

'RED' ORATORY BY A SENATOR

Rising Socialist Vote of Oklahoma Leads Owen to Radical Talk

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 30.—(By Mail.)—It is quite evident that the large Socialist vote in Oklahoma at the late election has had its effect on Senator Owen, who in 1911 will be a candidate for re-election to his present office. Both he and Senator Gore have of late shown a disposition to cultivate the friendship of Socialists by seemingly radical utterances just as Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin poses as an "insurgent" for the same reason.

At the memorial services held in the rotunda of the capitol in honor of Lincoln and others, Senator Owen made a rather remarkable address. He said in part:

"It has made my heart ache to see the conditions arising from the present-day maddening chase of wealth. The knife of commercial machinery is grinding out the lives of the American people who are compelled to toil from morning to night with barely enough pittance in return for their labor to keep body and soul together.

"In many of our great cities young girls are working in indescribably dirty shops. Some of them work in sweat shops, some of them work in factories, thousands of them are working under conditions which are intolerable.

"Their pay is barely sufficient to provide nutriment for the body in order that the unfortunates may return on the following week to continue the grinding out of wealth for the slave owner.

"I do not blame the individual for this condition of affairs, but it is a condition which must be remedied, and remedied speedily, if this country is to go on in the way that Lincoln hoped it would go on. It is a great problem, a pressing problem, and to solve it we need another Lincoln."

Suppress German Labor Cost

The desperate lengths which men of national prominence will go to defend the greedy interests of their capitalist constituents was demonstrated in the senate when the remarkable suppression of a state document became public.

After repeated assertions had been made that the labor cost of articles, particularly razors which were made in Germany, corresponded to a relative difference in wages in the United States and Germany, Senator LaFollette introduced a resolution calling upon the state department to secure a statement of the labor cost of certain articles from the German government.

It seems that such information was transmitted to the finance committee as long ago as April 13, but they had suppressed these facts and continued to employ their stock arguments and finally hustled the statement back to the state department, when Senator Stone of Missouri began to press home with embarrassing urgency pertinent questions about such a mysterious document.

Boss Aldrich Angry

President Taft finally sent it to the senate with a message and it arrived in the midst of the debate. The "steering committee" tried to laugh it down, but when that proved unavailing "Boss" Aldrich, white with rage, waved his hand with a gesture of indifference and said: "Oh, well, let it be printed. It doesn't amount to anything anyhow."

It has now been ordered translated and printed, but it will no doubt be delayed so that the information it contains cannot be used in the debate.

The weakest point in the protection argument now waging in the senate is that a relative difference in the wages paid workmen in two countries measures a corresponding difference in the labor cost of the products. Well informed economic students recognize that in America the opposite is true in many cases at least. The "standpatners" know this and they have deliberately suppressed a state document for more than six weeks in order to prevent the country learning the real facts.

Opened With Military Precision

The exercises at the world's fair grounds preceding the president's signal were carried out with military precision. The exposition gates were opened at 8:30 o'clock. At 9:30 troops from the United States army and navy, the Japanese cruisers Aso and Soya, and the state militia paraded through the grounds under the command of Col. T. C. Woodbury, U. S. A., and the column was reviewed from a stand at the head of the court of honor by exposition officials, visiting governors, and Admirals H. T. Hight and Uriel Sebree.

The ceremonial exercises were held in a vast natural amphitheater sloping to Lake Washington. The stage of this theater seats 1,500 persons and is located at the lake side.

The program consisted of music, invocation by Catholic Bishop O'Neil, J. O'Day, brief address by Director General I. A. Nadeau, and President J. F. Chubb, a long address by James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern railroad board, and a benediction by Episcopal Bishop Frederick W. Keator.

Exposition Built in Two Years

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition cost \$10,000,000, and was built in two years. The grouping of buildings is much different than at other expositions. The structures are compactly placed, there is no long, tiresome walk from one exhibit to another. After entering the main gates, two buildings standing in a cluster of trees to the left, first meet the eye. One is where the administration of the exposition is centered and the other the Auditorium, a brick and steel building of imposing architecture.

To the right, and across Puget plaza,

Union Ousted By Steel Trust

Pittsburg, Pa., June 2.—The United States Steel corporation yesterday made what is evidently intended as a final move in getting rid of all union labor in its mills. The American Sheet & Tin Plate company posted notices at all its plants that after June 30 there would be no more dealings with the Amalgamated Association and that all mills must be open shops.

The tin mills of the combination have for some years now been the only ones recognizing the union.

Denver Mint Has \$370,000,000 Gold: Most in the Nation

Denver, June 2.—With the arrival of a shipment of \$7,500,000 in gold coin from San Francisco yesterday morning, the Denver mint now is the treasure vault of the nation, with \$370,000,000 in gold stored in the federal coffers here. This is the greatest amount of gold ever housed in the local mint. Fifty million dollars in gold coin has been received at the mint since May 15 from the San Francisco mint, which has now been practically depleted of its gold reserve.

THEY NEVER GET ENOUGH



CHORUS: "WHAT A MEASLY LITTLE BITE"

SEATTLE FAIR IS OFF IN GALLOP

Taft Touches Golden Key in White House and Starts \$10,000,000 Show

Seattle, Wash., June 2.—Regarding all of their sacrifices, their hard work, and the almost ceaseless energy which they have displayed for several years as being entirely repaid by the events of yesterday, the greatest day in the history of this city, the people of Seattle joined in universal rejoicing when the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition was opened by President Taft.

The nation's chief executive was not present in person, but pressed a gold key in the east room of the White House at Washington that sent a spark across the continent and set in motion the wheels of the great show.

Starts Great Show From Capital

It was 3:15 Washington time when President Taft touched the golden telegraph instrument. Two wires were working through from the exposition grounds to the White House.

Practically the entire diplomatic corps was present at the White House and after the ceremony was concluded the president held an impromptu reception. A large congressional delegation from the coast states was also present.

After the president had touched the key there was a wait of a few moments during which there was complete silence. Then there was a ticking of the instrument to tell that the starting flash had done its work and a message was sent to the exposition officials by the president.

