

"A BOOK WITHOUT A PREFACE IS A SALAD WITHOUT SALT"

—OLD PROVERB.

SCENE FROM THE BATTLE, AN ANTI-SOCIALISTIC NOVEL BY CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

The Battle, by Cleveland Moffett. Illustrated by J. K. Gill Co., Portland.

Readers are beginning to be accustomed to the Socialist novel—a beautiful dream where we shall all be employers, own the land, and share everything on a common level.

The other night, at First and Madison streets in this city, a Socialist agitator, a young, unmarried man who lives in a cheap room, eats at restaurants and whose name doesn't appear on the city tax roll as a person who pays taxes, said: "The country is going to hell. It's no place for a poor man. The capitalist class is making you slaves. Why should any millionaire dictate what wages you must receive, or the amount of money you must pay for food and clothes? The Socialist commonwealth will solve all the ills from which you suffer."

"Stop a minute," interrupted a man who had just walked from the corner saloon and who could just navigate. "When you Socialists rule this country, what will you do with the men who can't work? Eh?"

"Take care of them, just as if they had worked," came the answer. "Then," said the red-headed one with a sudden burst of enthusiasm, "I'm for Socialism. Say, let's all have a drink!" Mr. Moffett's novel, "The Battle," is a searchlight on such Socialist fallacies and other errors in social economics. At the same time, it is temperate, conservative and entertaining. It is a wise message to the man who is at the bottom of the social scale and reach the top as readily as in the days of our fathers. Mr. Moffett does not mean that it is as easy now to become a John D. Rockefeller or an Andrew Carnegie as it was 50 or 60 years ago, but neither Mr. Rockefeller nor Mr. Carnegie has reached the highest good in this world, according to the statements of thoughtful people whose opinions we have come to respect.

Mr. Moffett's play, "The Battle," was first produced December 21, 1908, at the Savoy Theater, New York City, and was not only very successful but stirred up controversy and even abuse. Its message shows the error of economic waste, and that organization in business and power of capital are as potent as ever they were. So much discussion has the play caused that Mr. Moffett now tells the story in the form of a novel. There is no open attack, however, on Socialism.

"If the creed of Socialism is not set forth in 'The Battle' as clearly or vigorously as the creed of capital," writes Mr. Moffett, "it is because I have never been able to understand the real creed of Socialism is among the various and conflicting varieties; also because I have never had much respect for a dream of universal happiness that involves whole sale confiscation of the property of others." It is inconceivable to our author that any man can earn or deserve \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000, and he believes in an inheritance tax so rigorously graduated that on a rich man's death the state should take all that he leaves above, say, \$100,000 or double that sum.

The central figure in the book is a multi-millionaire named John J. Haggleton, who seems to be a part of John D. Rockefeller in real life. Haggleton owns mines, railroads, stocks, disease-breeding tenements and bakeries in New York City, and especially in "Long Block" there. His tenement houses are so filthy and so insanitary that the city health department has ordered their demolition, and that he is merely a machine for making money. Haggleton is painted as a "grim, silent, man of 50 years, burly, gray-haired, a man who had removed from his path all obstructions, who had been loyal to his associates, ruthless to his enemies, a silent man, who never deigned to answer attacks; whose legal weapon was delay, the incarnation of plutocracy for Socialism and anarchism to denounce and attack."

Mr. Haggleton, on the eve of a yacht trip to Europe, visits Gentle, an old diver, and learns that Mrs. Haggleton, from whom he had been separated for five years, had died, leaving in Gentle's possession a paper compromising her husband's business honor. Their son, Philip, is somewhere about New York. Gentle says that he has reared the boy as Philip Ames, and that by Mrs. Haggleton's express command the boy had not been made aware of the fact that he was even related to John J. Haggleton, money-king. The young man was 25 years old, was of stalwart build, and his occupation was that of a diver. He lived with Moran and the latter's daughter Jenny, in "Long Block." Moran was a baker by trade, and by inclination a drunkard and Socialist. He lived my life on the rabid mouthings of yellow newspapers which inflamed class against class.

