

# Making Tomorrow's World

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## "ONE MAN, ONE VOTE"

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 3,319,200 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 *Carriere 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. Borsari, 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

between a party which holds church interests supreme and a party which holds church interests secondary.

### Secret Ballot in France.

In other European countries the same trend toward democracy may be found. France, under the popular president, Poincare, has just substituted the secret ballot for the ballot voted in public in an urn, thus giving to democracy a chance to express itself without outside knowledge or interference. At the next general election in France a system similar in principle to the so-called Australian ballot, now general in the United States, will be employed. "It is estimated that 100,000 isolatoirs—which is the French word for polling booth—will be required in France when the system comes into operation," said a French journalist. "And they will cost 15 francs each (about \$300,000), an enormous and unnecessary expense," said a Conservative. The comment suggested the argument of cost once employed against the adoption of the secret ballot in the United States.

### Suffrage Reform Promised in Germany.

In Prussia and some other German states, where the election conditions are little removed from feudalism, only the strong arm of monarchical authority has kept back reform. The growing opposition to the illiberal "three class" system in Prussia by which one-third of the so-called popular house of the Prussian parliament is elected by 200,000 voters, one-third by 900,000 voters, and one-third by 6,000,000 voters, has become strong enough to compel a promise of reform in a speech from the throne. Mecklenburg is worse off than Prussia but here, too, reform is imminent. Saxony recently modified its system by adopting manhood suffrage and the secret ballot, though giving two votes to the possessors of incomes of more than \$400 a year, while incomes of \$550 a year entitle to three votes and certain standards of education, certain professions and incomes of \$700 a year to four votes. Baden has gone to the extreme of liberality—for present-day Germany—and provided in its constitution for manhood suffrage, secret ballot and "one man, one vote." In all the German states the most casual looker-on at the things political finds a movement, which can not long be denied success, in favor of a modification into a more democratic system of the present inheritance from feudalism under which, as a Munich Conservative mildly pointed out, "the advantage is somewhat too large on the side of brains, caste and money."

### Plural Voting Doomed in England.

In Great Britain the Liberals and many Conservatives are supporting a bill which will abolish there the archaic system of plural voting. Under this system it is possible for electors to be on the voting lists of several constituencies, with the results that the residents in localities have been swamped by outsiders possessing votes because they happened to own land in those divisions or in adjoining constituencies. If the system prevailed in the United States, a voter might cast his ballot for congressman, for example, in Columbia, Missouri, in Kansas City, in Chicago, and in Louisville, if he owned property in or adjoining these constituencies. There are tens of thousands of British voters who are thus entitled to cast their votes in more than one constituency and at least 50,000 university voters who can vote more than once. It is a remedy for this condition by giving "one man, one vote," that the new election bill in England provides. It will doubtless soon become a law.

### Officialdom the Plague of Europe.

It is perhaps the official in Europe, pointed out Henry W. Nevins, rather than the crown, the aristocracy or even the plutocrat, who now most endangers liberty. Bureaucratic interference with personal life, long the plague of most European capitals, threatens to infest the world. We are called upon to accept "the expert" as our controlling guide and "efficiency" as the final test of government. Many of the perils of monarchy or any other government from above lurk in such advice. Bees and ants are efficient, but their progress appears to have stopped—stopped dead, as we say; or, if you want expert government watch the law and order of sheep before a dog. Officials, even in the best countries, usually govern badly, because they naturally magnify their office and routine above life, regarding the intrusion of reality as an unwarrantable disturbance to their habitual toil or leisure. But that is not the worst of it, as the traveler through Europe soon learns. Even under the most efficient officialdom, the governed suffer a degrading loss of personality. It is disastrous to maintain order, however mechanically perfect, or to organize virtue and comfort, however judiciously proportionate, if personality and variety are gone.

### Self Government Gaining.

It is the increasing sense that "self-government is better than good government"—to quote the forceful phrase of a British statesman—that is promoting the movement for democracy, for political liberty, and for its expression by ballot at the polls, which is so pronounced in Europe, and of which Italy's experiment in universal manhood suffrage is the most recent and significant result.