There was instant reply from the officials of the exposition in this city, thanking the president for his service and his congratulations.

Will Correct Election Evils

Madison, Wis., June 2.—The senatorial investigation committee yesterday introduced in the senate four bills, which are intended to correct evils believed to exist under the present election laws.

One bill specifies the purposes for which a candidate for public office may spend money; requires newspapers to print political advertising under a plea caption, and to publish names of the stockholders of the paper; prohibits a candidate for the legislature from contributing to the state political committee's campaign fund, and requiring the candidates for state and congressional offices to file weekly reports of their campaign expenditures. The penalty is a jail sentence of from one to six months or imprisonment in the state prison from one to three years.

Another bill provides that the secretary of state shall publish a pamphlet containing a statement of the candidate's reasons why he should be nominated and elected to office.

Still another bill provides that if a candidate doesn't file expense statements according to law his name cannot go on the official ballot.

A fourth bill makes it a felony for anyone to make a ballot for an illiterate voter.

These bills are considered exceedingly radical by most of the members of the legislature, and probably will not pass in their present form, if at all.

N. Y. Straphangers to Hang on Germ-Proof Straps

New York, June 2.—White kid gloves may now grasp with impunity the straps of the new open pay-as-you-enter cars on the Third Avenue line, the hanging straps are completely covered by a celluloid enamel composition of pure white. They are to be cleaned every day and washed with a sponge, and they can be perfumed and disinfected if necessary.

The board of health is said to be delighted with the innovation and warmly approves the effort to make the devices slippery Alpine heights from which wicked bacteria would slide and break their evil necks. The new straps are shortly to be placed in all the cars of the system.

General Strike in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa., June 2.—The street car strike here is proving wonderfully effective and workmen of all organized crafts are standing by the striking members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Men, who are fighting for higher wages. The cars, which are being moved on slow schedule by crews of strikebreakers, are not patronized sufficiently by anyone to prevent heavy financial loss to the company.

General Strike on Friday?

Tomorrow is the date given the company as final for the settlement of the strike if it wishes to avoid the responsibility of plunging the city into a general strike on Friday. Some workmen on a building here yesterday dropped some nails and little light things on the roof of passing street cars to discourage the strike breakers who were running the cars. The police made no arrests, but warned the building tradesmen not to continue their demonstration against the strike breakers.

Tomorrow there will be a monster parade of organized labor as a demonstration against the attitude of the company.

City Backs Traction Interests

The company is being backed up by the city authorities. The Hearst papers sent here speak of the strike with the greatest hostility. They call the demonstration of organized labor "a demonstration against the city authorities." It appears from this attitude that Hearst may own stock in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, against which the conductors and motormen are striking.

Negro to Hang for Slaying Ottumwa Choir Singer

Centerville, Ia., June 2.—John Junkin, a negro, last night was found guilty of the murder of Clara Rosen, the Ottumwa choir singer, February 5 last, and was sentenced to death.

The attorneys for the defense waived their customary right of three days before sentence of death is passed, and agreed that Judge Roberts pass sentence immediately, which the court did. Junkin will hang the last Friday in July, 1910. He was taken to Fort Madison last night for safe keeping till the day of his execution.

Junkin confessed to killing Clara Rosen with a stone while she was returning from the home of her sister. Later he dragged the girl into an excavation. Her dead body was found the next morning.

A good sized mob gathered about the court house when the verdict was announced. The guards formed about the prisoner and made a dash for a street car, fighting their way aboard. The street car was run with all speed possible to the Burlington tracks, where a special train was waiting.

Girl Stabbed by Shear in N. Y. Makes Formal Charge

New York, June 2.—Alice Walsh, who was stabbed on May 21 by Cornelius P. Shea, the former national president of the teamsters' union, appeared in the Jefferson market police court during the day to make a complaint of felonious attack against Shea. She bears many marks of a knife on her face and neck. Magistrate Steinhart sent her to the house of detention as a witness.

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An Opportunity

The special Riverview Park picnic tickets, which are being sent to out-of-town readers of the Daily Socialist, present an opportunity for effective work in behalf of the Daily that should not be overlooked by its friends.

Each of the tickets is worth 15 cents and is good for a ten-day subscription to the Daily Socialist. A blank appears on the face of each ticket for the name of the subscriber. It is not impossible for every Socialist who receives a bunch of seven of these tickets to take them among their friends and fellow workers and dispose of all of them.

New subscribers can be secured easily in this manner, and many of them will renew and become regular readers of the Daily.

If you find it easy to sell the tickets, send in for another supply. You can get them in unlimited quantities. Or simply send in lists of names with 15 cents for each, and the paper will be sent ten days to each address.

Don't overlook this chance to help your paper out in these days of desperate effort.

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"Many thousands of false arrests are being made here annually and many boys begin their downward career from the humiliation and debasement of being locked up in a cell over night without any cause or for some trifle.

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"The men on the police force do not want to do these and like things, but are forced to by the incompetent corruptors and sometimes buffoons, who are put in rulership over them and suffered to run their course unchecked. No free people can be ruled in a lawless manner."

3,284 Lynched in 25 Years

New York, June 2.—That 3,284 men, women and children have been lynched in this country in the last quarter of a century was the assertion of Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett at the national negro conference in this city today. Asking why this was permitted by a Christian nation, Mrs. Barnett quoted John Temple Graves as saying the mob stands as the most potential bulwark between the women of the south and such a carnival of crime as would precipitate the annihilation of the negro race. All knew that this is untrue Mrs. Barnett said.

Describing the riots at Springfield, Ill., Mrs. Barnett said it was all because a white woman said a negro man had attacked her. Later, Mrs. Barnett said, the woman published a retraction, but the lynched victims were dead.

Mrs. Barnett brought a proposal to the conference that it maintain a permanent bureau for investigation, with attendant publicity, of all lynchings. Publicity, she said, was an effective safeguard.

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Messrs. Smith and Williams were indicted in the District of Columbia jointly with the proprietors of the New York World.

Stuart McNamara, assistant United States attorney for the district of Columbia, and Charles W. Miller, district attorney, represent the government and Ferdinand Winter of this city is attorney for the defendants.

