

Making Tomorrow's World

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

THE NEW POLITICAL IRELAND



Dublin, Ireland.—Old Ireland, nearest of the British Isles to all America and dearest to many Americans, is being made new, to the joy of those who yet dwell on "the old sod" and to the equal joy of the thousands who have departed to enrich other lands. There is a new Ireland slowly rising into view upon the world's sky-line. The transformation is along four-fold roads. Grouped generally by the ways of change and progress are political, agricultural, industrial, social and educational. With the first the world is best acquainted. Political progress in Ireland, as interpreted by the overwhelming majority of Irishmen at home and abroad, spells Home Rule.

Irish Parliament Assured.
Ireland, always a temperament, is to become also a nation. That is the meaning of the Home Rule bill. Home Rule for Ireland, agitated for generations and, since Gladstone's day, a clogging issue in English politics, is, apparently, to be accomplished. Even its opponents are saying, in private if not in public, "Let's get this thing out of the way and give the imperial parliament at Westminster a chance at imperial affairs. The advocates of home rule are talking of the work before the new Irish parliament at Dublin and how the members of the new parliament will go about it. For home rule for Ireland, stripped of all the verbiage of the parliamentary act, merely gives to Ireland a legislature which will make local laws for Ireland. It takes Ireland out of the place of a District of Columbia or an Alaska, without power to enact local legisla-

tion but legislated for by congress or parliament, and puts it in the place of Illinois or Massachusetts or Oklahoma with its own local law-making body. The analogy is not exactly accurate, but fairly so.

United States of Britain.
Home rule may be well defined, indeed, in a quotation from one of its ablest opponents, who, speaking on another subject and discussing the British empire in tomorrow's world, said:

"I cannot help thinking that as we in England have now thoroughly realized in every one of these great communities that each is to manage its own affairs, carry out its own life, make its own experiments as freely as if it were an independent political entity—as that is a truth thoroughly understood by every politician of every party in every one of these several communities—I cannot help thinking that upon that solid basis we shall build up something which the world has never yet seen, which political dreamers in the past have never yet dreamed of, a coalition of free and self-governing communities who feel that they are never more themselves, never more masters of their own fate, than when they recognize that they are parts of a greater whole from which they can draw inspiration and strength; and that each lives its own life and is most itself when it feels itself in the fullest sense a self-governing entity which yet has a larger whole to look to, whose interests are not alien to it, on whom it can rest in time of trouble, from which it can draw experience, to whom it can

whom it can aid, and from whom it can receive aid."

Commons Sure to Enact Law.
Tomorrow's world is to have a British United States, with a federal capital at London, if Mr. Balfour's noble dream finds realization. In the meantime, Ireland is to be a self-governing division of the present British empire. Twice the parliamentary act effecting this result has passed, by a considerable majority, the British house of commons. Twice, by an equally decided majority, it has been rejected by the British house of lords. When passed a third time by the commons it becomes a law despite the opposition of the lords. The majority party in the house of commons—majority "parties" is more accurate, as a coalition of Liberals, Nationalists and Laborites is necessary to form the majority—is pledged to pass the Act before another general election. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the Irish Parliament at Dublin will come into being early in 1916 or before. At which all Ireland will rejoice—all but Ulster!

Ulster's Resistance.
The one obstacle to the immediate accomplishment of Home Rule is, of course, Ulster. Ulster comprises nine counties of the north of Ireland. Belfast is the commercial center. From Belfast and the surrounding country comes the chief, indeed, practically the only serious objection to Home Rule. Led by Sir Edward Carson, the Ulstermen are pronounced in their opposition. Volunteer troops are being drilled, a provisional government separate from that of the rest of Ireland formed and also by the so-called Loyalists, who resist autonomy for Ireland, preparations made for the resistance by force to the acts of an Irish National Parliament. They will not submit, they declare, to rule from Catholic Dublin. There's the fly in the ointment—Catholic Dublin.

The Protestants of Ulster profess to fear some legislative or executive persecution from a Parliament at Dublin, a large majority of the members of which will, of course, be Catholic. The Catholics, on the contrary, assert em-

five-sixths of all Ireland have calmly decided that Home Rule is to be established in Ireland and the frantic appeal to force in Ulster may hurt the heads of Catholic workmen in Belfast, but it will not stop the setting up of the Parliament at Dublin.

