

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE; IS IT REASONABLE?

"Come Now, Let Us Reason
Together, Saith Jehovah."

Remarkable Growth of This Cult—Its
Adherents—Their Realization of a
Supernatural Power—An Outgrowth
of Present Conditions—Are Its Teach-
ings Logical?—Perplexing Problems.



Binghamton, N. Y., April 25.—Pastor Russell's discourse here today was based upon the text, "Come now, let us reason together, saith Jehovah; though your sin be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow."—Isaiah 1:18.

The sermon began with the statement that what a man believes is his own business, and not subject to public criticism; but that when a body of people associate themselves, publish their doctrines to the world and invite members, they lose the individual privilege, and their doctrines are open to public criticism. But doctrines alone may be criticized; and they should be honestly treated, not misrepresented.

The Pastor then traced the remarkable growth of Christian Science. Its teachings appeal to a very intelligent class of people—a well-to-do class, of considerable mental independence. So far as he has conversed with Christian Scientists, he finds that physical healing seems more or less associated with their conversion to their cult. Either themselves or their friends have been healed. Their realization of the cure convinced them that there is a supernatural power outside of man, and aroused religious sentiment such as they had never before known.

Bewildered Christendom.
The reason for this is that nominal Christianity is merely a form of godliness, without power or conviction, which has spread to such an extent that the whole world is styled Christendom—Christ's Kingdom. Additionally, during the last fifty years a sincere class of Christians have been greatly perplexed because of the stupendous nonsense, intermingled with Truth, which was handed down to us from the Dark Ages. Under the increasing light, thinking people could not swallow some of the monstrous statements of the creeds as readily as did their forefathers; and each denomination has found it necessary to say little about its creed. Thus people are bewildered as to the differences between the various denominations; and many have concluded that the only difference is in forms, ceremonies, etc.

The doctrine that God had foreordained 999 out of every 1,000 to an eternity of torture in fire became too horrible to believe. The alternative doctrine, that God did not foreordain matters thus, but had not the wisdom or the power to avoid such a catastrophe for His creatures, became equally repugnant. Consequently preachers began to tell that the destiny of humanity was not literal fire, but gnawing of conscience, etc.—each preacher manufacturing a Hell of his own.

Under these conditions Christian Science was born. Three things especially favored it: (1) its acceptance of the Bible; (2) its rejection of everlasting torment; (3) its teaching of Divine healing. Mrs. Eddy, its acknowledged head, had a keen mind and considerable wisdom in its exercise. She held to the Bible, though she perverted its teachings. She laid stress on healing, and settled all doctrinal difficulties with the dictum that there is no evil, there is no sin, no death; that what have been so called are merely errors of the mind.

The very absurdity of some of these statements advertised them. At first people said, Absurd! Later they said, We will see how Christian Science explains death, sickness, pain, sin. Thus curiosity led them into the metaphysical labyrinth which Mrs. Eddy had constructed. Having no intelligent knowledge of the Bible, they were in condition to fall an easy prey to "Mother Eddy's" errors.

Is Christian Science Logical?

The Pastor then discussed some problems which Christian Science presents to all logical minds. This cult declares that there is no death, and that whoever dies merely commits "mortal error." The fact that for six thousand years mankind have died is surely against this theory. If everybody commits "mortal error," everybody dies. Even "Mother Eddy" finally succumbed. The speaker wondered what solution Christian Science offers for this problem.

Again, if disease is error, if death is the greatest of errors, and if the escaping of "mortal error"—death—brings everlasting life, how do our Christian Science friends expect to get everlasting life, when at the last moment of their trial they make failure? The corollary would be hopeless death to all. In this conclusion the Bible agrees: "The wages of sin is death." Sin brings "mortal error"—death.

But the Bible logically points out God's provision in Christ for mankind's recovery out of this death condition by a resurrection from the dead. (1 Cor. 15:21, 22.) Those who deny that there is death must of necessity deny that Jesus died, and hence deny the ransom-price given for the world's sins.

RATE INCREASE NECESSARY

FARMERS' UNION OFFICIALS
THINK RAILROADS ARE EN-
TITLED TO MORE REVENUE.

Products of Plow and Farmer Who
Lives at Home Should Be
Exempt From Increase.

By Peter Radford.
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting an increase in freight rates in the eastern classification of territory; the application of the roads to state and interstate commissions for an increase in rates, and the utterances of President Wilson on the subject bring the farmers of this nation face to face with the problem of an increase in freight rates. It is the policy of the Farmers' Union to meet the issues affecting the welfare of the farmers squarely and we will do so in this instance.



The transportation facilities of the United States are inadequate to effectively meet the demands of commerce and particularly in the South and West additional railway mileage is needed to accommodate the movement of farm products. If in the wisdom of our Railroad Commissions an increase in freight rates is necessary to bring about an improvement in our transportation service, and an extension of our mileage, then an increase should be granted, and the farmer is willing to share such proportion of the increase as justly belongs to him, but we have some suggestions to make as to the manner in which this increase should be levied.