Mr. Winter maintained that the publishers were not guilty of the malice necessary to complete criminal libel, and that they had not committed an offense for which they could be removed from one district to another for trial, and that the indictment charging them with criminal libel was baseless.

The government resisted the introduction of evidence in the hearing. Mr. McNamara and Mr. Miller contending that it was essential for a committing magistrate to hear evidence. The exhibits of editorials printed in the Indianapolis News, they held, were libelous if they violated a statute of the District of Columbia providing that criminal libel may lie in the publication of an article not justified in truth and that a person found guilty may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

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GAYNOR GRILLS GOTHAM POLICE

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Justice Gaynor then goes on to recite many instances of the boy being seized by the police without any charge whatever being made against him, and each time the boy was discharged in court. On some of these occasions the boy was subjected to particularly offensive treatment by the police. Justice Gaynor continues:

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"I am fully conscious of my lack of power to put a stop to the outrageous violations of our laws and system of free government which occur unchecked in the city daily and fast are becoming universal. Such occurrences often make me wish I had power even for a month or two. In that time official lawlessness could be stopped and Anglo-Saxon government restored to this city at all events.

Lives in Daily Dread

"Need I say that this boy must get redressed from this criminal official wrongdoing and oppression or be ruined for life? He has a position in which he earns \$18 a week, but he and his parents have lived in daily dread of the day his employer shall learn his picture is in the rogues' gallery and discharge him. Do you not know how hard life is and how most of the people in this great city, over which in God's providence you rule, have to struggle to live or make both ends meet? This boy's family is a most excellent one, and the anxiety of his father and mother for his future, pilloried and disgraced as he now is, can be understood by every good father and mother. The police commissioner is doing all he can to make it impossible for him to lead an honest life and make an honest living.

"Many thousands of false arrests are being made here annually and many boys begin their downward career from the humiliation and debasement of being locked up in a cell over night without any cause or for some trifle.

Corruptionists and Buffoons

"The men on the police force do not want to do these and like things, but are forced to by the incompetent corruptors and sometimes buffoons, who are put in rulership over them and suffered to run their course unchecked. No free people can be ruled in a lawless manner."

3,284 Lynched in 25 Years

New York, June 2.—That 3,284 men, women and children have been lynched in this country in the last quarter of a century was the assertion of Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett at the national negro conference in this city today. Asking why this was permitted by a Christian nation, Mrs. Barnett quoted John Temple Graves as saying the mob stands as the most potential bulwark between the women of the south and such a carnival of crime as would precipitate the annihilation of the negro race. All knew that this is untrue Mrs. Barnett said.

Describing the riots at Springfield, Ill., Mrs. Barnett said it was all because a white woman said a negro man had attacked her. Later, Mrs. Barnett said, the woman published a retraction, but the lynched victims were dead.

Mrs. Barnett brought a proposal to the conference that it maintain a permanent bureau for investigation, with attendant publicity, of all lynchings. Publicity, she said, was an effective safeguard.

Command from the Front

Attention! Right about face! Forward, march, Chicago Socialists! to the Daily's office and get a bunch of picnic tickets to

NO REVIVAL YET

IS THE FINE WEATHER CAUSING THE SOCIALISTS TO THINK OF OTHER THINGS ENTIRELY AND TO FORGET THE DAILY SOCIALIST? IT WOULD SEEM THAT WAY, BECAUSE THE REVIVAL IN THE DAILY'S BUSINESS, WHICH WAS SO ANXIOUSLY AWAITED BY THE PAPER'S STAFF, HAS SO FAR FAILED TO MATERIALIZE.

IS THERE ANYTHING MORE IMPORTANT TO YOU AS A SOCIALIST THAN THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF YOUR PAPER? DO YOU FULLY REALIZE THE EFFECT IT WOULD HAVE ON THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IF THE DAILY SOCIALIST WERE TO DIE? IF YOU HAVE NOT THOUGHT OF THESE THINGS DO SO AT ONCE.

LET THERE BE A GENERAL RESPONSE ALL ALONG THE LINE TODAY. THE RECEIPTS OF THE DAILY HAVE NOT TAKEN THE EXPECTED INCREASE BECAUSE YOU AND THE OTHERS HAVE NOT RESPONDED. IF YOU RESPOND THE OTHERS WILL.

LET THE NEXT MAIL CARRY A LETTER FROM YOU TO YOUR PAPER.

PUT UP A FIGHT IN LIBEL ACTION

Indianapolis, Ind., June 2.—Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, owners of the Indianapolis News, were before Judge Anderson of the United States court yesterday resisting removal to the District of Columbia for trial on indictment charging them with having committed criminal libel in publishing articles intimating that there was an enormous graft in the purchase of the Panama canal zone.

Messrs. Smith and Williams were indicted in the District of Columbia jointly with the proprietors of the New York World.

Stuart McNamara, assistant United States attorney for the district of Columbia, and Charles W. Miller, district attorney, represent the government and Ferdinand Winter of this city is attorney for the defendants.

Mr. Winter maintained that the publishers were not guilty of the malice necessary to complete criminal libel, and that they had not committed an offense for which they could be removed from one district to another for trial, and that the indictment charging them with criminal libel was baseless.

The government resisted the introduction of evidence in the hearing. Mr. McNamara and Mr. Miller contending that it was essential for a committing magistrate to hear evidence. The exhibits of editorials printed in the Indianapolis News, they held, were libelous if they violated a statute of the District of Columbia providing that criminal libel may lie in the publication of an article not justified in truth and that a person found guilty may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

E. V. DEBS' SISTER DEAD; AGED 51

Terre Haute, Ind., June 2.—Mrs. Eugenia Selby, aged 51, sister of Eugene V. Debs, is dead, after a long illness. Like her noted brother, she was born and lived all her life in Terre Haute.

The Debs family is known to older residents for the exceptionally affectionate family relation, their worldly affairs being of common lot among the children and parents.

The father, who died not long ago, and the sons always embraced and kissed when parting or meeting, and the tenderness of the devotion of the children to the mother was beautiful. She, too, died not long ago.

