

Making Tomorrow's World

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NOT PEACE, BUT A SWORD

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 airship 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 fies 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 \$200 a day to the owner of the coal royalty.

The "Naval Holiday" Proposal.
"Perhaps that is why," said Kelt 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 of

be 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 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 re-called Christian church which drills soldiers in Ulster, inspires blood-ritual 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 afternoon teas and fat livings, are helping him to this and 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 labors 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."



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Mr. Varner to Erect New Building.
It was announced this week that Mr. H. B. Varner, editor of the Lexington Dispatch, will erect on his lot on Main street, opposite the March Hotel, a handsome building to house his newspaper and magazine properties.

The building will be erected this summer. It is to be a handsome two-story building with a large basement in which there will be a barber shop and a room for the heavy machinery used in his printing business. The second story will contain the business offices of the Dispatch, private offices and club rooms.

The walls of the new building will be built so as to withstand two other stories should the city's development demand it.

Health Antagonist in Pneumonia.
Col. W. C. Gorgas, who made pestilent Panama a health resort, is back from South Africa. He went there to study the epidemic of pneumonia which is carrying off the black people by tens of thousands. The trouble, he says, is caused almost wholly by poor ventilation. Too many people are crowded into the houses. He recommends smaller houses and more of them. It is hard to make these people understand that fresh air is necessary to health and they will have to be forced to change their ways of living.

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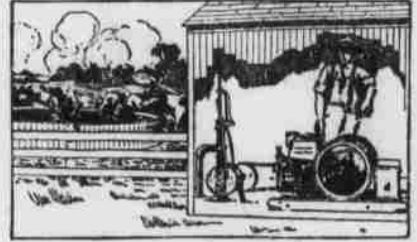
NOTICE.
Having qualified as Admr. of the estate of Fannie W. Calder, deceased, before W. C. Hammond, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 21st day of March, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.
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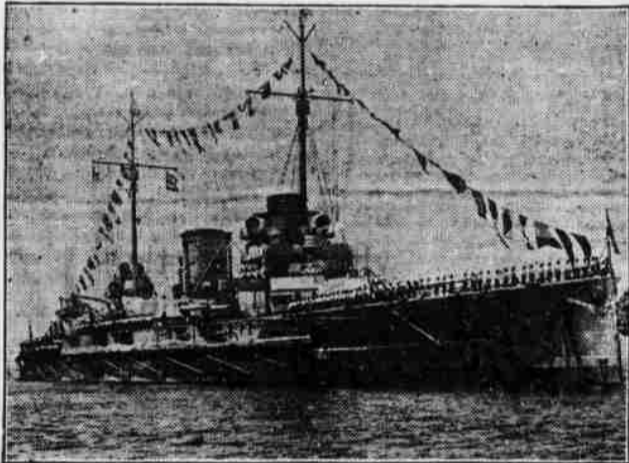
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Anti-Hookworm Campaign in Davidson County.
The final report was presented to the county commissioners of Davidson county last week. The campaign is over and great good has been accomplished. The report showed that 7,577 persons were examined during the campaign and 1,230 cases of infection were found. Free treatment was given to all these.
Much interest was shown in the work. Improvement in sanitation was emphasized.
It was of interest to note that among persons of school age from 6 to 18, of whom 3,569 were examined, 21 per cent were found to be infected. Dr. G. J. Leonard and Dr. J. Long, microscopist, have been in charge of the work.
For two weeks the same work has been done in Randolph with Dr. John Colgan and J. Trogelias, microscopist, in charge. Last week they were moved to Sampson county to do community work. Dr. Doan and microscopist Tuttle have come to take their place. The work is progressing nicely and much interest is being shown in it.



German Battleship in Harbor.

In the press, in the debates in parliament, in the talk in the street, in the uniforms on the roadways, in the ships on the sea. And in order to give himself war-fever, which keeps him exhausted for other and better things, the European patient taxes himself to an almost incredible amount. He pays his money for an irritant unto trouble while the social progress lags and men and women and children suffer for lack of opportunity to live.

Upon the navy is today's largest expenditure. Navy leagues are formed, sometimes in all Germany with imperial patronage, in order to stimulate interest and create a public opinion which will support larger appropriations. The press is used, whenever possible, to give publicity to arguments for more ships and to stir national pride by statements, often untrue, as to what other nations are doing or intend to do.

Staggering Cost of Navies.

The figures showing the extent to which the taxpayers of the nations of the world permit themselves to be fined for their navies are staggering. The naval expert of the London Daily Telegraph—all great journals of Europe have naval experts, sometimes only in the pay of the journal—furnished the figures for 1904-5 and the total voted for 1913-14 by the principal nations of the world. They show these expenditures:

	1904-5.	1913-14.
Great Britain	\$205,310,275	\$235,108,180
United States	100,901,250	147,494,265
Russia	59,749,530	121,247,270
Germany	50,520,000	115,195,920
France	61,912,165	102,238,815
Italy	25,000,000	50,789,220
Japan	10,210,740	45,304,060
Austria		
Hungary	13,077,200	30,032,755

In the cases of Great Britain, the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Japan, the totals this year are the highest recorded. The figures for the personnel are also the highest on the list, with the exception of those of Russia, which, after losing about 70,000 in 1914 and 100,000 in 1915,

Winston Churchill, Great Britain's first lord of the admiralty, an office corresponding to that of secretary of the navy held in President Wilson's cabinet by the distinguished American journalist, Joseph Daniels, fell in many high European quarters, on deaf ears. Mr. Churchill's words are worth while quoting again and again, because, however apparently ineffective they are for the moment, they mark the beginning of a revolt among statesmen against the enormous expenditures for large and army that is growing to navy proportions all over Europe, however patriotic or "jingo" press.

"The proposal I put forward in the name of the British government," said Mr. Churchill, "for a naval holiday is quite simple. Next year—apart from the Canadian ships or their equivalent, apart from anything that may be required by any development in the Mediterranean—we shall lay down four great ships to Germany's two. Now we say to Germany: 'If you will put off beginning to build your two ships for 12 months, we will put off in absolute good faith the building of our four ships for exactly the same period.' That would mean a complete holiday for one year as far as the big ships for Great Britain and Germany were concerned. He recognized it would not be possible for either Germany or Great Britain to do this, unless other great powers agreed to do likewise. 'If such arrangements were reached, it could only be by agreement, contingent upon the result of negotiations with other great powers. But supposing Great Britain and Germany took the lead, do you not think there would be a good prospect of success? At the end of the year you would have all these great countries that would agree to such a proposal just as great and just as sound as if they built all ships as at present designed. Scores of millions would be rescued for the progress of mankind.'

Mr. Churchill said he was quite impatient to the objections that would