

YOU'LL FIND IT HERE

Studies were suspended at the Stadium High school yesterday morning for an hour, while 1,700 pupils listened to an address on Lincoln by Rev. H. B. Hendley.

At the meeting of the Methodist Preachers' union Monday morning, February 17, Dr. Harry F. Ward, secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, will address the ministers.

Ruberoid and Universal Roofing \$1.40 sq. up. Get samples. Ewing's Hardware, 1111 So. C. "Advertisement."

Special services in commemoration of Abe Lincoln will be held at the East Congregational church next Sunday.

Artistic floral decorations at Watson's. "Advertisement."

The meeting of the state society of Sons of the American Revolution at Seattle February 22, will be attended by Alexander Hamilton chapter.

It is expected that the troubles between the striking halibut fishermen and the owners of vessels plying the trade will be settled satisfactorily today.

Seattle's city primary February 18 finds but 58,990 out of 85,000 voters registered.

New shipment Milwaukee Sausage now in. Duenwald's, 313 11th "Advertisement."

W. E. Shriker, former president of LaConner bank, was taken to Walla Walla penitentiary yesterday and Jacob Furth and associates will be retried.

State tax commission ordered the county assessor to ignore the single tax provision of Everett's city charter.

Perfect fitted glasses \$1.50 up. Pfaff, Jeweler and Optician, 1147 C st. "Advertisement."

Bert D. Rose, foreman of street lights at Seattle, has sued T. S. Libby, millionaire, for alienating the affections of his wife, asking \$50,000.

About furs. See Mueller, 921 South C. "Advertisement."

Federal grand jury, which meets at Seattle next Monday, it is said will probe the produce trust in that city.

Brigadier General Marion P. Maus of the department of the Columbia stationed at Vancouver,

has been ordered to report at once to Albany, N. Y., to take charge of the first brigade, first division of the army.

Rummage sale given by St. Luke's Guild at 1314 Pacific av., Friday and Saturday, 14th and 15th. "Advertisement."

Industrial insurance commission, which awarded Mrs. W. E. McElroy of Pilchuck \$4,000 for the death of her husband, has allowed her \$900 in cash to pay off the mortgage on their home.

Now is the time to plant Rose bushes. Don't wait until they are blooming—plant them now. We have an extra large stock of rose bushes this year, come and see them. Hinz, Florist, So. 7th "Advertisement." and K st.

Deer in Lewis county are starving by hundreds, it is said, owing to the snow on the ground which has covered up all feed.

CALEDONIAN

The Liquor House Where All Ladies Trade. No Bar. Old Bourbon, \$1.00 qt. Co. 11th and D. Main 1702

BUY YOUR GOOD

Wines and Liquors AT DRUMMS' 1306 C st. Main 1773.

"On Board the Good Ship Earth"

By Herbert Quick

XVII. (Copyright, 1913, by Herbert Quick.)

Let us assume a pair of guinea pigs in the Ark, and her voyage so long as to bring into play the forces that filled with young guinea pigs the life and the vicinity of the hero of 'Pigs Is Pigs.'

This would have presented a problem to our grandiose Noah, would it not? We can imagine the venerable prophet troubled at the growing scourge of guinea pigs. The provisions would have been inadequate for them.

But suppose the Noah family themselves had so multiplied? Would the case have been any better than if the famine had come from guinea pigs, lions, tigers or serpents? Would it not have been the worst case possible if the increase had been in human beings? For guinea pigs, lions, tigers or serpents could have been killed and thrown overboard—or eaten; while against the thinning out of the redundant passengers, there set the commandment "Thou shalt not kill."

I have been trying to get some light on the very problem I have imagined as confronting the Noah family. For our Good Ship Earth

seems to be in some of her decks already overpopulated—not with killable brute beasts, but with men and women and children. This overpopulation, I have suggested, is the cause of the poverty of the masses in China, Japan and other Oriental parts. Many readers protest, saying: "If poverty comes from the irresistible forces

of nature urging living beings to multiply—forces which rule man as imperiously as brutes and plants, then why try to justify the ways of God to man, or to cure poverty? Why not let loose the clogs of war, and close the medical research laboratories and the health bureaus? Is it not better out by war, than for them to perish by pestilence? And is not quick declamation by pestilence better than that slow killing of the soul as well as the body which comes from poverty?"

These are questions which cannot be evaded, but must be met. I shall meet them fairly in good time.

The poverty of the masses in the Orient is full of awful interest to us—of awful warning and of a sort of fearful hope. It shows us the dread condition which comes from overpopulation—which is a matter for fear. It informs us of the long, long road we have to travel before we reach that point that we may in the journey find some way out of the toils of our own recidity.

Those who say that such poverty as we Caucasians now suffer from is in no manner caused by overpopulation are right. We have in these United States still more than twenty acres for the sustenance of every person. In Japan there is but a third of an acre. Some Japanese, however, are supported by trade and manufactures, and draw their support from other acres than those of

Japan. But in the Shaantung province of China, Dr. King found lands supporting 3840 people of a strictly rural population to the square mile, or 240 to a forty-acre farm. The island of Chungking, with 270 square miles has 3700 people to the square mile, and only one large city any part of whose people could draw sustenance from outside the island. It is safe to say, therefore, that until our population doubles once or twice, such poverty as we have must be laid to other doors than that of the increase of population.