Yet this movement finds indifference, if not hostility, in unexpected quarters. "We have too much voting in my canton," said a Swiss university professor yesterday. "I am fined if I do not vote. And there have been three elections this year. Voting is getting to be a nuisance!" (Copyright, 1914, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

## UNCLE SAM GETS WONDERFUL BUTTERFLIES



William Schaus of New York has presented to the National museum at Washington one of the finest and most complete collections of butterflies and moths in the world, to the making of which he has devoted many years. In the illustration, Mrs. J. C. Crawford, wife of the assistant curator, is seen arranging some of the 200,000 specimens, and behind her is one of the butterflies which measures 11 inches from tip to tip of his wings.

## DREAM OF CENTURIES IS REALIZED AT GAMBOA WHEN DAM IS BROKEN

Free Waterway Across the Isthmus Created When President Wilson Touched Button—Possibilities Were Seen by Balboa—Story of the Panama Canal and of French and American Engineering.

New York.—For more than 400 years the vision of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama has fired the imagination of the world, Frank Parker Stockbridge writes in *Popular Mechanics*. The vision became a reality on October 10, 1913, when President Woodrow Wilson in the White House at Washington pressed a button which sent the electric current 2,000 miles to explode 40 tons of dynamite which blew up the last barrier to a free waterway across the Isthmus.

"Gamboa's busted!" exclaimed the president as he pressed the telegraph key. The casualness of his remark was a tribute to the engineers of the United States army, to whom the digging of the canal has been simply "another job" in the routine of their regular work and one that called for no brass bands or special ceremonies to glorify it. With the same simplicity the first vessel to pass through the famous Culebra cut, after the breaking of the Gamboa dike had let in the water, was an ordinary rowboat, while a humble but useful tugboat was the first craft of any kind to make the passage through the great Gatun locks.

While the work at Panama is still far from completed, yet the canal which the first Spanish explorers visualized is today an accomplished fact.

On September 25, 1543, Vasco Nunez de Balboa climbed the peaks of the continental divide and discovered the Pacific ocean, which he named "the South sea." From where Balboa stood his new ocean lay directly south, because of the S-shaped twist of the Isthmus, which brings the Pacific entrance to the canal not only southward but eastward of the Atlantic terminal. When Balboa's report of his discovery reached Spain, it was accompanied by the recommendation that a canal be immediately dug across the Isthmus. What the explorer had in mind was a sea-level canal, for, although Leonardo da Vinci, the great Italian



First View of Canal Since Blowing Up of Gamboa Dike.

and geology of the Isthmus than had previously been available. President Grant in 1869 asked congress to take up the matter of a canal. The only action was a resolution providing for an exploration by officers of the navy and the creation of a commission in 1872 to consider their reports. Then in May, 1876, the republic of Colombia granted a concession for the construction of a canal from Colon to Panama, the terminals of the Panama railroad, to Lieut. Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, an officer of the French army.

In 1894 a new French company was organized and work was resumed. In 1899 the United States congress created the Isthmian canal commission to examine all practicable routes and to report which was the most practicable and feasible for a canal "under the control, management and ownership of the United States." The commission reported two alternative plans, one for a canal at Panama and the other across Nicaragua. It estimated the cost of a Panama canal at \$156,378,258 and of the Nicaragua canal at \$200,540,000. But because the route from New York to San Francisco would be several hundred miles shorter by way of Nicaragua, and considering existing French concessions in Panama, the commission gave it as its belief that the Nicaragua route was more desirable under the circumstances. The effect of this report was to induce the French Panama company to offer its concession to the United States for \$40,000,000 in January, 1902. The Isthmian canal commission advised the purchase and congress authorized the president to buy all the property of the Panama company, including a majority of the stock of the Panama Railroad company, and to obtain from Colombia perpetual control of a strip of land six miles wide, through which to build the canal. Colombia refused to grant this control, but in November, 1903, ten months later, the state of Panama declared itself independent. Within a month a treaty had been negotiated with the new republic by which the United States was given control of a strip of land ten miles wide for the purpose of a canal. The French com-

pany's property was bought and in February, 1904, a commission for the construction of a canal was appointed. In May of that year work was begun where the French company had abandoned it. In June, 1906, a board of consulting engineers was appointed to consider whether the canal should be at sea level or with elevating locks.

