

# Making Tomorrow's World

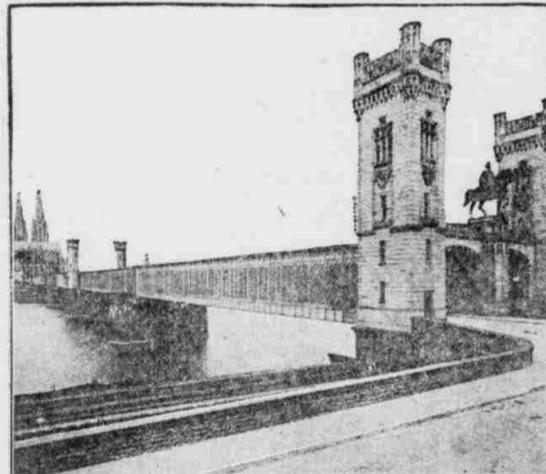
By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.  
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

## THE GERMAN CITY—ITS GOOD AND EVIL



Cologne, Germany—The modern German city is, in a double sense, a factory product. It did not "just grow," as Topsy, but it has been manufactured. The reason for its manufacture has usually been the development of the local factory. This generalization must be modified by exceptions, of course. Transportation, commerce, music, art and education have contributed to the recent growth of some German cities. The majority, however, machine-made as other factory products, are the results of an industrialism which tends everywhere to urbanization. Examples of the old Germany may yet be seen in the ancient quarters of Munich, Nuremberg, Frankfurt and other towns, but for these one may look in vain along the boulevards and in the modern sections of cities which have grown to greatness in the present generation. These are the cities of the new Germany. Upon their stucco the paint is hardly dry.

**Outwardly Attractive.**  
There are two sides to the German city—the outside and the inside. The outside is ordinarily beautiful and attractive. The boulevards are broad and airy; the open places are many and artistic; the streets are well paved and are clean—usually by women sweepers; the lighting, excellent; the sanitation, good; cathedrals are stately, and the older ones, at least, picturesque; the newer public buildings, though often coldly regular and



Bridge Over Rhine at Cologne.

stiff in architectural design, are spacious and impressive.

**People's Food Carefully Supervised.**  
The German lives much in the open air. We find the gardens in the modern cities, even in weather that seems unseasonable, thronged. There is much drinking of beer, but little intoxication, much festivity, but little boisterousness. The German is careful though comprehensive in his eating. The German city provides municipal slaughter houses, where meat is prepared for sale under strict regulation against taint; open air and covered market halls, where fresh vegetables, fish, poultry and other food products are sold; and has a ceaseless supervision of bakeries, dairies and breweries. In Berlin and some other cities the meat from the slaughter house is stamped, "upgedingt tauglich"—free of all possible taint. The city arranges for the sale of other meat, not thus free from taint, but which can be used for food without danger to health, at municipal establishments called the "Fred Banke," where it is bought at low prices and at certain fixed hours by the poor. The German loves music and the theater and so the German city provides municipal opera houses where the best artists may be heard, often at prices within the reach of the poorest-paid laborer.

**Cities Deal in Real Estate.**  
The German city provides public baths and disinfecting establishments. It owns its own street cars. Berlin is a notable example, but in Berlin a heavy tax on the gross receipts of the street-car system is levied. It buys and holds tracts of land in and adjacent to the city for the construction of houses for business or residence purposes, sells or leases this land and thus controls the growth and development of the city itself. This last function of the German city is responsible for much of the best results of the municipal town planning and house planning in the empire. These are some features of the Ger-

accept these positions, without salary, and with no patronage, because of the prestige and, chiefly, from a high sense of civic patriotism.

In some of the larger cities of Germany citizen deputations are appointed by the council to advise and aid it. In Berlin are about a hundred, serving without pay, drawn from all ranks, assisting in various important functions of government, particularly those having to do with city social and philanthropic work. This unusual feature of municipal government has brought to the service of the city many experts who have contributed much to the development on right lines of the modern German city.

**Mayor a Business Director.**  
Distinguishing features of German city administrations are their permanency and the business method on which they are conducted. The town councilors are elected for six years, one-third every two years. The burgomaster or mayor is chosen for twelve years. In nearly every city are public officials who have been re-elected for twenty or more years. City administration has become a business in which the German does not wish amateurs. The mayor is chosen as the business director of a great corporation. It is not unusual to find in a German newspaper an advertisement for a mayor! Some German city, having lost its mayor, wishes the best to be had in the empire and advertises for one with experience as mayor. Frequently as mayor of a large city is chosen a man who is serving with conspicuous success as mayor in a smaller town. The German system secures a continuous policy of city administration and one in which business rather than politics rules. That the system is too often controlled by big business is a result of the electoral plan under which it is chosen rather than of the system itself. This electoral plan is sixteenth-century German feudalism brought down to date.

