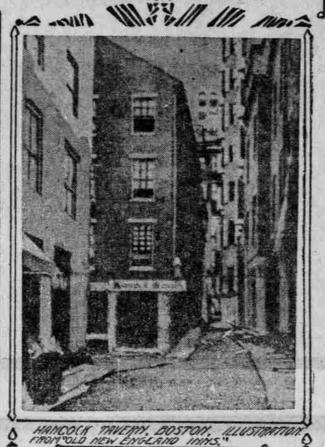
Or a flame, or a two-edged sword; Or a rose in bloom, or a sweet perfume, Or a drop of gall, is a word.



"Oh, a word is a gem, or a stone, or a song, You may hammer away on the anvil of thought, And fashion your word with care, But unless you are stirred to the depths, that word Shall die on the empty air."-Selected.



cerning the Civil war period and the ex-tension of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Pacific Coast: its per portraits of the great men of National reputation dur-ing the stormy days of 'si to '65, aye, and even after that; its calm review of finan-cial conditions; and its word-monument of Jay Cooke, the doughty Philadelphia banker who was probably the first of America's great money kings—those two volumes stand pre-eminent among the clumes stand pre-eminent among the books of the year. The price charged for the books is not exorbitant, when one con-siders the great amount of material presented and reflecting National issues-so much so that one reading of the pages by an alert young man represents quite an era in his business education. American librarians should see to it that this mportant contribution to current stera-ure is represented on their sheaves-it shouldn't be passed by.

Jay Cooke was born August 10, 1821, in what was Portland and later Sandus.y City, in the wilds of Ohio, and he died in February, 1905. But what an endless chain of evenfs was crowded into that space of time! Imagination fails to grasp its achievement. its achievements. We younger Americans have been accustomed to acciaim Lincoln and Grant as the two chief saviors of this country's integrity during the Civil war, but after reading these volumes, a third name must be added—that of Jay Cooke, making a veritable trinity of heroes. The Cooke light is made to shine with sur-prising brilliance, throughout the whole 1248 pages, while the many pictures of Jay Cooke and his several homes add more than a local interest. It is refreshing to note that Cooke was

such an accomplished letter writer, man of business, and lover of hard work. His day was before the typewriting machine had revolutionized the art of business correspondence, and it is instructive to closety examine the facsimiles of his boid, easily read handwriting. His patriotism
glows with astonishing fervor, and while
his blographer admits that as a business
man Cooke didn't work for nothing in
seiling Government securities to carry on
the Civil War, yet Cooke took tremendous
risks and he does not appear at this distance of time to be the basilisk and evil
genius of finance pictured by his flerce
critics, the most active of whom was
the late George W. Childs, the editor of
the Philadelphia Ledger newspaper,
Cooke's uniform cheerfulness and selfcontainedness were proverbial. Here is
one word picture of him as a money-handier in his carly days:

To the writer as a boy, Jay Cooke was

To the writer as a boy, Jay cooke was a revelation. Never before had he seen one so deft in the business of handling money, not yet since and he has seen through life almost countless handlers of money. Jay Cooke surpassed them all With lightning rapidity, the notes massed through his delicate fingers. There was nothing mechanical about it. There was no hearteners. through his delicate fingers.

There was nothing mechanical about it. There was no heattaney, no pause apparently, no theught, or mental effort. It was as a smoothly flowing stream of noiseless water, so equally and uninterruptedly did the operation of counting over; one count was sufficient, and it was so easily and gracefully done. As he counted, he could talk also. He both asked and answered questions, briefly of course, but the like I had never seen and it astonished me.

There was no school rooms in actual teaching school rooms in actual teaching about, and writes so sensibly yet saidling about, and writes so sensibly yet saidling about, and writes so rensibly yet.