The canal itself, from deep water to deep water, is 50 miles long. Its general direction from the Atlantic entrance to the Pacific end is from northwest to southeast, the northern terminal being about 22 1/2 miles farther west than the southern entrance from the Pacific. The first seven miles of the canal beginning at the Atlantic end are at sea level. Five miles of channel, 600 feet wide, have been



Blowing Up of Gamboa Dike.

dredged to a depth of 41 feet directly south through Limon bay, and two miles of this sea-level section has been cut through low-lying land to the entrance to the Gatun locks, where the ships are raised, in three steps, to a height of 85 feet above sea level, into the great body of fresh water called Gatun lake.

## SLAYER HID IN BIG PRISON

Man Wanted for Murder Allowed Himself to Be Caught in Burglary to Escape Search.

Sacramento.—A country-wide search, covering almost three years, for Otto Shauberg, the notorious "key burglar" of St. Louis and alleged murderer of Detective James Arnold of East St. Louis, has ended in a cell at San Quentin prison. Shauberg was identified by William J. Mulconery, sheriff of Le Claire county, Illinois. The police of every city in the United States have been on the watch for Shauberg and \$500 reward for his capture is authorized by Le Claire county.

Shauberg was betrayed by his cellmate at San Quentin, to whom he narrated the story of his criminal operations in St. Louis and East St. Louis. Sheriff Mulconery was notified and extradition papers were signed by Governor Dunn of Illinois and filed with Governor Johnson two months ago.

Sheriff Mulconery recently came to the Pacific coast to get a prisoner at McNeil's Island penitentiary and stopped over at San Quentin to identify Shauberg, whom he had seen about East St. Louis.

"Hello, Otto," Mulconery said, and offered his hand to the convict. "My name's not Otto," Shauberg replied, and he pulled back his hand. "I never was back there, and I don't know you," he added.

"Back where?" queried Mulconery. "Back where you come from," Shauberg replied, and then wilted down when Mulconery accused him of the murder.

Shauberg told his cellmate that after he had murdered Detective Arnold he hurried to the Pacific coast and permitted himself to be captured in the act of committing a burglary at Santa Cruz, Cal. He pleaded guilty under the name of Ray C. Jones and was sentenced to serve two years in prison. Shauberg told his fellow convict he thought he would be safer in prison while a search for him was on than roaming around the country.

## ROYAL FLUSH BRINGS DEATH

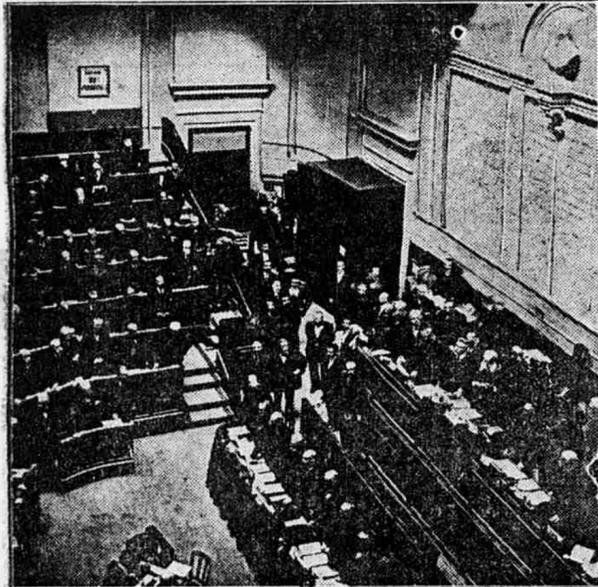
New Orleans Man Believed Slain by Man He Beat in Poker Game.

