

mously rich manufacturer and property owner in Vienna, who, disapprovingly of his son's Socialistic tendencies, left him a much smaller inheritance than he would otherwise have succeeded to. Even then Adler was more than well off, but he has given of his means unstintingly and today he is comparatively poor. Not content with sacrificing his money in the cause, Adler has also suffered imprisonment. In all he has spent nearly a year and a half in jail, as the responsible editor of the Arbeiter Zeitung (Workmen's Newspaper), which he himself founded and still publishes.

Educated at the University of Vienna, Dr. Adler took his degree in medicine and even practiced for a few years. But his heart was all the time in the Socialist movement, and he was actively interested in it while still a student. As far back as 1890 he began the publication of a Socialist weekly called Equality, which was soon suppressed by the police. Nothing daunted, Adler soon afterward started the Arbeiter Zeitung, which has had a checkered career, but now is flourishing. The editorship entailed frequent fines and imprisonments for articles reflecting upon the government or the aristocracy. Against the emperor, never, for Dr. Adler has always carefully avoided any attacks upon his sovereign, for whom he, in common with every Austrian, has the greatest personal respect. In spite of his prominence in Socialist and political affairs, it was years before Dr. Adler could gain a seat in the parliament, and, in fact, this is the first parliament in which he has sat. As a speaker he is greatly respected and always commands attention, but his greatest services to his party have been with the pen.

Adler's friend and colleague, Pernsterfer, is altogether another kind of man. The son of poor parents, his father dying when the boy was only 4 years old, he was brought up amid hardships and poverty. By dint of hard work and great self-denial he managed to obtain a good education, even going

through the Vienna university, where he first met Adler. He managed to get into the reichrath years before his colleague, and his oratorical abilities did good service for his party. One speech he made has become historical mainly on account of what followed it. During a debate in the house in 1888, Pernsterfer took the opportunity of telling two stories—parliamentary utterances even in Austria are privileged and matters can be debated openly in the reichrath which can scarcely be whispered outside. These stories touched very closely two archdukes, the nearest heirs to the throne. The first was told of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the emperor's nephew and heir presumptive. It was not a nice or creditable tale, relating as it did how this young archduke, riding one day in a country district, had compelled a funeral procession to halt and remain standing while he jumped his horse backward and forward over the coffin containing the body of a poor peasant woman.

EVEN MORE DISCREDITABLE.
And Pernsterfer's next story of the Archduke Otto, Franz Ferdinand's brother and next heir to the crown, was infinitely more discredit. Amid intense excitement the Socialist leader told of an incident in the archduke's life when he was stationed in the garrison at Klagenfurt and had been married only four months. The archduke gave a supper party, when everybody got drunk, and then in his blarney condition Otto offered to show his brother officers his wife, the Archduchess Maria Josepha, in bed, remarking that he supposed they had never seen a princess in her nightdress before. The archduke's aide de camp, less drunk than the rest of the party, intervened in a vigorous manner, and drawing his sword, stood between the door leading to the archduke's apartments and defied the archduke or any of the others to enter. And they didn't attempt it.

Next day the archduchess heard some gossip as to what had happened, and

naturally was furious. She even telegraphed to her father, the king of Saxony, demanding to be brought home to Dresden, and vowing she would live no longer with Otto. Matters became serious and the emperor intervened, telling Maria Josepha that princesses must sometimes submit to things which women of a lower rank need not do, and that she must not think of leaving her husband. At the next court ball it was noticed that the young archduchess' diamonds outshone those of all the other archduchesses, princesses and noble dames. It was her reward from the emperor for remaining with her boorish husband.

These two stories were the one topic of conversation in the country, and as they were uttered in parliament the press could publish them, without interference, and they were circulated everywhere.

And Pernsterfer heard more of them, too. It was two days after his memorable speech and the deputy was finishing his supper at home when two strangers came to the door and asked to see Herr Pernsterfer.

Forcing their way into the apartment, they proceeded without a word of explanation to beat the deputy with heavy canes. But for the prompt assistance of his valet and wife, Herr Pernsterfer's position would have been extremely perilous. She threw herself between her husband and his assailants, who were finally dispersed. They fled, leaving behind them the canes, which were found to be loaded, and a silk hat. The Socialist leader still possesses these trophies. The police took up the case, but their investigations came to nothing. It was generally believed that the visitors were army officers sent by friends of the two maligned archdukes to punish Pernsterfer for his temerity.

