

INCOME TAX IS VICTIM OF COUP

Taft's "Economics" Part of a Scheme to Thwart Friends of Measure

(NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU)
Washington, D. C., June 3.—(By mail)—Her efforts are being made to temporarily cut expenditures and accomplish economies in the departments, while the tariff bill is pending, in order that the agitation for income tax may be killed off. The administration knows that all the present "economy" is going to mean an increased deficit during the next fiscal year, which will necessitate a bond issue, but to admit that now and to admit that the present tariff bill will not raise sufficient revenue to provide for the deficit in the treasury would place a club in the hands of those who are advocating income tax.

This is why every few days the president gives out statements of reduced estimates for war, naval and other budgets. These estimates are not necessary until congress meets next winter and they are not fully made up, yet elaborate statements of what they will be flooding the press of the country. The ridiculousness of talking about a twenty million dollar decrease next year in the cost of maintaining the army shows by the fact that the cost of rationing is going up and the president in his Gettysburg speech advocated an increase in the size of the standing army.

Will Call in Bank Deposits

Every possible means will be exerted to cut down the appearance of a deficit in the treasury for the present. Notwithstanding the fact that it is argued that the country is in a highly prosperous condition and capitalist financial sharks always tell us that free circulation of currency is the necessary adjunct of prosperity, the treasury department has to call in a large amount of the national deposits now on tap in national depository banks.

Frank Admission Made

The Washington Post is out with the following frank admission concerning the effect of economic determinism upon American ethics and morals:

"And yet we cannot but reflect that in staid Massachusetts the lawless mob that destroyed tea in Boston harbor is idealized as the incarnation of patriotic civilization, while the mob that destroyed tobacco in Kentucky, upon infinitely more just provocation, is held up to the reprobation of the world as the incarnation of all that is barbarous and infamous in the conduct of men."

Federal Spies Can't Wed

During the past week Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the army, told the new lieutenants entering the medical corps that marriage while they were young in the service was fatal to the good of the service.

Secretary Myer has issued an order which is approved by the president that will cut off two years of the marriageable life of ambitious young men who love "their country" so much that they are willing to surrender their liberty and happiness for six years of practical slavery in the navy. The regulations at Annapolis have always permitted midshipmen to marry upon their graduation. Now the young officers will have to wait two years more, spending that time in a sea cruise, before they may marry.

"For Good of the Service"

The government's reason for such a restriction is that the fact that boys are ready to die for the flag is stated in the words of Secretary Myer, who says:

"The order is issued for the good of the service and for the welfare of the young men. The young officers are educated for four years at the expense of the government, and they have no opportunity to earn a competence. For the last named reason they cannot support their wives and families, they would be in continuous service at sea and away from their brides for at least twenty-three months."

Even emissaries in the navy have not been permitted to marry without actual permission from the secretary of the navy, which was never granted if the bride did not have independent means of support for herself. That is, the government admits by its own conduct that its navy officers are not paid enough to maintain a family until they reach the grade of junior lieutenant, or, in many cases, lieutenant.

Gomper's at White House

President Taft held a long conference with Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison at the White House. While the president had nothing to say on the subject, it is understood his views were not changed in the least by the talk. After the conference Mr. Gompers said:

"We had a detailed talk with the president in regard to the Sherman anti-trust law, which, as it now stands and as construed by the United States Supreme court, is inimicable to the cause of organized labor. No definite arrangement was made. We also discussed in a general way the other subjects in which organized labor is interested. I will sail June 19 for Europe, where I will make a study of industrial conditions and will attend several big labor congresses. However,

will be back here next autumn in order to hear the result of our appeal to the court of appeals of the district court contempt case. I will be back time to go to jail or to enjoy the joys of the court."

GIVE NEGRO BOYS OLD JEANS AND LET THEM FLOW

Lahassac, Fla., June 5.—The spirit which prompted the senate late Thursday night to strike out a \$25,000 appropriation from the funds allotted the negro agricultural and mechanical college of this state was voiced by the speech of Senator Cone, who said:

"Take these brass buttons and chevrons away from these negro boys and make them plow the fields."

"Think of it, men, negroes wearing uniforms and walking around the streets of our capital city! W-y, Mr. President, I have even seen them sitting up here in the senate. Negro captives! Yes, captives. We'd better be making farmers out of them."

"Patent leather shoes and red neckties are breeding in the breast of every negro out there the ambition to be a Booker T. Washington and eat at some white man's table. Why, they even have tennis courts out there. It's called an agricultural school, not a military college. Let's make them wear homespun shirts, jeans breeches and get in the fields and plow."

"We have got to stop them or we will have trouble with them pretty soon."

FEAR SOCIALIST POET IS DEAD

Relatives and friends of Charles N. Ettinger, the Socialist poet and writer, who worked as an accountant and who disappeared from the home of his son, 2430 North Paulina street, Tuesday morning, May 25, are working unceasingly to furnish the police with information that might serve as a clue.

As yet absolutely nothing that might throw any light on the mystery has reached the ears of Ettinger's relatives. The very last that any one seems to have seen of him was on the morning of his disappearance, when he said he was going to a barber shop to get shaved.

Police Searching—That's All

After his prolonged absence from home, his son and daughter-in-law made some inquiries and came to the conclusion that he had at last given way to the strain that had recently affected his mind, and reported the matter to the Robey street police station, Grace and Robey streets, where it is said nothing has come to light in the case. The officer in charge said that everything possible was being done to locate the missing man, but could give no account of what had actually been done.

It was thought possible that he might have gone to the home of his mother and brothers at Beaver Dam, Wis., but up to date he has not appeared there.

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Ettinger Feared Insanity

During the last few weeks neighbors had noticed a very radical change in him. He had grown thinner and more irritable. He had frequently spoken to his son and daughter-in-law about fears of his mind giving way, and he said to have asked them to lock him up in an asylum because he feared that he would do something violent.

Not wishing to encourage him in the belief that he was to go insane, his daughter-in-law says she and her husband tried to get him to give up the notion. They prevailed upon him to visit his aged mother at Beaver Dam, where at was thought he would stay for a while.

Bridged Over Daughter's Death

A short time ago a daughter was killed in a street car accident, and from this shock he is said to have not fully recovered, and during his recent illness found time to brood over his troubles. His wife died about five years ago. Besides the son with whom he lived, he had another son and two daughters, one of whom lives at Clarkston, Wash.

Relatives have been called at different times since the disappearance to morgues, hospitals and places where accidents have occurred to identify bodies. The latest information of a possible clue was received last Tuesday evening, when several persons saw an old man of Ettinger's description leap from the Clark street bridge. The body was not recovered.

10,589 FEWER IDLE CARS NOW

The last bulletin of the car efficiency committee of the American railway association shows that there has been a decrease in the number of idle freight cars by 10,589, which brings the total surplus down to 27,499 cars.

A report issued by the New York Central Lines shows that during last May the lines moved a total of 64,845 loaded cars, which is an increase of 155,236 cars over the corresponding month of last year. There was also an increased empty car movement of 72,674 cars.

STRIKE SETTLED IN PHILADELPHIA

Car Men Ratify the Agreement Arranged by Frightened Politicians

Philadelphia, June 5.—The strike against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company has been settled through the efforts of Mayor Rebyrn and other politicians who feared the threat of a general strike and the effect which it would have on the approaching election. A vote has been taken in all the barns and the ballots stand 3,256 for settlement and 619 for a continuance of the strike, while one barn is yet to be heard from.

Is Victory for Employes

The company under the terms of the settlement is to re-employ the strikers, to allow the men to purchase uniforms from firms other than the company which employs them, and barn committees of the union are to be formed which will in turn select other committees to deal with the company in all matters concerning wages and working conditions.

Cars will be in operation today.

The heaviest vote against settlement came from the northern and northeastern sections of the city where the people and the strikers became most deeply incensed by the employment of the thugs and black legs from the New York tenderloin as strike breakers. In other sections of the city the vote was heavily in favor of a settlement.