**Housing Conditions Bad.**  
The German city, despite the benevolent bureaucracy of its highly organized administration, has left much to be desired in actual municipal life. Upon looking within we find oppressive restrictions, high rents, crowded quarters, the slum and the German "barrack-house." The average German, laborer, mechanic, clerk or small merchant, does not live on the boulevards or near the open places. His home is in small rooms, with outlook upon a dark courtyard where innumerable carpets are beaten twice a week. Flats, with congested quarters, take the place of the detached dwelling houses which are familiar in American cities. Clean streets but gloomy and dark interiors, lacking air but not lacking dust and noise, are the rule in the larger German cities. It may be questioned whether the bright boulevards and the red geraniums in the balcony windows compensate to the city as a whole for the gullness, stuffiness and worse of the average citizen's actual living rooms. How far all this could be prevented by municipal effort, it is impossible to say.

When the outside of the German city is commended, however, and the admirable features of its municipal administration, the unsolved problem of the "barrack-flat" makes a considerable offset to the merited praise. In London six per cent. of the population live in "dwellings" or one room, in Berlin 41 per cent. The declining birth rate in the German cities—a few babies are more to be desired than many boulevards—is, to a degree, the result of the lamentable housing conditions.

**Municipal Land Ownership.**  
A striking feature of the German city is its ownership of land. Within ten years Frankfurt has expended \$50,000,000 in buying real estate and now owns more than half of the land on which the city stands. Berlin owns 33,000 acres, Munich 15,000, and other cities own large tracts. It is urged in favor of municipal investment in land that it enables the municipality to carry out adequate plans for town building, keeping factories together, opening desirable streets and parks, providing better conditions and preventing the land speculation which deforms and disfigures so many towns, small as well as large. Another argument urged in its favor is that in this way the municipality, not private individuals, who usually have done little or nothing to bring it about, gets the benefit of the unearned increment which comes with the city's growth. This ownership of land with the financial profit therefrom has in many German cities reduced or eliminated taxation and made the municipalities rich.

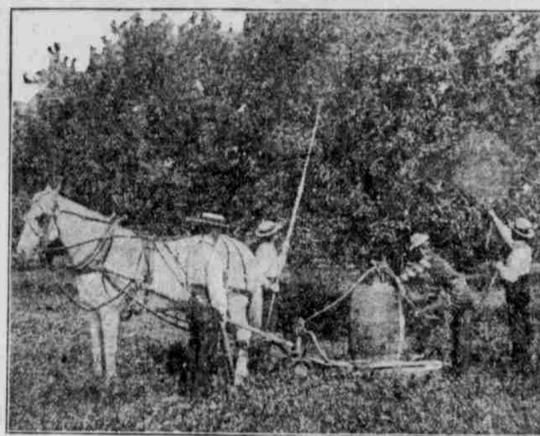
**Must Improve Living Conditions.**  
In any view of the German city today it will be found that the outside of the platter has been made scrupulously clean, but within there are yet dead men's bones. The chief problem of the German city's justly praised business administration has now become that of making flowers to bloom and lights to shine and breathable air to come in the inside where the people live, to save the babies without losing the boulevards.

In these benevolent and business municipalities today, careful about many little things—handing the visitor a cab ticket lest he lose himself and numbering the very pigeons on their roosts lest too many pigeons are paid for pigeon food—the chief consideration tomorrow will be for the men and women, little as well as big, who are the town.

For even the German city is made for the residents thereof. The resident is not made for the German city. This fundamental fact is just now being realized in all its largeness by the dwellers in the German city.

(Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Bowler.)

## SELECTION OF VARIETIES FOR ORCHARD



Power Sprayer Using Steam. The Care of the Trees Early Will More Than Repay the Work Involved When the Harvest Is Ripe.

(By L. R. JOHNSON.)  
Although almost without exception, fall is to be preferred to spring as the season to plant fruit trees and shrubs, spring has the not unimportant advantage of being preceded by a season when the fruit grower has unlimited time to study books and catalogues and arrive at intelligent conclusions as to what varieties to plant.

The choosing of varieties is the most important process in the calendar of fruit growing. Without wisdom here, the best judgment and the most assiduous labor result in disappointment if not loss.

It is generally characteristic of the young and enthusiastic fruit grower to look with more or less indifference and contempt on the old, well tried varieties and to give his affections to new contestants for favor which are being boomed by certain nurseries as far surpassing anything in existence.