Gentle insists that Haggleton must not until the proper time reveal his identity to Philip, on the plea that Philip—who hates Haggleton and his kind—would be driven to the proffered relationship. By instinct, Haggleton knows that his son is antagonistic to him, and to gain Philip's love, the father becomes a tenement dweller and takes the name of Mr. Jackson, a poor man interested in tenement-house problems. "Jackson" has 32 left, and secures work as an assistant in the bakery where Moran works. Here, Mr. Moffett is slightly paucifying in details relating to tubercular tenement life, "Long Block" and unclean, diseased employees of the bakery. It is rigid realism,

however—but the same remarks may apply to a novel. Moran's daughter, Jenny, is a woman with a past and she loves Philip Ames, who in turn loves Margaret Lawrence, a rich girl who is playing the part of a nurse among the very poor. Haggleton, although to all intents and purposes a poor man, instantly becomes an unconscious benefactor to the people with whom his lot is temporarily associated. He personally helps the Morans to clean up the squallid tenement they call home, and on the principle of co-operation, with the loan of \$300 cash from Philip, he starts the East Side Associated Bakeries, a home corporation through which the employee-bakers become financially interested in the enterprise. Haggleton stops all wasteful operating expenses, abolishes the middleman's profit in flour sold to bakeries, and buys labor-saving machinery by which the bread is baked in a more sanitary manner by the new trust. At the same time, the new trust displaces the men bakers, and labor troubles threaten. Moran and Ames are the head men of the association. The shiftlessness and lack of economy of value submerged workers are strikingly shown, also their love for liquor and ease. It's the same old story—some men are born to be capitalists, while some must remain private soldiers until the crack of doom and they can't help themselves. Haggleton gets "friends" of his to intercede themselves in the building of model tenements, and the thirty tenants immediately begin to store coal in the porcelain-lined bath tubs.

"As long as a man has no money, he's a knacker about the wheels of the world," remarks Haggleton. "Give him some and he stops kicking. That's why Socialists are poor."

"Some Socialists are rich, none the less," he was reminded. "Oh, yes," replied Haggleton, with immeasurable contempt, "parlor Socialists, they never earned the money themselves. And I notice they hang on to it, all right. There isn't a poor man in this country that's any good, who can't better himself and leave his children comfortable. And if these children are any good, they can leave their children rich. Which is more than you can say of any other country in the world. The big money in this country is in the hands of a few. You can't expect one class to fight the battles of another class. Why should they? Do you fight your railroad, mines and factories in a certain way, it's up to you to make us do it. You've got numbers and votes; we've got money and organization. It's a fight, class against class. We want to get rid of your grievances, you want to keep our privileges. Now, go ahead, make laws, inspect our books, learn our secrets, put us in jail, do something, anything."

So the labor against capital argument, and vice versa, go on. There is one striking scene depicting where Philip Ames, diver, goes down 50 feet in the muddy Hudson River and saves a fellow diver who had become entangled in wreckage. Philip is not so much shocked after all who he finds that Millionaire Haggleton is his father.

For the social wrongs he is persuaded he has done, for his craving of trade opposition, blowing up rival oil refineries, and forming giant trust monopolies, etc. Haggleton offers his newly found son and the latter's advisers a sum of \$10,000,000 to help the poor of New York City without demoralizing them. "One reformer wants to build model tenements, and another favors homes for consumption, but the capitalist shows them that they 'must do their loving themselves.'"

The Woman and the Seard. By Rupert Lorraine. Price, 75 cents. A. C. McClure & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Just the dashing romance for Summer reading, picturing the clash of swords and the fighting way to win the love of a warlike maid, who, on first becoming acquainted with the man who was to be her lover, bit him on one of his hands—so that she could pick him out from the crowd. The book belongs to high-class fiction, and in all respects represents the quality of the regular \$1.50 novel, being printed in large, clear type on good stock, and with an illuminated cloth cover. And look at the price. The hero is Gilbert Harrington, and he lived in the brave-doing time of the early part of the 17th century in England, when gallants wore wigs, lace, satin, knee boots, etc. He is an expert at sword-play, but is so human that he doesn't kill his rival, and therefore is all the more likeable. His lady love is Miss Hilary Page, whose mother had once been his sweetheart. For historical background and romantic action, this story, which is the first written by its author and won the prize of \$25 offered by T. Fisher-Unwin, the London publisher, for the best first novel, is one of the most dramatic offerings of the season.

Belles, Beaux and Brains of the 60's. By T. De Leon. Illustrated. Price, \$2. G. W. Dillingham Company, New York City.

