

Making Tomorrow's World

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BRITISH SOCIAL REFORM LEGISLATION

What in Germany, which has the most significant movement in British life today, is the greatest question was asked of Aaron Watson, veteran labor leader of the London Daily Labor Club, of H. A. White, editor of the London Daily Standard, an organ of the aristocratic class, and the Canadian Minister of the Right Club of Robert Donald, editor of the London Morning Post, the journal which all society readers of journalists, politicians, tradesmen, men in the street. The reply, in one form or another, was everywhere practically the same: "The growing insistence upon social reform legislation."

Ten years ago the Briton talked about world politics almost exclusively. Today, without losing his interest in world-politics, he talks about home affairs, land and labor and life. Ten years ago he made faces at Germany and planned a bigger war. Today he studies Germany's social program for acceptance or avoidance, and is content with a navy maintained at ordinary strength.

Two avenues of approach to the real thought of the British people exist which are not found in other countries. At least not so starkly marked. The Briton has not lost the art of talking back. Building his home behind stone walls, sturdily reserved with strangers, he talks freely in public meetings and he writes letters to the newspapers. Besides other and usual ways of access to public opinion, these are characteristically British. He wrote a letter to the Times in other days. Now he writes also to the Daily Mail, the Daily Telegraph, the

News and Leader, the Westminster Gazette, the Pall Mall Gazette, the Edinburgh Scotsman, the Manchester Journal, the Glasgow Herald, or one of a dozen other great journals, and sometimes to all of them. Nor are these letters from any one class. Everybody writes except the king, and he employs a secretary to write for him. At the public meeting the Briton "heckles" or interrupts with questions for information or impudence. In the theaters he hisses. The Americans do not—as well as applauds. The public meeting, as well as the letters in the newspapers, afford an interesting index to the questions uppermost in the public mind. Here, again, social reform legislation every kind, from the Landing Bill of the Fabians to the most conservative suggestions of Lord Lansdowne, is talked. Yet more significant is the legislation actually enacted, as the program of one party or another.

The Old Age Pension Act is perhaps the most far-reaching. Under the provisions of this act, which became law in 1909, every person in the United Kingdom, whose income is less than \$100 a year, is entitled to receive from the government a pension. This government pension varies in amount depending upon the income of the pensioner. The smallest is 25 cents a week, the largest \$1.25. No one, other than aliens, criminals or lunatics, is denied an Old Age Pension. As the money for the pension is provided out of the national treasury—no penny and no health tax to contribute anything. Nearly one million persons now receive old age pensions—400,000 women and 375,000 men. The number of persons who have received outdoor relief from local poorhouses has largely decreased, falling off from 145,000 to 8,500 in six years. Of every 1,000 persons in Great Britain seventy years old and upward 460 are old age pensioners, nearly

three-fourths. The annual cost to the national treasury is not over \$20,000,000. "I think the greatest act of Parliament of the last fifty years, aside from the Parliament Act (limiting the power of the House of Lords)," said John Burns, cabinet minister and labor leader, "is the act which gave Old Age Pensions. It is the boon of the benevolent government at the cost of the bonanzas rich for the benefit of the aged poor. It works easily, does not demoralize, solves many Poor Law problems, keeps the old among the young—and that is good for both—and prevents the growth of Institutional life, which I do not like. I am for the son to take care of the father. That's the opinion of the friends of the measure."

A system of demoralization will be established among the working classes," said Lord Weir. "Thrift will be done away with, families will cease to regard it as an obligation to maintain those of their number whose working days are passed, and self-reliance will be diminished." That's the extreme view of the opposition. However, against unemployment. The National Insurance Act, in addition to insurance against the loss of health and for the prevention and cure of sickness, provides insurance against unemployment. In state health insurance Great Britain followed the lead of Germany, but in unemployment insurance Great Britain leads the way. It is a far-reaching experiment in social legislation. The essence of the problem of unemployment is that all work, or nearly all work, is more or less irregular, and will in large part always remain so," said Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M. P. "It can never hope to reduce his operations to a machine-like regularity. He can, however, by concerted effort and common rule decide that irregularity of work need not mean irregularity of maintenance. Society can assure, should assure, to every honest man the regular maintenance which it now admits is due the dishonest man."