The Socialist leader has made many speeches since, and they are always worth listening to. He has a sharp tongue in repartee, and nobody can infect more biting epigrams into a debate than the member who told the memorable stories of the brother archdukes Franz Ferdinand and Otto.

RAYMOND HAVENS.

LISBON EARTHQUAKE AND THE END OF THE EARTH.

It is now over 150 years since the great earthquake occurred in the Portuguese capital, resulting in a frightful loss of life and property. To this day the disaster remains in the minds of many as typical of all earthquake horrors, says Prof. James Main Dixon, A. M., F. R. S. Edin. in the Los Angeles Times. At that period Lisbon was the resort of invalids from Great Britain anxious to find a milder climate. The city was easily accessible by water, and Portugal was the hereditary ally of Great Britain. From 1580 until 1640 the crowns of Spain and Portugal had been united, but in the latter year, Portugal again set up for itself and became an independent kingdom. As Great Britain was the historic foe of Spain and its Bourbon kings, it was naturally friendly with the little kingdom which had to assert itself against Spanish arrogance. England took practically all the wine that Portugal had to export; hence the great vogue of port or "porto" wine to this day in all British possessions. Several famous Englishmen are buried in Lisbon, within the confines of the Cemiterio dos Ingleses at the western end of the city. In the year 1751, Philip Doddridge, the famous Northampton divine who has written so many hymns that are still popular—"O God of Eternity," "Awake My Soul," "Strengthen Every Nerve," "O Happy Day,"—left Bristol for the shores of the Tagus in the vain hope of checking the consumption that had fastened upon him. He survived but a few months. The street in which he lived was a narrow one, with stone houses, four stories high and attic; and was closed in by a lofty stone arch; a good place to pen people in an earthquake. Three years later he was followed by Henry Fielding, the novelist, author of "Tom Jones" and "Amelia," who went southward in the Queen of Portugal, a sailing vessel, and arrived in the Tagus during the month of August, 1754. Two months later he was dead; and his remains lie among the cypressines in the same pretty English cemetery where the nightingales sing sweetly. About 50 years afterwards, his tombstone was found among the weeds by another Englishman, George Borrow, who gives us a picturesque account of the city. The "terrible visitation of God," of which he speaks, struck the city less than one year after Fielding was laid to rest.

"VISITATION OF GOD."
"Lisbon is a huge ruinous city," he tells us, writing in 1835: "till exhibiting in almost every direction the vestiges of that terrible visitation of God, the earthquake, which shattered it some 50 years ago. It stands on seven hills, the loftiest of which is occupied by the castle of St. George, which is the boldest and most prominent to the eye, while surveying the city from the Tagus. The most frequented and busy parts of the city are those comprised within the valley to the north of this elevation."

"Here you find the Plaza of the Inquisition, the principal square in Lisbon, from which run parallel towards the river three or four streets, among which are those of the gold and silver designated from being inhabited by smiths cunning in the working of these metals; they are upon the whole very magnificent, the houses are huge and as high as castles; immense pillars defend the causeway at intervals, producing, however, rather a cumbersome effect. These streets are quite level, and are well paved, in which respect they differ from all the others in Lisbon. The most singular street, however, of all is that of the Alemarin or Rosemary, which debouches on the (Caesodre). It is very precipitous, and is occupied on either side by the palaces of the principal Portuguese nobility, massive and frowning, but grand and picturesque, edifices with here and there a hanging garden, overlooking the street at a great height."

"With all its ruin and desolation, Lisbon is unquestionably the most remarkable city in the peninsula, and, perhaps, in the south of Europe."

Though it abounds with churches, it has no gigantic cathedral, like St. Peter's to attract the eye and fill it with wonder, yet I hold it that there is no monument of man's labor and skill, pertaining either to ancient or modern Rome, for whatever purpose designed, which can rival the waterworks of Lisbon. I mean the stupendous aqueduct whose principal arches cross the valley to the northeast of Lisbon, and which discharges its little funnel of cool and delicious water into the rocky cistern within that beautiful edifice called the Mother of the Waters, from which all Lisbon is supplied with the crystal lymph, though the source is seven leagues distant. The traveler devotes one entire morning to inspecting the arches and the Mother of Waters."