When one goes beyond the statement of the facts of today to suggest the story of tomorrow entrance is made into the realm of prophecy. Yet even entrance there must be adventured if the making of tomorrow's world is to have full consideration. At least a glance across the threshold may be taken.

No Persecution, Says Asquith.
Upon the third reading of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, said: "Because we have faith and trust in the patriotism and common sense of our Irish fellow citizens, we do not believe there would be any danger under Home Rule of either religious or political persecution or oppression." If, he added, the opposition could show there would be a real danger of this kind, they would have not only the Government's sympathy, but its support. The reply of the Ulster Protestants is an emphatic refusal to accept the Prime Minister's conclusion for the reason, they say, that everything in the past and present history of the Nationalists justifies it in holding the opposite conclusion. And there the case rests. Whether the five-sixths of the Irish people represented at Dublin are to be bad boys cannot be finally determined until they get the chance to be bad boys. The Parliamentary bill gives them the chance.

Relics of Irish Parliaments.
In the National Museum at Dublin are the robes worn by the Right Honorable John Foster (Baron Oriel), the last speaker of the Irish House of Commons, the speaker's chair and the mace, the symbol of legislative authority. These will be used by the speaker of the new House of Commons. After the British Parliament had abolished the Irish Parliament the Irish speaker was asked to hand over the mace to the authorities in Dublin Castle. He declined, saying that he would never surrender the mace to any one but the body from whom he had received it. Entrusted to the Dublin Museum for safe-keeping, it is today the property of the speaker's descendants.

John Redmond Probable Premier.
Armed with the symbol of authority the new national assembly will take up the work of legislating for its own people. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, will doubtless form the first Irish ministry. He belongs by birth and training to the landed class and all his instincts are towards moderation. The Nationalists, now a solid body, will divide in their advocacy of protection, free trade and other policies. Measures for the agricultural, industrial, social and educational amelioration of Ireland, now of necessity receiving scant consideration in the Imperial Parliament at London, will have large attention. Ireland at Dublin will administer, well or ill only the future may show, her own affairs.

To those who believe that self-government is better even than good government, tomorrow's world will be improved by the political coming of the new Ireland.
(Copyright, 1912, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

QUICKLY RAN DOWN GHOSTS

Unimaginative Physician Robbed Society for Psychological Research of Good Material.

What chance has a ghost nowadays? Who can hope to keep a phantom in the family in the face of such pernicious inquisitorial activities as those of the Boston professor who investigated a Back Bay mansion most convincingly reputed to be haunted? Collier's asks. Unpleasant and forbidding sensations had been the portion of tenant after tenant. Asleep and awake, they were oppressed with alarm, melancholy and even paralysis. Vague but horrific apparitions floated before their eyes; their ears were afflicted with terrifying noises, to their beset imaginations "the sheeted dread did squeak and gibber" throughout the place.

Every circumstance of ghastly mystery was present until their arrival from the Massachusetts Institute of technology a pedagogue bearing the unimaginative name of Schneider. Professor Schneider asked a few questions, sniffed the air, and sent for the furnace man. The furnace man fixed the furnace and that fixed the phantoms. One and all, goblin, ghost, goblin, wraith, specter and banchee, they vacated the premises and returned to their home limbo. They had been born of poisonous gases escaping from the defective furnace.

Most ghosts probably do leak out of bad flues and pipes. This contribution to demonology will commend Schneider to plumbers and owners of haunted real estate, but will never earn him membership in the Society for Psychological Research.

Established Motor Speed Record.
A motor speed record has been established between London and Monte Carlo by Mr. James Radley. Leaving London on Monday at 1:10 in the afternoon, he arrived at Monte Carlo at 3:14 on Tuesday, having made the journey in 26 hours and 4 minutes, or about 37½ miles an hour, improving on the attempt made a few weeks ago by another Englishman to the extent of three hours and 12 minutes. Mr. Radley was accompanied by two other gentlemen and a mechanic. His sister left London on Monday by the 11 a. m. express and reached Monte Carlo on Tuesday, her journey taking one hour and ten minutes more than her brother's.

INDUSTRY IN DANGER

Tin Plate Mills Menaced by New Tariff Measure.

Slash in Rates Already Has Caused a Falling Off in Orders to American Factories—Wales Profits at Our Expense.