But the man who is planning his first orchard and suffers himself to be enticed into planting new varieties on a large scale, falls into a grievous error and one that will have years to repent of.

Let him understand that though the process of improvement is sure and steady yet it is not once in a genera-

tion that an old standard variety is displaced by a new one and that it numerous cases trees listed as stand ards fifty years ago still retain their prominence.

Even after a new variety is introduced it requires years to subject it to a thorough test under various conditions of soil and climate.

Buy a few trees, if you like, to test, but for your new orchard seek out experienced orchardists in your vicinity and secure the names of those varieties that have been regular and prolific yielders and are well known and in demand at the leading markets.

Do not imagine that Jonathan and Grimes Golden, the Winesap and Ben Davis, are about to be discarded for more fashionable rivals, or that the Keiffer pear should be passed by for every new seedling warranted to bear some year and never blight, or that the Oldmixon, Elberta or Heath Cling peach is far inferior to some new wonder just discovered.

Plant, then, the old and well proved money makers and confine to your experiment acre those new fruits whose glowing description would persuade you that untried friends are to be preferred to those who have long proved their worth.

## SOME EXCELLENT MID-WINTER HINTS

Tramp Snow Around Trees to Keep Away Mice—Give the Turkeys Plenty Corn.

A friend who lost all her window plants one very cold night in December, says she hunted along the beds and borders for seedlings of annual and perennial roots. These she carefully potted and by degrees moved them to the windows and she was amply rewarded by quick growth and abundance of bloom.

When the first heavy snow falls tramp it about the newly set trees and shrubs. This will shut out the mice. It is not generally known that the periwinkle (so-called myrtle) that creeps and has blue flowers in the spring makes a fine winter decoration. Gather some bunches of it before winter and use it about the house. Its long evergreen sprays adapt themselves gracefully wherever placed.

After a heavy snow-storm when the evergreens are laden with snow, be sure to shake it off, especially before night, for if more snow is added dur-

ing the night or if it rains the trees may be damaged before day.

Beware of the lure of the seed catalogue "novelties and wonders." It is pleasant of course to try a few grandees, but stick to the tried favorites for the main crop of blossoms.

If the pansy has a little fence around it of boards and leaves and brush heaped upon it not too closely, you may look for blossoms almost any time in cold weather. Such a bed will do wonders in April and May.

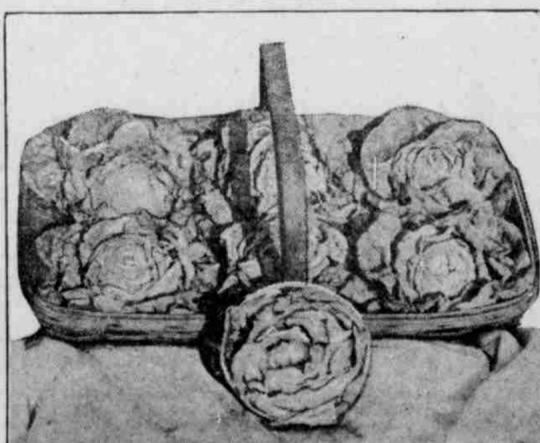
When an ambitious window plant spreads beyond its given territory, cut off two or three inches of its foremost branches and make cuttings of them.

Moisture is supplied to plants in a living room I am familiar with by means of a sponge dipped in water several times a day and hung against the wall register of a hot air furnace.

Frozen plants may be revived if not too deeply bitten, by removing them to the cellar or some place just above freezing and keeping them cold and dark. Shower them with cold water. In two or three days cut off the blighted leaves and stalks well into the injured parts. Return to the window garden by degrees.

Give the turkeys plenty of corn these days and see that they have plenty of sharp grit.

## FRESH LETTUCE ALWAYS FINDS MARKET



This is the Way Lettuce is Shipped From Experiment Farms in Long Island.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)  
The value of lettuce for the table depends upon its being entirely fresh. A small plot of ground may be made to produce a large amount for an ordinary-sized family. The plant is healthy and hardy and stands considerable frost without injury. It is subject to few enemies and its successful culture is easily understood by novices. As early in the spring as the ground is at all dry dress the ground well with manure, putting on the manure and then well spading the ground, making the bed as smooth and fine as possible. Plant about one

inch deep and cover with a quarter of an inch of fine soil pressed down with the hoe or hand.

This vegetable is one of the principal money crops of the market gardener in winter. The demand may drop off for a few days or even weeks, but it is sure to revive. Good lettuce seldom goes begging for customers. The price at which lettuce can be grown at a profit is a question very difficult to answer, but the fact that there is always a demand for it shows that there is still room in the market for those who have a good article to sell.

