Majority of People Driven to It Under Lash of Disease-It Brings Liberty, Says Wm. R. Rathvon.

Portland Christian Scientists are still discussing the lecture explaining the tenets of their faith given before a large audience at the Heilig theatre. Sunday afternoon by William R. Rathven, of the board of lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Roston.

Mr. Rathven, who was introduced by B. S. Josselyn, said in part: "Of the multitude of men and women who are indebted to Christian Science,

who are indebted to Christian Science, the great majority were driven to it under the lash of disease or bodily deficiency. For many it was their last resort, all else having proved empty, fruitless, disappointing. Others there are who, witnessing in their own families and among their own friends the pitiful failure of drugs, and the pitiful failure of drugs, and the pitifus their restoration to God rather than to the mindless drug or the cruel steel. The samitarium, the operation table, aye, the very grave itself have been robbed of their destined subjects in such numbers as to force even from unfriendly lips the resultant admission that 'Christian Science does heal the sick.'

"The basis of Christian Science healing is the infinitude and omnipotence of

"If personal evidence of the efficacy of Christian Science in healing every class of disease should be desired, let me call your attention to this fact. Since 1888 there have been published in each issue of the Christian Science official extends of the christian Science of the cast of the cast of the christian Science of the cast of the cas cial periodicals detailed personal acdiseases through mind alone. In this long list may be found cases of every form of functional and organic disorder that materia medica claims to have diagnosed. Many of these people at one time held Christian Science in dis-dain and tried it only after the healing system of their choice had utterly failed to give them permanent relief. Their names and addresses can be had for the asking, as each particular case has been examined for authenticity and accuracy before publication. They are from reputable citizens, your neighbors and mine, and such an array of credible testimony is not to be swept aside by a professional sneer.

Has But One Text Book. Christian Science has but one text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, "It-has been asserted that Christian Scientists place their text book above the Bible as the guide to righteousness. No one can honestly make this allegation who has read the book carefully, for on page 497 of Science and Health are printed these words, the first of a series of tenets of our religion:

'As adherents of truth we take the

"It comes bringing liberty, not bondage; toleration, not bigotry; it tells little of hell, but much of God and not one threat, not one word of defamation, destruction or villification of any man's medicine or any man's religion. Its pages teem with love for God and man.

"There is a short and cheering precept that Christian Science has no deliver to all who have ears to hear. It is not a new message. It has reassured the children of men ever since they first felt the child of foar. The loving mother encouraging her todding infant, the galiant captain cheering his men to greater valor, the genial Savior quieting his affrighted disciples, all use it. That message is Be not afraid.

That message is Be not afraid.

Little In Left.

And today there is not enough of it left, speaking literally, to cover the same famous thoroughfare a foot in depth much beyond Madison square. And this, too, notwithstanding the fact that every one of the 23 mines in Scranton and 167 in the valleys are working to the limit. Down under the earth thousands of men are feverishly drilling and biasting, cars are rumbling with their loads piled high to the shafts.

Up into hundreds of breakers the loads are lifted, dumped into the hoppers, and hour after hour these go on crashing and smashing. Tet no gain is seems to be and that many boys a being made. The fact is that the country, alarmed by the experience of Great Britain and its coal famine, with the industrial disasters which have followed and brought the English nation to the where a widowe It. That message is 'Be not afraid' and brought the English nation to the "'And why.' it may be asked, 'does Christian Science lay so much stress upon the need of evercoming fear? Is Conditions Most Unusual.

not fear a thing of only occasional oc-currence due to causes not easily pre-ventable? Does it not affect the emo-tions only and are not its effects but temporary? Let us see.

"Christian Science emphasizes the fact

hat when fear is eliminated from the consciousness of the sick man-no mat-ter what the nature of his illness-he has taken a long step towards recovery. It declares also that people who are habitually free from fear, worry, anxiety, apprehension and the like are far less susceptible to illness and mis-fortune than others. It has uncovered n fear an agency of evil, an enemy of to a man's progress heavenward. It is not to be wondered then that the elimination of fear from human consciousness is an important feature of the mission of Christian Science.