The Unemployment Act pools risks by insurance. It builds up a fund by contributions from the employer, the employee and society as a whole, in

order that when irregularity of work touches a particular man and deprives him of wage, there may be pay to take the place of wage. That act provides for the insured a minimum of employment for about 2,500,000 workers, skilled or unskilled, organized or unorganized, in building, construction of works, shipbuilding, engineering, construction of vehicles, iron-founding and law-making. The workman contributes five cents a week for each calendar nature fortnight. The employer also five cents a week, and the state one-third the total contribution of employers and employees. Workmen receive for each week of unemployment one-third of their ordinary wages. The employer contributes one-third, the state one-third the total contribution of employers and employees. Workmen receive for each week of unemployment one-third of their ordinary wages. The employer contributes one-third, the state one-third the total contribution of employers and employees.

Lord Rosebery told a story the other day of an Aberdeen fisherman who was a perfectly full of zeal for learning, but who was too poor to enter it. Through one lone fierce winter in Scotland—where the winters—he shivered without an overcoat and starved without breakfasts, because he had spent the money which might have bought an overcoat, in the purchase of a Hebrew Bible. In Lord Rosebery's story, of course, the Aberdeen professor, for being faithful to one book, was sent to the workhouse. The same story, the story of a democratic state. As for contentment—did you read the White Paper—an official report of the Distribution of Wealth?

Why Willie Was Miserable. Little Willie had been permitted to enter the sickroom to visit the small stranger who had arrived a few days before. He looked the little one over, with the disapproving natural to a deposed monarch. The nurse brought out the baby's bathwater, and with a wicker water. Then she started unwinding the baby's outer shell, preparatory to bathing it, while Willie stood watching the procedure. Suddenly the light of understanding illumined his face and he rushed to the door. "Hey, Sis!" he shrieked down the hall. "The nurse is up, quick. They're going to drown it!"

Tuberculosis in Japan. Conscription is said to claim more victims in Japan than any other civilized country, and the government is about to take decisive steps to combat "the great enemy of the Orient." Some affairs has decided to establish sanatoria in the cities having a population of more than three hundred thousand. Osaka, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya. Those for Tokyo and Osaka will be constructed to accommodate five hundred patients, that for Yokohama for three hundred.

His Excuse. "The tramp had called to ask for food, and the mistress of the house asked him to wait for a minute while she went to get some soap and water before she would give him anything to eat. 'Not much,' said the tramp. 'Why not?' asked the mistress. 'I was a married man, and my mistress kept me in hot water all the time, and I've had enough, thank you.'"

Sweet Bait. Mrs. A.—I told Willie on his way home from school to get me a bar of soap. Mrs. B.—Oh, hell! forget it; my boy never remembers. Mrs. A.—No, indeed; I said he might buy five cents' worth of candy at the same time.

PROFITABLE METHOD OF TURKEY RAISING

Irascible Old Salt Had Many Things He Would Like to Declare, But Not at That Time.

Mrs. Van Allen Thompson, whose entry into the country gave her much difficulty with the customs officials, was recounting her experiences to a friend in Boston. She said: "It was very unpleasant, but the least unpleasant part was the attitude of the customs officials. I hope they don't intend to be as rude as they appear to the returned traveler."

"I am convinced," she continued, philosophically, "I suppose it would be difficult to be popular as a customs inspector. Everybody dislikes these poor men. Everybody feels towards them like the old skipper."

"This skipper, after undergoing several hours of suspicious cross-questioning from two inspectors regarding his cargo, was at last leaving the wharf, when a young official, unaware of his previous greeting, accosted him."

"Have you anything to declare, sir?" he demanded sharply.

"Furious, the old skipper glared at the young man and shouted: 'Yes, young man, I've a good deal to declare, but I'd be ashamed to say it before a boy like you. You're too young to hear what I would like to declare!'"



Bronze Turkeys—The most admired of all varieties on the Market.