Sustainers' Fund

Have you joined the Daily Socialist's effort to solve all its difficulties by means of the Sustainers' Fund?

The plan is this: Friends of the Daily Socialist all over the country are signing pledges to give a certain amount each month for the space of one year in order to meet the deficit of the paper. Already about \$500 monthly has been pledged, a part of it contingent on the Daily securing pledges amounting to \$1,000.

The June pledges to the Sustainers' Fund are now due. So also

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

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

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.

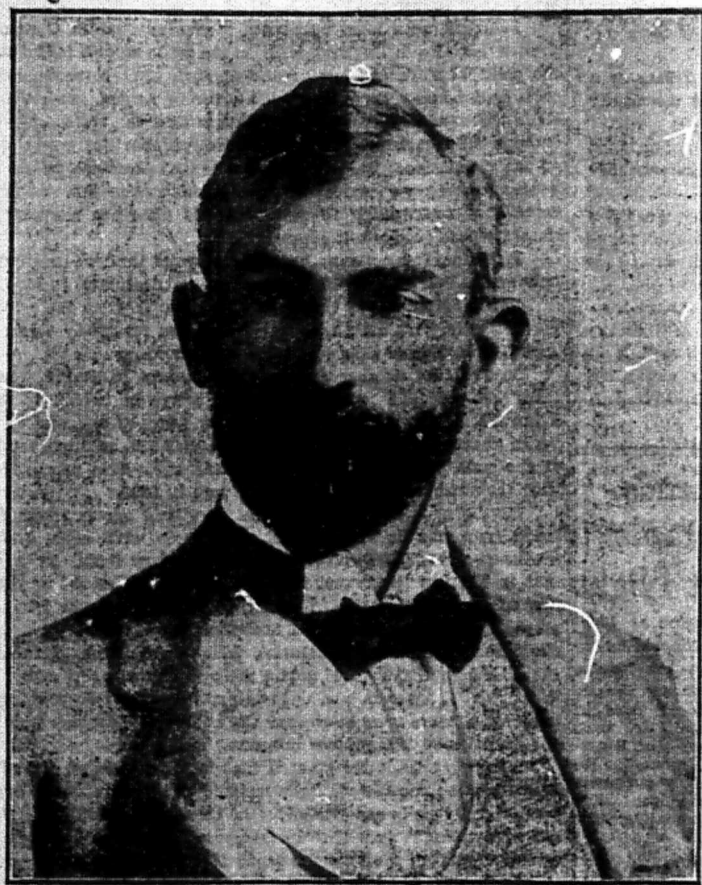
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Inasmuch as the subscriptions secured in the Preliminary Contest count in the total amount received, and the knowledge of the names of the winners and the number of subs they got might give some contestants an undue advantage over others, such information will be withheld until the final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

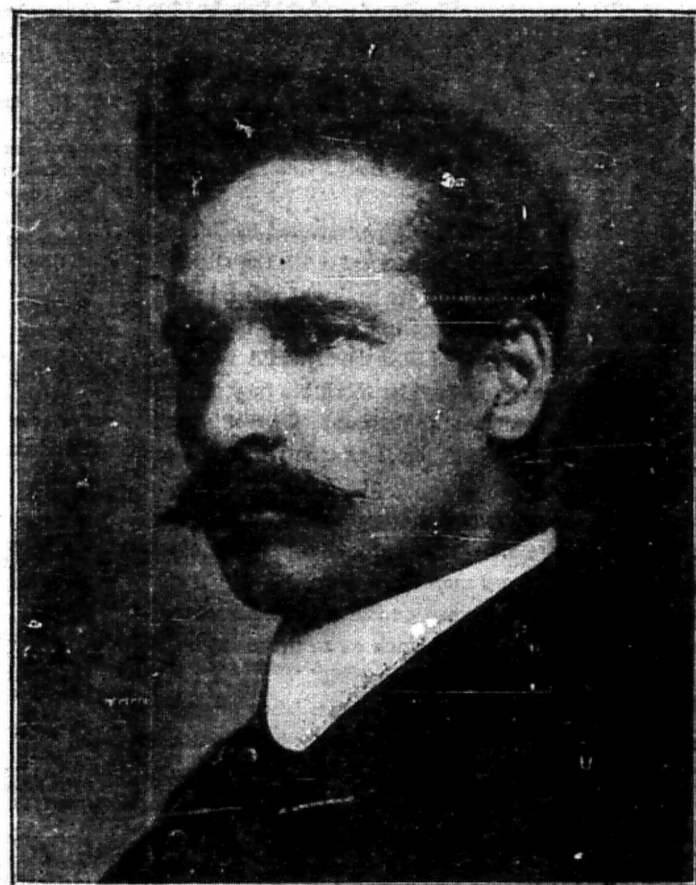
HOW THE PLAN WILL WORK

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.

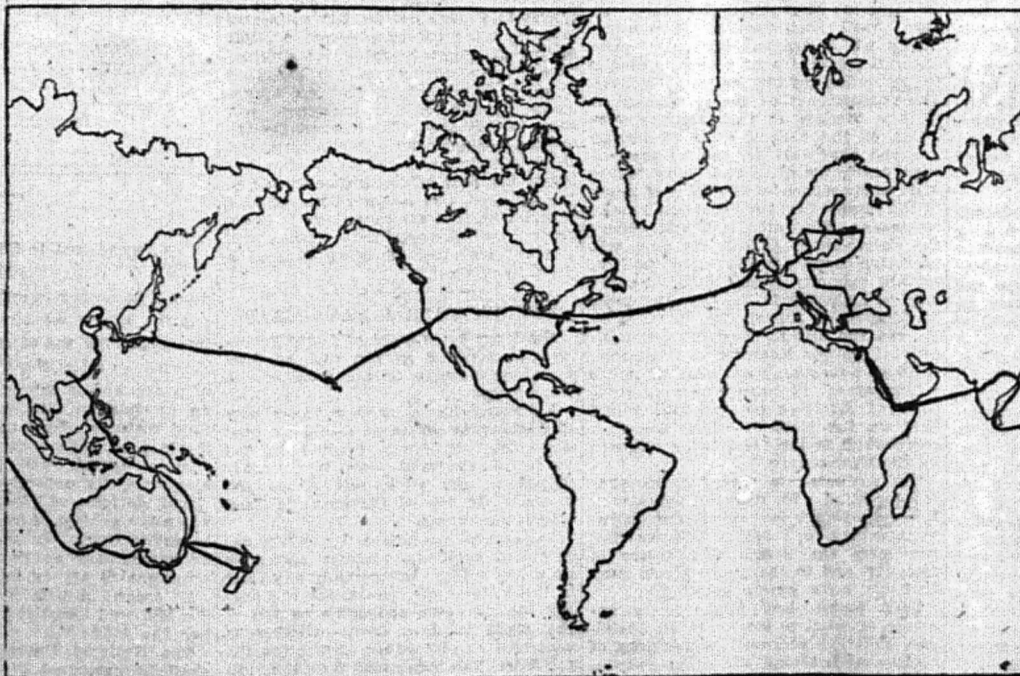
We can give you only a brief outline of this wonderful tour in this preliminary announcement. A complete itinerary of the trip will be sent to anyone interested upon application.

