

# Making Tomorrow's World

By **WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.**  
(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

## SOCIALISM IN OUR TIME



Melbourne, Australia. — On the first pages of the morning newspapers in Melbourne — which newspapers follow the conservative British custom of excluding news from first pages — may be seen an advertisement with this opening sentence:

"We will relieve you of the worries of managing your own affairs."

It is not, as might be expected, an advertisement of the policy and practice of an Australian government nor even of the advanced socialistic element in the Labor party. It is the business announcement of a company which acts as trustee, attorney and agent. It does represent, however, the drift of Australian political thought, as shown in vote, party platform and legislative enactment. For Australia is seeking to relieve the individual from the worries of managing his own affairs and turn this management over to the state or commonwealth government. That government, apparently, is regarded best which governs most.

**Paternalism of the State.**  
To enumerate the enterprises in which the government of the commonwealth or of one or more of the Australian states has engaged, would be to supply a long catalogue. Private contract between employer and employe has been reduced as far as it affects a minimum. Arbitration of industrial differences has been made compulsory. Collective bargaining by labor has been established by statute. The trades union has been given preference. The right of society as a whole to interfere in private business has been recognized in the fundamental law.

**Engaged in Many Enterprises.**  
In another direction, the right of the state, representing society as a whole, to engage in business of any kind is unquestioned. The railways are nationalized. Excepting a few miles of private lines run to coal mines or factories, all the Australian railways are owned and operated by the state. The same is true of many of the tramcar or street railway systems. The state of New South Wales, for example, owns and operates the

One may send, for a shilling (24 cents), 16 words by telegraph as far as from New York to San Francisco, while for a penny (2 cents) one may talk five minutes through a public telephone from the street corners in the larger cities within the radius of the city, or suburban service. Few would change the telegraph or telephone to private monopoly. Government aid to the settlement of land, to immigration, to the development of the "back blocks" or new country is generally approved by leaders of all parties.

**Railroads Poorly Managed.**  
As to the wisdom of complete nationalization of railways there is considerable dispute, though the opponents of nationalization are apparently in a small minority. There are suggestions that private capital be encouraged by grants of land or other bonuses to build lines of railway in the vast interior of Australia where the states have as yet been unwilling or unable to do so. Another suggestion is made that the state owned railways be, as in India, leased, under suitable restrictions, for operation to private companies. But neither suggestion has any considerable political support. The railway service is crude, its finances are muddled and it has followed in the development of the country rather than, as in the United States, preceded and brought about this development. The "back blocks" have not as many votes as the suburbs of Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne or the city wards. An apparent improvement is noticeable in the railway service and the general management shows betterment. The politician, through the pressure of an enlightened public opinion, is coming, though slowly, to regard the railway systems as non-political enterprises. The evils of the system have been largely due to both-house politics.

**Socialism Partially in Force.**  
"Socialists and Anti-Socialists in Australia," said W. M. Hughes, labor member of parliament and former attorney general, "have the most extraordinary ideas of what socialism really is. It is not something to be brought about by act of parliament or by vote. It is a growth just as a boy grows into a man. Socialism will come in Australia but by slow growth. Complete collectivism, when we get that far, will appear the most ordinary, natural and inevitable thing in the world for those who live under it. Many will think it a perfect system and others will object to it, but by all it will be regarded as perfectly natural. Socialism, which, as I understand it, means the substitution of

close to their daily work. They would soon lose their socialistic inclinations." And the liberal prime minister of the commonwealth, Joseph Cook, remarked: "The pictures drawn of socialism would be beautiful if it were not for the black blotches on them. Against that kind of socialism the liberals are united." These expressions of opinion from persons of widely divergent political beliefs show the existence of socialistic sentiment in all parties in Australia. Between them it is merely a question of degree.

It is a curious paradox that the so-called anti-socialists of the liberal party have enacted as much socialistic legislation, laws directly opposed to individualism, as the avowedly socialistic section of the Labor party when in control. Names do not frighten the Australian. He is rather concerned as to results.