Rates Follow Lines of Least Resistance.

The freight rates of the nation have been built up along lines of least resistance. The merchant, the manufacturer, the miner, the miller, the lumberman and the cattleman have had their traffic bureaus thoroughly organized and in many instances they have pursued the railroad without mercy and with the power of organized tonnage they have hammered the life out of the rates and with unrestrained greed they have eaten the vitals out of our transportation system and since we have had railroad commissions, these interests, with skill and cunning, are represented at every hearing in which their business is involved.

The farmer is seldom represented at rate hearings, as his organizations have never had the finances to employ counsel to develop his side of the case and, as a result, the products of the plow bear an unequal burden of the freight expense. A glance at the freight tariffs abundantly proves this assertion. Cotton, the leading agricultural product of the South, already bears the highest freight rate of any necessary commodity in commerce, and the rate on agricultural products as a whole is out of proportion with that of the products of the factory and the mine.

We offer no schedule of rates, but hope the commission will be able to give the railroad such an increase in rates as is necessary without levying a further toll upon the products of the plow. The instance seems to present an opportunity to the Railroad Commissions to equalize the rates as between agricultural and other classes of freight without disturbing the rates on staple farm products.

What is a Fair Rate?

We do not know what constitutes a basis for rate making and have never heard of anyone who did claim to know much about it, but if the prosperity of the farm is a factor to be considered and the railroad commission concludes that an increase in rates is necessary, we would prefer that it come to us through articles of consumption on their journey from the factory to the farm. We would, for example, prefer that the rate on hogs remain as at present and the rate on meat bear the increase, for any farmer can then avoid the burden by raising his own meat, and a farmer who will not try to raise his own meat ought to be penalized. We think the rate on coal and brick can much better bear an increase than the rate on cotton and flour. We would prefer that the rate on plows remain the same, and machinery, pianos and such articles as the poor farmer cannot hope to possess bear the burden of increase.

The increase in rates should be so arranged that the farmer who lives at home will bear no part of the burden, but let the farmer who boards in other states and countries and who feeds his stock in foreign lands, pay the price of his folly.

The Prince and the Captain.
The admiral commanding the British Mediterranean squadron a number of years ago gave a dinner to the captains of the fleet at Malta. By 6:45 most of the captains had reached the flagship, been received on deck by the admiral and ushered below. Next the Duke of Edinburgh arrived. The admiral received him and, keeping him in conversation, continued to pace the deck. All subsequent arrivals were duly ushered below to the saloon, but still the admiral kept the duke on deck. At last it occurred to the duke that the dinner hour had been passed, and he ventured to inquire if his host was waiting for anybody.

"Yes," replied the admiral, "I am waiting for the captain of the—"
Instantly the duke took the hint, called for a boat and made posthaste for his own ship. He alone among the captains of the fleet had turned up in ordinary evening clothes, forgetting or not knowing that the dinner was official. On his return to the flagship in the quickest time on record and in full uniform the gallant but inflexible admiral was still pacing the deck and, deprecating his royal highness' profuse apologies, conducted him to dinner.

Eighteenth Century Tipping.
You and I complain—and not without reason—of the tyranny of the tip. But consider the unhappy plight of the eighteenth century man. Here is the anguished wail of "Constant Reader," who in 1795 writes to the Times: "If a man who has a horse puts up at an Inn, besides the usual bill, he must at least give 1 shilling to the waiter, sixpence to the chambermaid, sixpence to the hostler and sixpence to the jack-boot, making together 2s. 6d. At breakfast you must give at least sixpence between the waiter and hostler. If the traveler only puts up to have a refreshment, besides paying for his horse's standing he must give threepence to the hostler, at dinner sixpence to the waiter and threepence to the hostler, at tea sixpence between them, so that he gives away in the day 2s. 6d., which, added to the 2s. 6d. for the night, makes 5 shillings per day on an average to servants." And 5 shillings then meant at least 10 shillings today. —London Express.

Theodosia Once Great Corn Port.
Theodosia, the Crimean port, bears one of the oddest names in Europe. It was founded in the seventh century B. C. by the Greeks of Miletus and became a great exporter of corn. In one year alone of the fourth century B. C. Theodosia sent 2,100,000 medimni in medimni equal twelve gallons of corn to Athens. How climate influences history is illustrated by the fact that the Crimea, which had so much corn to spare in antiquity, has in our time had to be fed from Russia. "It is very probable," says Mommsen, "that the extraordinary drought, which is the chief obstacle now to agriculture in the Crimea, has been greatly increased by the disappearance of the forests of central and southern Russia, which formerly to some extent protected the coast provinces from the parching northeast wind."

Mrs. Green Well Named.
Mrs. Gray—"The window in my hall has stained glass in it Mrs. Green—Too bad! Can't you find anything that will take the stains out?"—New Haven Register.