"More than all of this Christian Science discloses that the man habitually discouraged is not only an inviting target for disease, but is already striped with the colors of unbelief, for he gloomly distrusts the power and good-

ness of God himself. "Discouragement is a stranger to un-selfishness. No man who faithfully trusts in the omnipotence of God and the omnipresence of love can permit discouragement to talk with him for

London Museum Opened.

(Special to The Journal.)
London, March \$1.—The London Mueum, devoted to the display of many interesting relics and other exhibits intimately associated with the history of ton pay \$1,000,000 a month in wages the metropolis, was formally opened to-day by King George and Queen Mary. \$2,000,000 a month.

"The truths of Christian Science find building is well lighted and will make their origin in God. They have always an ideal location for manufacturing existed and will forever exist. What plant A. L. FISH, care of Journal.



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Mine Strike Almost Certain

Workers and Merchants Only Hope, but Do Not Count on Negotiations With Operators Coming Out Peacefully; More Coal Produced, but No Surplus in Sight, All Being Taken by Panichy Buyers.

Nothing like the condition here in the land of Phoebe Snow has ever been known. Not since Morris and John Wertz, away back in 1814, opened the first hard coal mine has the present

fiverybody here thinks of nothing else, talks of nothing else, but the possibility of a great strike. I have talked during the week with miners, business men, laborers, bankers. I have talked in its silk mills, its button factories, and its hundred-odd diverse industries. For, contrary to a popular notion, Scranton does not depend altogether on its mines of anthracite, although they are its greatest asset and source of Believe Strike Certain.

And I have not found one individual who will say he believes a strike will be averted. All say they hope that April 1 and the threatened suspension will be safely passed, but when asked as man to man if they think a strike

as man to man if they think a strike will be declared, with equal unanimity they solemnly say yes, they do.

It is a wonderful industry, this digging of anthracite. The figures are appalling. Just look at them. In that strip of anthracite deposits, which ranges from one to four miles in width, never more and which runs from a never more, and which runs from a point eight miles south of the city of Scranton to a point 16 miles north, 20,-000,000 tons of this valuable fuel are mined every year, and it bring at the of the mine the enormous total of \$46,000,000.

The mine owners of the city of Beran-

ment, or about an average of \$2 per ton. There is invested in machinery and quipment, breakers, cars, etc., about \$12,000,000 in the city of Scranton and \$37,000,000 in the valley. It is estimated that since the first

mine was opened in 1814, 187,000,000 tons have been taken out from under the city and not less than 600,000,000 out of the valley mines. The desposits of anthracite are three

in number. There is a strip from Forest City on the north down through Scranton and Wilkesbarre to Shickshinney, a distance of about 46 miles. This runs from a mile to four in width. This is by far the largest deposit, be-ing about half of all the anthracite there is in the state and nation,

Area of Stopes. The second deposit lies in a strip unning through Schuylkill, Columbia and Northumberland counties, while a The total area of the three strips if placed together is but 490 square miles. a mere speck relatively speaking, in comparison with the rest of the coun-try which now in a panic watches and waits for the result of the negotiations in New York between the mine owners and the officials of the United Mine Workers.

While nominally a city of but 129,000 people, there are within 10 miles of the Scranton city hall 314,538 men, women and children. And if one takes the total of \$27,534,095.23 on deposit in the 17 banks of Scranton there is the tidy per capita of \$1,193.30 for this large popu-

And there is probably the secret of the feeling that there must be a sus-For 10 years now these miners have totled. They want a rest. From breaker boys high up in their clouds of choking dust in the tops of the roaring breakers down to the miners and their laborers in the lowest levels, it has been year in and year out of this killing labor. Men who were in their prime when the famous Roosevelt peace commission made its award and promul-1, after having been twice renewed by mutual consent, are now many of them bent and old, too old to w.rk. Breaker boys then are now, many of them, certified miners making from \$15 to as high as \$40 a week in some cases —rare instances for the higher figures. Wages Depend Upon Eun.