New Orleans.—With his head and the upper part of his body filled with buckshot, Capt. William Collier was found dead in his hermit's lodge. He was seated at a table and clutched in one hand was a "royal flush." Opposite him was a "full house." He had been playing poker and was evidently assassinated by the loser. The police are seeking his opponent in the game, believed to be a sugar planter.

## Prohibits Button-Up Back Dresses.

Providence, R. I.—A bill prohibiting women from wearing dresses that button up the back has been introduced in the legislature. It would make offenders serve six months at hard labor in the kitchen.

Mayor Balks at Pay. Mendota, Ill.—Because his pay has been fixed at 16 cents a day, Mayor Charles Rogers goes on strike. He wants \$300 a year.



Scene in Italian Chamber of Deputies.

dications tonight, at the close of the first day's voting for members of the Italian chamber of deputies or parliament, are that at least 60 per cent of the electors have voted and that the relative membership in the chamber of the principal political parties or groups will be only slightly changed, the clericals and radicals each increasing their vote and gaining a few seats.

### The Latest Election.

The election today in Italy was for 503 deputies in the parliament. The candidates numbered more than 2,000. The political issues were somewhat vague. Signor Giolitti, the prime minister, appealed for an endorsement of his past achievements without any definite statement as to his future policy. "Here is what I have done," said, in substance, Italy's most powerful statesman, "I have carried on with success the Libyan war, I have perfected the state monopoly of insurance and given other social reform legislation and now I give universal suffrage." The opposition, led by Baron Sonnino, urged that Giolitti give no assurance as to tomorrow.

"Program? Why I am the program!" Such, urge his opponents, is the Italian premier's reply. Without any more definite statement, however, and despite the coldness, not a characteristic Italian trait of Giolitti, the first day's balloting gave him an overwhelming majority of deputies chosen.

### Balloting Done on Sundays.

Elections in Italy, as in other countries on the continent of Europe, are held on a Sunday. In Italy, if the candidate for deputy does not receive at the first ballot a majority of all the votes cast, a second or supplementary ballot takes place on the following Sunday. At the second ballot voters must choose between the two names for which the highest number was cast at the first ballot. In this way the candidate selected is really the choice of a majority of the electors, not, as is frequently the case in elections in the United States, the choice

call bosses in America. These men will, to a greater or less extent, control elections for several years. This, however, will not continue for gradually, indeed swiftly in northern Italy, the masses will learn to appreciate their own power and will support men and measures of genuine value to the nation. Tomorrow Italy will be not only freer politically, but stronger agriculturally, industrially and commercially for universal suffrage. But this will take time."

### Socialist Demands Moderate.

Two elements enter into a consideration of Italy's tomorrow, concerning which prophecy is vain, the Socialists and the Clericals. The Italian Socialist, led by El Secolo, the Milan journal, is in the main more moderate in his aims than the members of political parties bearing the same name in the countries of northern Europe. The reduction or abolition of the corn duty and the transfer of the burden of taxation to inheritances and incomes are among the chief planks in his platform. With increased power he may demand more, as indeed now do the few extreme Radical Socialists.

### Clerical Party Develops; King Democratic.

The other element which is big with significance in Italy's future is the Clerical party. Gradually, in an election constituency here and there, the doctrine of "non expedit," enunciated by the great Pope Leo XIII, has been tacitly abandoned and a party formed which is devoted first of all to the interests of the Catholic church. Giolitti has been able to hold together in coalition two groups so widely differing in views as the Clericals and Socialists. To one he promised that no law should be enacted permitting divorce and that religious instruction in the schools should continue; to the other he promised certain social reform legislation. Should either element gain sufficient power by the coming of universal suffrage or otherwise, the coalition will fall to pieces and the conflict for dominance will come



First Boat Through After Gamb Dike Was Blasted.

painter-engineer, had recently invented the hydraulic lock, now generally used for lifting vessels over elevations, it had not become widely known. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was followed by a tremendous volume of traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for fifteen