One of Shortest in History

The strike was one of the shortest street car strikes in labor history and was brought to a close by the combination of two unusual circumstances. First, the other organized trades in the city threatened a general strike if the company did not settle the strike by June 4. Second, the approaching election and the effect of the strike on the result whipped Mayor Rebyrn and other politicians into line.

A strong reason is to be taken from the success of the strike under such a combination of events.

MARGARET ILLINGTON IS IN RENO; SEEKING A DIVORCE

Reno, Nev., June 5.—What is regarded as the sequel to the startling announcement confirmed by both Margaret Illington, the actress, and her manager-husband, Charles Frohman, that they were planning to separate, came to the notice of the already numerous divorce colony of Reno yesterday, when it was found that the late leading lady in "The Tables" had come to Reno and taken a house.

There was hardly any other conclusion to be arrived at than that Margaret Illington was in Reno for the purpose of beginning a six months' period of residence in the colony in order to get a decree of divorce.

The actress did not come with the usual flare that accompanies theatrical people. On the contrary, she stole quietly into town and dropped her stage name of Illington to resume that of Maud Light, by which she was known at her old home in Bloomington, Ill.

North Platte in Record Flood

Douglas, Wyo., June 5.—One life has been lost and heavy property damage caused by floods in the North Platte river and its tributaries. The North Platte is at record flood stage and continues to rise at the rate of half an inch an hour.

Bridges have been carried away and roads in many places are impassable.

Bridge Down; Child Drowns

While attempting to cross a bridge spanning a gully near the Emery ranch, on Le Bout creek, Ben Wieder-ander, his sister and her four-year old child, who were driving in a wagon, were thrown into the water by the breaking of the bridge. The child was drowned. The horses and wagon were swept away by the raging torrent and the animals drowned also.

Colorado River Threatens Town

San Bernardino, Cal., June 5.—Residents of Needles are alarmed over the continued rise in the Colorado river, which is fast eating away the California bank and threatens to engulf the lower part of the city. Sections twenty-five feet wide are sinking into the river.

Reports from the headwaters indicate that the flood will rise still higher.

Washouts in South Carolina

Spartanburg, S. C., June 5.—Following heavy rainfall for eighteen hours, bad washouts are reported on the Southern railway between Spartanburg and Asheville and the passenger trains on that division are now reported six hours off schedule. The largest washout is between Tryon and Landrum, twenty-four miles west of here. All of the streams in this section are much swollen and there is fear of a repetition of the floods of last August, when great damage was done. All trains out of here are given orders to run slowly.

IT'S AS CLEAR AS DAY NOW



WHAT'S THE CURIOSITY OVER THERE? WHY, HAVEN'T YOU HEARD? THE CITY HALL GANG IS SHOWING WHAT THEY DID WITH THE PEOPLE'S MONEY."

POLICE BELIEVE MURDER THEORY

Following the Inquest They Change Opinions in Brinkley Death Mystery

The notorious Wellington hotel has broken into the limelight again so strongly that even its friends are beginning to back away.

The police now admit that the death of the aged physician, John T. Brinkley, was probably due to murder, following a coroner's investigation of the affair. It further developed that the police will now be compelled to investigate the case of Ella Gingles, who was tortured and maltreated in the Wellington and whose case was taken up by the club women of Chicago.

The coroner yesterday pointed out that while the shot that killed the old physician must have been fired a considerable distance from the face of the victim's arm, were only 2.5 inches long.

Police Question Two Suspects

After exhaustive tests with the revolver found in the hotel on Wednesday with one cartridge exploded Coroner Hoffman in the afternoon emerged from the vaults of his office where the tests were carried on, and stated that if Dr. Brinkley shot himself he must have held the revolver almost at arm's length—a most difficult position from which to fire a gun.

Two men were taken to the office of Capt. O'Brien of the detective bureau during the day and released after a severe course of questioning, but on the whole the developments in the police investigation were confirmatory of the murder theory.

Vital Questions Unanswered

While Capt. O'Brien said that he "leaned to the suicide theory in practice," the day closed without his finding the answer to the important questions in the case. These are:

Whose was the revolver that killed Dr. Brinkley?

What became of Dr. Brinkley's gold watch and wallet?

What incentive had Dr. Brinkley to kill himself after writing letters indicating that he expected to live and enjoy an automobile?

In an effort to learn everything possible concerning the conditions that prevailed at the Wellington hotel on Wednesday when Dr. Brinkley met his death some time in the afternoon, Capt. O'Brien in the evening sent Detectives Richard Quinn and Jeremiah O'Mara to the Wellington to conduct Jesse Rohr, who lives there, to his office.

Gingles' Witness Questioned

Rohr is a friend of Miss Margaret Donahue, who lives on the fifth floor of the hotel, and was secretary of the hotel company at the time Ella Gingles, the girl accused of stealing lace from the Irish lace store of Miss Agnes Barrette in the hotel, was found tied up in a bathroom with her body slashed and cut by some instrument. At the time of the Gingles episode Rohr was questioned by Capt. O'Brien, but no information of value was obtained from him.

The body of Dr. Brinkley was taken yesterday to Shawneetown, Ill., for burial, and was accompanied by his son, his wife and other relatives who were with him in Chicago on their way to the family reunion that was to have been held in Waukegan, Wis.

PRINCE STABBED TO DEATH IN A BRAWL AT DINNER

Tiflis, June 5.—A fatal encounter between the representatives of two princely houses occurred at a formal dinner given at Tiflis, Prince Bagration, a descendant of Prince Peter Bagration, the Russian general who served with distinction in the Napoleonic wars, considering himself insulted by a remark made by Prince Erlstov, struck the latter in the face. Prince Erlstov, drew the long dagger always worn by Caucasians and killed Prince Bagration on the spot.

SIX-YEAR-OLD BOY DIES FOLLOWING HIS VACCINATION

New Richmond, Wis., June 5.—Roy, the six-year old son of M. C. Emerson at Deer Park, is dead as the result of vaccination.

HALF OF TOWN IN PISTOL DUEL

Jackson, Ky., June 5.—There was great excitement in Jackson last night following the action of members of a feud section to shoot up the town. A. S. Johnson, who, it is said, so intimidated the officials of the Breathitt Circuit court as to cause the sending of state troops to protect the court here two years ago, and Jake Noble started the trouble.

After nearly 100 shots had been fired by Johnson and Noble, the marshal arrested Noble, after overpowering and knocking him in the head with a pistol. While the officers were struggling with Noble some of Johnson's friends took him home. While Noble was being taken up Main street toward the jail by the marshal and his posse they were interfered with by John Davidson, leader of the Death faction in their recent war with the Callahans. Davidson came running toward the officers with drawn revolvers and demanding Noble's release.

BODIES 1,600 YEARS OLD ARE FOUND BY EXCAVATORS

Rome, June 5.—Excavations for the dry dock at Taranto are yielding important archaeological finds.

There has already been brought to light a sarcophagus of the fourth century containing two intact bodies, many valuable Ionic and Corinthian vases, sepulchral furniture, and a unique terra cotta group representing Cupid kneeling on the shoulder of Venus.

The latter is considered the best specimen of terra cotta ever found.

CHAUFFEUR GETS LONG TERM IN SING SING FOR KILLING

New York, June 5.—A sentence of not less than seven years nor more than twenty years in Sing Sing prison was imposed yesterday upon William Darragh, a chauffeur, whose automobile ran down and killed Ingvard Trumble in this city on March 27. Motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment were overruled.

RICHEST PARIS MERCHANT DEAD

M. Chauchard Made Millions While He Sent Girls Into the Street

Paris, June 5.—"Les Grands Magasins du Louvre," the largest department store in Paris next to the "Bon Marche," is minus its head, M. Chauchard, who imitated the American, Marshall Field, and made a fortune in department stores with accessory side lines, is dead at the age of 81 years, and the girls down along the Rue St. Denis and the Rue Joubert, who graduated to this condition in life from M. Chauchard's store, are not mourning. M. Chauchard became wealthy from his department store, the girls became—well, they became, that's all. One can see them today in the Rue St. Denis and the Rue Joubert.

