel Evitts, George Macholowski, Merrill and Carlton Shepherd.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rowden and son Richard of Wallingford have recently spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wells at "Craig Knoll."

Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Gates entertained a party of friends at their summer home, "Babbling Brook," Saturday evening.

The contest between the reds and blues at the Congregational Sunday shool resulted in victory for the blue side.

A shingling bee was held at the parsonage last week and the parsonage barn was newly covered. The ladies of the Aid society furnished the workers a fine dinner in the church basemnt.

An Old Balloon Project.

As early as 1786 the French government granted a sum of money to establish a balloon service between Paris and Marseilles with what were known as the Montgolfier air balloons, though the project never became more than a project.

Her Favorite Sport.

"Is there any outdoor sport she is fond of?"

"I should say so. She's dead in love with a baseball player."—Browning's Magazine.

Doesn't Matter.

Struggling Poet (gloomily)—All my verses have been sent back. Wife—Well, I wouldn't worry, dear. They pay so little, when they accept them that it does not matter much.—New York Weekly.

The Leader.

Knicker—What is his motto?

Bocker—First be sure you're right, then lose your head.—New York Sun.

U SE E UNION LABEL PANTS LYFORD BROTHERS East Side and West End B UY Y

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word

GREAT NEWS FOR WOMEN!

A Machine Will Do the Washing in an Hour for Only 2 Cts.

Not Rubbing Clothes Last 6 Times As Long

A Day's washing done in an hour! What good news for women. Yes, here is a machine that will save all the usual Monday drudgery. That slopping in suds, those wet feet and that rub, rub, rub, of the clothes are now things of the past with women who use the

AUTOMATIC SAFETY WRINGER—No wringing if you have a Thor. Press a lever and the Thor wringer does that part of the work—you can't pinch your fingers because this wringer has a patented safety device. Clothes can go through—not your fingers.

Thor

THE ATALOG—The wonderful Atalog—that simple, effective controlling device which prevents overloading of the machine and which makes its operation simple even for a child is found only in the Thor. Be sure to see the Atalog. See it before you buy a washing machine.

Electric Washing Machine

Simply put the clothes and suds into it, push a button and off it starts, sending the soap and water through and through the fabric, driving out the grease and dirt. Push another button and it stops and you find everything perfectly white, sweet and clean.

No washboard—no rubbing—clothes last six times as long. What a saving there is when you use this remarkable machine—saving of strength and temper and clothes! And the electric current costs only two cents for the hour!

Banish the Washboard Buy the Thor on Credit

That rubbing wears out clothes. Away with the old-fashioned washboard! The Thor will save the clothes. It doesn't rub them—it makes them give six times the service—and it gives them a cleanliness you can't get in hand washing.

6 MONTHS' TIME PAYMENTS.

Just a small payment down—the balance in little monthly amounts—that is our offer on this wonderful machine for a short time only. The saving it will make on your clothes will pay for it. The machine will really cost you nothing in the end. Think of getting six times the service out of your clothes. Don't miss this big offer

GREAT SPECIAL OFFER.—We are making a great special offer now on the Thor. You ought to let us tell you about it. Anybody can have a Thor Washing Machine now. Come in. Do this today or tomorrow sure.

THE UNITED ILLUMINATING CO.

Corner Broad and Cannon Streets. Phone 821.