Nevertheless, such wages are some-times made. It all depends on the run of the mine. With a vein of from four to six feet, and while such get scarcer and scarcer, a miner can go to work at 7 a. m. and with any sort of luck get out enough coal by noon to net him clear from \$5 to \$6 for that day's work. And a short distance away another miner may drill and blast and pick from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. and consider himself lucky if he gets half of that. The miners frankly admit that they

do not average more than from five to seven hours in the mines the year round, one of the points raised by the operators in the refusal to consider the demand for fewer hours. They say that no human being can stand it in the lower levels, with the deadly, foul air and working in wet and cramped chambers, for longer than that. They claim, too, that the demand for an eight hour day is for the benefit of what are known as men." which seems to mean "company men." which seems to mean everybody other than the certified

Miner Little Contractor.

A miner is a sort of little contractor who under the supervision of a mine boss undertakes to mine a certain chamber. He does all the J'head" work. It is up to the miner to look out for gas, to properly prop the chamber and take to properly prop the chamber and take all precautions. He buys his own powder. The laborer is nominally in his employ and as a matter of fact takes orders from the miner. But since the strike commission sat in 1902 the laborer no lunger gets his wayes from the miner. The miner keeps the laborer's

No Surples in Sight, All Being Taken by Panicky Buyers.

By George H. Gordon.

By George H. Gordon.

Soranton. Pa., March 21.—Enough and the photocompany. Then whatever is due the laborer is made from the little coal bas been taken out from under the city of Scranton. In the photocompany of the miners, but to relate a discovery; not to unset religions, but to establish salvation; not to confound materia medica, but it simplify healing for a distance of 131 miles.

From the winter has been taken out fro

Breaker Boy Displaced. One of the godsends of mining of to-day is that the breaker boy is rapidly being eliminated by machines which au-tomatically sort the coal from the rock

these tads. They are supposed to be 16 years old before they are permitted to work in the mines. I saw 29 of them today in one of the big breakers, and at least half of them, if 18 years of age, by unscrupilous parents when hardly the house with a huge navy pistol and 12 years old. There may be exceptions shot Alken again, this shot taking ef-where a widowed mother has to have fect in the arm, breaking the bone, the \$4 or \$5 a week that the little man Johnson tried to shoot again, but the

about two feet wide. He works in si-lence, for the roar of the breaker would drown any effort at speech. Yet he is a merry, cheerful lad, and during the noon rest you will find him romping or playing ball, and at night one often finds breaker boys, dressed to the point of nattiness, in Lackawanna avenue or at the motion picture houses or vaudeville theatres. "It looks like a tough job for a kid,"

the fact is that it don't hurt 'em. Look at 'em. They're a tough lot of young-Dust Chokes Watcher, Yet as I watched them work for 10 witnesses to the affair,

minutes and found myself choking with the dust, even in such a short time, as I literally filled with anthracite I could not but contrast them to Whittier's:

Blessings on thee, little man, Barefoot boy with cheeks of tan. As we waded through several inches post. For to me it was:

Breaker boy, all choked in dust, Tolling there because you must. Were there in this country anywhere prison where boys were set at such labor there would be a country wide

If there is a strike it will be a deeper

ance of the coming primaries and are registering rapidly. Perhaps the best report of all from Harney county, where the registration exceeds the total before the primaries two years ago.

One week ago there were 745 registered in Harney, of whom 403 were designated as Republicans and 295 Democrats. In Coos county there is a fair regis-tration, with 1820 names on the books the first of this week. The number of Republicans was 1108 and the Democrats num-bered 390. A report from Crook county shows that in some the largest precincts nearly the entere vote is registered.

In Multnomah the total registration is above 31,000, and County Clerk Fields believes the 40,000 mark will be exceeded. This is the figure he originally estimated, and it seems likely 10,000 will be added by the time *******

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COMMITTEE STRIKES AT

which has grown wenderfully during the past year.

City Attorney Grant was instructed by the committee to draw up an ordinance prohibiting the assignment of salary warrants by city employes. The object of the ordinance is to abolish the "loan shark" ovil.