Then came the Civil War, and it seemed as if Cooke had been specially propared for the emergency, and into the breach he stepped like a patriot to largely supply the needed millions, from first to last. His faith in the ultimate success of the North never faltered, and he raised loans not only in this country but in Europe. For Instance, he induced Thomas Nelson, the Scotch publisher, to invest \$500,000 in

Opposite page 528, Vol. I., is a facsimus of the last check of J. Wilkes Booth on Jay Cooke & Co., at Washington, D. C.,

corps of experts to report upon the reas-ibility of his great Northern Pacific Mali-road project, and Thomas H. Canfield conducted the expedition from San Francisco to this city:

conducted the expedition from San Francisco to this city:

They went much of the way in stage wagons, through wheat and fruit lands, admiring the soil, the climate and the various products of a favored country. The party came to Portland in the midst of the Fourth of July ceremonies. They were warmly received by the best citizens of Oregon and assembled in the city. George Francis Train was 'the orator of the day.' Canneld and Roberts were assigned to sear son known the grand stand. Upon concluding his speech. Train referred to them and they were both called out by the crowd. 'Had any one told me a month ago when I was the Portland, Me.,' wrote Roberts to Mr. Cooke, 'that I would be making a speech to several thousands of people on the fourth of July in Portland, Or., I would have thought him demented.' On the return trip to Portland, a portion of the way was covered in a cance propelled by Hodlans, the party of six being increased by Hodlans, the party of six being increased the factors.

On page 185, Vol. II, particulars are levers.

\$1,500,000-of which \$750,000 was paid in Northern Pacific bonds, \$250,000 in earn-ings on the three-fourths share, while the remaining \$500,000 involved cash transfers.

Jay Cooke closed the deal in New York. In rapid succession are pictured the panic of 73, the Jay Cooke failure, his subsequent rehabilitation as a great financier, his visit to this city and the closing acts of a busy life. He ultimately became a fisherman, and wore a broad-brimmed, light gray, soft felt hat over

his gentle face which was adorned by a long white beard.
"None of your derbies for me," once said Cooke, on a fishing trip, "you can't stick fish-hooks in the brim."

Arlsona Nights, by Stewart Edward White. Hlustrated. The McClure Company, New York City and the J. K. Gill Company.

Portland "Called him and shot him in the stomach!

So says the Captain explaining the lurid frontispiece, where one be-spurred and red-handkerchief-on-neck Westerner pictured shooting another. It's a fall imple of the bang! of the book. Bu the stories are so well told that they make the quietest pulse beat faster and atir up the pagan that exists in all of us. No inlik-and-water tales are they. erican to the bo

merican to the bone. Many of the yarns told are complete in themselves, and stand out clearly. Cowboys, Indians and other children of the Arizona desert are vividly pictured, and notable among the pages are those devoted to descriptions of corral-branding. A rude but healthy humor is apparent. Foolish and unnecessary glamor often exists about what is called the "charm" of desert life. Read this candid description in "Arizona Nights":

The Boy Electrician-Illustrated. By Edwin J. Houston, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Edwin J. Houston. Ph. D., of Princeton University, has had an experience of more than a quarter of a century in school rooms in actual teaching of the

Although he afterward had occasion to change his opinion, Cooke once had an unfavorable estimate of newspaper mention the time he was connected with 12 W. Clark & Co.'s bank. In these callow days he wrote: "I see daily in Philadelphia the whole editorial corps, a needy, half-starved, improvident set, always short, no credit, out at elbows, broken down in almost every particular. All except Swain and McMichael are beggars."

January 1, 1861, the ceisbrated banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was organized.

McMichael are beggars."

January 1, 1861, the ceisbrated banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was organized.

What they did to improve their annos every particular. All except Swain and McMichael are beggars."

January 1, 1861, the celebrated banking line, etc. And what fun these two boys the members being Mr. Cooke and his result brother-in-law William G. Moorehead. but the real thing-can easily be depil-cated by other boys who try hard

What a pity this good book for youth could not be placed into the grimy hands of every street-corner gang of boys, and a law passed to make them read it! Cigarette-users and poolroom-loungers who are rapidly being made into hardened young criminals through "tough" associations, might be saved through advice given in these printed pages.

Day Off.—By Henry Van Dyke, Illustrated. \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

Twelve pleasant discursive essays just Twelve pleasant discursive essays just as a man would speak them with his eyes closed, at peace with all mankind, and under the influence of a good cigar at the close of a busy day.

A holiday spirit is, apparent, includ-ing country excursions in this country, Canada, and England; fishing, shooting and philosophizing. Several of the more enjoyable essays are thoughtful talks between the author and an elderly per-son known as his Uncle Peter. The book is dedicated to the author's "friend and neighbor Grover Cleveland, whose years of great work as a statesman have been cherished by days of good play as a fisherman."

fisherman."