AQUEDUCT UNDAMAGED.
This magnificent aqueduct, built with more than Roman solidity, survived the shocks of the earthquake, so that the people were not obliged to quit the city. Sunday when stones were falling and a conflagration was sweeping over their heads, had not to depend on accident for a supply of cold water as happened a few weeks ago in San Francisco. Situated on a bold promontory at the mouth of a great river, and being the entrepot of a whole coast, Lisbon presents many analogies to the great American city. I will try to bring out contrasts and analogies. If the view presented to the traveler by sea on entering the Golden Gate, was formerly a magnificent one, and was so again when Spain and Portugal were united, the view now is a similar striking panorama is presented to one entering the estuary of the Tagus. There is no mountain background, and there are no prominent hills, but the rest are picturesquely disposed in terraces, and there is luxuriant vegetation in the public gardens and parks and the private gardens and other places. Most of the town covers undulating ground forming the southern margin of the chalky and basaltic plateau of central Portugal. The estuary varies here in width from one to two miles. Old Lisbon is furthest up the river, on the left bank, while the newer portion stretches westward and seaward. The central hollow lying between the two suffered most in the great earthquake. The descent is very abrupt toward this depression, and to the banks of the stream. To Henry Fielding, when the queen of Portugal came to her moorings in the bay, there appeared but "one vast hill and rock, with buildings rising above one another, and that in so steep and almost perpendicular a manner, that they all seem to have but one foundation."

ORIENTAL POPULATION.
The population of Lisbon has always been more oriental than that of almost any other city in Europe. In early modern times, the Portuguese attained an eminence as navigators and colonists which won them great possessions in the three continents of Asia, Africa and America. But they failed to keep the race pure, and in Asia today the Eurasians of mixed Portuguese and Chinese or other ancestry are strikingly numerous. To the Japanese mission which visited Europe twenty-five years ago, with Marquis Ito as its head, Portugal seemed the most backward of all European countries.

At the date when the earthquake visited it, Lisbon was the busiest and most cosmopolitan city on the Atlantic coast. Its large commerce square had one side open to the Tagus, and round it were most of the public buildings, including the royal palace. Like the Owari earthquake of 1891, which devastated central Japan, and its Californian counterpart of 1906, the Lisbon shock came in the morning, but considerably later than in the other cases. It was All Saints' day, the first of November, 1755, a great holiday with the Portuguese, and throngs of people were inside the great churches attending mass, and on their way back or thither. The churches were filled with the largest candles used at service, and multitudes were on their knees while the prayers were being intoned, when suddenly, shortly after half-past nine, the great stone edifices collapsed, and crushed them. Those outside did not fare much better, for the streets of Lisbon are narrow, and the houses are tall stone structures. Hundreds were killed by the falling debris, and the wounded and their scared friends sought shelter in cellars and basements, often to be crushed there by later convulsions. Many sought the quays, to find transportation across the bay.

CHURCHES BADLY SHATTERED.
The east city as well as the center was badly shattered. The oldest ecclesiastical edifice, the Le Patriarchal, or cathedral, had been overthrown four hundred years before by an earthquake. The grand dome fell, crushing all beneath it, and the subsequent conflagration destroyed the roof and campanile. Closely by was the church of the Holy Spirit, which was also destroyed, once a royal palace; it also collapsed. The dome of the lofty Sao Vicente de Fora suddenly collapsed. The Paço das Escolas, where the Inquisition had its home, became a wreck. Hardly an edifice escaped.

No wonder the people thought that the end of the world had come. They loaded themselves with crucifixes and saints' images, and many were crying "Miserere!" When one observed a larger saint's image than he carried, he rejected the old one and seized the new, and many were seen of the clergy lost their heads, and ran off to the court, in the neighboring town of Belem, exclaiming that it was a punishment come upon them for their wickedness, and their too great complacency towards heretics. Too many of the sufferers became anæsthetic, believing it impious to take care of themselves.

SOLDIERS BEHAVED BADLY.
Many of the soldiery behaved badly, and there was considerable plunder and violence, but finally order was restored after about 30 wretches had been hanged for their crimes. One officer on guard at the mint used his good judgment and demolished the buildings around so as to save the treasure, in which he was successful, and was afterwards rewarded by the king.

The first shock lasted nearly four minutes, and was followed by others during the day and morning, which was



THE GREAT KILAUEA LAVA CATARACT OF 1888.

Picture Brought to Salt Lake by B. Morris Young Who Was Twice a Missionary on the Islands.

