

Making Tomorrow's World

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

THE NEW POLITICAL IRELAND



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-

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 advanced 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 soft 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 horrible 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 banshee, 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.

MEMORIES THAT NEVER FADE

Pleasant Impressions of Childhood a Matter of Joy Through All the Years of Life.

Coming down in the world is not popularly supposed to be a pleasant proceeding, and not a little pity is expended on those who, having started life in what is known as "well-to-do circumstances," are afterward reduced to living under less luxurious and favorable conditions. It is all very well to pity those who are thus situated; and possibly for the very old an uprooting late in life from beautiful surroundings to those which are less attractive may be in the nature of a calamity.

But for the young there is quite another side of it, and it is certainly better for those who cannot live all their life in beautiful surroundings that childhood's days should be spent in the place or the home which is beautiful.

It is childish impressions which last, and particularly those of places. In after-life it is people and events which count; but childhood's mind is more occupied with little bits of scenery, all the dear delights of a rambling garden, delightful hay-lofts and potting sheds and places where all manner of "let's pretend" games can be played; fields where there are fairy rings to be found and birds' nests to be looked for, and every kind of wild flower to be picked.

All these are the delights which matter to a youthful mind; but to those who have grown up to more steady and less delightful pleasures, a rambling garden and "pretendable" nooks are of less importance than some of the more prosaic comforts of environment.

So we need not pity too much those who have left these delights and beauties, childish as they may be, behind them, because they will live in the memory and be a constant source of pleasure long afterwards. Certainly it is better to start in a big house and descend to a little than vice versa. Youthful powers of enjoyment are so much greater than in later life.

Strongest Impulse of Instinct.

Perhaps the strongest impulse of instinct to be found in nature is that exhibited by the salmon in spawning time. On the Northern Pacific coasts of the United States, Canada and Siberia, where these fish abound, they annually make their desperate dashes up the great rivers, some of them 1,500 to 2,000 miles in length, in search of suitable spawning grounds. Nothing seems to stop the mad rush of the fish, leaping the falls, dodging and evading all obstacles, they come in countless thousands; heedless of birds, bears, minks, otter and other wild beasts which prey upon them in addition to man's wholesale slaughter, the males, who become quite savage at this time, fighting desperately among themselves. When the spawning grounds have been reached and the eggs laid the fish are so weak from exhaustion that they are unable to protect themselves, for they take no nourishment whatever after leaving salt water, and drifting down the current, they fall easy prey to the enemies of their kind, or die of exhaustion before reaching the sea. It is one of the unsolved mysteries of nature that these fish should thus inevitably sacrifice themselves in their first season of reproduction.

Music for Children.

It is never too early to draw the attention of little children to music. They love rhythm; let them clap their hands, and stamp their feet in time to some little march or jig played for them. Then let them hear a little song repeated often, or two songs of different character, one sad, one gay; they will soon ask for more, and learn to sing themselves. Music will become for them the means of self-expression, a beneficent outlet of pent-up nervous energy, leading their little feelings into channels of cheerfulness, possibly averting ill-temper, whining inertia, and dullness. A little drill done to music as a game will be helpful to mother and children. There are action songs published for kindergartens, but a resourceful mother can contrive something of the kind herself according to the child's age. Marching round the room with a clap of the hands on the first beat of the bar first in four-four time, then three-four time, lastly six-time will make a pleasing diversion for noisy little ones, and help them to realize their sense of rhythm. On no account should the children hear ragtime frequently, as that will upset the natural sense of correct measure and accent.

Couldn't Feaze Him.

Luther Taylor of Indianapolis spent his vacation at Bass lake, with a number of Indianapolis people. One night they went to Knox in Clarence Doll's auto. Mr. Doll wished to get his shoes mended and the entire party went down the stairway into the shoe shop with him.

"Well, I see you have nearly everything in stock," said Mr. Taylor. He had noticed shoestrings and other odds and ends that may be found in a small town shoe repair shop.

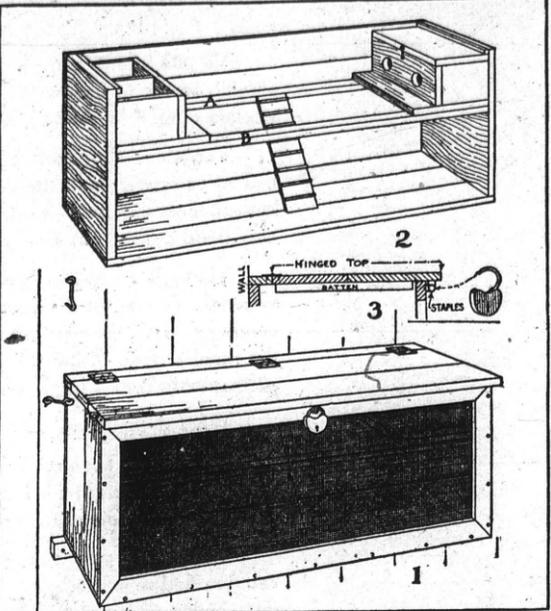
"Yes, we keep 'bout everything," replied the shoemaker.

"Well, I'll take a nickel's worth of roasted peanuts," said Mr. Taylor, with the air of having stamped the shoemaker on the "everything" proposition.

"Certainly," said the shoemaker, pulling out a sack which he had on his bench under a newspaper, evidently for his own consumption. And his companions swear that the Indianapolis man was so taken aback that he paid for them.—Indianapolis News.