A Great Patron of Art

M. Chauchard owned a priceless collection of pictures which it is hoped he left to the nation. He also owned a Gobelin carpet for which he paid \$500,000 and on which he allowed nobody to step except himself.

It is reported that he bequeathed \$1,000,000 to M. Calmette, editor of Figaro, as a token of his friendship.

In the death of M. Chauchard Paris will be given the chance to attend the most regal funeral in history. Chauchard, when realizing the end was nearing, attended to the matter to the smallest detail. In the Pere-Lachaise cemetery he had built a sarcophagus costing \$16,000, and he purchased a casket for \$4,000 and set aside \$40,000 for funeral. The coffin is a work of art in amaranth colored wood, wrought with artistic hands into cunning designs.

Gay Coaches for Mourners

After lying in state two days, during which the shop is to be closed, the corpse will be placed in a magnificent car, preceded by 4,000 employees in habits of mourning and a guard of horsemen, and borne to the Madeleine. The mourning coaches provided for those invited are the gayest of all in the styles of Louis Quinze. There will be clean shaven coachmen and footmen in gala costumes impressively trimmed in gold lace of especially lavish designs, knee breeches, wigs, and cocked hats.

Much attention is given to the costumes of the pallbearers, which will present a most complete artistic mourning effect. The clergy of two parishes will join in giving adequate solemnity to the service, for which also an orchestra of eminent soloists of the opera are retained.

Will Extol His Merits

From the Madeleine the cortege will proceed to Pere Lachaise, whose portals will be draped in black. Before the tomb distinguished orators will succeed one another in extolling the merits of the departed—the man who graduated the girls from the department stores to the streets.

Circus Backed off the Boards

You've seen circus posters about howling success. Well, howling is not the word to use in speaking of the Socialist picnic at Riverview, June 27.

ONLY ONE IN 20 HAS \$250

Tax Records Show That Chicago Is a City of the Dispossessed

In a city of 2,433,000 people only 110,815—a ratio of less than 1 to 20—have enough property to be assessed at a tax rate which places the lowest personal property limit at \$250. The tax limit was shoved down to \$250 by County Treasurer John R. Thompson and his friends, but even this crowding down to the limit in order to make the poor man pay the taxes on his pitiful little bit of furniture while the State street stores, the corporations and monopolies were being scaled down failed to add 6,609 persons to the tax roll, according to the chief clerk of the board of assessors.

The compression of wealth under the capitalistic system could not better be illustrated than by the table showing that only 110,815 citizens of the city of Chicago have furniture and household goods enough to be assessed for personal property tax with the tax limit fixed at the pitiful figure of \$250.

Figures Show Expropriation

The figures submitted at the board of assessors' office mean that there are 620,750 families living in the city of Chicago who have no furniture, which the valuator of the board of assessors will value at \$250. The "opportunity" which the capitalist system presents to the workman in expressed in these cold, hard figures which are a matter of record.

The foundations of an oligarchy which these figures lay are plain to be seen. Practically the entire population of the city of Chicago is in the untaxable class because they are too poor to be taxed despite the efforts of such men as Thompson and others to force down the tax limit until the city can now tax a worn out rug or a rickety kitchen table.

Able to Escape Thompson

One of the strange features of this situation is that the entire "untaxables" are able to escape John R. Thompson's moving van, the new \$5,000 automobile which he has added to the city's pay roll and which he uses to collect taxes on personal property. A few poor persons who managed to smuggle themselves into the oligarchy by possessing more than \$250 worth of personal goods have been Thompson's victims thus far, but the most of the charges for the automobile have been garage charges because it is impossible to find a sufficient number of personal property victims for it in the city.

The list of "untaxables" as given above includes only the persons who have not sufficient personal property in the county of Cook to be taxed. The real estate taxes show almost the same kind of oligarchy as the personal property taxes. Here again the figures amount to only 121,344. The untaxables who do not own real estate are almost as numerous, only a few thousand less in fact, than the personal property untaxables.

Clerk Explains It All

The increase in the number of property owners over the holders of enough furniture to be valued at \$250 is explained by the chief clerk in the following manner: "There are so many out of town property holders, corporations, etc. which are real property taxes, that nearly 70,000 homes which are unobtainable, if residential real estate tax payers are to be the only ones in the list."

The tax figures of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook throw back in the teeth of capitalism the terrible indictment of "destroying the home" which capitalistic editors and demagogues of the Roosevelt type have been so steadily hurling at the Socialists.

The Most Effective Manner of Destroying the Home is Being Used by Capitalism

That there are in the county of Cook nearly 70,000 homes which are unobtainable, if residential real estate tax payers are to be the only ones in the list, the necessary corollary being that the families rent their miserable dwellings, shows what capitalism does to the home.

NAVY INCREASED 3,000 BY COUP

Washington, June 5.—A fact that has escaped attention in connection with navy plans and estimates and the lopping off of \$10,000,000 on the expense side is that 3,000 additional recruits have been provided for.

The 3,000 extra recruits desired by the secretary of the navy will enable the government to keep sixteen battle ships in commission and to hold all the rest of the battleship fleet—having them in condition for active service at a moment's notice—in reserve. It requires a good-sized fraction of a battleship's full complement of officers and men to keep it in reserve, and at present it is impossible with the force enlisted to do otherwise than reduce the "out-of-condition" class. With the completion in the near future of the Michigan, South Carolina, Delaware and North Dakota there will be twenty-eight in the fleet, and the twelve not kept in commission can be kept constantly in reserve with the prospective recruiting strength.

Wireless Message Received

Here it is: "Wh-a-a-a-t-a-t-a-t-a-t-t-pp!" Anyone ought to know what that means, but here is the English translation of it: "Be at that wireless picnic at Riverview on June 27."

WANTED: A TRAVELING COMPANION 'ROUND THE WORLD WITH WILSHIRE'S ALL EXPENSES AND A SALARY

In July, 1910, we will send Mr. Joshua Wanhope, our managing editor, on a social exploration tour around the world. He will visit all important nations, study their economic conditions and interview the Socialist leaders of the world. He will cable his impressions and discoveries to WILSHIRE'S. These articles will begin with our September, 1910, number, and will continue for twelve months. Socialism is developing to an interesting stage in its conquest of

steamer for Egypt. In Egypt they will see Cairo and the Pyramids. Then down the Red Sea and across the Arabian Sea to Bombay, the second city of India; then to Calcutta, visiting en route the marvelous cities of Benares, Delhi and Agra. From Calcutta south through the Bay of Bengal to Colombo, Ceylon; then to Australia, visiting Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney; then to New Zealand, that famous country where Socialism is alleged to be already in operation; then back to Sydney, Australia, and on to the Philippine

You do, of course. Let us tell you how you can go. We are to have a subscription contest, and the winner is to "Go 'Round the World With WILSHIRE'S."

It's going to be the biggest, fairest and most exciting subscription contest ever known in the Socialist movement in this country.

TERMS OF THE CONTEST PRELIMINARY CONTEST

In order to qualify, each contestant must enter this preliminary contest. It will last for five months, beginning July 1st, 1909, and ending December 1st, 1909. All subscriptions secured in this contest will be counted in the final contest. That is to say, the number of subs you get in the preliminary contest, plus the number you get in the final contest, will constitute your total standing.

All persons entering the preliminary contest who secure 150 yearly subscriptions to WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE at the club rate of 25 cents per year will be qualified to compete in the final contest. From next July 1st (1909), to December 1st is 154 days—you must get 150 subscriptions, less than one a day. Can you do it? Can you not collect \$37.50 for subscriptions in that length of time? Of course you can! Anyone can collect 25 cents a day.