Turkey raising is one of the easiest things ever tried, and is the most paying industry for a woman. If you wish to try out the business, never allow old turkeys to lay out, but watch them and see that the eggs are gathered every night.

To keep them laying in the same place, put two or three glass neat eggs in the nest on the sly, and never let the turkeys see you near the nests nor do not disturb them while on the nest.

A hen turkey will lay from 10 to 20 eggs before getting broody, and if when she does so upon the nest all day, you can catch her late at night, and confine in an outbuilding for a week or so with plenty of good food, water and grit, she will go back to laying again soon after being liberated, and lay as many more eggs.

The first eggs laid can be set under a common mother hen. Ten eggs to a hen, and she will do quite as well as if the turkey mother was doing the job herself.

By the time the turkey hen gets broody a second time after being confined and fed, she will have become quite tame, and can be set in some safe place, where wild animals, rats, etc., can not trouble her.

Every morning when she is setting go and feed her with corn meal wet with water, and put a pan of clean water handy.

When she hatches have a rain-proof coop, somewhere near a tree or clump of shrubbery to provide shelter from the hot sun. The hens which hatched turkeys should be fed and cared for five times daily for about three weeks. Never feed them under the coop, but spread the food on a clean board near enough to the coop, so that the mother can get to the food and eat with her little ones.

The first meal should be given after 24 hours, and should consist of corn

meal, boiled for half an hour, finely broken up and mixed with water, and has been boiled at least 20 minutes—an egg boiled five minutes will be soggy and indigestible, but if boiled half an hour will be meaty and tender.

Never allow either sour milk or uncooked corn meal to be fed, sour milk will cause diarrhea, and sickness, raw corn meal will swell in their stomachs, and cause indigestion.

If plenty of sour milk is at hand, make into Dutch cheese. This is very good if fed once or twice a week.

Ground bone and coarse, clean sand should be added to the cooked meal, as when they are confined they are unable to obtain enough grit.

Meat scraps are good, but sweet milk is something of a substitute, as it contains animal food.

I supply my young chickens and turkeys with angle worms dug up in the chick yard and garden.

When turkeys are six weeks old they can take a little wheat, rye or cracked corn, and the mother can be let out of the coop after the dew is off.

Drive her back to the coop at night before she wanders off, and settle down for the night, and give her a good supper if she does not come of her own accord. After a few days she will usually be found near the coop waiting for her evening meal.

Never set the coops containing hens with chickens anywhere in reach of those with little turkeys, as a hen with chickens will always kill turkeys, as also will a hen with turkeys kill chickens.

The coops should be cleaned out each morning. Take a long stick and get down where you can see plainly, scrape out all droppings, and sprinkle sulphur freely around also among the feathers of both the mother and the turkeys.

The eggs from three hen turkeys ought to produce 60 turkeys. What is more profitable?

Business Blocked. "I thought you were going away today."

"Couldn't buy a ticket."

"Nonsense. The ticket office is never closed."

"When there was a girl at the window I thought you were going to do me a bad of me."



A Fine Flock of Turkeys.

STARTING PLACE OF POULTRY SUCCESS

Harder Job Making Money With Hens Than Running Grocery—Cleanliness Essential.

BY E. S. MILLER.

The man who tries to make any money out of a poor kind of business or worse job than making bricks without straw.

Never say fail. Stick to it. You can be a winner. Be one!

Soft-shell eggs sell at a low price. Before the chicks were of any size, along would come cold weather and cut them down. The prison pen is the place for every hen now that wants to sit.

The often you can sell your eggs these days the more you will be able to do for your own material. If you get a lot of white eggs, you may sell them for a good price.

After you get your eggs sell them in the best possible market. You may have to hunt a few or three marks for a dozen more may to the mark between success and failure.

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After you have found your man, what is left is to get the right kind of hen. What are they? The hens you like best, the hens that are from a laying strain, the hens that lay white eggs. Then give them a good place to live. The men who have made a go of poultry have learned that cleanliness is an absolute necessity. You will have to learn that too it sounds cheap, but if you think it is, try it a single season. Cleanliness is the costliest thing about the poultry business.

