

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME

Insuperable Difficulties in the Way-Entire Change of Social Structure Is Necessary.

of government or form of associa-tion is a kind of socialism. Socialism Socialist colonies proved this. properly means the science of association, and includes all varieties. That theory of society which we now call Socialism ought to be called Collectivism. It stands pose they were divided into hostile fac-for collective ownership of all means of tions, and that there was the same production and exchange.

Some time ago The Oregonian said there was no use to write about Socialism un-less some one could show how it could

a majority of the present humanity to it. the virtues of their forefathers, lost all conception of the meaning of human brotherhood, and the definitions of non-esty and honor.

was no liberty nor opportunity to work for themselves. So nothing remained for them but to mutiny and make trouble or withdraw and lose their inesty and honor.

2. If a majority were converted to vote the Socialist ticket, their votes would not be counted. T. If an unquestionable majority were secured, then

most people unfamiliar with the law and

the real facts in the case, and even our

Government officials, have evidently come to the conclusion, that no honest man would be guilty of attempting to take

advantage of those laws so beneficently

passed by a heretofore friendly Govern-

ment, to aid the poor man to secure for

benefit of himself and his family, as the

law originally intended he should do. Being so imbued with this idea, instead,

man to be decided by the regular Gov-

in good faith and for his own benefit. witness under oath testifying to

the facts as he knows them, the Gov-

ernment reversing all our preconceived

ideas of law and procedure, practically

VERYBODY is a Socialist, Every kind it in operation. It is as impossible as

Suppose an army were organized on the Socialist plan, so that the privates should elect all the officers, and supstrife about electing officers for the army that there is about electing state officials, as undoubtedly there would be, how could such an army be exleax some one could show how it could be, how could such an army be exprove that the collectivist's programme is practicable. I am attempting to show that it is impossible. There are many insuperable difficulties. I will enumerate four for a sample.

1. Even if the collectivist theory were correct it would be impossible to convert a majority of the present humanity to it.

The common people of Lincoln's time have disappeared and there has arisen a race of degenerates who have forgotten terest.

Our present system of government is based on the Socialist principle as far as it goes, but it has not yet gone as far as to deprive all the people of the the ruling class would not stand for the change any more than the South would submit to negro domination. We would immediately have a condition would immediately have a condition of social war and anarchy similar to that which exists in Russia. 4. If all ing spart from the government or in

But the Government has legislated continually in the interest of capital and against labor, and has fostered the growth of the trusts, till now the op-portunity for individual effort is great ly limited. More than half the popula-

iy limited. More than half the population is already reduced to a condition of servitude mainly involuntary.

Suppose Johnnie Jones has a farm left him by his father, but during his minority a relative, Bill Jones, with the assistance of a clever lawyer, steals the original will, substitutes a forged one, and gets possession of the farm. Then with unctuous generosity Bill proposes to take care of Johnnie and furnish him employment as a hired man on the farm. Will that settle the right of inheritance?

Titles to the greatest part of the world's wealth have been acquired by robbery, murder and fraud. More than half the people are disinherited, and the number

people are disinherited, and the numbe continually increasing. The alleged owners desire to settle the matter by giving employment, that is, by making of the disinherited ones servants, flunkeys slaves, bondmen and bondwomen, hire men and servant girls. Will that settle the matter? It does not seem to be approaching a settlement, but rather get ting further from it all the time as the struggle for existence intensifies and opportunities for independent employment

The question of wages is only super-ficial. The fundamental problem is one of inheritance or inherent and original rights. The constant quarrel about wages only serves to obscure the real issue, which is that people should not be forced to work for wages at all. There should be an alternative as a refuge from the taskmaster. The relation of servant and

there is going to be a time of trouble.

The collectivist plan is not to restore to Johnnie Jones his inheritance, but to turn it over to the Government. Then Johnnie Instead of being Bill's hired man,

majority vote to govern us, manage or property and direct all our doings. O two evils, I prefer to choose neither.

Is it not evidently impossible for a man

to be free and at the same time depend-ent on some one else for employment, the only means of Riving? Can a person be dependent and independent at the same dependent and independent at the same time? It does not matter whether we call it wages or salary, the man who has to work under a bons is not a free man. The man who selis his time and labor sells the use of his body. A free man is one who is not for sale or hire, who owns himself, body and soul, and controls his own actions. The word hireling is properly a term of contempt.