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 hustler, 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.
- 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.....

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 22, 1906, at P. O., Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

Issued by the Workers' Publishing Society, 180-182 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Business Telephone, Main 4488. Editorial Telephone, Main 2509.

The publication of a signed article does not mean endorsement by the Daily Socialist of opinions expressed therein. Inclose postage for return of unused manuscripts.

Wayman's Secret Fund

Give me a secret fund of \$25,000 or \$50,000 with which to secure evidence and juries composed of business men and I will drive crime from Cook county.—State's Attorney Wayman.

What kind of crime will Wayman stop with his secret fund and his "business men" juries? Will he wipe out bank wrecking? Will he do away with jury bribing by the street railroads? Will he abolish the school for perjury that has been conducted for many years by these same street railroads?

Would a jury of business men send such a man as Mason B. Starring to the penitentiary, even though the courts have already declared him guilty of perjury? Would such a jury have convicted Franklin MacVeagh of adulterating foodstuffs, even though the health officers of various states have declared his firm to be guilty of such work? Or would they follow the example of President Taft and place him in the cabinet?

A secret fund and business men juries would be the beginning of the establishment of Turkish judicial methods in Chicago against workingmen.

Perhaps the greatest crime that is being perpetrated in Chicago at this moment is the great dock and tunnel steal, with the city hall graft. Is Wayman hunting for those who are guilty of this crime?

It has been shown that the Illinois Steel company has stolen acres of valuable land from the state of Illinois. Would Wayman use his secret fund to investigate, and does he think his jury of business men would convict those guilty of this crime? Or would such a jury follow the example of the present legislature and donate some more land to the thieves?

Why is Wayman not investigating the present bomb throwing by gamblers? He does not need a secret fund for that purpose. Neither does he need a jury of business men to convict.

Juries are already composed almost entirely of business men. The present method of choosing them is such as to make it impossible for a workingman to secure a "jury of his peers."

What Wayman wants is a jury that will make labor organizations criminal conspiracies. He wants a jury that can be used to break strikes and disrupt unions.

What chance would there be of convicting a man for blacklisting before a "jury of business men," two-thirds of whom would have a blacklist on file in their office? What chance would there be of a union man escaping from prosecution when he went on strike with a secret fund in the hands of the state's attorney and juries of employers to try all cases?

This is the first time that any such open demand for class justice has been made. Hitherto the same ends have been reached secretly. Business juries have been secured by the manipulation of the jury lists and the exclusion of union men. Now this illegal work is to be legalized, and the movement to that end is to be fathered by the state's attorney.

AND UNION MEN ELECTED WAYMAN TO OFFICE!

The Plain, Simple Facts

The Chicago Socialist has been on the verge of death a dozen times since its establishment. Like the working class, whose cause it fights, it has never had anything to lose but its chains of poverty and the whole world to gain. Hitherto the announcement of such a crisis has always brought sufficient funds to ensure further existence.

This time the response seems to be lacking. If it does not come you know what the alternative is.

The Daily Socialist has been running a little over two and one-half years. Its weekly expenses are about \$2,000.

The pay roll amounts to between \$800 and \$900 a week. The highest paid employees are those who receive union wages in the mechanical departments.

Every possible expense has been reduced to the minimum. No one has ever investigated the plant and pay roll but has expressed surprise at the results accomplished with the money expended. We have recently reduced even the hitherto meager expenses to a considerable extent by overworking some of those who feel that no sacrifice is too great to maintain a free expression of the working class cause.

The weekly deficit is still nearly three hundred dollars. Monthly pledges to continue for one year have already been secured to meet nearly one-half of this. More pledges are constantly coming in, and there is good reason to believe that within a few weeks these will reach a point where the whole deficit will be guaranteed.

Meanwhile the very existence of the paper is at stake. INSTANT ACTION MUST BE HAD.

We have told you this before. It was as terribly true then as now. YOU ACTED THEN. Therefore the paper is here.

WILL YOU ACT AGAIN?

Bomb No. 29

The throwing of bombs in the Chicago gamblers' war began as a sensation, soon became a mere series of incidents, then developed into a habit, and now seems to have become a regular industry.

More bombs have been thrown in Chicago by rival gangs of gamblers than the police have even accused all the strikers and agitators (outside of Russia) of throwing during the last generation.

Not a single arrest has been made for any of these outrages. No serious effort has been made to investigate them.

The fact is that no one but a fool doubts that the police could get the men who are really responsible in ten minutes if they were really wanted. These bombs are simply a notice to the police from the "unprotected" gamblers that they want a chance at the "protection." These facts are notorious, but nothing is done.

Suppose for a moment that one, just one, of these bombs had been thrown by some poor, crazed, blacklisted worker, who saw his family starving and whose mind had given way under the strain. Does anyone doubt that heaven and earth and the police department would be moved to secure his conviction?

BUT BOMB THROWING BY GAMBLERS IS DIFFERENT. THEY ARE A PRIVILEGED CLASS

YOU MUST HELP AND NOW.