The most enjoyable story in the collection is "Silverhorns," about the pursuit of a giant moose in New Brunswick. He had successfully evaded hunters armed with up-to-date guns, but his doom came when he calmly stood on a railway track and defied an advancing train:

by Heinster Corbett and George Francis
Train and his secretary.

On page 185, Vol. II, particulars are given concerning the payment of money to boom the Northern Pacific Railroad project, to the Philadelphia Press and the Washington (D. C.) Curonicle, John W. Forney receiving "M656.68 for the support of both newspapers." General Horace Porter, President Grant's private sec-

Jay Cooke: Financier of the Civil War, by Ellis Paxton Oberholizer, Ph. D. 2 volume 1 volume 1 volume 2 volume

Northwestern Fights and Fighters, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, Illustrated \$1.50. McClure Company, New York City.

For Western people, and especially those of Oregon, this well-written and handsomely-illustrated volume of 373 pages has peculiar attraction. It tells so much of the winning and keeping of the Far West, in comparatively modern times, 1875 to 1900, that the reading of such a book is at once an

education and a duty.

The periods treated of are the Nez
Perce and Modoc Wars, the latter being waged in the Winter of 1872-1873 in the lava beds of Oregon, when at Indians under the leadership of Kientpoos held their ground against regular soldiers with such success that the Indlans were not captured until treach-

my played a part.

Mistakes in the management and working detail of the military operations are freely pointed out, while the descriptions of the fights are thrilling. making the reader glad that he now lives in a more peaceful Oregon. The battles are described by the offi-

cers who engaged in them, and among the papers are noticed those by Major-General O. O. Howard, Colonel James Jackson and Colonel J. W. Redington, the second of these writers being a resident of this city.

The Natural History of the Ten Command-ments—By Ernest Thompson Seton. 56 cents. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City.

At the outset, Mr. Seton displays the Ten Commandments—which by the way Wall street recently discovered—and shows that they materially apply to the animal world. Instances are given where

deduces:
When animals are in terrible trouble, when they are face to face with despair and death, thence is then revealed in them an instinct, deep-laid, and deeper laid as the animal is higher—which prompts them in their extremity to throw themselves on the mercy of some other power, not knowing indeed whether it be friendly or not, but very sure that it is superior.

A spiendid treatise on humane philos-ophy-one which ought to be read as part of a necessary education.

The Suburban Whirl, by Mary Stewart Cutting. Hiustrated. The McClure Company, New York City.

Better than any other American writer, Mrs. Cutting has caught the real home atmosphere of happy, married life in the stories she sends out, and the housewife who is so fortunate as to come in her eisure moments under so potent a spell, in blessed.

Mrs. Cutting's husbands and wives of fancy really exist in the big world, and are human enough to have lovable faults. They are all people who work for their own living, and not one is a tiresome Pittsburg millionairs. The husbands have a salaried position in the city, the wives are old-fashloned enough to do she most of their own housekeep-ing; there are babies, and pretty unpre-tentious suburban homes with plenty of ove and comfort in them-and Mrs. Cuttoye and comfort in them—and Mrs. Cut-ting's picture is complete. This book contains these four stories; "The Sub-urban Whit!," "The Measure," "On the Ridge." and "Mrs. Tremley." Bachelors and old maids who love boarding-houses and hate children warned away. Married folks, please take

The Romance of an Old-Time Shipmaster, by Ralph D. Paine, \$1.25. The Outing Pub-lishing Company, New York City.

Turbine engines and steel hulls were only dreamt of by poets and enthusiasts from 1796 to 1813, the days when Captain John Willard Russell, mariner, of

john williard Russell, mariner, of Bris-tol, R. I., salled the seas, one of his voy-ages being as a slaver.

Mr. Paine says that he has dug from the depths of an old sea chest, the letters and sea-journals of this Captain Russell and has fashloned tham into a book. this as it may-for sometimes Mr. Payne is an able romancer—the letters have the twang of the salt water about them and the real swell of the tide. Best of all they read well, and breathe a tenderness and piety that one rarely meets with in yarns of the sea. Captain Russell's love show that he was a plous, good man, His life was a short but busy one, for ha died in his 44th year.

Philadalphia.

