

TO RAISE BIG LOAN

ENORMOUS SUM IS NEEDED BY GREAT BRITAIN TO FINANCE WAR.

INCOME TAX TO BE DOUBLED

Proposal Also Made for an Increased Levy on Beer and Tea—Former Will Hit Liquor Drinker and Latter Teetotaler.

London.—David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons estimated that the cost of one year of the war for this country would be £450,000,000 (\$2,250,000,000)—the largest amount England has ever spent on a war and more than twice what was spent in the four years' conflict in South Africa.

To pay this enormous bill the government has decided, he said, to raise a loan of £350,000,000 (\$1,750,000,000), which would be issued at 95, bear interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent and be redeemable at par March 1, 1928.

COTTON GROWERS TO GET AID.

Relief Plan is Brought to a Successful Head.

Washington, D. C.—The country-wide effort to furnish aid to cotton producers and find a bottom for the cotton market came to a successful conclusion when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced the completion of the \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund.

Held for High Treason.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Joseph Snyder and his two sons, Richard and Arthur, are under arrest at the Fortieth regiment armory charged with high treason in attempting to take Austrian reservists across the border to the American side.

Wilson Rejects Plan.

Washington, D. C.—Germany will welcome any assistance by Americans in relieving the Belgians, according to an announcement by Secretary Bryan after a conference with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador here.

Robbers Loot Loan Bank.

Chicago.—Jewels estimated worth \$25,000 to \$50,000 were stolen from a north side loan bank by two robbers who bound the proprietor, a clerk and two customers, looted the safe and escaped.

Mine Workers on Trial.

Boulder, Mont.—Martin Glashin was the first witness at the opening here of the trials of "Muckie" McDonald, Joseph Bradley and Joseph Shannon, mine workers charged with kidnaping in connection with deportation from Butte of Glashin, Martin Harkins and others who refused to join the seceders from the Western Federation of Miners.

\$2,000,000 Fire Loss.

Galveston, Tex.—A loss of \$2,000,000 and injury to half a dozen firemen was caused by fire which destroyed the Sunset elevator here, according to W. B. Scott, president of the Sunset Central lines of the Southern Pacific system.

Petrograd.—The huge factory in Russia of the Singer Sewing Machine company has been taken over by the government and will be devoted to the manufacture of small arms.

Russia has lacked arms factories, having depended largely on France for her small arms, as well as for her artillery. But today practically nothing is being received from France and the supplies in Russia have become so short that some muzzle loading muskets, as well as cannon of the same type, have been used in the Polish campaign.



THE TURKEY HUNTER

This turkey is truly an American bird. It existed on this continent with the Indians before Columbus landed. Only a few years ago among the caves of Arizona the mummified remains of a turkey were found.

Another interesting fact resulted from a scientific expedition which Dr. C. Hart Merriam made among the mountains of Arizona; he came across a living species of bird identical with the one found mummified and which is now known to the scientific world by his name.

Another recent discovery in connection with the turkey was a Maya hieroglyphic which mentions along with other things ten turkey hens and five turkey cocks. This is thought to be the first record of the turkey in this country and antedates the expedition of Cortes in Mexico in 1519.

Perhaps none is more interesting than the one which tells why his tail feathers are dark, showing, as it does, not only the place he held in the estimation of the Indians but also a noticeable similarity to the flood story of our Bible.

Once upon a time, so the legend runs, there was a flood and the face of the world was covered with water. And the turkey, weary of continually flying, decided to seek some spot on which he might light and rest.

He refused to heed either advice or warnings and set out in search of land. After much effort he discovered a single spot not covered by water and alighted. But he found it only deep mud. So he decided to hunt further for some dry place on which to rest.

He pulled and pulled, but could not get them loose. Finally, after a gigantic tug, he managed to free himself. But bits of mud stuck to the end of the tail feathers! And to this day turkeys have dark spots there—a sign of their disobedience to divine command!

The turkey plays a more important part in the life of the Indian than in his legends alone. Not only is it regarded as a choice article of food, but in many tribes it is held sacred. In the parts of the country where the turkey was worshipped it was never eaten except when other food was unobtainable.

Turkey feathers rank next in importance to those of the eagle with all tribes, while the Apaches, the Pamanuks and Cheyennes chose the turkey's feathers for all ceremonial head-dresses and ornaments. The Pamanuk tribes also used turkey feathers for ornamental purposes on their clothing, as well as for their headdresses.

