

Making Tomorrow's World

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NOT PEACE, BUT A SWORD

Milan, Italy—Is more democracy the cure for democracy?

Certainly the trend in European countries is toward the trial of the prescription. The demand for an extension of the suffrage is confined to no nation, but may be heard from Great Britain to Greece, from big Russia, where the desire is for a duma chosen by a genuinely popular vote, to little Portugal, where the slight semblance of a republic seeks to hold power by permitting all men to vote who vote the ticket of the republic.

Italy Gets Manhood Suffrage

In Italy, where this letter is written, the most colossal experiment in the extension of the suffrage is having its first trial. The electoral law, passed by the late chamber of deputies, raises the number of voters in Italy from 3,319,290 to 8,762,250, an increase of more than five million. Under the new law Italy has practically manhood suffrage for the entire nation. All males thirty years of age and over, and all males twenty years of age and under thirty who can read and write, or who have performed military service, are permitted to vote. Illiteracy and non-performance of military duty alone exclude from suffrage and these only where the age of the prospective voter is under thirty years. It is an experiment, which, though paralleling it in some degree, far surpasses even the war measure, which thrust unprepared the colored men of the United States into politics. The questions as to the extent to which the Italians heretofore excluded will avail themselves of the new privileges and the manner in which they will exercise their right of choice, can not now be answered with any degree of accuracy. The in-

only of a minority. This is particularly desirable in the final balloting where the candidates have not been selected or nominated in a popular convention or primary election.

The scenes at preliminary meetings and today at voting places in Milan resemble the scenes at an election in the United States, with some differences. Making the rounds of the polling places with reporters from the *Corriere del Sera*, Italy's most widely circulated newspaper, was not unlike visiting the polls, with American reporters, on a congressional election day. The eager, excited crowds, the hired helpers circulating candidates' circulars, the one or two policemen to preserve order, the voters in line to cast their ballot—it was not unlike an American election.

Political Bossism to Increase

In making a Greater Italy, what will be the results of universal suffrage? The mayor of an Italian city, returning for a day from a holiday in Switzerland, that he might cast his ballot for a Liberal deputy, "a supporter of the great Giolitti of the school of Cavour," expressed one opinion: "It means the immediate awakening and going forward of Italy." Another opinion was expressed by a Milan merchant: "It will set back Italy a half century by giving votes to this great mass of ignorant men. The elections will be dominated by priests who wish clerical deputies chosen or by professional demagogues who care nothing for Italy's real needs." Perhaps a more well-considered view was that of Dr. M. Borsa, a Milan journalist, opposed to the Giolitti policy, but sympathetic with progress: "For a time the effect will be to give strength to what you

are raised by the great armament firms of England and other countries. "They must be the servants," he said, "and not the masters. Some people will try to involve by suggestion the naval expenditure in a cloud of suspicion. Let them mock. I am convinced that a reduction of naval expenditure is necessary for the welfare of civilization. It is a question that does not only affect governments and diplomats but concerns parliaments and the people. We must not be discouraged by a want of success. The time will come when the present expenditure and competition in naval armaments will be a thing of the past and when the great naval powers will look back upon it with feelings of regret." The significance of these words in the making of a different world tomorrow comes from the fact that they are the carefully-considered utterance of the head of the navy of the greatest sea power in the world.

Finance Against Increased Armament

Other forces are being brought to bear, though as yet vainly, in favor of limitation of naval expenditure. Some—a larger number than the ordinary news-reports of the day indicate—a number, too, that is growing in extent and influence, would substitute a peace policy for arbitration by the sword and thus make unnecessary, except for police duty, the army and the navy. Among the "pacifists," as the advocates of world peace are described, it is interesting to Americans to note that the European press class Woodrow Wilson, the president of the United States, and Champ Clark, the speaker of the house of representatives. In Europe the financial interests of the continent have been more effective than the eloquent advocates of peace in preventing war. It is an open secret that two years ago these financial interests averted a general war on the continent. They are now becoming aroused to the evils resulting from "the mad rush of increasing armaments."