There will be five prizes in the preliminary contest, as follows:

\$200 PRIZES IN GOLD

These prizes will be awarded even though the winners do not get 150 subscriptions.

First Prize.—\$100 in gold to the person sending in the largest list of subscriptions to WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE during the period July 1st to December 1st, 1909, inclusive.

Second Prize.—\$50 in gold to the person sending in the second largest list of subscriptions.

Third Prize.—\$25 in gold to the person sending in the third largest list.

Fourth Prize.—\$15 in gold to the person sending in the fourth largest list.

Fifth Prize.—\$10 in gold to the person sending in the fifth largest list.

In case of a tie the prize will be divided between the persons tying.

To the twenty-five persons sending in the next largest lists a complimentary copy of "Socialism Inevitable", by Gaylord Wilshire, will be given.

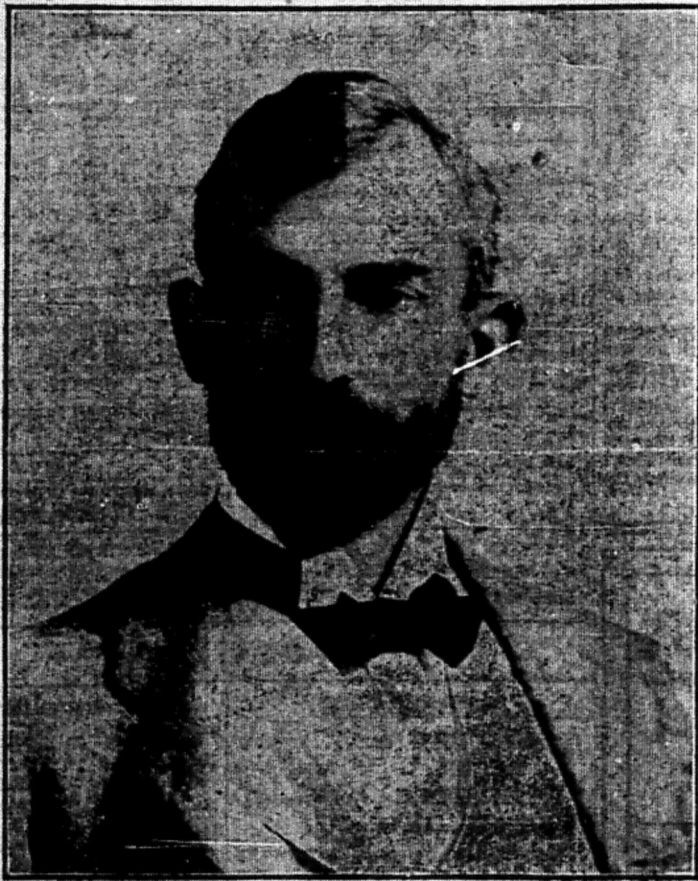
SPECIAL NOTICE—Inasmuch as the subscriptions secured in the Preliminary Contest count in the total amount received, and the knowledge of the names of the winners and the number of subs they got might give some contestants an undue advantage over others, such information will be withheld until the final contest is over.

be partially relieved of that responsibility during his absence by ordering it paid in whole or in part to them at home.

HOW THE PLAN WILL WORK

Of course this prize will attract widespread attention. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of "My Partners" will enter and some of them will work hard for it. Let us give you a tip, however. We have conducted many contests and our universal experience has been that perhaps 90 per cent.

during this time we have conducted many subscription contests and always carried them out to the letter. We have given away many large prizes. In 1903 and 1904 we ran a grand prize contest in which we gave away 4,078 prizes valued at over \$11,000. This included a \$1,400 automobile, a \$600 piano, ten-acre fruit ranch, etc. The automobile was won by Geo. H. Lockwood, of Kalamazoo, Mich. Other prizes given have included phonographs, bicycles, trips to the Chicago Convention, gold watches, money, etc.



GAYLORD WILSHIRE,
Editor Wilshire's Magazine.



JOSHUA WANHOPE,
Associate Editor Wilshire's Magazine.

the world, and we want to give the readers of WILSHIRE'S the latest and best news from the firing line.

WANTED:

A TRAVELING COMPANION

Wanhope wants a traveling companion, that is, if he is the right sort, a hot Socialist. So we have decided to put the matter up to "My Partners." Whom can we find for Wanhope's companion? We are willing to pay all his expenses for the trip, and a salary besides, but it's up to you to find the man for us.

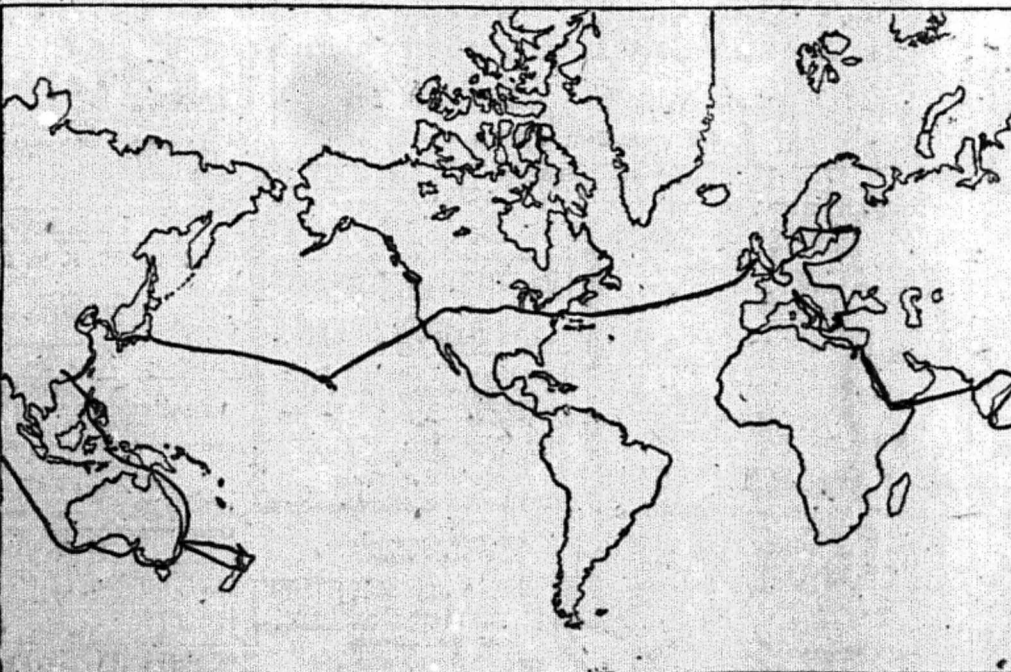
We can give you only a brief outline of this wonderful tour in this preliminary announcement. A complete itinerary of the trip will be sent to anyone interested upon application.

THE SOCIAL EXPLORATION TOUR OF THE WORLD

Leaving New York on the "Mauretania," the fastest and finest steamer in the world, about July 1st, Wanhope and the companion you select, will sail for Liverpool. They will visit Manchester and other manufacturing cities of England, spend a week in London, meet H. M. Hyndman and Bernard Shaw, Belfort Bax, Keir Hardie, and then go to Paris. From there to Strassburg on the Rhine, down the Rhine to Cologne, then to Brussels, Belgium. A week spent in Belgium will give the travellers a great insight into the Socialist activities there. Then to Amsterdam and The Hague, Holland. From there to Copenhagen, Denmark, to arrive the opening day of the great International Socialist Congress, August 10th. It is needless to say that to our social explorers this International Convention will be one of the great events of their international trip. The Congress will last ten days, so full opportunity will be afforded our explorers to become acquainted with the great Socialist Leaders of the world and incidentally Copenhagen, one of the most interesting cities in Denmark.