## OUT FOR RABBITS; BAGS FOUR BEARS

First of the Animals Shot in Marinette County, Wis., in 16 Years.

## ARE TRACKED BY DOG

Mother Bruin Puts Up Fight and Two Charges Are Required to Bring Her Down; Then Her Three Cubs Are Slaughtered.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Here's a real bear story!

It's not often in these days of game wardens and scarce game that one nimrod bags four bears in one day. This happened the other day, though, and in Wisconsin at that.

Fred Sackrisen of Dunbar, in the west end of Marinette county, figured that rabbit shooting might be fairly good and started out with a shotgun, a dog and one companion. There was no snow on the ground, and all the rabbit tracking had to be left to the dog.

The two men and the dog left the main street of the village and started for the rabbit haunts. Now the dog was glad to be out in the open, and he commenced to run down a scent right away. Of course the trail took him out of sight of his master.

Mr. Sackrisen was following the dog's tracks as fast as possible and soon caught sight of a black spot moving over the horizon. Now the dog is a black one, and he thought it was the dog, but he soon caught sight of another moving black object and Mr. Sackrisen knew that the dog wasn't twine.

Time proved that the first black object was a big black bear. When Mr. Sackrisen came within range he let her have it. His companion ducked for the nearest stump, being a foreigner and not used to the sight of bears. The first shot only enraged the mamma bruin and she stood on her haunches and commenced to throw



Let Her Have Another Load.

everything she could lay her paws on at her assailant. Then Fred Sackrisen let her have another load of fine shot that caught mamma bruin in the eye and sent her to the bear heaven, where honey flows in rivers and bees fear to tread.

The big bear had three cubs with her and they were soon added to the day's spoils. The companion who fled for shelter afforded by the stump came out after the war was over and helped take the trophies back to Dunbar.

These black bears were the first killed in Marinette county in sixteen years, according to Mr. Sackrisen. Although some had been seen off and on during the summer, no hunters ever got close enough for a shot. A man might travel the county for a whole summer without getting so much as a shot at one.

## MUST KEEP SOBER 14 YEARS

Penalty Californian Must Pay for Prolonged Spree Covering a Wide Area.

Oakland, Cal.—Fourteen years without an alcoholic drink is the price that A. W. Hennings of this city must pay for a riotous career. Hennings imbibed too much liquor in Oakland one day, passed a bad check for \$38.50, went to Los Angeles and woke up in Seattle.

There he appealed to a detective agency to look over his trail, and when he discovered his delinquency submitted to arrest and was brought to Oakland. He was put on probation providing he does not drink intoxicants for 14 years.

## Jokers Cause Man's Death.

Syracuse, N. Y.—James E. Hubbel was bitten on the lip by a pet dog and received treatment for the wound. His friends joked him continually about the rabies and Hubbel began to read everything he could find about the disease. He became nervous and morose and returned to the hospital, where he died. An autopsy on the body showed that hydrophobia, induced by auto-suggestion, undoubtedly caused his death.

Prudent Man.  
"What induced you to cut your friend Gushly?"  
"His very highflown sentiments about the duties of friendship. I was afraid the day might come when I couldn't afford them."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take. Adv.

We all have to pay for our experience, but most of us want to buy it in retail quantities at wholesale rates.

## FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

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## Rheumatic Twinges

yield immediately to Sloan's Liniment. It relieves aching and swollen parts instantly. Reduces inflammation and quietest that agonizing pain. Don't rub—it penetrates.

## SLOAN'S LINIMENT Kills Pain

gives quick relief from chest and throat affections. Have you tried Sloan's? Here's what others say:

**Relief from Rheumatism**  
"My mother has used one 5c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment, and although she is over 80 years of age, she has obtained great relief from her rheumatism."  
—Mrs. H. E. Lindquist, Colroy, Cal.

**Good for Cold and Croup**  
"A little boy next door had croup. I gave the mother Sloan's Liniment to try. She gave him three drops on sugar before going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."  
—Mr. W. H. Strang, 2712 Elmwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Neuralgia Gone**  
"Sloan's Liniment is the best medicine in the world. It has relieved me of neuralgia. Those pains have all gone and I can truly say your Liniment did stop them."  
—Mrs. L. M. Dowler of Johnsonville, Mich.

At All Dealers, Price 25c., 50c. & \$1.00  
Sloan's Instructive Booklet on Rheumatism sent free.  
DR. EARL S. SLOAN, INC., BOSTON, MASS.

## Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Bilelessness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

## Pettit's Eye Salve

QUICK RELIEF FOR COUGHS AND COLDS