It is a common saying among politicians which is that people should not be forced to work for wages at all. There should be an alternative as a refuge from the taskmaster. The relation of servant and master must indeed continue in a modified and voluntary sense. But when the slave usurps the place of master and the

field-hands that they forgot that they also were slaves.

were slaves.

Only the person who is not hired at all—not under service at all—is free. This is so obviously true that it requires no argument to prove it. Therefore, it follows that the more people are deprived of homes and the right to self-employment and reduced to the rank of servants or employes, the more the foundations of liberty, of true republicanism and true democracy are undermined. And the employe of a government is no more free than the hireling of a private master. He may be even less free, for to quit the employment of the government may be called desertion and made punishable with death. Immates of the penitentiary and members of the chain gang are govand members of the chain gang are gov-erament employes. When we are all re-duced to the rank of servants for the captains of Industry or of the govern-

ment, where will be our libertles?

The only way to establish freedom on a sure foundation is to get back to natural principles. Our so-called civilization is wholly artificial and unnatural. It is not really civilization at all. Free so-ciety must be based on free land. The right to the occupancy and use of land without any tribute to any shark, Shylock or landlord, and without any liabil-ity to be disinherited or defrauded out of it by any law for creation or collection of debt is one of the inalienable rights of man. In fact, this ought to be the first principle in the foundation of all juris-

out to pick hops a few days he sacrifices his interests at home. He is not com-

he can quit and go home. This is how it comes that hopmen have to treat their pickers with some degree of considera-tion or they could not get them at all. But the multitudes who are robbed of as to what properly and what rights be-

their homes are forced into wage slavery without an alternative. There is no free-dom of contract. They must work for some master. There is only a choice of masters-a choice of evils-for a free man | does capitalism. can have no master but one, and that is God and his own conscience. To such a one any kind of enforced labor is involuntary servitude, which is properly for-bidden by the Constitution of the United States. The lawyers who drafted that amendment probably did not know what

who now own land are not free. That is because they are in danger of losing it. Those who have too much are always scheming to get away from the others the little that remains to them. We would put an end to legalized robbery. Then there would be peace and security and freedom. The robbery that is carried on contrary to law is infinitesimal compared with the robberles of the law itself. More than three-fourths of the entire products of legitimate labor are configurated by leof legitimate labor are confiscated by legal processes.

It may be alleged that I have not fairly stated the position of Socialism as to private property. The fact is that no pri-vate individual can state this authoritaprinciple in the foundation of all juris-prudence.

People with this right to fall back on would still be free to work for wages if they wished. This would secure freedom of contract. If a farmer or an Indian goes out to pick hops a few days he sacrifices The party platform is really the and exchange by the entire people. The for capitalism is only present platform, written probably by anyhow.

Professor Herron, an individualist, de- Corvallis, March 4.

pelled to go and if things don't suit him | clares for private property, but does not atate what property ought to be prand what public and gives no defin of individual rights.

What is needed is a definite state

as to what property and what rights be-long to each of the four departments of society, the individual, the commune or municipality, the state and the Nation. Socialism does not define this, neither does capitalism. The new dispensation calls for these definitions, because on this foundation must the polity and jurisprudence of the new order be laid. The cornerstone of any permanent organization of society must be a definition of individ-

of society must be a definition of individ-ual rights. Without this there can be no social righteousness.

The present system is founded on sev-eral fundamental failucles, including that of the righteousness of majority rule and an erroneous idea of equality. The col-lectivist theory is not the remedy, but the last stage of the disease. It is im-possible to stop the growth of Socialism because it is the logical conclusion of democracy. But there are factors in the problem that are ignored by the Social-ists and by all the capitalist parties. It problem that are ignored by the Social-ists and by all the capitalist parties. It is necessary to define what are the fun-damental principles of righteousness and to enunciate and interpret the natural laws of order and harmony in human relationships. The ignorance of these laws and principles is the trouble with the present system, and I wish to repeat the statement that Socialism as ordinarily promulgated is not the remedy, but the last stage of the disorder. Any attempt to inaugurate Socialism as now promulgated will inevitably end in an-archy. In fact, the probability at present is that capitalist governments will first appeal to anarchy to head off Socialism. for capitalism is only a kind of anarchy

The Present Land Policy as Viewed by One of the Plain People Who Is

Indignant.