A placid English, domestic story written in Miss Carey's wholesome style, and specially suited for young girls. The early experiences are given of Githe Dar-nell, school girl, fiancee, and wife, Episco-pal church and home atmospheres are skillfully mirrored.

A Rose of the Old Regime. By Folger Mc-Kinsey, Doxey Book Shop Company, Bal-timore, Md.

How often has it been remarked that we Americans are too busily engaged in busi-ness pursuits and especially in making money, to dabble in verse making for the ness pursuits and especially in making money, to dabble in verse making for the glory of American poetry. But there are some of us who make the venture, and

one of the foremost knights in the tour-nament is Mr. McKinsey, who is better known in Eastern cities as "The Bentz-

The Mckinsey poetry is essentially human and sings of the home. It is not uproariously funny nor an undertaker's delight. It reaches a happy medium and dompels an audience because of native worth. The poems really form an important contribution to American verse in tant contribution to American verse, in their honest homespun. They are selected from poems written for an editorial page lepartment of the Baltimore Sun news-

paper.
Dainty humor is sometimes apparent.
For instance, in "Stick-Candy Days": I want to go back to the stick-candy days.
Before they made bonbons of choc'iate and
giane;
I want to go back to the dear little shop
Where the little old lady sold ginger-beer

And made little cookies with raisins that Like lightning because they were two for

Some Neglected Aspects of War. By Cap-tain A. T. Mahan. Price, \$1.50. Little,

Brown & Co., Boston. Captain Mahan's chief fame as a litteratus lies in the fact that he once wrote that tremendous success, "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History," and ever since the name of Mahan has been a shining star when placed on a book or in a magazine.

magazine. In this book Captain Mahan presents In this book Captain Mahan presents four arguments for necessary war, demonstrating the righteous part it has often played in modern civilization, and showing that at least under present conditions the futility of replacing it by any other agency. His arguments are intellectual and are of the usual able Mahan order of things, but it is as well to bear in mind that they have already appeared as magazine articles. To these Mahan articles have been added, strange to say, two outside contributions, "The Power That Makes for Peace." by Henry S. two outside contributions. "The Power That Makes for Peace." by Henry S. Prichett, formerly president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a discursion on "The Capture of Private Property at Sea." by Julian Corbett, a well-known English authority on naval

Magic Casements. Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. The McClure Company, New York City.

The first fairy book for children issued by these authors met with such a hearty response that this, the second of the series has just left the printers. A wealth of new stories has been discovered since-those in "The Fairy Ring," were selected, and the new gems sidd lustre to the older tewel

The volume can't be recommended be-cause of its wealth of illustration-it is rather severely plain, its chief attrac-tion rather being simplicity, and stories stories from Scandinavian, French, German, English, Russian, Hungarian, South African, Japanese, North American Indian, Roumanian, Neapolitan and Hindu sources. The book has been called "Magic Casements," because of the famous line of John Keats: "Magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn." Happy are the child owners of such story treasures.

Men Who Sell Things, By Walter D. Moody A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago Did you ever try to sell goods on the

The writer has, and knows how road? The writer has, and knows how difficult it is. A true salesman is born, or he so everiastingly trains himself to sell goods that he approaches high-water mark with his number one rival. It is also admitted that no book alone will ever make a ralesman, but good advice will greatly help him-and that is what is contained in this book.

Mr. Moody has had more than 20 years' experience as traveling salesman. Eu-

experience as traveling salesman, European buyer, sales manager and employer. His many adventures are unusually interesting from a business point of view. May they give inspiration to all young, temporarily discouraged salesmen!

Words of Liberty, by Myra Kelly, Illus-trated. The McClure Company, New York City and the J. K. Gill Company, Port-

Myra Kelly has achieved interns-

Character Portraits From Dickens, Selected by Charles Welsh, Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.

Young people, those who are just entering into a knowledge of the larger world of books, complain that the one obstacle to their becoming better acquainted with Dickens is because he has written so voluminously. This little volume will help them to really know their Dickens. Over 150 word portraits from Dickens are given, selected from 1500 characters por-trayed by him. Prefaced to each por-trait is a brief note indicating the place the individual occupies in the story from which the portrait is taken.