From Copenhagen the route will be to Christiania, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; St. Petersburg, Russia. A week in that city—but we can't guarantee a chat with the Czar—then to Germany: a view of the Reichstag in session, a week in Berlin, a call at the office of the great Socialist daily "Vorwärts" and short talks with leading Socialists; from Berlin to Vienna, Austria, down the beautiful blue Danube to Budapest, Hungary; by boat from there down that historic river to Belgrade; then to Constantinople, with a study of things under the Young Turks. From Constantinople over the Mediterranean to Athens and the Acropolis. From Athens to ruined Messina, scene of the terrible earthquake. Up through Italy, visiting Naples, Pompeii and Herculaneum, Rome, Florence, Milan. Then through the famous St. Gothard Tunnel under the Alps to Lucerne, then to Zurich, where many Russian exiles will be met. Then to Brindisi, where they take a

Islands, once more under the banner of Uncle Sam. Then to Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking. From Peking to the great battlefield of Mukden, Manchuria; then a visit to Port Arthur, the scene of the memorable siege in the great Japanese-Russian War. Passing through Korea they sail for Kobe, Japan, traversing the world-famous Inland Sea during the passage. Rail from Kobe along the coast line, passing the sacred mountain, Fusi-Yama, and on through to Yokohama and Tokio. From Tokio to Hawaii



THE ROUTE OF WILSHIRE'S SOCIAL EXPLORERS 'ROUND THE WORLD

and then home again, landing at San Francisco. This is an outline of the wonderful tour which will occupy between six and seven months and will cover about 38,000 miles. Not an ordinary aimless sight-seeing trip circumnavigating the globe by the shortest possible route, but an extended tour of social exploration of the chief countries of the world.

At this time it is not possible to exactly define the route, but it is certain that the trip will be around the world and that the principal countries will be visited. In minor details the route is of course subject to change, as time and circumstances may require, and we reserve the right to make such changes.

We might mention that Wanhope is a seasoned globe trotter and has lived in England, France, Italy, China, Ceylon, India, Australia and New Zealand. He will be the best sort of a guide and travelling companion.

Gaylord Wilshire will go with the explorers as far as the great International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, and maybe further, too, if he can spare the time.

Do you want to be the lucky companion?

FINAL CONTEST

Beginning with December 1st, 1909, will commence the really exciting part of the contest. After that date there can be no entries under any circumstances, and only those who have already sent in 150 subs or more will be in the running. This final contest begins December 2d, 1909, and ends June 1st, 1910, giving the winner a month in which to pack his trunk for the tour. Subs that are not in our office on June 1st will not count.

The grand prize to be awarded to the person sending in the largest list of subscriptions during the entire period, July 1st, 1909, to June 1st, 1910, will consist of a railway ticket from the home of the winner to New York City, and all expenses from New York around the world with Wanhope and back home. The route approximately as given above, covers nearly 38,000 miles and will take from six to seven months. In addition to this we will allow the winner \$50 per month for spending money. This may be used by him on the trip, of course, as he sees fit, but our real object in adding it is that anyone who may have others dependent upon him may

of those starting do not stick it out until the end, especially in the long-winded contests. This one may be as was the race between the hare and the tortoise in the fable. The man who wins may not be the one who cuts a wide swath in the beginning. It may go to the steady, plodding sub-hunter, who gets a few every day and keeps eternally at it from the beginning to the end. Of course, we would not venture to guess how many subscriptions it will take to win, but we would like to put ourselves on record as saying: "The one who wins will not have sent in nearly so many subs as you guess he will." We venture to say that the number of men who even qualify in the Preliminary Contest by sending in the 150 subscriptions will be very small. We expect this plan to pay WILSHIRE'S not by the subscriptions secured by the winner, nor even by those who qualify, but by the fellows who drop out. That's the secret of success in the insurance business as well as of the subscription contests; that perhaps is not generally known. Will you be one of the fellows to drop out, or are you a stickler? If you do stick, mark our words, you will stand a better chance of winning this wonderful prize than you guess.

Why, the prizes in the Preliminary Contest are enough inducement to work for, even if there were nothing else to follow. And we are sure they will be almost given away. Wouldn't you make an effort to qualify in the Final Contest with from \$37.50 up, if you thought you stood a chance of winning \$100 or \$50? You have five chances of winning a money prize in the first contest alone.

The least you should do is to qualify for entrance into the big final contest. Do that by all means or you will always regret it. When the small number of subscriptions secured by the winner is announced, if you're not the lucky man you will say: "If I had any idea that that number of subs would have won I might have been Wanhope's companion around the world myself."

FORMER PRIZE WINNERS

To those new workers who are not acquainted with the history of WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE we wish to say that it is now nine years old, and

Among the prize winners we mention a few to whom we refer without permission. We believe these comrades are still friends of WILSHIRE'S and will be glad to tell anyone writing them that our contests are straight and that WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE is reliable. If you write to any of them do not fail to enclose a stamped return envelope for your reply:

- George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.
- Stanley Clark, Grand Saline, Tex.
- W. J. Butler, Eugene, Ore.
- J. A. C. Meng, Eureka Springs, Ark.
- Mrs. M. A. Porter, New Orleans, La.
- P. V. Cargill, Olean, N. Y.
- R. R. Ryan, Salem, Ore.
- E. J. Tamblin, Spokane, Wash.
- H. A. Amrhein, Bay City, Mich.
- E. Crosby, Fairgrove, Mich.

Can you get 150 subs in 154 days? Less than one a day! One of "My Partners" secured 100 subscriptions in less than three hours. We are asking you to get merely 150 subs in 154 days—not hours, but days—and are offering you the five chances at \$200 prizes in gold, not to mention the chance at a TRIP AROUND THE WORLD WITH "WILSHIRE'S." Come, now, won't you be one of those to make a try at this?

There are no irksome conditions. The preliminary competition is open to any man who sends in his name. You have five months to work on it. But remember, that while the hare slept the tortoise kept plugging away. Simply write me a postal and say: "I want to go around the world with WILSHIRE'S," and I will send you an illustrated prospectus of the trip. You can show this to your friends in soliciting subs. We will also send a complete sub outfit consisting of sample copies, subscription blanks, return envelopes, etc.

You had better write to-day. Fill out the coupon below.

Do YOU want to go, around the world with WILSHIRE'S?

The man who wins will have an experience that will give him more pleasure than anything he has had in his life, and will educate him better than a course through any university.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT AND MAIL TO-DAY.

Editor WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE,
200 William St., New York.

I want to go 'Round the World With WILSHIRE'S. Please send me illustrated prospectus and outfit.

Name.....

Street Address.....

Town..... State.....

C. D. S.

ELECT SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

Judicial Candidates,
Socialist Party,
June 7, 1909.



J. J. KRAL



SEYMOUR STIMAN

Defeat "Injunction Judges"



T. J. MORGAN
Candidate Superior Court

Vote the
Socialist Ticket
STRAIGHT.



D. J. BENTALL

NO ELECTIONS ARE OF GREATER IMPORTANCE to you than Judicial Elections. The Manufacturers' Association, the Building Contractors' Association, the railroads and other employing interests understand this. They see to it that both the Republican and Democratic parties nominate Judicial candidates who can be relied upon to issue all the injunctions against workingmen that the employers want.

Proposed "Punishment" a Failure

It makes no difference whether you defeat a few of the "Injunction Judges" as long as you elect other Republican and Democratic candidates in their places. Any defeated "injunction judge" will be well taken care of by the employers--you may be sure of that--and that is all your "punishment" will amount to.

A vote for Republican and Democratic judges is a vote for injunctions. Both of the old parties are pledged to the system of which these injunctions are a result and a part.

VOTERS RESPONSIBLE.

It is you who uphold these injunctions by your votes unwittingly.

The only way to effectively protest at the coming Judicial election against injunctions is to

VOTE FOR THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

Let the protest be loud and strong!

Socialists always and everywhere stand for the working class, and cannot be used by the employers against Trades Unionists.

If the Trades Unionists of Chicago will use their votes and their influence to secure the election of Socialist Judges, there will be mighty few injunctions issued in the future. Let every worker who reads and understands this, point out to his fellow worker, who may not read or understand it, the importance of Judicial elections, and of voting for Socialist Judges.