NOT THE GOVERNMENT BUT THE PEOPLE

BY C. B. GARRISON. forces him to prove his innocence.

trusting its own local officials and all others who would have anything to do with so vile a creature as he, the Gov-ernment sends our its special agents, detectives and sleuths, and at the final GREAT cry is being heard throughout our land that the Govrnment is being defrauded of its e possessions in timber lands. through the enormous graft and crime proof, after he has sworn it is for his being perpetrated against it by the rascally homestender and the timber and own use and benefit and with his own money he pays for the claim, takes the case out of the hands of the regular officials, places the entryman in the stone thieves, and through their aid the timber is being gathered into the fold sweat-box and proceeds to grill him. of the more rascally timber baron. This Among the many inquisitorial questions asked, the following are nearly always claim has been so persistently urged, that

Where did you get the money with

which you make this payment?
What wages have you received during the past year?
How much of it did you save?

In what bank did you deposit this What was the size of and when did you draw the check to pay for this entry? Do you know of any persons buying himself, a molety of those lands for the

timber lands in this region?

And in addition to these stock questions, any others the ingenuity of the inquisitor may conceive. I personally know of one favorite special agent of the Govas the law provides, of leaving the facts of the good or evil intention of the entryernment to have kept entrymen in the sweat-box from one to four hours, where the said agent was stenographer, inquisitor, attorney and general court, asking and taking down questions and answers and winding up with charging ernment officials of the land district in which the particular piece of land may He, and to his neighbors who should, if any one can, know whether it was taken the poor entryman so much per folio for the imposition.

fact must not be lost sight of that these special agents must, in order to convince the department of their ef-ficiency and the necessity for their emassumes that the entryman is guilty of ployment, hold some fraud, places him on the defensive, and then or lose their job.

buildings, cultivated a land cach year and at no time has he land cach year and at no time has he been away from the piace to exceed four months and that once only during the whole time, still his proof was rejected over a year ago and he has no idea when, if ever, he may received his title, ment has just escaped being robbed.

The result of the changed attitude of the Government towards the entryman forest

the great lumber companies and using own flag.

A certain homesteader in the Cocur d'Alene Land District has fived on his claim over the required five years, built himself a good substantial house and outbern and the himself a good substantial house and outbern and an every substantial house and outbern and substantial house and outbern and substantial house and outbern and an every substantial house and outbern and substantial house and outbern a only of the many great railroad and cor porate grants, on the other, and the for mer would sink into insignificance. Tak Take the Northern Pacific land grant, for in-stance. They were first granted the al-Numerous similar cases might be cited, but this will answer.

Now, do not understand that I claim there have been no frauds committed, nor lands illegally obtained under these laws, for there have been, but we must not apply the Brownsville principle of punishment to the whole American people. It is too soon yet, the time may come when it will be tolerated.

I claim that the great majority of all the entries made under these laws were laws when it ment to the whole American people. It is too soon yet, the time may come when it will be tolerated.

I claim that the great majority of all the entries made under these laws were legally made for and in the behalf of the entryman himself and those nearest to him. I further claim these laws are the entryman himself and those nearest to him. I further claim these laws are the only means whereby a poor man may secure for himself that share of the public domain a chice beneficent Government intended he should peasess.

The attitude of the Government at present is directly opposite to its former position on this question. Originally it simply held the public domain in trust for the people and every means was taken to further the securing of the lands in the hands of the individual. Now it looks for the forest reserves throughout our cause the imaginary lines of a timber of a timber of the Wext.