BY MILA TUPPER MAYNARD

The Daily Socialist will have to stop publication unless we all get busy and keep busy. Daily papers are terribly expensive.

The cost comes day in and day out—all the time and in amounts that are enormous. This would have been reason enough for cowardice in the beginning, but now that the great start is made it would be the height of criminal folly to let it all go for naught for want of a concerted effort.

Every one may rest assured that no appeal is ever made without crucial need and every appeal should be met with some response from every one, however slight. And the response should not be slight unless it has to be.

No one can give the question of relative values any consideration without realizing the supreme importance of the daily press. Nothing can take prior place. Speeches reach but a few comparatively. Organization is of little value unless there is effective agitation and education as a result and only the daily press can supply this in full measure.

Education in fundamental principles can be gained by books, pamphlets and leaflets, but mercenary as this is, unless it is supplemented by a daily searchlight on passing events such knowledge is prone to become doctrinaire and academic, separated from the world as it is.

Karl Marx not only wrote "Capital," but he wrote "Eighteenth Brumaire" and the New York Tribune letters (Revolution and Counter-Revolution) on the life right about him. His greatness will be measured in future more by his marvelous grip on the meaning of contemporary history than upon his economic teachings.

The same perspective which Marx perceived sixty years ago he has given to such of his students as have mastered the lenses he used—his principle of social movement. Therefore, Socialists can give a truly great daily press.

The Daily Socialist and the Call are better immeasurably than capitalist papers, not alone because they are free papers (though that is a worldwide difference), but because their editors and writers alone have a viewpoint from which to present a rational, self consistent view of society as it is and events as they occur.

In all other papers the hodge-podge of theory and outlook is absolutely ludicrous. However capable the writers, they are helpless before the chaos of meaningless nonsense the "policy of the paper" involves.

It is easy to detect Socialists here and there among these writers. They say as much as they dare and lead up to conclusions they can not utter.

But, alas, only the Socialists, who do not need to be taught, see the point, and the good done is doubtful.

Where do you suppose the value of our little cheap papers is appreciated most?

Right in the editorial rooms of the great, rich dailies, whose magnificent equipment and huge output shames our tiny, little sheets.

Why most appreciated there?

Because the men in those rooms know the tremendous significance of printers' ink which no counting room directs.

They know the unutterable luxury of writing the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and being able to follow clear-cut principles without ceaseless side-stepping to avoid capitalistic or political toes.

We can not exaggerate this need of just these little dailies, of ours in the life of this nation and this age. If we had to face the czar's terror to help keep them going we would do it.

But when it only involves sparing a few dollars or a half day's effort every week or month, we let the matter drift.

"How will you feel the morning after the paper stops if you have a dollar in your pocket?" one of the comrades asks, and it is worth thinking about.

Why not decide what you can do—the very most you can do—now, and then plan to send something regularly, every week or every month, until all danger is passed?

There are no skyrockets or footlight shows about buying sub. cards and putting them where they will do the most good, but in cool judgment it may be said it is quite the best way any Socialist may serve his cause, his generation and his race at just this place in the twentieth century in the United States of America.

WHY IS IT?

BY ROBERT HUNTER

The Order of Independent Americans are beseeching Secretary of State Knox to make war on Socialists.

We feel grateful to them for their honest effort in behalf of our propaganda, but we wonder why they call themselves Independent?

What strange names people assume when undertaking a crusade! The Republicans are using their best efforts to destroy the Republic. The Democrats are using their best efforts to destroy Democracy.

The noble Order of Independent Americans are now beseeching the government to crush the only real independents left in America.

Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, announces that the British government proposes to start a scheme next year for insuring the unemployed.

It is very interesting nowadays to watch England. The political leaders there are just beginning to think of many useful things they might do for the people.

They used to talk about social evils, appoint commissions to investigate them, and then forget them. Just now they are trying to do something. I wonder what this astonishing change in attitude is due to?

Of course, it is not the Labor Party.

Prof. Elie Metchnikoff's Book,

"The Prolongation of Life"

Many writers, in discussing all conceivable subjects, have something to say concerning Socialism, and Prof. Metchnikoff in his book, "The Prolongation of Life," is no exception.

The professor does not believe in what he defines as Socialism, but does believe in what he calls orthobioses, which means the prolonging of life by keeping back old age and the prevention of disease, in order that the individual may have what he calls a normal cycle of life toward the end of which no satiety of life will be noticed and the old person will have an instinct for death just as he has an instinct for life before old age came on.

This praiseworthy result is interfered with according to Metchnikoff by disease, by intemperance in eating, in working, in drinking, and also by a special reason of which he is the discoverer, which is, that animals which live on the surface of the earth and of necessity are compelled to escape from their enemies by flight have developed a large intestine.

The result of this is that foodstuffs remain in the large intestine a long time and ferment, and the absorption of the resulting chemical substances into the system poisons the tissues and brings on old age. He cites many instances in other animals in proof of his contention: Birds, such as ravens and crows, are cited as examples of extreme longevity, and man, with his additional weight and intelligence, should live much longer than he does.

In order to accomplish this result, Prof. Metchnikoff recommends temperance. We should have pure food in sufficient quantities, but not too much; we should dress properly, we should all do some work of a pleasing nature, but not excessive in amount or unsanitary conditions, our homes should be sunshiny, clean and cheerful, we should have no worries, we must conquer or abolish all disease and, in short, have an ideal existence. In addition to all these things he recommends the limitation of fermentation in the intestine. He accomplishes this by the drinking of milk, and particularly soured milk, which he claims hinders fermentation, and thus keeps away old age.

The milk should be pure and better boiled when the germs of lactic acid fermentation in the form of lactic acid tablets or other forms may be added to it. The germs may be taken also in tablet form or with confectionery. A quart of soured milk, at least, should be taken every day.

The professor's ideas on the subject of orthobioses are interesting, but to a Socialist they seem impossible without Socialism. Metchnikoff states very clearly that "in striving organized by Socialists work was forbidden. At the same time he ardently desired it, and even doctors have been known to refuse to treat patients belonging to other political parties," thus showing his lack of understanding of what the Socialists call the class struggle. He treats all questions from the narrow stand-

point of middle class conservatism. He also states that Socialism would be impossible, because it would encroach too much on individual liberty, seeming to forget that individual liberty is becoming impossible to the mass of the people and that individual liberty will soon be impossible without Socialism.