As the rise of the American tinplate industry was coincident with the decline of the Welsh trade from prosperity to adversity, so will the revival of production in Wales cause disturbance in turn to American tinplate makers. Such, at least, is foreign opinion based on the announcement that as a result of the cut in the American tariff Welsh firms have received orders for 40,000 tons for delivery to American oil and canning concerns in the near future. This tariff development takes us back to the adoption of the McKinley tariff, when the author of that historic upward step in the policy of protection of American industries triumphed over a determined spirit of opposition born of doubt and misgiving and inserted a paragraph that gave the foreign monopoly the option of facing a ruinous competition or removing their machinery to the United States.

The starting of the first tin mill under the McKinley tariff was made quite a national event, with Mr. McKinley in attendance to press the button, but so much uncertainty was felt at first that capital was coy about making a venture. Progress continued slow until the Dingley tariff promised gainful results and permanency, while the expansion of the oil and canning industries created a demand for tremendously increased mill capacity.

The menace of renewed Welsh competition serves to recall the animated discussion of the steel schedule in the house, disclosing a firm conviction in the minds of the best informed men on the majority side that the cut in the duty on steel and ore could not possibly affect prices except along the Atlantic shore, which conviction still persists, although the steel industry west as well as east of the Alleghenies has been the chief sufferer.

The sheer falling off of 50 per cent. in the volume of orders, the long-continued decline in prices in a strenuous effort to get down to the foreign level, and the inability to lower the cost of production to that point and leave a profit, testify to the effect of the slashed schedules no less conspicuously than the orders for 40,000 tons of Welsh tinplate.

To Satisfy the Colonel.

Mr. Martin indicates as the condition on which the colonel will return to the fold, that the party "purge" itself.

No very powerful cathartic will be required. Let the party leadership intimate a receptive mood toward the colonel's candidacy, and everything will be lovely, clean as a hound's tooth and pure as the driven snow.

The colonel has always been as practical as they make 'em. Ask Perkins and Flink.

Democratic Blunder.

The Democrats and their organs are making a disastrous tactical blunder. In their purblind devotion to the party they are sacrificing its welfare by constituting themselves the real calamity howlers. For the administration, for the country, for everybody, the important thing is that there should be no panic. There's no surer way to bring one on than this continual shouting from the housetop that "There ain't going to be no panic."

The Squeamish One.

As for Barnes, Penrose et al., they already know how they can cease being bosses and become leaders. They need change in nothing except their attitude toward the colonel's candidacy, and they, too, will have become eminently desirable citizens, fit for the most fastidious bull moose to hail as friend and brother.—Exchange.

Meaning Bill Flink, of course. The colonel himself can put it all over Bill as a mixer.

Grasp Both Invisible and Visible.

A public man to accomplish a great work needs faith. He must be the prophet of his cause and be able to grasp the invisible things of the future which other men can not see.—Secretary of State Bryan.

He must be able to grasp also the visible things of the present such as yearly subscriptions to the Commoner and "half the gate," things which other men can not easily acquire.

Day of Reckoning on the Way.

Democracy is in for a breach of promise suit brought by the housewives of the nation for failure to reduce the cost of living. Not that economists thought the party could—the fallacies were too obvious; but the voters were deceived and deluded and sooner or later the party will be brought to book.

Explanation Called For.

George Harvey in the North American Review, writes a sharp arraignment of President Wilson's betrayal of civil service reform. And Mr. Wilson was recently vice-president of the Civil Service Reform league. The president's excuse for failing to keep deputy collectors and deputy marshals within the law is characterized as flimsy and with respect to the army of spies and spies employed with "drawn bow" "rider" from the classified ranks of the president maintains a disconcerting silence," says Mr. Harvey

DRESS FOR WINTER SPORTS

Fashion Decries Much Variety of Color in the Costumes for Wintry Pleasures.

London.—Sport on the snow and ice fields of the continent is at hand. The Times presents an article from a special correspondent on dress for winter sports:

An outfit for winter sport demands special preparation for the marked changes of temperature. An expedition started in the splendid sunshine may linger in the snowfields until the sky is ablaze with stars. Sport begun on the ice run beneath a cloudless sky may end in a haze of flying snowflakes.

At this time of the year every shop of importance specializes in the details necessary for such sport. This season, indeed, they are given pre-eminence. Everywhere there is such variety, such splendor of color,



Dancing on the Ice.

that there is real pleasure in contemplating this array of coats and mufflers which make so fine a show on every available counter.