Life's Ideals. By Rev. William Dickie, D. D. Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati. Dr. Dickie is minister of Dowanhill United Free Church, Glasgow, Scotland, and is the author of many admirable books of advice concerning the ethics of Christian and social living. The ten chapters in this book of 267 pages are equally addressed to young men and to those farther along the fourney of life who have not yet lost their high ideals. The best chapters for lessons concerning the formation of character are those on "The Ethics of Work" and "The Love of States. Ethics of Work" and "The Love of Books."

Practical Farming, by W. F. Massey, \$1.50. The Outing Publishing Company, New York City.

Books on agriculture are many, but there is always room for one more, espe-cially when such a practical farmer as Mr. Massey writes on scientific farming. He has not only written for scientists, but tillers of the soil and has stated his mes-sage in so simple and natural a manner that he will have no danger in being mis-understood. Mr. Massey, who comes from Philadelphia, has a book of 323 pages. pages.

J. M. QUENTIN.

IN LIBRARY AND WORKSHOP. It is of Miss Gale's new book that the story is told that a little girl to whom one of its chapters had been read, described it as "a lovely book"—the name of it is "Billy S. and the Terror." Miss Gale's readers usually know it as "The Loves of Pellens and Etarre."

The title of Owen Wister's book, "The Seven Ages of Washington," promises marked originality in the treatment of this subject. Mr. Wister has aimed to sum up comprehensively the qualities that made Washington what he was, and to trace his influence on the institutions of this country.

country. The state of the s

published under the title "Specimens of Eighteenth Century Versa." The volume is well furnished with notes and other helps for classroom work.

C. Lawrence Gomme's "Governance of London." Is a study of the various influences which account for the unique position occupied by London. It deals with many phases of the history of London as a Roman. Anglo-Saxon and charter city, and will suggest a line of inquiry which has hitherto been neglected by historians.

Many Caroline Crawford's new book. "Old

Mary Caroline Crawford's new book, "Old New England Inns," just issued by L. C. Page & Co., has a wealth of illustrations, and shows that in the past quite a number of important historical occurrences in this country had their being in inns or hotels along the Atlantic sea coast—inns possess-ing convenient rooms somewhat akin to modern high-class saloons.

Professor John Bates Clark's "Es Professor John Bates Clark's "Essentials of Economic Theory," which is to be published shortly, deals with what he has called "Economic Dynamics." The changes through which industrial society is passing, and the evolution in the wants of the individual consumer whom industry has to serve, are here treated rather than those so-called "natural" laws which were the themes of the older economists.

These books were received through the

These books were received through the courtesy of the J. K. Gill Co.: "The Boy Electrician." "The Royal Foes." "The Free Lances." "Kilo." "John O' Jamestown." "Great Writers." "The Suburban Whirl." "Northwestern Fights and Fighters." "The Angel of Forgiveness," "Jack, the Young Trapper," "The Natural History of the Ten Commandments," "Words of Liberty," "Father and Son" and "Days Off."

"Pather and Son" and "Days Off."

The third annual edition—for 1908—of the "Planetary Daily Guide." issued by the Portland School of Astrology. 608 Fourth street, has been received. It is worth study as an open assame to a peculiarly fascinating subject—a method by which believers may learn to what particular planetary in fluence they are in sympathy. The little book is worth while, whether or not one believes in astrology.

The jaurests of green fields and running

The inureate of green fields and running Prichett, formerly president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a discursion on "The Capture of Private Property at Sea," by Julian Corbett, a well-known English authority on naval subjects.

The price of \$1.50 seems excessive, for value received.

The price of \$1.50 seems excessive, for value received.

paign meetin's," and the like.

A note has been issued by the publishers of Hallis Erminie Rivers' novel. "Satan Sanderson," in which it is stated that the City of Aniston, mentioned in its pages, is presumably Portland, Or., whose clirens will no doubt recognize the lonely white house in the aspens, the wide square with the courthouse facing it, and on another side the chapel on whose communion table the Rev. Henry Sanderson played his game of poker for Hugh Stires' soul." Some one's imagination will work overtime to see all this. Do you?

When "Dodo" appeared some 14 years ago it was greeted with consternation and delight. It was so unlike anything to be expected from the son of an archbishop. But a good deal of water has flowed under the bridges since then, and E. F. Benson has taken his place among the serious novelists of England. His new book, "Sheaves," just published, is a full-grown novel which paints real people in real and serious situations, and takes firm hold of the sympathies of its readers. It will mark an important stage in readers. It will mark an important stage in the evolution of a novelist.