He also makes amazing and untrue statements that among Socialists there is a small group of anarchists who declare to accept the submergence of the individual in his whole.

He states that his pet plan of orthobioses will solve the problem of capital and labor. "With the prolongation of life and banishment of disease and the development of intellectual culture," he says, "will lead men to give many things which are superfluous or even harmful which are at present thought to be indispensable by most people.

The conception that the greatest good for the greatest number is the complete evolution of the normal cycle of human life and that this all can be reached most easily by plain and sober habits will convince men of the folly of much of the luxury that now shortens human existence. While the rich will choose the simple mode of life, the poor will be better enabled to live; none the less, private property acquired or inherited may be maintained." He cites the cases of Rimpah of Austria in his work on the eye and also the horticultural wonders of Luther Burbank of California.

He does not exactly advocate the same treatment of the human race as Rimpah and Burbank do, but still would hold up the ideal of which they accomplished as the ideal to be followed by the human race.

His reasoning in regard to morality is interesting. He does not agree with Herbert Spencer and other conventional moralists, but rather believes that reason is the determining factor in morality, and in the last analysis must be based on scientific knowledge.

Prof. Metchnikoff seems to be unaware of what is known to all Socialists, that the economic foundations of society underlie all the other foundations—political, social and religious—and that with the economic foundation true all the foundation resting upon it would be true also. Instead of correcting the economic foundations he would correct the evils of society; thus he would build the house from the attic down to the ground instead of from the ground up, as the Socialists would do.

The book is interesting and would well repay reading by any Socialist. It can be obtained from Putnam & Sons, New York and London. It can be found in most libraries.

Lynn, Mass. JAMES A. KEOWN.

France Now Sends

Letters Cheaply

by Wire at Night

Consul General Washington at Marseilles reports that an innovation in the French postal service has begun, when from certain offices in France and Corsica letter telegrams, paid in advance, were transmitted by wire during the night at the rate of 1 centime (one-fifth of a cent) a word. No messages were forwarded at a charge of less than 50 centimes (10c). The messages are sent out as mail matter by the early deliveries. He says:

"Although messages are only forwarded during the night after 9 o'clock, they may be deposited after 7 in the evening and at the designated offices, which are open until midnight, up to 11 o'clock. They are received up to midnight at offices which are open all night."

"The letter telegram is an experiment, and its continuation will depend upon the extent the public avails itself of this opportunity. Considering the low rate provided and the immense convenience to business interests that admits of lengthy messages being sent at the close of a business day and received early the next morning at points two or more days distant, perhaps, by ordinary mail facilities, as is the case when letters are sent from Corsica to Paris, and 20 hours when sent from the southeastern section of the capital," reports the Dallas (Tex.) News.

"Between cities not on a main line connection practical convenience will result, since the length of time required by ordinary postal service across even comparatively small distances in France not directly connected is often too great to admit of a letter mailed at night reaching its destination on the morning of the following day. It is estimated that an appreciable portion of the patronage will come in this way. The interest demonstrated generally by business men, and their impatience at the delay that followed the first official intimation as to the date of the inauguration of this experiment, indicates that there is every prospect of financial return that will warrant this method being decreed a permanent service."

CAUGHT WITH A MOUSETRAP

The large black crow of South Africa is a tremendous vorager, and he does enormous damage to the meales and other crops.

A sufferer has devised a clever way of frightening off these pests. A long stake is first firmly planted in the earth. A captured crow is then attached to the stick just above the ground. On top of the stake is fixed a steel mousetrap.

The crow, maddened by its unaccustomed captivity, screams and flaps its wings wildly. Immediately any crow in the vicinity who overhears the outcry will fly down and settle on top of the stake to gaze down—whether in contempt or pity is not known—at the prisoner. The mousetrap does the rest.

Thus, one by one, quite an army of crows is sometimes caught. Then, when the supply of victims is apparently exhausted, one of the prisoners is set at liberty, but not until a flapping rag has been attached to it. When it would rejoin its comrades, they will have none of it. It becomes an outcast and all the others hound it down, entirely deserting the meale field on doing so.

But to those who are near the field when the stratagem here described is being carried out, the question occurs: Is not the terrible noise the crows make too dear a price to pay for the saving of many meales?

The End of the Day

By George E. Bowen

The ones who sleep—distress is not their share, Nor weariness, nor care.

These darkening storms touch not the calm they know. The joy they dreamed is so.

Before their life was ordered and assigned; Not less their rest is kind.

We need not lift the veil with hopeless fear— Sleep's songs are glad to hear.

Pass gently, still believing this content By life's kind source is sent.

When day is done night serves its purpose, too: Its peace the stars shine through.

Good night, dear heart, and be your dreaming true As was the faith of you.

THE ROAD TO POWER

BY KARL KAUSKY

CHAP. VI.—THE GROWTH OF REVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS

(Continued from yesterday.)

The domination of the ruling class over the subject class has hitherto rested in no small degree on its control of the organized means of governmental power, while the subject class was almost wholly without organization, at least of any organization extending over the field of the entire state. The working class has never been wholly without organization. Through antiquity and the middle ages and up to recent times these organizations, however, were confined either to single, narrow BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY or to single, narrow LOCALITIES—either guild or municipal corporations.

Under certain circumstances these could exercise a strong restraint over municipalities. There can be no greater mistake than to confuse state and community without distinguishing between them, and to designate one and the other as organizations of the same class domination. A community CAN be, and often is, the same as the state. A community can also constitute, within the state, a representative of the subject class, if this constitutes a majority and asserts itself. During the last century it performed this function in the most striking manner in the municipality of Paris. This municipality came to be the organization of the lowest classes of society.

But in no great state of today is it possible for a single municipality to maintain its independence in opposition to the power of the state. It is therefore all the more necessary that the subject classes should be organized in great organizations extending over the entire scope of the state and embracing all branches of industry.