Fashion has developed here with an amazing rapidity. For it is but three or four years ago that no choice was to be found outside the range of knitted coats. But this season a coat of this type is no longer modish. Probably it will still attract the serious sportsman who, having in other years tested it and discovered its merits, is too conservative to be tempted by the new.

But more will be tempted by the many novel ideas in color and design which are carried out in pure silk, in silk woven with wool, and in pure cashmere. For not only are these pretty and becoming but they lend themselves to so vast a variety that a woman may indulge an individual taste in a way which hitherto has been quite impossible in an outfit of this kind.

SAW HIM ELOPE IN DREAM

And When Philadelphia Woman Awoke Husband Was Sure Enough Gone.

Philadelphia.—Claiming that in a dream she saw her husband eloping with another woman, Mrs. Lillian Lamb of this city, mother of six small children, asked the police to search for David T. Lamb, formerly an undertaker, on the charge of desertion.

"In a dream," Mrs. Lamb told the police, "I saw my husband with another woman speeding away on a train from the city. I can describe the woman minutely. She was stout and about six feet tall wore a brown feather in her hat and appeared to be about fifty years old. The dream was so vivid that I got up. My husband was not in bed. I searched the house and found that he had packed up his clothing and left."

Lamb is well known here in lodge circles and his disappearance has aroused considerable gossip around the neighborhood, where he was in business for 16 years.

WEARS AARON BURR'S JEWEL

Negro Says Diamond Figured in "Romantic Secret" of Fatal Historic Duel.

When the body was found on him, questioned about it he told this story: The fob was once a diamond necklace and was a secret and romantic cause of the historic duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. The necklace belonged to Burr. Just before he faced Hamilton on the dueling ground he took the necklace from his pocket and handed it to a slave—who was Jasper's grandfather.

"If I fall it is yours," he told his retainer.

At Burr's death the negro inherited it. Subsequently it was handed down to Jasper, who had it converted into a watch fob.

Bars Police from Contribution.

Evansville, Ill.—A friend of his was arrested and taken up for speeding against the protest, A. B. Lord, who has given a large donation to the police pension fund every year, announced that he would never contribute another cent to the fund.

ALBERTA CROP YIELDS

At MacLeod, Alta., weather conditions were excellent all through the season. Ninety per cent. of the wheat up to Oct. 1st graded No. 1, the only No. 2 being fall wheat. The yield ranged from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, with an average of 28. Oats yielded well, and barley about 60 bushels.

Inverary in a new district in Alberta. Here wheat graded No. 2 and some of it went 50 bushels to the acre, some going about 75 bushels.

Lethbridge correspondent says: "In the Monarch district the yield on summer fallow is averaging thirty-five bushels, a large percentage No. 1 northern."

"All spring grains are yielding better than expected in the Milk River district, south. A 300 acre field of Marquis wheat gave 41½ bushels.

"Experimental farm results on grain sown on irrigated land place 'Red Fire' wheat in the banner position, with a yield of 69.40 bushels per acre. Oats yielded 132 bushels to the acre.

"John Turner of Lethbridge grew barley that went 60 bushels to the acre.

"Red Fire averages in weight from 60 to 68 pounds, and at Rosthern the Marquis wheat will run as high as 64 pounds to the bushel, while a sample of Marquis wheat at Arcola weighed no less than 68 pounds to the bushel. This variety is grading No. 1 hard."

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 8.—The problem of handling Alberta's big grain crop is becoming a serious one, and there is a congestion at many points in southern Alberta. One thousand cars could be used immediately. The C. P. R. prepared for a normal year, while the yield of grain was everywhere abnormal, with an increase of acreage of about 23 per cent.

Moose Jaw, Sask., returns show some remarkable yields.

Bassano, Alta., Sept. 25, '13.—Individually record crops grown in Alberta include 1,300 acre field of spring wheat grown near Bassano which went thirty-five bushels to the acre and weighed sixty-six pounds to the bushel.

Noble, Alta., Oct. 1, '13.—All records for the largest shipment of grain by one farmer will be broken this year if the estimate of C. S. Noble of Noble, Alberta, proves correct. Mr. Noble has notified the Canadian Pacific Railway here that he will have 350,000 bushels of grain, chiefly barley and oats, ready for shipment very shortly.