The little volume, entitled "Pupil Self-Government," by Bernard Cronson, gives an account of one of the most interesting pedagogical experiments of recent years. Within a brief compass, the author has given a lucid exposition of his theory, a description of the conditions which must precede and foster it, and a history of the movement, as put in practice in public schools 69 and 125 in the City of New York. The illustrations are from photographs of the various disciplinary and other organizations of the pupils of School 125.

Professor M. V. O'Shea, of the University of Wisconein, has dealt with the results of a series of experiments relating to the teaching of language in his "Linguistic Development and Education." On the experimental side, this book relates a series of careful observations of a child from the beginning of expressive activity, the of careful observations of a child from the beginning of expressive activity, the observations having afterward been extended to other children. The book sire includes the organization of the mate-rial gained by observation and its inter-pretation from the standpoint of contem-porary educational and developmental psy chology. chology.

Myra Kelly has achieved international recognition for the fidelity with which she has pictured types of everyday life among Hebrew school children in the East Side of New York City, and the present book contains eight crisp, enjoyable stories of the kind indicated. They possess marked human interest, just the sort to attract the attention of helpful, educated people and hold it. The style is refreshingly natural, so much so that it would seem that Miss Kelly were actually present giving a friendly talk.

Early American Humorists. Small. Maynard & Co. Boston.

Two dainty little volumes which can be conveniently kept in one's coat pocket without their presence being discovered. Crisp selections, told in clear type, are given from the best writings of Washington Irving, William Austin, W. T. Thompson, Fredoric S. Cozzins, Artenus Ward, Petroleum V. Nasby. The Danbury Newsman, Josh Billings, Widow Bedott, N. P. Willis and others. In short, such readings are presented in compact form that might otherwise repose in the dust of some forgotten garret, valuable American readings of which the present generation is strangely ignorant.

Character Portraits From Dickens. Selected by Charles Welsh. Small, Maynard & Co. Boston.

One thousand dollars for a new story by a new writer is the prize offered by the Out-

on a scientific view of the world, is absolutely necessary.

One thousand dollars for a new story by a new writer is the prize offered by the Outing Publishing Company to encourage story tellers, who believe they could write a novel worth while if they only had the chance. No such offer as this has ever probably been made in this country. It was inspired by the convicion on the part of the Outing Publishing Company that many men and women have it "in them" to tell a big story if a special opportunity is given to them alone. Manuscripts to be considered should be sent to the Outing Publishing Company. Book Department. Deposit, N. Y., before May S. 1908. Should a story not win the prize, the publishers still reserve the right to purchase it at terms to be sureed upon. The only condition of competition is that the writer shall never before have had published a novel of standard length.

One of the most characteristically eccentric things ever done by Gelett Burgess was to spend three or four days in constructing of cardboard, mica and green velvet a little model of an old New England house, complete to windows, curtains, lawn, garden, trees, and even including a hammook with a tiny haf and Summer novel, and washing stretched out on a clothes-line on the back stoop. This was for a dinner given to several literary friends in New York, and, when the coffee was served, he deliberately set fire to the whole farm. His explanation was that, had it been spared, his guests might have forgotten the affair, but they would always remember the destruction of the house, There was considerable practical if subtle psychology in this reasoning. No one who ever saw that little house go up in smoke on its little hill of damp moss will ever forget it.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Royal Foes," by Eva Madden, \$1.25;
"The Free Lances," by Captain Jack Brand;
"Kilo." by Ellis Parker Butler; "John O'
Jamestown," by Vaughan Kester (McClure Company).
"Jack, the Young Trappers," by Bird Grinnell, \$1.25 (Stokes Company).

BATTLESHIPS Continued From Page 3.

only captain of a fleet who ever served as apprentice. At one time he com inded the Dolphin, one of the so-called Presidential yachts, and he was on duty in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy when he was assigned to the Kansas.

Captain William P. Potter, of the Vernont, was advanced five numbers for his services in the war with Spain. He was a member of the Maine court of inquiry in 1888, and during the war was executive officer of the armored cruiser New York.