New Ideas for Handy Boys

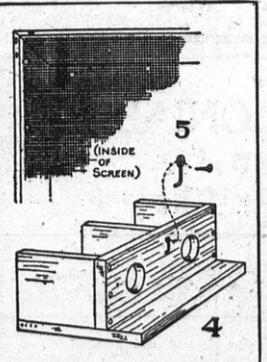
By **A. NEELY HALL**
Author of "Handicraft for Handy Boys," "The Boy Craftsman," etc.



A CAGE FOR WHITE RATS.

White rats are interesting pets for a boy to keep, they are little trouble to take care of, and raising white rats is a profitable pastime by which a boy can easily earn spending money. A pair of rats of good breed can be bought for a dollar, and the rat cage need cost you little or nothing, because "pick-up" material may be used in its construction. Fig. 1 shows a good form of homemade cage. It is built out of a box 14 inches deep, 14 inches wide, and 3 feet long, which is a size that can generally be obtained at a grocery store. After procuring the box, remove one side (this side will be the front of the cage) (Fig. 2), then cut two strips 3 inches wide by the length of the box inside, and fasten them midway between the top and bottom of the box, one along the back and the other along the front (A and B, Fig. 2).

Make a couple of nest boxes, as shown in Fig. 4, as long as the cage



is wide, 5 inches wide (inside), and 4 inches deep (inside); divide these boxes into two compartments each, as shown, and cut a doorway 1½ inches in diameter into each compartment. Cut a board to fit the top of each box for a cover, and bend a piece of wire into the shape of a hook (Fig. 4) and fasten it in the proper position to hook on to a short nail or screw driven into the edge of the cover (Fig. 2). Fasten the nest boxes on top of strips A and B, and tack a strip to each end of the cage just above the nest box cover to hold down the back edge (Fig. 2). When the cover is unhooked, it can be slipped from under this strip and removed.

Make the stairs leading to the nests out of a strip 3 inches wide, tack cross-pieces to it about 1½ inches apart, and fasten it to strip A and to the floor, in the center of the cage.

Strips A and B, together with the platforms in front of the nest boxes, furnish an elevated "race track" which your rats will make good use of, especially the frisky young ones who love to chase one another about as well as any children do.

Ordinary screen wire cloth is the most satisfactory covering for the front of the cage, and the best method of putting this on is by making a wooden frame out of strips 3 inches wide, with the corners mitered and nailed together (Fig. 5), and tacking the wire to the inside face of this. The frame can be nailed or screwed to the cage (Fig. 1). This is a better method than that of tacking the wire over the edges of the box, as the wire can be stretched tighter and looks neater, and, what is more important, it prevents the wire from bulging out between the tacks and gnawing away the edge of the box at those points until the space is big enough to escape through.

The top of the cage should project about ½ inch over the ends and 2 inches over the front. First nail a hinge-strip across the top at the back, then batten together the remaining boards, and hinge them to this

strip (Fig. 3). By driving a staple into the under side of the cover and another into the screen frame, so the two will come together side by side when the top is closed (Fig. 3), the cage may be padlocked.

Whitewash the inside of the cage, and cover the floors with a thick layer of sawdust. You can get sawdust from your grocer. Clean out the cage twice a week, and replace the old sawdust with fresh, to keep conditions sanitary. Place hay in the breeding compartments for the nests. Use a shallow bowl or saucer for a drinking water receptacle.

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

Solution for Spraying Roses.

Into one pound of fresh slacked lime mix two pounds powdered sulphur. Stir this into one gallon water and boil one hour. This makes a golden brown liquid. Let settle and bottle the clear liquid. This will keep for months. For spraying dormant trees to eradicate enemies that secrete themselves in the bark, add one part of the above solution to six parts of water. It eradicates scale and aphids.

For spraying the foliage of trees and plants use one part solution to 15 parts water, or as strong as foliage will bear. A few ounces of fresh slacked lime may be added to mark the foliage sprayed, if desired.

This will destroy lice, slugs, hoppers, thrips, etc., that work upon roses and other plants. It should be applied early before they injure the plants, then, if needed, once in two weeks during the early summer. A good sprayer holding one quart may be purchased for 35 cents. Home Department, National Magazine.

Woman Fell From Balloon.

About the only misadventure in ballooning in America is an occasional—and not repeated—fall with a parachute that failed to open. As the usual thing, of course, an amateur landing is made without the spectacular leap by the expedient of letting out gas until the bag comes more or less gently to the earth.

In attempting a landing of this sort near Munich recently a Swiss balloonist fell out of the car. This caused the balloon to reascend rapidly with a woman hanging half out of the car. One of the men in the basket was engaged with the ropes, trying to let out more gas, while the other grasped the woman and held her. Overpowered by the strain, he finally let go of her and she fell 600 feet to earth. The balloon was brought down almost immediately by the pilots, both of whom went in a motor car and picked up her body.

Blessing of a Good Name.

One of the purest and most enduring of human pleasures is to be found in the possession of a good name among one's neighbors and acquaintances. This is not fame, or even distinction; it is local reputation among the few scores of hundreds of persons who really know one. It is a satisfaction quite of this world, and one obtained by large number of quiet men and women whose names are never mentioned beyond the limits of their respective sets of acquaintance. Such reputation regards not mental power or manual skill, but character; it is slowly built upon purity, integrity, courage and sincerity. To possess it is a crowning satisfaction which is oftentimes experienced to the full rather late in life, when some other pleasure begins to fade away.—"The Durable Satisfaction of Life," Charles W. Elliot.

Airships to Carry Fifteen.

The new airships being constructed by the German government will have a larger carrying capacity than those built heretofore. Each of them will accommodate a crew of fifteen persons, several tons of explosives, two machine guns, and all of the new vessels have been designed to remain in the air for at least sixty hours without landing.



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 look,

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 clericalism. The majority of the Scotch, Welsh and English voters and