If Benjamin Franklin's words had been heeded the turkey would have been the national bird of the United States. The eagle is a first cousin to the species known of old in the eastern hemisphere.

When Cortes, in 1519, ascended to the plateau of Mexico, he found a social life developed to a high degree of refinement. He was entertained with oriental magnificence. All the delicacies to be found within the empire were set before him; and though game was abundant, the turkey held the place of honor among the fowl.

They also saw great tame flocks of the birds. In fact, since prehistoric times, the turkey has been domesticated and raised for market. Today in Mexico many of the quaint customs then in vogue are still kept alive.

SPEAKING of TURKEY



SHOOTING WILD TURKEYS



FINE FLOCK OF TURKEYS



TURKEY PICKING IN "OLD KENTUCKY"

But a short distance from Richmond is a small island inhabited by a tribe of Indians, the Pamunkeys. They are part of the Powhatans and under an old colonial treaty they pay no taxes and have their own government.

Many have been the explanations made as to how the bird now so popular at Thanksgiving came to be called the turkey, most of which, to the scientist, are nothing but fanciful. One such is the explanation that it comes from the East Indian word "tuka," which, in Hebrew, takes the form "tukki," the peacock.

Such a roundabout explanation, say those who know, is entirely unnecessary. The bird was called turkey because it was supposed to come from Turkey, where it was known as an Egyptian hen.

In France the bird was called "dindon," or in the feminine "dinde," as though it were the fowl of d'Inde—from India. The Mexican name for the bird is "huajolote," which, scientists say, indicates the old Aztec knowledge of the turkey.

But whatever dispute has arisen as to the name of the turkey, the fact yet remains that the turkey is indigenous to America. Although scientists believe it is possible that there was a species, the original of the present turkey, indigenous to the West India islands, it is generally conceded that all turkeys have descended in some way or other from the three forms known today as the North American, the Mexican and the Honduran, the ocellated varieties.

The Mexican turkey is found wild throughout the republic. It is short in shank, with feathers on its body of a metallic black shaded only slightly with bronze, while all its feathers are tipped with white.

The Honduran turkey today is scattered all over most of Central America and is extremely wild. The bronze turkey, that variety which today holds the place of honor in the North American group of turkeys, is outdone by none when it comes to beauty or size.

The full-grown, healthy bird is a beautiful picture of bronze, black, copper and gold, and sometimes weighs 40 or more pounds. Other varieties known in the barnyard, and even recognized among dealers as having distinctive markings, are in reality only highly developed fowls with preserved peculiarities.

In the United States there are six standard varieties recognized and grown. These are the bronze, Narragansett, buff, slate, white and black. The chief differences are in size and color of plumage.

The bronze and Narragansett are the largest, the buff and slate medium, while the white and black are the smallest. Within late years, however, the white variety has reached such a point of popularity that it has increased in size until with some dealers it occupies third place.

Whatever the turkey may have missed through failing to secure that place of honor suggested by it by Benjamin Franklin—as the national bird—it has nevertheless found a place in the regard of the American people which is held by no other fowl.

Time was when a turkey, or as many as could be carried, might be had for the asking. Then came the period when 50 cents would buy a plump young fowl. Even so short a time as ten years ago turkeys could be purchased for from \$ to 20 cents a pound, dressed.

There is nothing to such notions. Life is a struggle, and generally a hard one. Good character is built upon overcoming oneself, and unless reforms begin from the inside they do not last long.

Learning Through Suffering. The world is filled with men who are trying to reform some one else, with those who have some panacea or antidote for all ills and who think that by legislation or other outward pressure men and women may be made

ideal. There is nothing to such notions. Life is a struggle, and generally a hard one. Good character is built upon overcoming oneself, and unless reforms begin from the inside they do not last long.

Don't Worry. Perchance your business may not be as brisk as you desire; maybe your cotton is selling for less than you expected, or you may be paying more for flour and sugar than a few weeks ago; possibly the bank wants you to pay a loan, but in the broader light of world affairs what matter such small things as these? You have health and a home, and you are not being rushed away from your loved ones to engage in the world's greatest slaughtering operations for the purpose of killing some unknown man.

Insidious Persistence. "I understand that you have broken your engagement with Harold Jimkins," said one girl.