People's Welfare Highest Law

Modern Socialism Is Purely an Economic Question With No Political or Religious Features.

BY L. L. NOEL

N his letter to The Oregonian Father Gregory, believing his arguments to have proven the absurdity of Socialism, decides not to respond any more to the replies that will probably be made. Nevertheless, I shall try to show in this letter that his arguments are not so strong as he believes, being the same obsolete ones that have for years been produced against it.

The first great misleading mistake lies in the assertion that socialism "wishes," and so forth.

Father Gregory, although affirming that he bases his argumentation on scientific socialists, yet by the way he interprets phrases chosen at random from the works of the same, proves that he still onfounds modern scientific socialism with the same petty schemes a la Fourter, More, Campanella. But, modern socialism does not, so to say, wish any thing. It is from the study of modern society that socialism draws its con-

Socialism, as defined by a well-known European socialist, is the science that eaches us why, how and by what means modern society evolves to a social organzation based on collective ownership of the means of production.

Not until one refutes the premises on which socialism bases its conclusions is one able to attack these conclusions.

What are these premises? The mode of production and distribu-ion of riches is the basis of every society, which determines the character of the social, political or intellectual super

That, whenever a contradiction be-tween the mode of production and distribution and the social superstructure takes place, the social superstructure becoming too tight for the method of production, the former is, so to say, torn to pieces and another one correspond-ing to the new state of the mode of pro-

duction substitutes it.

And further on, that the system of private property engenders a social organization characterized by the existence of two economic groups with different in-terests. That, the history of mankind has been the history of a struggle be-

tween these two classes.

That all the changes that have taken place in the past, the passage from slavery to feudalism and from foudalism to espitalism, were due to that necessity of the social organism to adjust itself after the changes of the mode of producon. That today the crisis and other facts

the mode of production, consisting in the fact that whereas production is collect-lve, appropriation or possession is private. That only in the harmonizing of this contradiction by the substitution of col-ective ownership to the private one,

les the remedy. And that it is upon the expropriated proletariat that history imposes the duty of doing it; the duty of the socialist party being thus to organize and prepare the proletariat for the revolution by which this change will be effected. Has Father Gregory disproved the truth of

bese premises?

Does he deny the fact that modern so-elety is based on a diversity of interest between the laboring class and capital-ist class? If so, let us recall some of our algebra. Suppose the number 10 represents the amount of production to be shared by the extant social groups, I. e., landowners (rent); capitalist (profits) and workingmen (wages). Suppose again and workingmen (wages). Suppose again the amount of wages is represented by 2. The equation will be 10 minus 2 equals 4 plus 4. If the wages increase, instead of 2 being 4, the equation will now be 18 minus 4 equals 3 plus 3. Rent and profits must decrease, otherwise there is no equation. Is Father Gregory able to prove the contrary to be true?

If the above named premises are true, and I believe they are until the contrary.

sistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, He is M. Captain W. H. H. South-erland of the New Jersey was senior naval officer in Dominican waters when the United States a couple of years ago a minor part in punishing Spain, being aboard the Bancroft.

This Rear-Admiral Is a Blue Blood. The Rear Admiral commanding the third division, Charles M. Thomas, flagship Minnesota, is a Rittenhouse Square Philadelphian, and to any one who knows the Quaker city and its ways that means that he is of the very elect of the country's bluebloods. For all that he is a democratic sort of fellow when off duty. His most interesting detail to date curred when he was sent to Paris in the famous old training ship Constitution to carry the American exhibit to one of the exhibitions held there. Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, in

command of the fourth division, with the Alabama as his flagship, was this coun-

try's naval representative at the recent

peace word-war at The Hague. He was president of the Naval College at New-

port for several years, and, taken by and

large, is held to be one of the most effi-

family is based upon a contract. Relations between sexes are, as Clara Fetkin says, eln sachverheltniss (relation of objects). The persons unite not in view of what they are, but in view of what they have. Max Nordan, who is not a socialist, calls, therefore, modern marriage a legalized prostitution.

The consequences of these marriages are seen in the numberless divorces and the general discontent of married peo-On the other hand, modern industry disorganizes the worker's family; 5,000,000 women and nearly 2,000,000 children work in the fields and factories of the United States. Do not all these facts prove the base-ness and disorganization of modern family? A change must take place. Spencer admits it.
Socialism shows that it is free choice

used socialistic violence in order to pre-

vent the application of the law of sepa-ration. Would not Father Gregory in-cline to call them socialists?

not in the means it uses.

