COMBINING IDLE CITY LABOR AND WASTE LAND

HE question of the unemployed and the landless and homeless has claimed much public atten-tion in England for many years and various and numerous ames have been proposed to relieve distressing conditions of the poor bring the laborer back to the land, most of these plans of relief have impractical or merely balliative, England's poor and England's un-loyed are still a menace and dan-loyed are still a menace and dan-T and the landless and homeless past, and various and numerous schemes have been proposed to relieve the distressing conditions of the poor and bring the laborer back to the land, But most of these plans of relief have been impractical or merely pallintive, for England's poor and England's unimployed are still a menace and danser to a nation that in years past has boasted of its sturdy yeomanry and well-fed labor. Today, while millions betted labor. Today, while millions of her people are hungry, if not ac-tally starving, in Lendon and other hally starving, in Lendon and thousands are cities, thousands and thousands of ares of England's soil lie idle, un-cultuated and unproductive. While shebodied men crowd the work-bouses in the cities, British farmers and H difficult to obtain satisfactory fam laborers. While the farmers and gadeners of Denmark, Eelgium and and the people are steadily and gabily declining. In the last few wars millions of acres have been changed from cultivated fields into rame preserves, and today a large part of the land of England is no longer available for the people. Land mo-pooly, the curse of nations, too, sands as a barrier between the land and the people who want access to it; for, it is stated, 60,000 people own and control 72,000,000 acres of the land of the realm. No nation can long ontinue prosperous or powerful when ericulture is decilining and a large per centage of its people are removed from the possession of the land. Looy-aly and patriotism hever found a sound foundation in a nation of ten-ants and paupers. Some of England's statemen and economistis are begin-ning to wake up to these facts, but it seems to have remained for an Ameri-can citizen plan for dealing with the wate land. When living in Great Leftain, Mr. of her people are hungry, if not ac-

a practical question of idle labor and water land. When living in Great Lritain, Mr. Joseph Fels, the well known Philadel-phia manufacturer, became greatly impressed with the fact that while its cities were filled with idle, hungry laborers, all around them were acress and acres of idle land capable of pro-dueing an abundance of food for all, and that every year the army of the imemployed and starving was swelling in numbers, at the same time more land going out of cultivation to be urined into "deer parks" or hunting preserves. Mr. Fels had been inter-ested in several experiments that have been tried in America with a view to uring the idle laborers of the cities back to the land. He had taken an active part, in his home city, in the

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RAILROAD PRESIDENT HAS GIGANTIC TASK.

James McCrea has gone into the presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad with an anti-graft record. He was put there to sweep out grafters and end grafting. Those in a position to know declare that no corporation executive was ever confronted with a task so colossal as Mr. McCrea's. The evil he must fight and crush has had 50 years' growth in the company and has more than kept pace with the expansion of America's greatest railroad system. Its ramifications are seemingly endless, being interwoven with different departments of the \$400,000,000 corporation, whose gross income during 1995 reached the stupendous total of \$266,069,597, and whose aggregate expenditures in the same period were \$192,100,348. Great things are expected of him and those who put him in power say he will accomplish them.

The Colonial College at Hollesley Bay, in Suffolk, was established some 20 years ago as a school to train gen-tlemen farmers for the colonies. Three holdings of five acres each are being t forcing has already been completed for the co-operative accommodation of the small-holdings.

good land as there is in England, with extensive college buildings, came into the market,

Food Ian I as there is in England, with extensive college buildings, came into the market.
It is a fine place for any purpose, The situation is most pleasing, six miles from everywhere, and as healthy as can be. It faces the North sea, just opposite the mouth of the river Ore; the soil is sand and gravel, the ground is undulating, open to the sun, but sheliered by plenty of timber, the main building is a long, two-storeyed range built of red brick, wood and tiles. There are large dining and other rooms on the ground door and dormitories above. Outside there are farm building, with large blacksmith and carpenter workshops, laundry, dairy, aplary, and extensive gardens. The farm consists of 600 acres arable, 400 acres pasture and some wood, marsh and heath. In every way the ground seem perfectly fitted to try an experiment on a large scale to see what could be done with a farm labor colony. Among the things frown during the first season were all trids of vegetables, small fruits, to-males, grapes and watercreat.
When Mr. Walter Long, as president of the local government board, was wrestling with the problem of the unemployed, Mr. Fels purchased this property and offered it to Mr. Long at a nominal rent with the privilege of purchasing at cost if the experiment proved successful. As a consequence, 300 of London's unemployed are to-day turning the land into a great market garden, and their own account. The final method is the first season were dreated of breaking stone or picking oakm, or helping to develop private property, a considerable number of these men are being fitted for independent work on their own account. The fullest regard to economy, but wholesome provision for the future occupants. It is intended that the rental of each holding of five acres shall be wholesome provision for the future occupants. It is intended that the rental of each holding of five acres shall be wholesome provision for the future of the acces into root the sweat the resturd to the swith the return for the sum of t