**Individual Initiative Lags.**  
And what are the results? Generalization is dangerous. Certain results, however, are apparent. The working day of long hours is passing away. There is less work and more play in Australia than in any other civilized country. Private capital which finds better returns elsewhere does not rush to the island continent. Individual initiative is not so keen. The average Australian leans against the wall or the fence or the lamp post. In material affairs he leans on the government. The chief end of life to him is not business, but the chief end of business is life. Governments are instituted among men, according to his view, not to preserve order and permit individual effort, but to give high rates of wages and establish holidays. There is much idealism in the growing socialism of Australia but more materialism. It aims at larger leisure and greater pleasure.

**Play First, Then Work.**  
"Will you describe the Australian as developing under your moderate socialism?" I asked a distinguished colonial author. "In what respect does he differ from his conservative British ancestors?"  
"I will not do that," was the reply, "but I will tell you a story. An Englishman, discussing Australia, told of a young official in his business house who was efficient and ambitious. This official aspired to be the head of the firm one day and allowed no other idea to engage his thoughts. It chanced that he was sent to Sydney, Australia, to a position of responsibility for his firm. He returned after five years. His outlook on life had entirely changed. As regards work he was as efficient, as quick, as reliable. But his chief ideal now was to enjoy life; the headship of the firm took second place to that. He had acquired the Australian viewpoint."

The story illustrates the Australian attitude toward work and play—play first. And, under even moderate socialism, the tendency among Australians is to let the government do all the work—we'll go play. He seeks socialism in our time with the hope and fond expectation that it will relieve from the worry and work of managing his own affairs. The anti-socialists insist that with socialism in full measure attained in Australia, the Australian—commonwealth and citizen—will have no affairs to manage.

(Copyright, 1914, by Joseph H. Bowles)

## SHARE FARMING IN AUSTRALIA

Plan That Seems Worth Copying is Especially Successful With Big Wheat Crops.

In view of the fact that the estimate of the present season's wheat crop of New South Wales is set down at nearly forty-two million bushels, exceeding last season's record by nearly nine and one-half million bushels, it is proof of the value of the share farming that a considerable number of the wheat farms of New South Wales, and particularly the large ones, are worked on what is known in Australia as the "shares" system.

Under this system a farmer possessing the necessary team and implement arranges with the land owner to crop a certain area for a season or for a number of seasons. The usual form of agreement provides that the land owner shall provide land, seed, two-thirds of the manure, where manure is used, and bags for his share. The farmer does the cultivating and harvesting, using his own plant; provides one-third of the manure, and bags for his share.

Up to a specified yield of the crop the owner and farmer take equal shares; any excess becomes the property of the farmer as a bonus to encourage good and thorough farming. This method of working large areas is invariably a success where the arrangement is drawn up on a truly cooperative basis, and is one of the most satisfactory ways of working large estates. Share farming enables a settler with little money at his disposal to accumulate enough means to buy land of his own.

**Gladstone's Persuasive Power.**  
Stafford House was the Garibaldi headquarters in London during the visit of 1864, and a society pleasant of the time was a proposal to marry the hero to the old duchess of Sutherland. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff tells how some severely practical people objected that this was impossible, because Garibaldi had a wife already. "Oh!" said Abraham Hayward, "we'll put up Gladstone to explain her away."

**The Way of It.**  
"So the man you dunned for that money was very angry? Did you manage to placate him?"  
"No, I tried to, but he got the stronger hold first."

## The Mode in Gowns of Taffeta



**NO MATTER** what the variation of style the smart gown of taffeta follows the lines as set forth by Kurzman in the full model shown here, with more or less fidelity—usually less. For great is the ingenuity which has been brought to bear in adapting the French modes to that trimness of expression which Americans admire in their clothes.

For a slender figure the taffeta gown pictured is altogether good style. It is not to be considered by any other, but embodies little touches and details useful to anyone who contemplates joining the throng that is taffeta clad.