Even China and Japan may by collective governmental energy bring into use lands which the very agony of individual struggle for existence has not been able to utilize. Engineering and flood prevention may make room for tens of millions more in China. Mining of fertilizing rocks may increase crops, and bring in exhausted and denuded acres. Japan, if all lands up to a slope of fifteen degrees are brought under tillage, may add sixty-five per cent to her farmed acreage, and thus allow an increase of population to a hundred millions. But not discovery of science can so far as what is not in it, not enable agriculture to make food of anything but plants fed from the plant food in the soil. So that poverty is sure to recur, if the present birth rate of these nations keeps up no matter if the whole earth were theirs. They are not made poor by their oppressors, but by their birthrate.

It might be possible to make some show of denial of this as to the Japanese; for they have most of the paraphernalia of industrial robbery and exploitation. But in the Hoang Ho valley of China, and especially in such fertile areas as the Chengtu plain, where from three to four thousand people live on each square mile, the law of Malthus is in stark, plain, full operation.

"Are not these people in some way robbed?" I asked of Prof. E. A. Ross. "The percentage of production which goes to nonproducers," said he, "cannot be more than two or three per cent." Wine out even that leakage into parasitic hands, and the birthrate would restore poverty in its original awfulness in a year. In his book, "The Changing Chinese," he repeats this. "Nor," says he, "is the lot of the masses due to exploitation. In the cities there is a sprinkling of rich, but out in the province one may travel for weeks and see no sign of a wealthy class—no mansion or fine country place, no equipage befitting the rich. There are great stretches of fertile agricultural country where the struggle for existence is stern and yet the cultivator owns his land and implements and pays tribute to no man."

The long strife with nature for subsistence has stripped off even the parasite from the shoulders of these sober, honest and thrifty men. There is no surplus on which the nonworker can live. Farming is so perfect that even

the greatest agricultural expert of our time, the late F. H. King, could see no way in which our science can materially help them. Our best agricultural practice seems barbarous compared with theirs. If good farming, good soil, feverish and unremitting industry, practical freedom from taxes, and the enjoyment of practically all the produce of their labor could keep them from poverty, these people would not be poor. Yet they are so poor that eight out of ten of their children die in infancy. The land cannot support the increase.

So, while we need not yet lay any of our western poverty to pressure of population, we should remember that this awful evil seems to be approaching. Our population has grown from 38,000,000 in 1870 to 82,000,000; Japan's in the same time from 33,000,000 to 50,000,000; Russia's 73,000,000 to 160,000,000; Germany's from 41,000,000 to 64,000,000; Great Britain's from 31,000,000 to 45,000,000; Italy's from 26,000,000 to 34,000,000; Austria-Hungary's from 35,000,000 to 51,000,000; while even France, whose population increases more slowly than that of any other nation, has grown from 36,000,000 to 39,000,000.

The urge to multiply bears man on to the same goal, apparently, as the sparrow and the worm—to the exhaustion of subsistence. Dr. W. J. McGee has made calculations that in three hundred years the United States will have acquired a population of a billion—and reached the limit. The limit means conditions like those in Chengtu. Let the Passengers on the Good Ship Earth consider these things!

We wish to impress upon you the sincerity of this sale! We are giving you the facts, nothing but the facts. 'Tis true, most firms keep from the public their troubles, pride holds them back; but it is different here, we need the money—we are heralding our troubles far and wide for we have the merchandise, thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of high grade shoes load our shelves and fill our basement. But we must have the cold cash—that's the story, that's why this gigantic sale is launched—in our efforts to protect our good name and save this store from hounding creditors. Wright's Sample Shoe Shop, 1140 Pacific Avenue, between 11th and 12th streets.



Out Go the Shoes----Thrown to the Four Winds!

Open Until 10:30 P.M. SATURDAY

Sale Ends 10:30 P. M. Feb. 22nd

CREDITORS

DEMAND THEIR MONEY

To keep the sheriff from our door we are forced to sell our stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes for what they will bring. We must raise \$40,000 by February 22 from this immense stock. Troubles are heaped upon us thick and fast. We have lost our lease in the California building. This stock is now being sold in the large store room, 1140 Pacific avenue.

MOST COLOSSAL SALE IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

This is a case of must sell—everything goes—cost on values forgotten—look at these prices—the lowest ever put in print on guaranteed shoes:

50c for women's \$3.50 shoes. 500 pairs Slippers, Oxfords and Pumps are to go at this low price. These are short lines accumulated from the tremendous sales from the last few days.

\$1.87 for boys' high cut Shoes, 10 inch top, \$3.00 values.

49c ladies' Felt Slippers; \$1.25 values.

\$2.23 for men's high grade Dress Shoes in Patent, Gunmetal and Calf; \$3.00 to \$5.00 values.

\$1.08 for boys' high grade Shoes, box calf gunmetal; \$2.00 to \$2.50 values.

\$1.78 for men's Shoes and Oxfords in Tans and Patent; \$2.50 to \$4.00 values.

\$1.05 for women's high cut, in Patent Vici Kid and Gunmetal; all sizes; \$3.00 to \$5.00 values.

15c for 25c can Drifoot; 5 for 10c size.

89c for all kinds of Children's Shoes; \$1.50 to \$3.00 values.

Special for Friday and Saturday Only, Ladies' Roll Edge Rubbers, 75c kind, no rubbers sold to merchants, one pair to a customer 23c

OUR RECORD OF FIVE YEARS IN TACOMA IS A GUARANTEE

WRIGHT'S SAMPLE SHOE SHOP, 1140 PACIFIC AVENUE