VOTE BEFORE YOU GO TO WORK

Monday, June 7, 1909. Polls Open 6 A. M.; Close 4 P. M.



HENRY E. MURPHY



W. C. BENTON



A. W. MANCE



L. J. DELSON

Read The
CHICAGO DAILY
SOCIALIST.



M. H. TAFT



ALFRED HVALE



PETER SISSMAN



SAMUEL BLOCK



WM. FEATHER



WM. BROSS LLOYD



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On the Eve of Election

This is practically the last issue of the Daily Socialist to reach the voters before the judicial election of next Monday. It will be the last if every reader goes to the polls before going to work on Monday morning.

There is no election of more importance to the working class than a judicial election.

The courts have become the last refuge of absolutism in modern society. They are the instruments behind which the employing class is seeking to destroy the force of democracy.

THE JUDGES OF COOK COUNTY WILL MAKE MORE LAW AND HAVE MORE TO DO WITH DETERMINING WAGES THAN ALMOST ANY OTHER FORCE IN COOK COUNTY.

On your vote Monday will depend in no small degree the conditions under which you will work and the wages that you will receive during the coming year.

A heavy vote for the Republican and Democratic candidates will be very correctly interpreted as proof that the workers have not sense enough to protest against government by injunction. Such a vote will mean that the trade unionists of Chicago have not reached the point where they are using their ballots to protect their homes, their families and their incomes against judicial aggression.

The size of the vote cast for the candidates of the Socialist party will be an exact gauge of the extent to which the workers of Chicago have come to realize the fact of class justice and of their willingness to protest against such justice.

After next Monday it will be too late to make any effective protest against capitalist-ruled judges.

When the votes are counted Monday night the only ones that will be enumerated as against government by injunction will be those marked for the Socialist party.

If that vote is small the employers of Chicago will know that they are safe for some time to come in using the judges as they use thugs and detectives in the breaking of strikes and the crushing of unions.

A large Socialist vote, on the other hand, will at once be accepted as a sign that labor is waking up, that the whole system of class justice is in danger, and will mean that during the coming year the capitalists of Chicago will think twice before making use of the judges in industrial disputes.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Nothing to Lose but Chains

While the object in reducing the amount of personal property exempt from taxation in Chicago from \$350 to \$250 was certainly not to illustrate the truth of the Socialist philosophy, it is accomplishing that purpose much better than the one for which it was intended.

It has brought to light the very remarkable fact that in a city of nearly three million inhabitants only 110,815 had more than \$250 worth of property.

No indictment ever drawn by the Socialists was ever half so terrible as this one written in the tax records of one of the richest cities in the world.

The family with less than \$250 worth of property is at the verge of starvation. A few weeks' sickness, lack of work for a couple of months, an accident, such as happens to almost one-half the workers each year, any one of a host of the misfortunes that haunt the path of the producer of wealth, would send such a family over the line.

There is no disputing these figures. The limit of assessment was reduced with the distinct object of catching those with little property. The most strenuous efforts were made to ferret out the possessions of the wage workers. Yet if we admit that only one-half of those who should be assessed were reached the result is still staggering, because those who were missed would, with few exceptions, be so close to the line as to affect the general conclusions but little.

We have heard of the "submerged tenth." In Chicago it is more nearly correct to speak of the submerged NINE-TENTHS.

For the hundreds of thousands who live along the banks of the Chicago river, up and down the great length of Halsted street, down in the Ghetto, "back of the yards," in "Little Hell," and all the other places of similar choice nomenclature and surroundings to correspond with the name, it is most terribly true that they "have nothing to lose but their chains."

We Are Going to Do It

That "the darkest hour is just before dawn," seems to have been once more demonstrated in regard to the Daily Socialist. The condition of the paper is more desperate than ever since its establishment, or it would be were it not for the fact that from all of its thousands of friends there is coming word of a determination to make one great united effort.

Everywhere there are signs that the seeming lethargy that has prevailed since the tremendous efforts of the last campaign is being broken. Men and women who have done nothing since that time are now sending in word that they are once more buckling on the harness. Hundreds of locals are arranging for active campaigning during the summer.

All this is making itself felt upon the Socialist press. The papers that were about to give up a few weeks ago report increased circulation and greater activity.

The prevalence of strikes, the renewed aggressions of the exploiting class, the appearance of numerous and vicious attacks upon Socialism by its enemies, all foretell the near approach of a period of active fighting in the class struggle.

In that fight our principal weapon must be the press. So it is but natural that in such a time there should come a determination to END the long, hard fight to establish the Chicago Daily Socialist.

This feeling is culminating around the date of the great River-view picnic—June 27.

Around that date a score of carefully related plans are being brought to a climax. If they succeed the first great battle in the war is won. THE PERMANENCY OF THE DAILY SOCIALIST WILL BE ASSURED.

WE ARE GOING TO DO THIS.

When we have done that we will have forged a weapon that will multiply our forces for every future battle.

NEWSPAPER HYPNOTISM

BY CLYDE J. WRIGHT.

Those horny hands of yours were caloused to produce many, many dollars' worth of wealth. You are paying the labor price of the world's food stuffs.

The newspapers are printing cartoons of you as the prosperous farmer. They picture you as going to the banks carrying well filled bags of gold.

This is significant. This is designed to make you appear remarkably prosperous. What a revelation this must be to the farmers themselves.

I fancy two dogs. One has a well picked bone with a little meat left on it; the other dog has no bone at all and they would say the former dog was a prosperous dog because he had a little meat and the other dog had none.

These glowing but false reports of the farmers' prosperity are destined to destroy what little prosperity he imagines he now has. Let us consider what all this means.

There are thousands of men in the cities who know how to farm. Some of these fellows have no work at all. Some of them can scarcely live, working as they are only a part of the time. Others who work all the time are so miserably poorly paid that it gives them the farmer "itch" when they see these glowing accounts of how much prosperity there is among the farmers.

Constant suggestion is a powerful thing. A hungry man at Coney Island, hav-

ing just enough time to eat a meal before his train was due, upon entering a restaurant, found every seat taken. He hit upon a shrewd plan to make vacant a seat for himself. He rushed into the restaurant and exclaimed: "They've just landed one of the biggest whales ever caught in the Atlantic ocean—right down yonder at the wharf."

Of course, everybody wanted to see that whale—the man got a seat. After sitting down he looked out and saw that everybody was running in the direction which he had indicated. He watched them for a few seconds and himself became excited. "Gosh," he said to himself as he started on the run toward the wharf. "I guess it's so."

These advertisements of the farmers' prosperity are already getting the desired results.

There are too many working people in the United States. They collect in the cities. They cannot be employed. They are undesirable citizens and the American lords of industry do not like to be constantly annoyed by this army of underfed and underpaid humanity.

The next best bet is to allure them from the cities.

Mr. Farmer, is your foresight keen enough to fancy the extra abundance of farm products which will appear for sale in addition to the present abundance when these city immigrants to the farms throw their products onto the markets?

Do you see that the purchasing pow-

er of the people, instead of being greater, will be less because these selfsame fellows will become producers instead of buyers?

A scarcity of products always means higher prices. Of course, then, an over-supply of products means lower prices.

Furthermore, suppose Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association put the labor unions out of business? Then, Mr. Farmer, the wages of the working class will be reduced. They will then have still less money to buy beefsteak, potatoes, etc. Not only this, but when the labor unions are destroyed the working man's hours will be increased. When his hours are increased one man will accomplish more than by working fewer hours. There will then be fewer men employed and at less wages.

This, Brother Jonathan, not only decreases your market, but by alluring these unemployed and underpaid men to the country, increases the volume of farm products which must be sold. This means an oversupply of products and lower prices.

With an increased number of farmers and the amount of money available to be divided around among a greater number of farmers, then, the prosperity bubble will burst.