Dainty, chivalrous and polite—and "before de war." This book of 464 pages and containing 166 portraits of eminent Southern men and women, is filled with interesting reading of the days that are gone in Dixieland, days just before, during and after our Civil War. "In Old Virginia," "The First On to Richmond," "The American Salon," "In Far Mobile," "Art and Artists in Dixie," "Romance

and Peril of the Bloc," are titles of several of the chapters. This book of memories, although dear at \$2, mirrors faithfully a gentlemanly Americanism.

American History. By James Alton James and Albert Hart Sanford. Illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City. James Alton James is professor of history in the Northwestern University, and Albert Hart Sanford is professor of history in the Stevens Point (Wis.) State Normal School. They have written an excellently prepared history suitable for pupils of high school age, a history which pays special attention to the development and expansion periods of the United States, with military periods wisely subordinated. The history is brought down to the election of President Taft, and the illustrations are good.

Where the Fishers Go. By Rev. F. W. Brown. Illustrated. Cochran Publishing Company, New York City. Relates the history, romance, and daily life—and also about the hard work—of the fishermen of Labrador, Canada. The telling of the story is marked by fine sympathy and sentiment, lightened by many interesting illustrations.

Songs for the Chapel, Arranged for Male Voices. Edited by Charles H. Morse, Mus. Bacc. and Amherst White, New York City. Dr. Vernon is pastor of the Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass., and Mr. Morse is director of music in Dartmouth College. Religious sentiment changes with the years, and church music also, demanding new outlet in sacred song. Here

is a worthy hymn-book for male voices, for use in colleges, academies, schools and societies. The music includes both new and old favorites, and one charm about the collection is that the melody is never higher than E.

By Right of Conquest. By Arthur Hornblow. Illustrated. Price, \$1.50. G. W. Dillingham Company, New York City. An exciting Robinson-Crusoe sort of romance about the shipwreck of an ocean liner, and the landing on a desert island of two of the passengers, the daughter of a millionaire and an engineer-room stoker. A bold, dashing plot.

The Dreamer. By Mary Newton Stanard. Price, \$1.50. The Bell Book & Stationery Company, New York City. A beautifully sentimental study in fiction telling the life-story of Edgar Allan Poe, many of the incidents being given as they actually occurred. Fairly interesting.

JOSEPH M. QUENTIN.

Books Added to the Library

The following new books may be examined at the Public Library this week and will be ready for circulation Monday, July 26:

BIOGRAPHY.
Bohne—Daniel Boone, by C. H. Forbes. 1908.
Hawthorne—Hawthorne and his friends; by F. H. Sanborn. 1908.
Morris—William Morris; by Alfred Noyes. 1909.
Napoleon—The fall of Napoleon; by Oscar Browning. 1907.
Walsh—Makers of modern medicine. 1907.
BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.
Alquist—Fris Fandaster.
Bader—Nordamerika.
Bazin—Les Noëls.
Vasa—Nach Amerika in einem auswan-derschiffe.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.
Grimsbach—In the strange South seas. 1908.
Kille—Wild life on the Rockies. 1909.
FICTION.
Burgess—The heart line.
Miller—The yoke.
Montgomery—Anne of Green Gables.
Niven—The last cabin mine.
FINE ARTS.
Cartridge—Oil painting for beginners. 1908.
Hemlinway—Treatise on embroidery. 1907.
McBride—Temperance dialogues. n. d.
Sense and others—The art of fencing. 1904.
Thonger—The book of the cottage garden. 1909.
Williams—Arts and crafts of elder Spain. 2 v. 1908.

HISTORY.
Oman—History of the Peninsular war. 1902.
Thayer—Italy; studies in Italian life. 1908.

LITERATURE.
Davis and Bridgman, eds.—Three-minute declamations. 1909.
Dart—The pine tree ballads. 1903.
Greengough, comp.—A year of beautiful thoughts. 1902.
Horne—Technique of the novel. 1908.
Newcomer—American literature. 1904.
Phillips—Handbook of German literature. 1908.
Shoemaker—Little people's speaker. 1908.

PHILOSOPHY.
Dorland—Ages of mental vitality. 1908.
Walt—Scholasticism, old and new. 1907.

RELIGION.
Wood—The Bible; what it is and is not. 1907.

SCIENCE.
Allanach—Experimental magnetism and electricity. 1904.
Phillips—Essentials of descriptive geometry. 1908.
Hedrick—Algebra for secondary schools. 1908.
Schmucker—Study of nature. 1908.