In a directly opposite to its former position on this question. Originally it simply held the public domain in trust for the people and every means was taken to the further the securing of the lands in the hands of the individual. Now it looks for the forest reserves throughout our cause the imaginary lines of a timber on each side of the others, making a creat sweep of land from 80 to 120 miles more on each side of the others, making a on each side of the others, making a creat sweep of land from 80 to 120 miles more on each side of the others, making as reat sweep of land from 80 to 120 miles more on each side of the others, making a from the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean. Were they satisfied? No. The great reserves were then start to settle in a less forest reserves the satisfied? No. The great cheep of the first being the form the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean. Were they satisfied? No. The great cheep of the seri the hands of the individual. Now it looks the hands of the individual. Now it looks to draw revenue, as far as possible adding to the already enormous forest reserve the most desirable of the lands unspropriated, selling the mature timber— propriated, selling the mature timber— that which means the timber of log size—to the lands of the great area withdrawn lost? No; simply injured this time, because of the forest reserves throughout our reserve encompasses them about and they must be indemnified. Did they lose any land? No, but because of these imaginary lines and imaginary damages they were forced them to seek in a foreign land given the right to relinquish the baid which means the timber of log size—to

tana has been thrown into the hands of the great timber syndicates. When this source was nearly exhausted

the great Cascade reserve was formed and the same tactics followed out as in the first case. Still other reserves fol-lowed until nearly the whole of Northern Idaho, a large portion of Washington and Montana is also taken as forest reserve. All excepting a few of the most recent reserves have carried the privilege to relinquish such lands as were worthless, retaining any lands they might consider too valuable to exchange. One other instance and I am through for this time.

The Santa Fe forest reserve and scrip. Here was a case where a great lumber concern purchased that portion of the land grant of the Santa Fe Bailroad Company that was included in the above reserve. Prior to the forming of this reserve. serve they had built mills and cut off a portion of the timber. Before all was cut, the reserve was formed, with an-other chance to rob the Government on so large a scale as to make it respectable. A representative of the lumber company made several trips to Washington and finally fixed it up with Secretary Hitchcock, whereby they were to relinquish all their lands to the Government. but, note you, reserving the right to cut and remove the balance of the uncut timmountain tops, the great areas of burnt-over lands and barren rock ledges, and other lands in lieu thereof, the only re-

striction being that a certain portion should be laid south of the 40th parallel of latitude, and when so laid the balance was unrestricted and could be laid upon any Government land not otherwise appropriated, and was so certified to by Secretary Hitchcock, This is the famous certified Santa Fe scrip, the placing of some 200,000 acres of which I am personally familiar with. I know of an instance where a representative of a rich lumber corporation, with his hands full of the above-named scrip, secured a po-sition near the head of a line of appi-cants at the opening of a district to setlement, stand there selecting piece after piece of the best land, while the poor entrymen, who could at best, under the law, take no more than 160 acres, stood one and all awaiting the pleasure of the corporate lawyer with his unrestricted graft.

I might take up the Southern Pacific land grant, which company is now trying to prevent the appointment of a Uni-ted States District Attorney merely be-cause they fear he will compel them to fulfill the plain requirements of their grant and sell their lands to individuals in restricted quantities at \$2.50 per acre.

Is it any wonder that the people who know feel bitter sgainst this whole timber reserve plan and the rulings of the Laud Department upon the homestead and the timber and stone entries? It

may be legal because it is law, but there was never a plan devised that so effectually robbed the people, not the Government, as the one so feebly outlined in the above story. It is Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comfort-

All Religious Dogma Is Man-Made and Every Creed Has Changed Position.

MONG other utterances in Father O'Hara's sermon, according to The Oregonian, March 4, we find: "The church is losing its influence on men; that dogma is revolting to the masculine mind. A religious dogma is social club; as regards religion it is and lose their spiritual nature. comply bankrupt. To be without dog-

theology dogma is understood to plant life we classify according so religious gregation, through vote, forgave them creeds as known or classified accord- their sins and took them back in the dogma of the Virgin Mary's immaculate Third Council of Constantinople.

spiritual truth is one that comes from God and being part of him, therefare it must be sternal, universal and not subject to change; otherwise it is not spiritual but the work of man. Among the numerous religious sects.

there is not one whose dogmas (funda-

ental truths) have not changed, and noting the change we can readily to that they are the work of man In the primitive Christian church members that had given scandal by gross or open sins were excluded from the Lord's Supper or from the congresignify a doctrine defined by the gation altogether, and could be readmitted only if they repented and under-went the pennance laid upon them by the church. It was then that the con-

By the 4th century the bishops be- faithful.