The capitalists are newspaper hypnotists. If you like it keep on reading their papers. But, Mr. Farmer, you can't get fat on newspaper hypnotism.

You will have to come to Socialism or be reduced to absolute starvation.

CHANGE THE SYSTEM

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The Rev. Madison C. Peters suggests that we put Patten and his gang in stripes, and treat them as any other criminals who rob the poor. But what's the use?

That's what clergymen are always saying. That's what Roosevelt says. Why not change the system?

Patten and his gang are doing exactly what Rockefeller and his gang are doing, exactly what Harriman and his gang, Ryan and his gang, Baer and his gang, are doing.

Tom Paine, in the French Convention which decided to execute the King of France, endangered his life by laboring to show those excited Frenchmen that they were trying monarchy, not the man, and that the crimes imputed to the man were the crimes of the monarchical system.

Wouldn't it be better if some of our clergymen and most of our politicians realized the same distinction as existing between capitalism and capitalists?

Take heed, brother! Hate the thieving piracy of the whole rotten system of capitalism, not the individuals, rich or poor, who find themselves its victims.

LILACS

By George E. Bowen

In pink and purple plenty their welcome waves to you, Though high estate or humble, your gladdened heart come through, For not a special favor have lilacs to bestow, These gracious days appointed for welcome's joy to grow.

Where lilacs lift their beauty no preference is said To thrill the quickened passion, to soothe the silent dead, So, gather in your passing a fragrant charm today, Among your sordid fortunes to sweetly put away.

In Lilac-land the lovers no cruel caste have known, The station of the lilacs is equally their own, "To give to life all glory, e'er life itself shall fade," The litany of lilacs unselfishly is made.

Quotations From Tolstoy

"The root of every slavery is the use of the labor of others; and hence the compelling others to it is founded indifferently on my right to the slave, or on my possession of money which is indispensable to him."

"By dint of a long course of reasoning, I came to this inevitable conclusion, which was drawn thousands of years ago by the Chinese in saying, 'If there is one idle man, there is another dying with hunger to offset him.'"

"For the man with ten servants, liveries, coachmen, cooks, pictures, pianofortes that will infallibly appear strange, and even ridiculous, which is the simplest, the best act of—I will not say every good man—but of every man who is not wicked: to cut his own wood with which his food is cooked, and with which he warms himself; to himself clean those boots with which he has needlessly stepped in the mire; to himself fetch that water with which he preserves his cleanliness; and to

carry out that dirty water in which he has washed himself."

"Money represents labor. Yes. Money does represent labor, but whose? In our society only in the very rarest, rarest of instances, does money represent the labor of its possessor, but it nearly always represents the labor of other people, the past or future labor of men. It is a representative of the obligation of others to labor, which has been established by force."

"Slavery is far from being suppressed. It has been suppressed in Rome and in America, and among us; but only certain laws have been abrogated, and the word, not the thing, has been put down. Slavery is the freeing of ourselves alone from the toll which is necessary for the satisfaction of our demands, by the transfer of this toll to others, and wherever there exists a man who does not work, not because others work lovingly for him, but where he possesses the power of not working, and forces others to work for him, there slavery exists."

BIG CITY SCHOOL IS A MODERN BABEL

The Brownell school in Cleveland, although it is but three stories high, is a modern Babel. On its three floors are to be found children of thirty-six different nationalities, speaking as many different languages.

This interesting fact has just been revealed by the United States Immigration commission, which has been taking a school census throughout the country. The report of the school inquiry shows that Brownell school has a greater number of different nationalities within its walls than any other school in America—there being children of four nationalities which were not included on the government list, says the New York World.

Out of a total of 949 pupils, 761 are of foreign birth or parentage. Not even in the largest New York school are so many different tongues spoken. Public school No. 23 holds the New York record, having once had 29 nationalities; it now has 25.

IMMENSE TRAIN BOATS AT DETROIT

Not everybody who sees the big car ferries plowing back and forth across the river realizes the immense proportions of these blunt-nosed, slow-moving craft. Of course, it is understood in a general way that a car ferry, to do its duty right should be large enough to carry a train of cars without sinking, but some of the larger boats that ply between Detroit and Windsor are capable of doing much better than that. A whole train of 18 cars doesn't make a good sized load and the captain of the ferry is put out when he has to make the trip across the river for a few cars. The ferry usually carries 27 or 28 and can take 30 when crowded.

CLOCK SHOWS TIME OF WORLD

In the establishment of well known Jewelers of Ludgate Hill may be seen a most remarkable clock, believed to be the only one of its kind in existence.

Standing nearly two feet high, the clock is a splendid specimen of British horological skill. It shows the time all over the world, the different countries being marked on a fixed ring representing the equator. London time is shown as the meridian by a fixed star.

It is only necessary to find the particular country you want and fix the equatorial ring, and the time can then be seen at a glance on the rotating hour and minute hands placed immediately above.

The clock contains a calendar telling the day of the week, the month of the year, and the moon's age by means of a rotating ball. The pendulum is in the form of a ball showing the two hemispheres.

TROUBLE COMING



Little Bee—Mamma, mamma! Come quick! Johnny Simpkins is in our pantry eating honey.

Sausages Grown Here

One of the natural curiosities of South Mashonaland is a "German sausage tree." It bears deep crimson flowers, 3 inches long, in blazing bunches of twelve; but when the tree fruits into fat, substantial, sausagelike pods, there remain no leaves, and it looks like a sausage ladder. Indeed, These beans are 20 inches long and 12 inches in girth, and are beloved of the native tribe of Shanganans and baboons. But the tribe of the Karenga are a very superior people, and would never deign to eat them. There can be no reason for this, as at least 200,000 can accuse these "sausages" of being connected in any way with dogs or cats.

COMEDY AND TRAGEDY

Fitzboodle Barpop, the comic man in "High Jinks," the screaming farce—for everybody screamed in it—was ill and in bed. His humorous red nose had gone quite white with sickness, and even the composition of a side-splitting riddle—"Why is Barpop like the curate's egg? Because he is good in parts!"—failed to improve his condition.

It was no good. He simply couldn't play in the matinee that afternoon. So he dictated a wire to the manager—"Sorry can't come today. Give the audience their money back"—and dispatched his man with it.

At three o'clock came a reply. Barpop clutched at it. Half the audience created a disturbance? Had there been a fire? Feverishly he tore it open and read:

"Have given audience his money back, and he has gone away contented."

Thousands of Centuries Old

What are declared by Professor Coleman of the University of Toronto to be the footprints of a people of the interglacial period, dating back from fifty to one hundred thousand years ago, have been unearthed by workmen during the construction of the water-works tunnel, 78 feet below the water level of Toronto bay.

Last week the concreting gang at work came across an expanse of blue clay over 30 feet in length and 4 feet in width, which bore about one hundred prints of human feet encased in moccasins. At the same level, near the footprints, was found a piece of interglacial wood, some 12 inches long. This would seem to indicate that the footprints were thousands of centuries old.

Very Unusual

First Physician—Any unusual symptoms about that last case of yours? Second Physician—Yes, he paid me fifty dollars on account yesterday.—Jewish Ledger.

THE 'MERRY WIDOW' HAT



—Harvard Lampoon.

Electrifying an Elephant

A very curious accident occurred in Mysore, India, recently.

A Palace elephant mahout, seated on a huge tusker, happened to pass under the main line wires conveying current from the power station. Thinking he would test the truth of any one being killed if the wire were touched, he was foolish enough to place his hand on the wire.

The effect was disastrous. Both mahout and elephant were knocked down instantly, and lay insensible. The elephant, after a short while, got up and rushed about in a dazed manner, wrecking carriages, posts, etc., in its mad career. After a most exciting chase the semi-electrocuted elephant was captured by means of two other elephants.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUTSKY

CHAP. VII.—THE SOFTENING OF CLASS ANTAGONISMS

(Continued from yesterday.)