Disarmament Sentiment Growing

Sentiment on the continent of Europe is changing toward a saner policy of disarmament and of arbitration as opposed to increasing military establishments and appeals to the sword, though this sentiment has not yet been able to express itself in political international agreements and legislation. The repeated strife in the Balkans is only an apparent exception in the general trend. The raw, undisciplined peoples of the mountains set their neighbors' houses on fire. That the conflagration spread no farther was due to the self-restraint of more civilized Europe and to a sentiment for peace, which was non-existent a few years ago. All this must be written with some reservation. The millennium of peace and international good will is not imminent, but, notwithstanding the portentous figures of expense which have been quoted, there are signs of the dawn. Supremely suggestive, perhaps, is the behavior of European nations in recent crises of international disagreement. Fifty years ago, twenty years, possibly ten years ago, these crises would have resulted in war. Today they have been settled by conference. The recent treaties have been written with the pen and not the sword. They smell of tobacco smoke, not powder. And not what a man says when nothing is happening to him reveals his real self so much as what he does when something is happening to him. And nations, which are but collections of men, are, in this, as otherwise, like unto them. They are many men, but with the same mind.

Church Influence for Peace

The powerful aid of the spiritual group of the church in Europe is cast for disarmament and peace. The church exists under many names and with doctrines and deeds much at variance. Set aside the large section of a so-called Christian church which drills soldiers in Ulster, inspires blood-thirsty persecutions in Russia, blesses statues to Moloch in Germany, and worships Mars and Mercury, militarism and commerce, everywhere. Unto these who call themselves Christians Jehovah is a man of war and the Christ came into this world to bring—not peace—but a sword. They, for consideration of temporal power and afternoons teas and fat livings, are helping him to this end all over this continent of Europe. Verily, they have their reward. Are they not chaplains-in-ordinary to Mars at a good stipend which enables them to dress in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day? One meets and hears them in all European lands.

It is another and different group in the church, in mosque and synagogue, in cathedral and chapel, in monastery and mission house, which, increasingly potent and numerous, pleads for peace and spiritual, as opposed to merely temporal, things. Almost or entirely a paradox is it that the travelers who look below the surface, who go in and out among the religious leaders of the European peoples, agree that the spiritual forces are reasserting themselves in a surprising way and that, despite the blatant materialism of the European world of today, the world of tomorrow is to be made by and for the things of the spirit. In this fact lies large hope for the advocates of peace and human brotherhood. Even amid the throbbing of the war-drum he who listens may hear "the still, small voice." The mightiest of the spiritual leaders in Europe is his holiness, the pope. To an American journalist, granted an audience at the Vatican, said the kindly old gentleman who is the head of the great Catholic church: "I hope that your great nation will spend its time in strengthening itself in all good things and refrain from war; wars are fatal to the progress of mankind."

J. W. AUSTIN, M. D.

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NOTICE

Having qualified as Admr. of the estate of Fannie W. Calder, deceased, before W. C. Hammond, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph County, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 21st day of March, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will collect forward and make immediate settlement.

This 17th day of March, 1914.
 MARY F. CALDER.
 Ramsey, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1.

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NOTICE

Ed. Lyons will take notice that at a sale of real estate for taxes by the Sheriff of Randolph County, on the 1st day of June, 1913, the undersigned purchased a tract of land containing fifty-three acres in Tabernacle township, listed in the name of Ed. Lyons, for the year of 1912. That said time for redemption will expire on the 2nd day of June, 1914, and if said property is not redeemed for taxes on or before said date, the purchaser will demand a deed.

T. J. FINCH, Purchaser.
 This March 2, 1914.

NOTICE

The Homestake Mining Company will take notice that at a sale of real estate for taxes by the Sheriff of Randolph County, on the 1st day of June, 1913, the undersigned purchased a tract of land containing six acres in Tabernacle Township, listed in the name of The Homestake Mining Company, for the year of 1912. That said time for redemption will expire on the 2nd day of June, 1914, and if the said property is not redeemed for taxes on or before said date, the purchaser will demand a deed.

T. J. FINCH, Purchaser.
 This March 2, 1914.

NOTICE

North Carolina, Randolph County, Superior Court, Before the Clerk, Theodore G. Henry et al.

John D. Henry et al. The defendants, John D. Henry and Charles W. Henry, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against them in the Superior Court of Randolph County and that summons has issued for them in said action returnable before the Clerk of said court at his office in the county court house in Asheboro, N. C., on the 20th day of April, 1914; that the nature and subject matter of said action is as follows, to-wit: An action to sell for division among petitioners and defendants that certain lands in said county of which the late Jas. P. Henry died seized and which petitioners and defendants now hold as tenants in common and to also allot the dower in money of Viola J. Henry in said lands; said defendants will further take notice that they are required to be and appear before said Clerk at the said time and place named for return of summons and answer or demur to the petition filed in this action or the relief demanded will be granted.

This March 20, 1914.
 W. C. HAMMOND,
 Clerk Superior Court, Randolph County.