L. Anderson Smith, writing to a friend in the Old Country, located at KJLam, Alberta, says:

"Anyone taking up land will find Alberta an ideal province. The soil is a rich black loam, varying from 6 to 12 inches in depth. The land here in this district is not wholly open prairie. At intervals, sometimes closely, sometimes widely scattered, there are small plots of poplar and willows. These generally grow round some small depression in the land, and the snow drifts here in the winter and melts in the spring filling these sloughs (province "slews") with soft water. Nearly all these sloughs have old buffalo tracks to them, for it was from them that they always got their water. The poplars are very useful for building barns and hen-houses. Wild grasses are plentiful, while tame grasses, such as timothy, brome and western rye grass do remarkably well.—Advertisement.

New Pipe Cleaner.

For cleaning pipes used for conveying liquids there has been invented a machine that forces crushed quartz through them, much as bottles are washed.

ECZEMA IN WATER BLISTERS

748 Congress St., Chicago, Ill.—"My eczema broke out like little water blisters. Each one was full of water and would itch until I would scratch it open, then the water would run out and it would get sore. I first got the eczema on the back of the hand and I scratched it so hard I made it all sore. Then I got it on my legs just above the ankle and above the knee.

"I used what they call — and it stopped the itch but it got worse. Then I used —. In all I had the trouble for about two years. One day I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I tried them and then bought some more. Cuticura Soap and Ointment left my sores nice and smooth. I used them for six weeks, and I was cured; the eczema left no trace." (Signed) F. W. Horrlich, Chicago, Ill.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere. Sample of each free. Write for 12-p. Skin Book. Address post-office box 24, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston.—Adv.

Undoubtedly a Tip.

"Was it a genuine tip Rawson gave you on the stock market?"

"I guess it was; it made me lose my balance."

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy worms. They break up Colic in 24 hours. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Used by mothers for 34 years. All Druggists, etc. Sample Free. Address, A. B. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Adv.

Extravagance.

Hicks—Is it true, then, that you're living beyond your station?

Wicks—Yes; two miles.

ARE YOU CONSTIPATED?

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have proved their worth for 75 years. Test them yourself now. Send for sample to 273 Pearl St., New York. Adv.

One way to make a woman happy is to envy her.



Mass Meeting in Dublin.

tion but legislated for by congress or parliament, and puts it in the place of Illinois or Massachusetts or Oklahoma with its own local law-making body. The analogy is not exactly accurate, but fairly so.

United States of Britain.
Home rule may be well defined, indeed, in a quotation from one of its ablest opponents, who, speaking on another subject and discussing the British empire in tomorrow's world, said:

"I cannot help thinking that as we in England have now thoroughly realized in every one of these great communities that each is to manage its own affairs, carry out its own life, make its own experiments as freely as if it were an independent political entity—as that is a truth thoroughly understood by every politician of every party in every one of these several communities—I cannot help thinking that upon that solid basis we shall build up something which the world has never yet seen, which political dreamers in the past have never yet dreamed of, a coalition of free and self-governing communities who feel that they are never more themselves, never more masters of their own fate, than when they recognize that they are parts of a greater whole from which they can draw inspiration and strength; and that each lives its own life and is most itself when it feels itself in the fullest sense a self-governing entity which yet has a larger whole to look to, whose interests are not alien to it, on whom it can rest in time of trouble, from which it can draw experience, to whom it can

phatically that there is no possibility of any such persecution and that the Imperial Parliament in London would promptly and properly interfere were it attempted. Should the British government yield to this resistance on the part of Ulster, as does not now seem probable, Home Rule for Ireland will, of course, be deferred. Settlement "by consent" through compromise, if any change is made in the present Home Rule, appears more likely. That a majority of five-sixths should not rule seem incredible from the American viewpoint, but majorities are not always conclusive in Great Britain.

Orangemen Minority in Ulster.
The Orangemen—the Protestant Ulstermen—is really not an Irishman, but a transplanted Scotchman or the descendant of a transplanted Scotchman. He brought his religious faith with him, votes it on election day, carries it in procession at political meetings and holds himself aloof from the overwhelming majority of his neighbors. He is in a minority even in the Ulster counties, but he has on his side the larger share of the wealth, the education, the culture of the province.

Appeal to Force Will Fail.
Hearing the Home Rule bill discussed at Westminster, listening to the political addresses on the Twelfth of July—the chief day of Orangemen—at Belfast, and talking with Unionist and Nationalist in club and street, the conclusion is suggested that the real root of Ulster opposition to Home Rule is political demagoguery and racialism. The majority of the Scotch, Welsh and English voters and