The rather low cut of the bodice shows the influence of the comfortable and graceful Chinese collar, and its border of three thicknesses of folded net is beautifully soft and becoming. The kimono blouse shows the sleeves smaller and worn without an underleeve.

The fullness of the skirt at the front has been dispensed with in many American models. It is suggested by a flat plait or replaced by three horizontal plaits in a plain front. But on a slim figure the bunchiness

of this pictured design is wearable. The pannier drapery, edged with a ruffle of the material, is an extreme development of this idea. It has been retained in many gowns, but so modified as to do away with awkward bunchiness and width of the hips.

The blouse is loose, well adjusted over a wide girdle, and cool looking. The girdle is made of a bias width of silk extended into a rosette which supports a bunch of forget-me-nots at the center.

The narrow band of velvet about the neck, finished with a tiny bow at the left, and a bracelet like it on the wrist, are lovely little items that every possessor of a passably fair hand, arm or neck should seize upon. They make the skin look very white, and are in keeping with the gown, to which jewels do not seem to belong.

The hat, too, is noteworthy. Of lace, velvet ribbon, and flowers, it tells the same story as the gown—a story of our little masquerade in the fashions of other days which bespeak the gentlewoman and may perhaps reflect something of her type.

## Charming Hats for the Baby Girl



**THREE** charming hats for the little miss who is not far beyond the dignity of her first hat are shown in the illustration given here. They are of the simplest kind, and the home milliner can hardly fail if she chooses to copy the style and trimming.

When the child has been fitted with a shape, here are shown three attractive styles of trimming from which to choose in finishing it. At the bottom of the picture a shape is shown to which a velvet crown has been applied. The crown is made by cutting a circle from silk or velvet, from 14 to 16 inches in diameter (or a little longer for an older girl). This is gathered about the edge and sewed to the base of the crown of the shape with its fullness distributed evenly. Messaline satin ribbon five to six inches wide is arranged in a wreath of shallow loops about the base of this crown. Between the loops, across the front, small chiffon roses are placed in little

clusters. There is a bow with ends at the side and the hat is lined with a thin wash silk and kept on the head by a flat elastic cord.

At the top, val lace in a dainty pattern is gathered in two rows about the crown at its base. Velvet ribbon, an inch and a half wide, is laid in flutings (that is shallow round loops) in a wreath between the two rows of lace.

Little bouquets of roses and "snow flowers" are placed at each side where the bride of velvet, that goes under the chin, terminates. Colored velvet is usually chosen for children's hats.

Simplest, but most unusual of all, the little hat at the right is trimmed with silk-covered buttons, rings, and silk tassels applied to a plain collar of velvet an inch wide, which is laid about the crown of the baby's little shape.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

It's ODD to see one woman rub away for dear life—working hard—wasting time—while another takes it easy—makes dirt fall away more rapidly and "worklessly" with RUB-NO-MORE.



RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER is a sudless dirt remover for clothes. It cleans your dishes, sinks, toilets and sweeter your milk crock. It kills germs. It does not need hot water.

RUB-NO-MORE Washing Powder RUB-NO-MORE Carbo Naptha Soap

Five Cents—All Grocers The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

**W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES**

Men's \$3.00 \$2.50 \$2.00  
Women's \$2.50 \$2.00 \$1.50  
Misses, Boys, Children \$1.50 \$1.75 \$2.00 \$3.00

Special feature of the "W.L. Douglas" shoe is the "W.L. Douglas" sole. It is made of the best material and is so constructed that it gives the foot a firm, comfortable support. It is also so constructed that it is easy to slip on and off. The "W.L. Douglas" shoe is the only shoe that is so constructed.

YANKS NO SUBSTITUTE. None genuine without W.L. Douglas name stamped on the bottom. W.L. Douglas shoes are sold in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family at 40 prices, postage paid. Write for illustrated catalog showing how to order to W.L. DOUGLAS, 210 Sparks Street, Brooklyn, Mass.