With Revolver Bullet. Toledo, Or., March 21. - Another shooting scrape occurred on the Siletz 5:30. The shooting was at what is known as the upper farm, 10 miles up the river from the agency. John Alken, Indian, and Charley John-

make fence posts. After some hot words being passed Alken turned to go home when Johnson reshed into his cabin, selzed a shotgun and opened fire on Alken through the window. The charge struck Alken in the side are sadiy stunted. The fact, however, just below the ribs, tearing a great hole seems to be and both sides admit it, and knocking him down. As he atthat many boys are sent to the breakers tempted to arise Johnson rushed from

son, Indian, got into a controversy over a cedar log from which they wished to

Charley Johnson Tears Open

John Aiken's Side With Shot-

gun Charge and Breaks Arm

pistol failed to explode; News of the shooting reached the And to get it he sits there nine long agency about 8 c'clock last evening, weary hours in clouds of choking dust, and Agency Physician Clausius and picking, picking, always picking bits of Deputy Sheriff Davis left immediately rock and slate as the shiny black dia- for the scene. Dr. Clausius did what monds slide toward him in a steel chute he could for the wounded man, but says

Deputy Sheriff Davis captured Johnwhich he used to Toledo late yesterday afternoon and turned them over to Sheriff Geir. Alken, who was formerly a marine engineer, has lived at the agency only about two years, during which time he has been one of the most industrious Indians on the reservation. Owing to the light sentences which said a union official who piloted me the Indians receive when convicted of through this particular breaker, "but shooting one of their fellow tribesmen, they are entering into a state of lawlessness which is hard to control, this being responsible for the large number of these scraps. There were two eye

Are You Fat?

you? That is, you can not be fat and of mud in leaving this particular oper- be in style. The day when a fat ation-that's what they call a mine woman was tolerated is passed. Nowaplant here—and looked back at the days all women must be in proportion clouds of black grime coming from the or be ridiculous. This does not mean highup breaker windows I found my- you should become skinny, however. You self paraphrasing the good gray Quaker should not get below the hard flesh line. All you ought to lose is the bulky fat, That done you will find yourself to be a well formed and therefore handsome weman, Now, how can this be done? By ex-

Factory for Rent.

It costs from \$1.45 to \$2.45 per ton
Two floors in new brick building just completed at Hood and Baker streets, bouth Portland; long lease, low rental, and in marketable sizes ready for shipuniform reduction. a fleshy shoulder, for and leave the double touched. What you n If there is a strike it will be a deeper problem than mere wages and hours of labor. It will mean that 175,000 men who have labored without cessation for 10 years are weary of their toil. They want a vacation just as we take it in the city, and from all appearances they mean to have it, wages and hours of abor to take care of themselves.

VOTERS OF STATE

AWAKE; MANY ARE

REGISTERING NAMES

Scattered reports of registration in the state outside of Portion in the state of a pound a day or so, until the fat off uniformly and quickly, say at the rate of a pound a day or so, until it is all gone where you want it to go. For the fat off uniformly and quickly, say at the rate of a pound a day or so, until it is all gone where you want it to go. For the fat off uniformly and quickly, say at th

THE LOAN SHARK EVIL

R. P. Hudson, special repr Chicago, is expected in Portland in few days. Fred W. Mulkey, member the national Rossavelt committee for Oregon, will confer with him as to fur ture steps to advance the Roomeyel

campaign in Oregon. Hudson is in Scattle, where he was Augusta's Day to Celebrate.

Augusta, Ga., March 21.—Augusta, held a celebration today to call public attention to the fact that it has handled a half million baies of the 1911 cotton crop since September 1 last, a record never before attained in the history of the cotton market in this city. The celebration was conducted by the Augusta cotton exchange and board of trade.

Hudson is in Seattle, where he was sent a short time ago to restore harmony among the Roosevelt boosters. He wired Mulkey on Monday, asking him to come to Seattle and speak at a meeting there Tuesday night, but Mulkey was called to Baiem on husiness and could not accept the invitation.

Mulkey has said he would ask for speakers of national reputation to come to Oregon in the interest of Roosevelt, and this probably will be taken up with Hudson when he arrives here.

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