During the whole of the first half of the nineteenth century large sections of the population, of greatest importance in the economic and intellectual life, were completely excluded from the government, which, as the agent of the nobility and the priesthood, was in sharp opposition to them, partly through misunderstanding and partly through direct antagonism. In Germany and Italy economic growth was prevented by the multitude of little states. The period from 1845 to 1870 greatly changed this situation. During this time industrial capital gained a victory over landed property, first in England, where the corn laws were abolished in 1846 and free trade introduced. Elsewhere, as in Germany and Austria, industrial capital at least obtained an equal position alongside of the landed interests. The intellectuals secured freedom of press and movement. The small capitalists and farmers obtained the suffrage. The national unity of Germany and Italy satisfied a long-felt and urgent longing of these nations. To be sure, this was brought about after the collapse of the revolution of 1848, not by internal movements, but by external wars. The Crimean War of 1854-56 overthrew serfdom in Russia and compelled consideration of the industrial bourgeoisie by the government of the Czar. 1859, 1866, and 1870 saw the completion of Italian unity, and 1866 and 1870 saw the same thing accomplished in an imperfect form in Germany. A liberal era was begun in Austria in 1860, and in Germany also the introduction of universal suffrage paved the way to a certain freedom of the press and of organization. The year 1870 completed this tendency and brought France a democratic republic. In England an electoral reform was carried through in 1867 granting the suffrage to the upper circles of the working class and such of the small capitalists as had not obtained it previously.

These steps gave all the classes in European nations, with the exception of the proletariat, a legal foundation upon which to base their existence. They had obtained, even if in a somewhat incomplete form, the things for which they had been striving since the great Revolution. While all their wishes were not fulfilled, and could not be fulfilled, since the interests of various divisions of the possessing class are frequently antagonistic, yet those who felt their rights abridged did not feel strong enough to fight for complete control of the state, and the things they lacked were not important enough to make them willing to take the risk of a revolution.

There remains but one revolutionary class in present European society, the PROLETARIAT, and, above all, the city proletariat. In them the revolutionary impulse still lives.

Although the carrying out of these transformations fundamentally altered the political situation, expectations were still widely cherished that were based upon the experiences of the years from 1789 to 1871. Reasoning upon the experiences of centuries, the conclusion was drawn that there would soon be another revolution. To be sure, it was not a purely proletarian revolution that was expected, but a combination of a small bourgeois and proletarian revolution, but in which the proletariat, in accordance with its increased importance, would take the lead. This was the expectation, not alone of a few "dogma-believing Marxists," but of practical politicians who were wholly untouched by Marxism—such, for instance, as Bismarck. When, in 1878, he considered it necessary to call for special legislation against the Socialists, although they had at that time not drawn to themselves a half million votes, which was less than ten per cent of the number of voters and less than six per cent of the total number of those entitled to vote, and if he was even then considering the desperate remedy of trying to provoke the Socialists to street fighting before they became irreconcilable, such views can be explained only on the theory that he thought the proletarian-little bourgeois revolution at the very door.

And, in fact, there was a series of events that favored this view, and this wholly aside from the remembrance of the events of the previous century.

During the '70s an economic crisis broke over Europe, more lasting and extensive than had ever been known; it continued until the second half of the '80s. The misery in proletarian and small capitalist circles and the discouragement in capitalist circles called forth by this crisis were aggravated still further by the simultaneous sharpening of competition in the means of life from America and Russia, which apparently promised to end all agricultural production in Western Europe.

The universal misery of farmers, artisans and proletarians, the dwindling confidence of the bourgeoisie, the brutal suppression of Socialist efforts—since 1871 in France, and no less in Germany and Austria since 1878—all this appeared to indicate the early approach of a catastrophe.

But the governmental institutions that had been created between 1848 and 1871 corresponded too closely to the necessities of the great mass of the population for them to collapse at this time. On the contrary, the more threatening the danger of revolution appeared, which could be only of a proletarian, anti-capitalist character, the closer the wealthy classes clung to the government.

(To Be Continued.)

Educational Contest

The Class Struggle

The class struggle is that war in society, born of the economic dependence, subjugation and exploitation of those who produce wealth by those who have the power to coerce by reason of their private ownership of the opportunities of the world.

The power to coerce and exploit led to the formation of slave and exploiting classes. On one side are the exploited toilers, seeking their freedom and the amelioration of their condition. On the other side are the exploiting masters of the world, who have ever sought to keep the workers in ignorance, superstition and servitude.

By reason of their use to the masters in this great task of blinding the workers there has always developed, in different class societies, intellectual lackeys and social retailers, who lackeys to the workers the awareness of poverty, dependence, contentment, ignorance, submission, servility and toil. While they point the master class to wealth, leisure, culture and fame.

When animals were domesticated and rude instruments of agriculture were invented, and tribes were making war upon their neighbors in the struggle to survive, it was discovered by some of the captors that they could use their captives in caring for their herds and in tilling the soil. The result of this progress in the use of the captive marks the close of barbarism and the beginning of civilization, slavery and the class struggle.

This system of society, with the slave as the producer of wealth, was the dominant system of the ancient world. The weapons of this slave class in its struggle against its masters, were labor organizations, strikes and wars.

When it became unnecessary to guard the slave and became necessary to propagate slaves by reason of the scarcity of captives, this system of society gave place to feudalism, in which system the slave was bound to the soil and called a serf. This change was made for and by the masters who now came to be known as lords.

Feudalism was destroyed by the trading class in alliance with the artisans. The American revolution and the French revolution were a part of the struggle of the middle class for power; who when they gained supremacy allied themselves with the old feudal aristocrats, and have since succeeded in reducing the workers to propertyless dependents—wage slaves. They accomplished this through their power of coercion, gained in the seizure and private ownership of the tool of production, which a few own and many use.

In his struggle against his capitalist master, the wage slave has usually resorted to trade organizations, strikes and boycotts. The ballot, his most powerful weapon, he has not learned to use.

In his struggle to maintain his supremacy the capitalist has his great organizations—the trusts. He fights the worker through the Citizens' Alliance,

Manufacturers' association, Civic Federation, and with Pinkertons, blacklists, injunctions and galling suits. JOHN W. BARNETT, Sedalia, Mo.

The Class Struggle

"The great class struggle," the how and why we are made envoys of our surroundings in this world, both spiritually and materially, is a thought for study and consideration. This struggle for existence is a force nature uses to stimulate the great purpose in life.

These natural forces will also destroy as well as build up. They are against us, as well as with us, and when the brain of man develops to the extent that he can control the shaping of his own destiny (which in the end is happiness) the forces will then be to his benefit. But when he is forced to struggle for his existence, much of the good and beautiful of his life is unbuilded.

This class struggle is, in other words, a necessity which naturally will invent some way to a safer haven in the great struggling sea of human progress.

Mankind has always had plenty to exist for, but little to exist on. His hopes have been of the highest, while the realization of them has been of the lowest.

He has dreamed of the beautiful, but thought he could obtain it by subservience to his masters. And now, that he has awakened, he finds it difficult to free himself from these chains of servitude.

He sees all about him plenty to feed, cloth and shelter all with everything to promote health and happiness, yet what conditions he really finds are millions toiling in yet receiving little to eat, poor clothes and shelter and very little happiness.

And so it has been with this great question—"The Economic Question"—this question of whether the relation of the millions that produce everything yet have nothing and the masters of finance who produce nothing yet own everything, shall continue as it has in the past or be scientifically solved for the future.

And so we have now a problem so grave in its construction that nations are swayed in its mighty sweep. Men of the nations, guard well the ground upon which your beloved cause now rests. It is sacred to us in remembrance of those who have struggled before us, and for the brave, loyal hearts that today are in the great "class struggle."

MARY NULTON JAMES.

San Diego, Cal.

Secrets

"I'm sure," said the interviewer, "the public would be interested to know the secret of your success."

"Well, young man," replied the captain of industry, "the secret of my success has been my ability to keep it a secret."