gan to absolve, and the public con-fession was turned into a private con-fession. In great crimes the priest had to reserve absolution to the bishop had to reserve absolution to the bishop or pope. The fourth Saturnal Council, 1215, made auricular confession once a year obligatory. All sins were forgiven by God. Before the 12th century the words "Christ or God absolve thee" were used. After that the words "I absolve thee" were used, thus giving the priect power of absolution. This dogma encountered fierce opposition from the twelfth to the streenth. tion from the twelfth to the sixteenth century. The greatest intellectuals of the church were divided upon the question. The Council of Trent evaded it. In 1854 Pope Pius IX finally proclaimed that the The dogma of the infallibility of the

rine dogma of the intallibility of the Pope was proclaimed as a fundamental spiritual truth in 1871. The argument of the leading prelates of the church in opposition was as follows:

Neither the Pope nor his legates took part in the First Council of Constantinople in 281.

The deciaration of Innocent I and

Gelasius I concerning the damnation of unbaptized children was anathematized by the Council of Trent. The decree of Celestin III concerning marriage with heretics was annulled by

Innocent III and its author pronounced a heretic for issuing it by Hadrian VI. Honorius I was condemned for hereay and his writings publicly burned by the

is successors for its numerous error In spite of such arguments it proclaimed a fundamental truth but when the present Pope called on the Catholics of Poland not to revolutionize, as the Czar of Russis ruled by divine right of God, the clergy as well as the laymen lost confidence as to its truth. For over 1700 years it was a dogma that

nterest was usury. The Council of Vienna, presided over Pope Clement V. declared the taking of interest a sin and any one favoring to be punished as a heretic. The greater en of the church opposed it, such as Basil, St. Chrysostom, St. Gregory of Nysia, St. Ambrose and St. Augustine. Pope Leo the Great adjudged it a stn. Its prohibition was enforced by the Council of Arles in 314 and every great as The sembly of the church, from the Council

hould be excluded from the altar and

from absolution.

In the 15th century the council of the church at Salsbury excluded from communion or burial any who took interest. This was a general rule throughout Ger

damned anyhow, and by giving them a monopoly if prevented the Christian from that sin. In the 15th century great exer-tions were made to have the church change its position. Pope Benedict in 1745 issued his encyclical, which declares the doctrine of the church consistent, that usury is a sin, but there are occasions when on special grounds the lender may obtain an additional sum. In 1830 the inquisition at Rome, with the approval of | Portland, March 6,

of Elvira in 36 to that of Vienna in 1311. Pope Pius VIII, though still declining to In 1173 the third Council of Lateran decreed that impenifent money-lenders decreed that as to practice confessors should no longer disturb lenders of money at legal interest. Protestants, in fact all churches, held the same view and all recanted.

History shows that every religion, creed or sect has changed its position, therefore they are not God-made (spiritual), but man's own work. Ideas do not fall from heaven. from heaven. When a new idea takes place in society it merely proves that forces have been at work which have changed the position and relation of men idea of Christianity and all religious sects as they are in opposition to pres to the progress of society and therefore must disappear

DID DANIEL WEBSTER EVER SAY THIS? One View That His Oft-Quoted Speech Berating the Pacific Coast Has no Basis in Fact.

BY C. T. JOHNSON. What do we want with the vast, worthtess area, this region of savages and wild
beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and
whitewinds of due, of cactus and prairie
degr? To what use could we eyer hope to
put these great deserts, or these endless
mountain ranges, impeneirable and covered
to their base with sternal snow? What can
George L. Chase, of Hartford,
Corn., as his authority. November 18th,
1836—I have received a letter from Mr.
George L. Chase, of Hartford, Conn.,
stating that he sent the quotation to cheerless, and uninviting, and not a harbor on it? What use can we ever have for such a country? Mr. President, I will never wate one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific Coast one inch nearer to Dr. Field would publish it."

HE recent death of Dr. Henry M. | The late Rev. Myron Eells, of Twans, of New York, a memfamily and an editor and writer of in his "Reply to Bourne," page \$2, pubwhether Danlel Webster ever used the with this foot note: 'The writer can-language of the above quotation, not give the book and page where this which appears on page 173 of Dr. Field's book entitled 'Our Western given upon pages 518-19 of H. H. Bancroft's "Chronicles of the Builders." both books the statement is made that a bill was pending before Congress for the establishment of a postroad from the west line of Missouri to the Pacific Ocean and that upon the floor of the Senate Mr. Webster broke out as above, and Mr. Field gives the year of this speech as 1814.