To cure constiveness the medicine must be more than a purgative; it must contain tonic, nutritive and cathartic properties.

## Tutt's Pills

possess these qualities, and speedily restore to the bowels their natural peristaltic motion, so essential to regularity.

More than 2,000,000 men have been killed in battle in the last fifty years.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take. Adv.

**Beyond the Scope of Women.**  
The judges of the imperial supreme court at Leipzig have defined what constitutes "sincere resistance" to a kiss.

As no expert testimony seems to have been demanded, the learned judge's own knowledge of the subject was evidently sufficient.

**African Boers.**  
The Transvaal colony is now a part of the British empire, in the same way that Canada or Australia, or Rhodesia is. The Boers are treated precisely as the other people of the empire are treated, and unless the "natives" and Australians and others are slaves it cannot be said that the Boers are. The Transvaal colony has local self-government, subject to the imperial parliament in federal matters, and the same may be said of all the other British colonies.

**Lucky Thirteenth Man.**  
"Frederick, I'm sure you will forgive me," said the beautiful girl, bowing her head, "when you know the true reason of my breaking our engagement so soon. But when I became engaged to you I forgot—"  
"What is it, Gladys?" he murmured sadly. "Be not afraid, is it that you love another?"  
"No, indeed," responded the girl indignantly, her eyes flashing at his through a veil of tears. "But you know how superstitious I am—I forgot that you would be exactly the thirteenth man I've been engaged to."

## CAUSE AND EFFECT

Good Digestion Follows Right Food.

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as drooping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food, finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of cause and effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Sometime ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly and as a last resort, I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-Being," in page "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Reaping Oats in Australia.

street car system of Sydney, its chief city. If the state of Missouri owned and operated the street car system of St. Louis or the state of Illinois the street car system of Chicago, the case would be a parallel one. The telegraph and telephone lines are state-owned and state operated. The state lends money to farmers who wish to buy land or stock farms. It builds houses for workmen to purchase on easy terms or rent. It aids miners in prospecting for and developing mineral properties. It gives bounties and subsidies to manufacturers. It operates nurseries which supply trees and shrubs without cost. It owns and operates irrigation works, brick-making plants, abattoirs, meat-freezing works and engages in many other enterprises ordinarily left to the initiative of private interests. The Australian may borrow money from the state to buy a farm and stock it with sheep or cattle, he may ship his produce to the state market over a state railway, have it slaughtered by state butchers, direct its sale by state telegraph, learn the results through a state telephone, as he sits in a state concert hall listening to an organ recital by a state organist. And the end is not yet.

**Gas Telegraph and Telephone Rates.**  
As to some enterprises in which the Australian state has engaged there is little or no difference of opinion. The telephone and telegraph service are regarded as properly in the hands of the government. The cheapness of this service, its comprehensiveness and excellence have commended it.

co-operation for competition, will replace individualism gradually but surely because it is the fittest to survive. The belief that socialism can be achieved by any coup, violent or peaceful, can only be entertained by those who fail utterly to understand not only what socialism is but what those factors which make for change are. The Lambeth conference committee wisely concluded that any system of social reconstruction may be called socialism, which aims at uniting labor and the instruments of labor (land and capital) whether by means of the state or the co-operation of the poor. Modern socialism is here; less robust, less complex, less comprehensive, than it will be in the years to come, but it is here. Just as a boy is less robust than a man, and in the sense that a boy is not a man, socialism is not here now and, in the sense that a boy is a man, socialism is here in Australia now.

**All Parties Socialistic.**  
As to the progress toward a larger socialism, "It is our policy," said the secretary of the Sydney labor council, "to hold what we possess and strive for more. What the Sydney working people, for example, want just now is house room at a moderate rental and this can be secured only by the government building cottages wherever the workman may wish." And A. W. Pearce, editor of the Pastoral Review, able anti-socialist, said, a few minutes afterward: "The state should assist rural laborers to procure small areas in rural districts, where they can marry and rear families