After that, good pure food stands high. There is an old notion that anything is good enough for a hen to eat, but it is not so. The best and most pure material ever should be put in an egg. There are men who can tell, or think they can, what kind of food a hen has had just by the favor of the egg she lays.

Inheritance of Milk Yield. Records of Danish cows are submitted as proof that improvement in milk yield by breeding is not a gradual process, as has been supposed, but is inherited in Mendelian fashion; that is, if a daughter be not on an approximate equality with her dam, a milk producer she is either much higher or much lower.

Value of Sweet Clover. Do you get sweet clover a weed? If you do you are mistaken. Sweet clo-

TOO STRONG FOR UTTERANCE

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Her Preference. Apropos of Senator Depew's declaration that in his young days in Peekskill marriages were very happy and comfortable on \$1,000 or so a year, Miller said he was married in an anti-fratig address in Baltimore, said: "The cost of living is higher now than Mr. Depew's young days, and I am inclined to think that Mr. Depew of Vassar girl to live a happy married life on \$1,000 a year."

"A Vassar girl once refused a \$10-a-week bank clerk. He groaned and said: 'You're writing my heart!'"

"I'd rather marry you, but you can't write your clothes, the Vassar girl calmly answered."

A Simple Remedy against Coughs and all throat irritations is Depew's Mentholated Cough Drops—3c at all good Druggists.

Taking No Chances. "I see," said the editor, "that some half-baked agent schedules the end of Miller's career for next Saturday."

"Yes, yes," said the star reporter. "I've got the story all ready. It won't happen."

Mother write up the other side, though. If it does happen we don't want to get stopped."

Varying Luck. Mrs. Exe—"What sort of luck do you have with cards?"

"Mrs. Exe, Oh, varying. Some we keep as long as a week and some as long as a meal."

Red Cross Ball Blue, all blue, best bluing value in the world, makes the Luncheon smile. Adv.

"I thought you were going away today."

"Couldn't buy a ticket."

"Nonsense. The ticket office is never closed."

"When there was a girl at the window I thought you were going to do me a bad of me."

Although a woman may be afraid of a little mousetrap, she never forgives her husband for not being a Carnegie model hero.

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS—CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP

Fac-Simile Signature of **J. H. Stearns**

The CENTRAL COMPANY,
NEW YORK, N.Y.
16 months old
35 DROPS—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Do As Others Do, Take BEECHAM'S PILLS

(The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World)

If you have not tried this matchless family medicine, you do not know what it means to have better digestion, sounder sleep, brighter eyes, clearer complexion, which come after Beecham's Pills have cleared their way. Try them now—get the same excellence—in all climates; in every season—Beecham's Pills are

The Tried, Trusted Remedy

GO TO,

WESTERN CANADA NOW

The opportunity of securing free homesteads of 160 acres each, and the opening of the customs territory, Saskatchewan and Alberta, will soon have passed.

Canada offers a hearty welcome to the Settler; to the man with a family looking for a home; to the farmer's son, to the farmer who wishes to live under better conditions.

Canada's grain yield in 1913 is the talk of the world. Lustrous Grasses give cheap fodder for laboring herds; cost of raising and fattening for markets is trifling.

The sum realized for Beef, Butter, Milk and Cheese will pay fifty per cent on the investment.

Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Western Canadian Affairs, Ottawa, Canada, O. P.

Mr. V. McInnes
175 Wellington Ave.
Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Act.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up
That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Without Harsh or Stimulating Ingredients. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED NOCK OR SURTISITS

FOR ABSORBINE
It will remove them and leave no blemishes. Absorbine, J. B. ...

Dr. Navaun's Kidney Tablets
Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Write for FREE SAMPLE, NORTHROP LYMAN CO., INC., BUFFALO, N.Y.

VIOLINS NO SUPPLIES
ALthough a woman may be afraid of a little mousetrap, she never forgives her husband for not being a Carnegie model hero.

W. F. Young, P. O. F., 110 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA Remedy for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Write for FREE SAMPLE, NORTHROP LYMAN CO., INC., BUFFALO, N.Y.

W. N. U. DETROIT, MO. 52-1913.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Use For Over Thirty Years

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

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