This has been most successfully accomplished in Germany. Not only in France, but also in England, with its old trade unions, is the economic as well as the political movement very much divided. But however much the proletarian organizations may grow, they will never in normal, non-revolutionary times include the whole of the laboring class within the state, but only an elite, that through either trade, local or individual peculiarities are raised above the mass of the population. On the other hand, the attractive power (?) of a class organization in revolutionary times, in which even the weakest feel themselves capable of and willing to fight, depends upon the numerical strength of the classes whose interests it represents.

It is therefore noteworthy that the wage workers constitute a majority, not only of the POPULATION, but even of the electorate, in the German Empire.

The exact figures of the laboring population from the census of 1907 are not yet available. We must therefore take those for 1895. When we compare these with the election of 1893 we obtain the following:

In 1893 the number entitled to vote was 10,628,292. On the other hand, there were in 1895 15,506,482 persons active in industry. Subtract from this figure the number of those under twenty years of age, and one-half of those between twenty and thirty, and we have 10,742,989, as the nearest figure obtainable of the male industrial workers of voting age. This number is almost identical with the number of those entitled to vote in 1893.

Of the male industrial workers of voting age in agriculture, industry and trade (reckoned in the same manner) there were again 4,172,269 independent producers and 5,590,743 wage workers and salary force. If we consider, however, that in business (trade and industry) alone, that of the 3,144,977 heads of business more than one-half, 1,714,351, a single person was both employer and employee, and that therefore the overwhelming majority of these fall within the circle of interest of the proletariat, then we are not exaggerating when we accept the statement that in 1895, while there were three and a half million such "independent" producers who were interested in private property in the means of production, there were more than six million proletarians who were interested in the abolition of this private property.

We may take it for granted that in the remaining strata of the population that are to be considered, while insignificant in numbers, is divided in about the same way. This is especially true of those who classified as "independent without occupation," and who are composed upon the one side of rich capitalist landowners and on the other of needy invalids and recipients of old-age pensions.

If we take the total population engaged in productive industry, the preponderance of the proletariat is much greater than among those entitled to the suffrage. Those active in industry who do not vote are nearly all child laborers.

The figures are as follows:

Age	Independent	Employees
18-20 years	42,711	1,385,016
20-30 years	613,045	3,935,592
On the other hand:		
30-40 years	1,319,201	3,111,115
40-50 years	1,368,261	1,489,317
Over 50 years	2,102,814	1,648,085

Altogether in agriculture, industry and trade there are 5,474,046 "independents" and 13,438,377 employees. If we deduct from this first class a portion composed of home workers similar "independents" who are really disguised proletarians, we can safely say that in 1895 scarcely one-fourth of the productive population was interested in the maintenance of private property in the means of production, while this same proletariat composed fully one-third of the electorate.

Thirteen years earlier in 1882 the conditions were not yet so favorable. If we compare the figures of the occupation statistics of 1882 with those of the election of 1881, and use the same method of calculation we have just applied to the figures for 1895, we obtain the following:

Year	Total Voters	Voters	Voting Laborers
1882	9,090,381	3,847,192	4,744,021
1895	10,628,292	4,172,269	5,590,743
Increase	1,537,911	225,077	846,722

(To Be Continued.)

TO THE EDITOR

Amendment to Constitution

As it is evident that another referendum is necessary in order to straighten out the tangle we have got ourselves into regarding the election of National Executive Committee, local Des Moines, of which we are members, has initiated an amendment which embodies the good features of all the other amendments that have been suggested, and eliminates their bad features. It is also generally understood that our national platform will have to be amended on the subject of land, before it will be satisfactory. So we have included amendments as follows:

1. Amend Article VI, Section 1, of the National Constitution by substituting the following:

The National Executive Committee shall be composed of seven members elected in each odd numbered year by preferential referendum. The call for nominations shall be issued on the first day of October. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates. Thirty days shall be allowed for nominations. On the first day of the referendum, ten for the referendum, and ten for the referendum, shall be prepared for printing in alphabetical order. The ballots shall be printed in as many equal portions as there are candidates. On each successive portion after the first, the top name shall be transferred to the bottom. Each member voting shall place the figure "1" opposite the name of his first choice, the figure "2" opposite the name of his second choice, and so on, voting on each and every candidate, his preference being indicated by the number of the ballot he casts. The seven candidates receiving the highest vote, preferentially computed, that is, receiving the lowest sum total opposite their names, shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled by the next highest.

2. Amend Article VII, Section 1, of the National Constitution by striking out the word "annually" from the first sentence and substituting the word "biennially."

3. Amend the National Platform by striking out the words "and all land" from Number 2 of the General Demands.

4. Amend the National Platform by inserting the following paragraph in the Principles, immediately following the words "and have fitted them for collective use and operation":

There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist party strives to prevent land from being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation. The preferential system is the only means of securing the absolute choice of the membership with one ballot. Without it, nearly all committees are elected by a minority of those voting. Our amendment eliminates the evils of the collective, which are subversive of the object desired. We use the preferential system in Iowa in electing national committeemen and have found it simple and satisfactory. This amendment also does away with the unfair advantage which the candidates at the top of the list would otherwise have. It provides for a rotation of the names which is completely fair to all candidates. All other amendments proposed have provided a plan of filling vacancies requiring just as much time and expense as the original election. Our provides the easiest method possible. Ours have them filed by the next highest. Under the preferential system, this is entirely fair. Under any other system it would not be so, because the next highest would be elected by an insignificant minority. The land amendment was originally written by one of our own number, but was re-worded by Morris Hillquit and is initiated exactly as re-worded by him. We believe that nearly all comrades realize that it is absurd to have the collective ownership of all land as one of our immediate demands. The plank belongs in the principles, not in the demands. It also needs to be amplified enough to relieve it of misunderstanding. This our amendment does. We request all locals to bring these amendments up at their next meeting and consider them. If you deem them worthy, endorse them and notify the national secretary that you have done so. Twenty seconds, or endorsements, will be required in order to send them to the referendum. Of course, any local can second one or more of them, without seconding all of them, if it so desires.

J. J. JACOBSEN, JOHN M. WORK, W. C. HILLS, Des Moines, Iowa, Committee.