Interesting information as to how Mr. Field came to use this alleged quotation is given in some memoranda of tation is given in some memorands of even possible that Mr. Bancroft took it from Mrs. Professor William I. Marshall, of Chicago, from which the writer is privilexed to copy. Mr. Marshall's notes published at San Francesco in 1831, and the coast of California, and of San undertook

"I have received a letter from ! stating that he sent the quotation to Dr. Field without in any manner indorsing it (as it seemed to him very

Used Without Authority.

Wash, used this same quotation in al her of the distinguished Field most the same words as given herein calls again to mind the query lished by Whitman College in 1902, but is to be found. It is a part of a reply of Mrs. C. S. Pringle to Mrs. F. F. Vic-tor's attack on Dr. Whitman, written December 1st, 1884, which the writer has in manuscript. Mrs. Pringle is an elderly lady, reported as now living near or in Spokane, Wash. She is one of the survivors of the Whitman mas sacre. Her authority for the speech is not known even to her, according to Mr. Eells, who knew her well and questioned her about it. In another connection Mr. Chase is reported to have said that he read the article con-taining the speech while upon a jour-ncy to the Pacific Coast, and there is noy to the Pacific Coast, and there is a possibility that it is Mr. Pringle's article that he sent to Dr. Field. It is command, which included a very exeven possible that Mr. Bancroft took it tensive examination of the Puget

"Our Western Archipelago" was pub-lished for the first time by Scribners

in 1895 It would be interesting to mention the further use that has been free! made of this quotation in post-prandist efforts, in addresses before college students and Sunday-school scholars in newspaper discussions and even in books that claim to be histories as illustrating the ignorance and intoler ance of Eastern statesmen to the phy sical and political value and character of the Pacific Northwest during the early forties, and the indifference of Mr. Webster at the time he negotiated

the Ashburton treaty and in later years; but such mention might be taken in the light of controversy. Suflice it to say that there seems to be no reason to believe that Mr. Webster used such language, and readers f Northwest history have known this

or some years. Mr. Webster was a membe Senate from 1828 until February 22 1841, when he resigned to become Sec retary of State under the Harrison ad ministration. He continued in the same office under President Tyler until May 8, 1842, when he resigned; and again returned to the Senate in March, 1845, as the successor of Mr. Choate.

Speech Cannot Be Found. Mr. Webster was a member of the cabinet of President Tyler and was engaged in negotiations with Lord Ashburton in 1842, when Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, of the United States Navy, filed his official report of the ex-

Francisco Lieutenant Wilkes reported there to be "one of the finest, if no the very best harbor in the world. In view of this circumstance alone it is probable that Mr. Webster what this quotation reports him

Webster was a man of very air. Websier was a man of very dignified bearing and speech and the style of this quotation does not com-pare at all with his common form of expression. Further than that, the speeches of Mr. Websier upon the floor of the Senate are a matter of record in the Congressional Globe and Debates n Congress, and a careful search has been made for this speech and it has not been found, and scarcely anything by him that can be called disparage nent of the Pacific Coast has beer ound. The first bill to establish post roads from the western line of the State of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia River originated in the committee on postoffices and postroads was introduced in the Senate on March 1846, and no such speech by Mr. ebster has been found in connection

with that bill. Webster and the Ashburton Treaty.

Our query is of small importance in itself, but it has a bearing upon Northwest history as against the theory that the Oregon country or Columbia River country, as it was originally called was sayed to the United States by any one person or any one event; particu-larly because students of the dipto-matic side of our history are saying more and more that the term "saved Oregon" is an erraneous one. Daniel Webster was a very important factor in the negotiations of the treaties which settled our Northeastern and Northwestern boundaries with Enginfluential than hat particular issue. The Ashburton reaty was distinctly Webster's own, treaty was distinctly Webster's own, and in 1846 Mr. Webster was in the

Treaty of Washington. Henry Cabot Lodge, a scholar and himself a writer of history, in his biography of Mr. Webster (American Statesmen Series Vol. 21, pages 257-8) says: "In regard Vol. 21, pages 257.8) says: "In regard to the Northwestern boundary Mr. Webster agreed with the opinion of Mr. Monroe's cabinet that the Forty-ninth parallel was a fair and proper Historians generally agree with ians generally agree with of the direct relations of Webster with this question may be nentioned in a subsequent paper.