"We were never engaged," replied the other. "The trouble with Harold is that he is too grammar." "What has grammar to do with it?" "He took advantage of the fact that when I got excited I stammer. When he asked me to marry him I said 'No No!' and he immediately insisted that two negatives make an affirmative."

Various Graces for Various Places. "Of course," said the young husband who is trying to be humble and take instructions, "I'll admit that my ballroom and reception manners are pretty broadgauge and frothy."

price we pay for our arrogance is loss of our normal resistance to decay. SOUND TEETH AND BRAINS. In spite of the prevalence of caries (tooth decay), the matter is generally left to individual initiative, which too frequently becomes operative only for the purpose of securing individual relief from pain.

Fundamental Principles of Health. By ALBERT S. GRAY, M.D. (Copyright, 1914, by A. S. Gray)

PERSONAL RESISTANCE TO DECAY.

Whether the reaction of the saliva is acid or alkaline has been under discussion for a century, and men still differ so widely and so many authorities may be found on either side that the subject is involved in confusion. Without doubt the truth is that the saliva is very feebly alkaline and readily changes either to acid or alkaline with the establishment of various constitutional conditions.

If confusion exists concerning so comparatively simple a matter as the reaction of the saliva, it is reasonable to expect difference of opinion in regard to so worldwide and vague a disease as caries, or tooth decay, and its numerous allied conditions. Because they are so very closely identified the same general confusion exists with reference to the subject of decay of the teeth as pertains to the reaction of the saliva.

When the teeth of children are seen to be decaying badly the general interpretation is that they are soft and poorly calcified. If, on the other hand, the children happen to grow up to maturity without developing decay of the teeth the interpretation is that the teeth are hard and firm and therefore resist decay.

It is generally held that the teeth of the mother are robbed of the calcium salts to build up the bones of the unborn infant, but this is one of those half truths that are so confusing and misleading.

Caries is essentially a disease of childhood, and childhood has epigrammatically and most truly been designated as "an extra hazardous occupation." Child bearing is an extra hazardous occupation; too, and so, measured by its mortality, is modern business hazardous. We have already noted that typhoid and other fevers frequently and quickly destroy teeth, and so does excessive physical work.

It is only within the last few years with the dawning understanding of the action of catalyzers, the enzymes, and the ductless glands of our bodies, and more especially since Funk's demonstration of the vitamins and their influence on the hormones of the ductless glands—the governors of our bodies—that the matter begins to clear.

We begin to suspect that it is not solely the abstraction of the phosphorus, the calcium, the magnesium, the carbon, the iron and the fluorine from our food that is the cause of the universal prevalence of tooth and general physical decay. We begin to suspect that the loss of that part of the eternal energy by which those elements are normally welded into and held in the plants, our ultimate source of life, precipitates these troubles upon us.

We know that animals can be starved on "physiological combinations" of the pure salts of these elements, and we know that they thrive on the "natural constituents of the same elements."

With the single exception of the tides, the movements of which are connected with the moon, and the rotation of the earth on its axis, every motion on this earth from the beating of every individual heart to the turning of every windmill may be traced back to one ultimate cause—a sunbeam—and every form of life, as a component part of a cycle continually transforming, by means of the sunbeams, dynamic into potential and potential back into dynamic energy.

So far as we know man is the only species with sufficient presumption to break the cycle, and the

who has never done you any harm, and whose death means overwhelming sorrow and poverty of widow and orphans, before he gets a chance to kill you and thus leave your loved ones to endure till the end of life the same sorrows and poverty. The larger the number killed the greater the praise won. When you contemplate these things, isn't it a little beneath your manhood to fret over a few business and social losses for which you think of the inferno in which Europe is living—no, in which Europe's people are dying?—Manufacturers' Record.

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CAPITAL AND CAPITALIZATION

The actual capital of a business may be equal to, greater, or less than its capitalization. The capital of a company is the money actually invested, good will, plant, and stock. The capitalization is the total amount which dividends have to be paid, and includes not only common or preferred stocks, but also debentures or bonds. There are companies which said such large returns that rather than excite amazement at their remunerativeness, the stockholders are given extra shares of stock, so that instead of paying ten per cent upon \$100 shares, five per cent might be paid upon \$200 shares. And there are others which could not be made to pay because not enough money had been invested, and to induce financiers to put their money into at present unprofitable businesses, preferred

STOCK WHICH HAS THE FIRST CLAIM UPON PROFITS UP TO A CERTAIN SPECIFIED SUM HAS BEEN ISSUED.

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