The revolutionarism of socialism lies in the ends to which it tends, I. e., so-cialization of means of production, and

"The contrast between social reform

and social revolution does not consist in the application of force in the latter,"

says K. Kautsky, the greatest living interpreter of Mary. That violence is sometimes necessary for the promotion

of liberty is a fact admitted even by

of liberty is a fact admitted even by non-socialists, but nobody could say that the social revolution will be accompanied by violence. Circumstances decide, and it is foolish to say that force is absolutely necessary. And in order to understand the modern interpretation of the words quoted from Marx and Engels, let Father Gregory read the introduction of the same Engels to Marx's "Class Struggle in France."

The same is the attitude of socialism.

The same is the attitude of socialism toward family. Here, too, socialism studies facts and concludes: Facts show

that the family has changed with change of social organization. Mo

and love and not material interests that will be at the basis of the future family. Can Father Gregory show me promisculty practised by the advocates of free love? Who practised it? Elisee Reclus, the greatest geographer of the world: Kronotkine, the great burd disworld; Kropotkine, the great buril, dis-coverer of radium? Father Gregory does not like socialism, also because it considers work the basis of exchange value. This theory, first exposed by Smith, Ricardo and Mill, has resisted every attack directed against it. It is still an undenlable truth that in taking out of the table I write on the work of the carpenter or joiner who made it, and in prove the existence of a contradiction between the present social system and taking likewise out of the boards of which it was made the work of the man who cut the tree from the woods, making boards of it, what is left? A tree grown without the intervention of man; a tree, which as long as it is in the woods has

no exchange value.

The water of the river, how useful it might be, has no exchange value, so long as no human work is added to it; but as soon as by human work it is directed through pipes to some place it acquires

an exchange value equal to the human work put in it. Let it be remembered that by work I

mean work socially-necessary.

To discuss the question whether so-cialism opposes religion is, as the French say, enforce desportes onvertes. Socialism considers religion as a private affair. But the atheistic assertions of socialists given by Father Gregory

proves the contrary.

Here is the clue: Socialism opposes the church (church is something different from religion) because the church has been the instrument by which rulers have kept the people in subjection. It opposes religion because it is thoroughly scientific, and it has been said. "A chaque pas que la science fait en avant la religian fait un en arviere." (With no equation. Is Father Gregory able to prove the contrary to be true?

If the above named premises are true, and I believe they are, until the contrary is proven, the conclusion is that a revolution must operate the change. But Father Gregory does not like revolution.

Revolution for the reversand appliance of the socialism, or rather truth of religion, socialism, or rather truth of regions, socialism, or rather truth of regions, socialism, or rather truth of the same, as nothing can compel them to hide the truth.

These are the remarks I had to make

Revolution for the reverend gentleman signifies bombs, killing of men, etc., and this hurts his Christian feelings.

And yet it has been time and again said that the word revolution applies to the end of socialism and not to the means used. Father Gregory knows that in the clerical troubles in France in 1995, the good and faithful French Catholics prema lex esto" a realty.

cient officers in the Navy. He attained the grade of captain in 1990. These, then, are the "young men" to whom President Roceevelt, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy established a fiscal protectorate over of the United States of America, is in-Santo Domingo. He commanded the trusting the care of the real Navy of the Santo Domingo. He commanded the steamer Eagle in the war with Spain and was with her off the Coast of Cubs.

Captain Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, of the Alabama, is another of the fleet's big men who are so little known that they have seen fighting here and there, but have seen fighting here and there. are not even mentioned in "Who's Who in America." The most exciting incident in his life occurred when the Ashouelot, to display grit and fighting blood never on which he was serving, was wrecked in the Formosa channel in the '80s. Like one has stood true in emergencies. They several of his fellow captains, he played now are about to be tried in a manner absolutely unique in the history of our Navy. And it may be that when they have brought the fleet safe to its Pa-cific destination they will then be told to go back to the Atlantic by way of Europe. That is a reasonable probability, and that would be a far greater test for officers and men than the one they are to begin tomorrow that the Navy may become conversant with our home sea on the west as well as the home sea

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