land. The cottages are built of yellow

The cottages are built of yellow stock bricks and roofed with dark Broseley tiles, which have been se-lected on account of their non-absorp-tive qualities, as at present the cot-tages will be entirely dependent for their water supply on the roof water from cottages and outbuildings. Each will be provided with an independent system with filter and storage tank, and a pump will be fitted in the scul-lery.

lery. It is proposed to carry on the vari-ous branches of agricultural work on the small holdings, such as fruit grow-ing, market gardening, dairying, bee-keeping, poultry raising and the more intensive cultivation for which green-houses are required.

Mr. Fels' observations of existing conditions in England led him to see the fact that it has vast tracts of un-occupied, fertile available land now lying idle, and that at the same time it has a bermanent army of unem-ployed labor, hungry hopeless and dangerous. With reference to the la-bor colonies, he claims that "work on the land will give employment to the idle, feed the hungry, leave more work years ago the college failed for want of patronage and the whole equip-i ment, consisting of 1,300 acres of as



TIN PLATE MILLIONAIRE SEEK-ING HEALTH ABROAD.

Fearing a third stroke of paralysis that would doubtless end his life. Wil-liam B. Leeds, the tin plate million-aire, has gone to Paris to place him-self in the hands of specialists. Still comparatively young, with millions at his command, a beautiful wife and a pretty baby, Mr. Leeds wants to live. His wife is with him on his import-ant mission. His former wife is living with her big son at Richmond, Ind. In case the millionaire dies the first Mrs. Leeds will institute proceedings to secure part of his fortune for her son, although Mr. Leeds paid her \$1,000,000 to divorce him that he might marry another. that would doubtless end his life, Wil-

and better conditions for those who

and better conditions for those who remain in factories; increase the na-tional wealth; and give a body of vig-orous farmers fit to meet every na-tional need." The labor colonies established by Mr. Fels have not only given employ-ment to idle men, but may be made to serve widely different classes of peo-ple who need help. It has been found that regular work on the soil, in the open air with regular meals, changes the appearance and character of men in a remarkable way. As a tempor-ary experiment the labor colony has proved a wonderful corrective agency, but the chief aim of its organization



31

is that it will be the means of per is that it will be the ments of per-manently returning the people to the land. In the realization of this hope will result the greatest benefit to the nation. If not the present, future generations will appreciate and bless the work that an American is doing in England today, and Mr. Fels will long be remembered as a public benefactor. —Charlos K. Holmburg in the Talis-man.

The "Man" Who Minds the Cows. The "Man" Who Minds the Cows. In the Basque country the children be-glu to work at an early age. They learn to tend and guide the oxen, which are used entirely for agricultural and draught work, and, as if by instinct, obtain com-plete control over the animals while bare-ly able to reach their heads. The sturdy urchin of four years is up at daylight. and barelegged and bareheaded he goes with the cows to the pastures. If one should stray on to a neighboring patch, he is after it with his long stick, and Basque adjurations, and brings it scenn-pering hach, generally holding on to its tail meanwhile."-Strand Magazine.

CURED LUMBAGO.

CURED LUMBAGO. A. B. Canman, Chicago, writes March 4. 1903: "Having been troubled with Lum-bago, at different times and tried one physician after another, then different ointments and liniments, gave it up al-together. So I tried once more, and got a bottle of Ballard's Snow Liniment, which gave me almost instant relief. I can cheerfully recommend it, and will add my name to your list of sufferers." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street.

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