Thomas F. Ryan's Detectives

Everybody's. Thomas F. Ryan probably employs de-tectives more extensively in his financial operations than any other man in the Wall Street district. He is credited with having developed the use of them to a positive science. All of his lawyers—and he has an enormous staff of them—are experts in handling detectives and in finding ways of getting valuable infor

is said that whenever he plans to deal with a man whom he does not already know intimately, he invariably puts detectives on the beels of that man and finds out everything possible about him. The "shadowing" is begun long before actual negotiations are opened, and before the man has any knowledge of Mr. Ryan's plan to deal with him; and it is

ontinued throughout the transaction. The value of information of this kind can easily be imagined. To Mr. Ryan the man with whom he is dealing is an open book. His weak spots, if he has any. Mr. Ryan can caimly point to at the mo-ment when the situation demands such disclosure. If necessary, he can probably tell the men his exact cash balance in every bank and trust company in which he has an account; the amount of money he has borrowed on this block of stock and on that bundle of bonds; the amount of the mortgage on his house; his precise income, and can make a close estimate of his expenditures. Facts of the kind Senate when President Polk referred the question to that body before he cost money, but they are immensely undertook to negotiate finally the uable at times in Wall Street deals.

An Opera That Involves Too Much Torture Highly Sensitive Woman Protests Against Last Act of "M'me Butterfly. BY CATHARINE LEKNE. NE phase of the recent notable opera

season seems to have escaped the attention of all who have so ably written concerning it in the press of Port land. Why is it that no one considered it worth while to comment on the pain a spectator must endure in order to enjoy 'M'me Butterfly?' Because all the writers dwelt on the excellent performance n their varied aspect, and neglected the intensely human side from the listener's point of view, I am moved to set down; few thoughts that overcame me, trusting that The Oregonian will graciously publish them.

Granting that all emotions and passion are proper subjects for the dramatist. I should like to inquire whether the authors should like to inquire whether the authors of "Mme. Butterfly" do not overstep reasonable bounds in the last act of their tragedy. Is there not too much of exquisite torture? Of course we are supposed ever to keep in mind when we are in a theater that we are seeing only "play-actin'"; still, if we refuse to have our heart strings touched, we are only looking at a series of moving pictures. The play that doesn't, for the moment, make us lose ourselves is a failure. It seems that modern arbiters in the musical world have decreed that the finest concord of sweet sounds must accomest concord of sweet sounds must accom

est concord of sweet sounds must accom-pany a tale of man's perfidy or woman's dishonor, or both. The greatest of grand operas were written around these themes. In "Mme, Butterfly" the plot is so simple that it would be clear to an Eskimo. This Japanese girl and her nameless child speak a universal language, equally intelligent to every hearer. A whole hour with one's heart in his throat is too much of a strain for the strongest nerves.

Not in a long time have I read a finer lay sermon than was preached on the

editorial page of last Sunday's Oregonian on the philosophy of life. "Mme Butter-fly" was the text, and The Oregonian taught a valuable lesson, but it did not touch on the fact that the wronged woman in the tragedy committed suicide. The canon against self-slaughter has not

been repealed. Would you advise any one who has nothing to live for to destroy his existence by his own hand?

And yet in the noted opera under discussion this act of self-destruction is far less painful to the beholder than the hero-ine's sacrifice of her child. With con-summate skill, the dramatist created a situation that would move Satan to tears, It is no small tribute to our power of controlling our emotions that some of us mothers in the audience did not cry out in agony or perhaps, swoon. n agony or perhaps Portland, March 11.

Fido's Whisky Proves Useful.

Two tramps came along to a house one day and wanted food. The woman who answered their summons told them she would give them something to eat if they would work for it. They consented, and she set them to clean-ing some picture frames. After a little she came out to see how they getting along, and one of the men asked her if she knew that whisky was a fine thing to clean picture frames with. She said she had never neard of it, but would get them some whisky from upstairs. She brought the whisky down, and as soon as her back was turned, they, of course, drank it. When the woman came back