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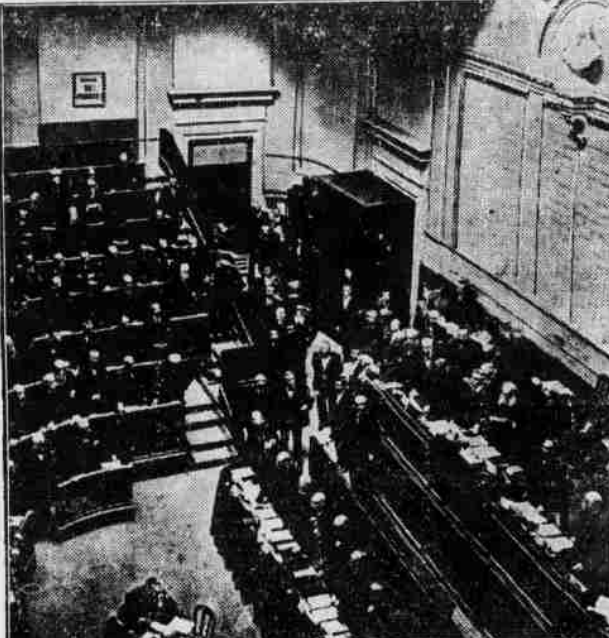
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Scene in Italian Chamber of Deputies.

Aden, Arabia—Steaming across the Mediterranean sea, the latest view of Europe was of the Italian peninsula and of the island of Sicily, where Messina, earthquake-overwhelmed, yet lies in ruins. Three Italian war vessels lay at anchor in the southernmost harbor. Coming to the coast of Africa at Port Said, Egypt, northern gateway to the Suez canal, the tremendous contribution to the prosperity of peace, which the Frenchman Delesseps gave to the world, the first objects seen were a dozen battleships of a French Mediterranean fleet. Thus runs the European continent to naval display and all the expenditure that it makes necessary. Blocking the path of progress by water is the battleship, barring the highway to prosperity upon land the army stands and even the air is heavy with the shadows of war balloons driven to and fro above the earth. Europe is an armed camp and the seas around are roadsteads for the navies of many nations.

Europe's War Fever. "Shall we permit the Mediterranean sea to be a French lake?" says an Italian cabinet minister, and he presents to the new chamber of deputies a bill for \$20,000,000 for naval construction, four superdreadnaughts of 28,000 tons each. "We must not be eclipsed by Germany," declares the French minister of war, and promptly the senators and deputies, amid fervent appeals to national patriotism, enact into law a measure providing for three years, instead of two years, of compulsory military service. In Berlin a Zeppelin airship, built avowedly for military use, explodes, killing many persons. The war lord gives a military funeral with high honors to the dead, sends another afloat to float above the capital that all may see and orders others to be constructed with all possible speed. The feverish struggle between European nations for the largest and strongest army and navy shows itself in the articles

low 45,000 in 1908, and are now 54,643. The British navy numbers 146,000, the German 73,176, the United States 67,907 and the French 63,596 men.

Profits in Armament and Coal

The Krupp trials in Germany show to what lengths in bribery the great armament firm at Essen, through its directors and managers, went in order to obtain contracts from the German government. Indictments were found against the Krupp officers and agents, largely in consequence of revelations in the reichstag, by Liebknecht, a Social Democrat. They were charged with bribing members of the military and naval establishment between 1903 and 1913 and the disclosures at the trial proved their guilt. More than this, however, these disclosures gave publicity to the enormous profits derived by the Krupp concern and showed where the fines from the taxpayers' pockets went. The result is to strengthen the cause of the advocates of disarmament. Patriotism, which bluff old Doctor Johnson called the last refuge of scoundrels, is shown to be in naval expenditure argument the first resort of thieves.

But war vessels must be operated and maintained as well as built—and here the owner of coal mines—and, more recently, since oil is used for fuel, the owner of oil properties—is, in various ways and for his own personal ends, a zealous advocate of more and bigger ships. A dreadnaught burns 40 tons of best coal every hour. British landlords draw royalty of 30 cents a ton for coal mined. Every British dreadnaught in use, therefore, means \$300 a day to the owner of the coal royalty.

The "Naval Holiday" Proposal

"Perhaps that is why," said Keir Hardie, the British labor leader, "some of the peers and their friends in the house of commons are so keen to increase the navy!" Perhaps, also, it is one reason why the nobly eloquent appeal for a year's naval holiday for