SOCIOLOGY.
Beveridge—The meaning of the times. 1908.
Carnegie—Problems of today. 1908.

COLLEGE ARTS.
Bailey—The college of agriculture and the state. 1908.
Berry, comp.—Portland cement sidewalk construction. 1908.
Davies—Electric power and traction. 1907.

MacDonald—Mind, religion and health. 1908.
Northrup—Minoras of every comb and color. 1907.
Nourse—Chicks, hatching and rearing. 1909.
Priestman—Art and economy in home decoration. 1908.
Raymond—Motor troubles; direct and alternating current. 1908.
Redwood—Petroleum. 2 v. 1908.
Shaw—Feeding farm animals. 1908.

Shenstone—Methods of glass-blowing. 1907.
Trumbull—Manual of underground surveying. 1908.
Waggoner—An American apple orchard. 1908.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.
Calvin—Harmonia ex evangelistis tribus compositis. 1582.
Foxe—Acts and monuments of matters most special and memorable happening in the church. 1632.

THE BIRTH OF PORTLAND—By Sewall Truax



Through the darkening woods that stretched away in dusky silence to the mountain tops. Long gazed they in the fire; and in its light beheld a wondrous vision. To their eyes the forest faded and they, wondering, saw a city fair, with lofty, shining spires. And towering walls that housed a multitude. The fleets of nations anchored at her feet—Upon her busy streets a hurrying throng Passed ever to and fro. The clang and roar Of mighty traffic seemed to greet their ears Above the night-bird's call—the river's song. When morning dawned, they fell a giant tree And drew their rough-hewn boat upon the shore; And, day by day, the ancient forests grim Retreated toward the hills, like vanquished foes.

Today the city stands—a woman fair With outstretched arms—and beckons to the world. Brave Portland! Empress of the mighty lands That gladly yield her loyal reverence. Her clinging robes are regal; at her feet The bright Willamette flows, while hovering near The proud Columbia ever guards her fame And well-won prestige. To her busy ports Come fleet-winged argosies from every clime. Her hopes are ours; upon her prescient brow The fragrant garlands cling, and her fair limbs Are bathed in perfume from the dew-filled rose. Upon her heights the eager watchers stand And gaze in rapture on the snowy peaks That stand eternal. To their listening ears Is upward borne the ever-swelling sound Of mighty commerce. Cargoes come and go And blazing forges gleam; against the sky Yields to the kindly sun, and from the snows The rivers flow forever to the sea.



Through countless years the king of rivers flowed In unknown, mystic splendor to the west; Along his upper reaches, playful, glad, Exultant in his strength and constant youth; But, in his lower lengths, majestic, deep, And proudly conscious of his virile power. A monarch he; lord of the crag and peak That saw their heights reflected in his breast.

Then from the South, fed, by the virgin snows That fell in gentle silence on the hills, Another river hastened to the North. The sun her full, deep bosom gently warmed, And all the verdure growing by her side Could scarce conceal her lovely, quivering form. Queen of the valley she; sweet-briar and rose Bent to her swelling tide and took new life.

They met where pointed fir and stately pine Their odors mingled in the passing breeze. The kindly stars shone down with gentle ray And blessed their union in a flood of light. The evening winds a mystic love-song played Upon the whispering reeds along the shore; Her bare, warm bosom rested on his breast As side by side they flowed to meet the sea.

When years had drifted by, and time was full, She murmured of a child—a daughter fair That by her side should rise, and all the world Should pay her homage; beauteous she should be—The wealth of Kings should glisten at her feet—Her limbs be perfumed with the fragrant rose; Cities should rise and fall, but she should live Eternal as the skies, and fair as they.

One night two travelers, in their slender craft, Made camp among the firs. The fire's bright glow Salem, Or.

Butterworth—How to; a book of thumb- rules. 1909.

Geary—Text-book of human physi- ology. 1908.

Griffiths—Essentials of woodworking. 1905.

Hobart & Ellis—High-speed dynamo elec- tric machinery. 1908.

Knitzling—Long life and how to attain it. 1908.

Sydney—Development and electrical dis- tribution of water power. 1908.

MacDonald—Mind, religion and health. 1908.

Northrup—Minoras of every comb and color. 1907.

Nourse—Chicks, hatching and rearing. 1909.

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