In the earthquake period of 1888 in the Hawaiian Islands there was one of the mightiest lava flows on record. A photograph of it was secured by B. Morris Young, who twice served as a missionary on the islands, and from it the above half-tone is reproduced showing a veritable river of fire tumultuously precipitating itself over a great precipice on its way to the ocean. Says an eye-witness of it: "From this great fountain to the sea flowed a rapid stream of red lava, rolling, rushing and tumbling like a swollen river, and bearing along in its

current large rocks that almost made the lava foam, as it dashed down the precipice and through the valley into the sea, surging and roaring throughout its length like a cataract, with a power and fury perfectly indescribable. It was nothing else than a river of fire, from 200 to 800 feet wide and 20 feet deep, with a speed varying from 10 to 25 miles an hour. As a huge boulder floated down, we imagined what it would be the iron-clad Stone-wall, which had just left our harbor, would she have floated on to the sea unscathed, or turned into molten lava, and vanished from sight?"

"Night soon came, and with it the scene became a thousand-fold more beautiful, the crimson of the fountains and the river doubly rich and brilliant, the lurid glare of the dense clouds of smoke that overhung us, and the roaring of the crater and the cataract were fearfully grand and awe-inspiring. It was like a conflagration of London or Paris, as the whole scene extended over a distance of 10 miles. Add to this the flashes of lightning and the sharp, quick claps of thunder, and the reader can imagine that a scene was before us that well repaid us for our opportune visit."

Sunday. The wind, happily, was light, until dawn on Sunday, when it blew fresh; and then the customhouse was burned. Perhaps the most appalling catastrophe was the whirlpool which, on Sunday at noon, engulfed the quay, and carried hundreds of people to the bottom. Seventy British subjects were among the dead from all causes, most of them Irish Catholics, connected with a theological college in the city. A Mrs. Hake, sister-in-law of an English baronet, was killed by a falling stone; but the rest of her party escaped unhurt.

When the news reached Madrid, the queen of Spain, a Portuguese princess, sent her brother Joseph a large sum in cash. Frenchmen contributed a little to aid the sufferers; but most assistance was expected from England. The slow means of communication proved embarrassing. No vessel left for England until the 19th of the month, the winds being contrary; and the second vessel sailed 30 days later.

The Marquis of Gombal was then the all-powerful minister at court; and he proved equal to the occasion. When King Joseph asked him after the

earthquake what ought to be done, "Sire," he replied curtly, "bury the dead, and take care of the living." At least 30,000 perished by earthquake, fire and flood. Moreover, the disaster turned away the current of tourists who came southward to find health and recreation. During the late years of the century, they preferred to take passage to Bordeaux and visit sunny France. Henry Fielding's "Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon" was followed 14 years later by Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" in southern France. Lisbon ceased for good to be an invalid's resort.

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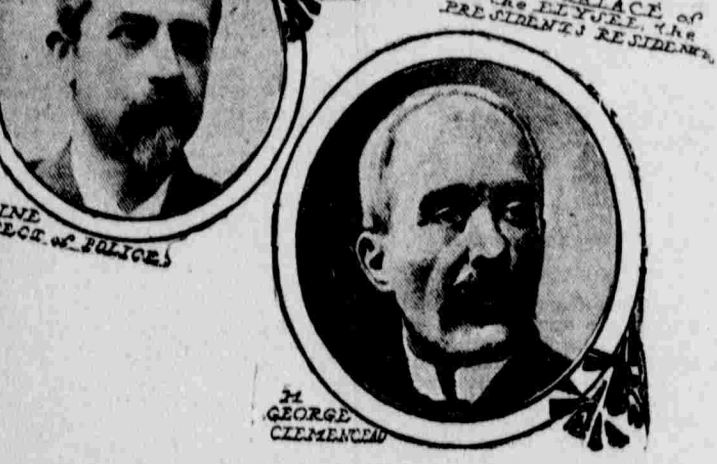


LABOR DEMONSTRATION IN FRANCE.

The long looked for May Day labor demonstration in Paris was one of intense menace, of shattering nervous excitement, of much sporadic fighting and some bloodshed, but not of the tragic terror which at certain moments seemed inevitable, and that the future may yet hold.

Thirteen policemen and gendarmes were wounded in the demonstration and 50 persons were treated in the ambulance hospital. One hundred and fifty of the persons arrested were detained. Of these 70 were foreigners, mostly Russians, who were expelled from the city.

Under Prefect of Police Lepine, who was in supreme command, 50,000 troops, 12,000 police and 8,000 Republican guards and detectives were concentrated. Paris looked as if it were besieged with regiments of infantry and cavalry camped about the Arc de Triomphe, the Bourse, the Bank of France, and the great railway station, while military sentinels paced before banks and private establishments. Throughout the afternoon dragoons, cuirassiers, Republican guards and police charged disorderly masses, sweeping the Place de la Concorde and the broad Boulevard de Magenta and the side streets in the people's quarters.



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