To Be Expected.
"I've been reading Shakespeare. Hadn't poor Hamlet a dog's life?"
"Well, wasn't he a Great Dane?"—Baltimore American.

Contradictory.
"That big, fat slob is the black sheep of the family, is he not?"
"Yep. He's the family skeleton."—Houston Post.

Artificial Turquoise.
Artificial turquoise is made in Europe by soaking ivory which shows no grain in a saturated solution of ammoniacal copper oxide until the desired shade is reached.

Sorry She Spoke.
"You mustn't laugh so at the table," expostulated the mother.
"I ain't laughing at the table," said the youngster. "I'm laughing at Miss Green."—Exchange.

Every one has a wallet behind for his own failings and one before for the failings of others.—La Fontaine.

Starting the First One.
Wife (just wed)—George, just think what the neighbors will say when they hear that I do my own work! Hubby—Whose work do you want to do?—Boston Record.

Going to Extremes.
Soldier Sylvester—He's a bad character, an' I wash my hands of him. Everett West—He must be de linit to get you to wash your hands.—Exchange.

More Than Full.
Little Willie, together with his parents, was invited to a Sunday dinner at the home of his uncle. Chicken was the piece de resistance of the gladsome layout, and, being a great lover of the dainty morsel, Willie expanded his appetite to fit the occasion. When the dessert was served the youngster had to balk. Manfully he made two or three stabs at the dish, and then gazed at it with a dejected expression.

"What's the matter, Willie?" asked his uncle, with a smiling glance at the youngster. "You look mournful."

"That's just what the matter is," pathetically answered Willie. "I am more'n full."—Chicago Journal.

A. A. FRANZKE, Chautauqua Lecturer



Here is a lecturer who has fired the soul of many audiences. He is called "The Little Giant." He is virile and fascinating; a young man who has climbed far in a few years. Franzke will be heard here. Hear him without fail.

CHARLOTTE BERGH, Norwegian Lyric Soprano



Charlotte Bergh will return to the west and fill a number of Chautauqua engagements this summer. She is a lyric soprano, with a voice of power and sweetness. She will appear here at the same time as the Royal Hungarian Orchestra.

Born Diplomat.
"Harry, I am beginning to believe the baby looks like you."
"Are you, dear?"
"Yes. I notice it more and more every day. I'm so glad."
"Do you really want him to look like me?"
"Of course I do. I've been sorry ever since we had him christened that we didn't give him your name."
"Sweetheart, you don't know how happy you make me by saying that."
"And, Harry, dear, I found the loveliest hat today. I don't believe I ever saw anything that was so becoming to me. It's \$35. Do you think I ought to pay that much for a hat?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Climbs Up the Trunk.
The native elephant driver never has to bother with a step ladder in mounting his beast after he has trained him for a little time, for the easiest way to get up is to ascend by way of the trunk. Standing in front of the elephant, the driver grasps him by the ears, this being a signal that he wishes to mount, and the obedient monster promptly arches his trunk so that the master can easily step upon it and go right on up to the top of the elephant's head.

One on the Judge.
A lawyer was arguing a case before a certain judge, between whom and himself there was no love lost. The judge listened for awhile with ill concealed impatience and then burst out with:

"Tut, tut! Mr. W., you have your points of law all upside down!"
"I don't doubt that they seem so to your honor," replied Mr. W., "but you'll think differently when your honor's rulings are reversed."—New York Tribune.

Reassuring Him.
"A little plain advice," said a professor of elocution, addressing his pupils before the annual entertainment—"go well to the front of the stage, don't hesitate and don't be nervous!"
"But, I say, professor," remarked a very self satisfied member of the class; "suppose I forget part of my oration?"

"Oh, that doesn't matter," replied the professor. "On the contrary, the more of it you forget the better the audience will like it!"

The interstate commerce commission suspended until October 13, the proposed increase of the carload minimum weight on mixed carload shipments of vegetables from California points to points in Oregon. Hearings will be held before fall to determine the reasonableness of suspended order.

Grueley Frank.
He—How is it you are always out when I call?
She—Just luck.—Life.

Real Estate Transfers.
W. B. Cooper et ux to H. Herndon—Lot 8, Block 6, Milapoo Park, \$10.
John W. Nokes et ux to George D. Foster—Lot 6, Block 2, Cooper & Randall's Addition to Cottage Grove, \$10.
Claud Van Valin et ux to W. H. Mendell—1.57 acres in Sections 3 and 4, Township 21 South, Range 2 West of Willamette Meridian, \$10.
Luther A. King to Alta King—Tract in Section 22, Township 20 South, Range 3 West of Willamette Meridian, \$200.
Marden C. Jaques et ux to Laura E. McKernan—Lot 1, Block 1, D. G. McFarland's Second Addition to Cottage Grove, \$410.
John Allen et ux to T. F. Rawlings et ux—Four acres in Section 32, Township 20 South, Range 3 West of Willamette Meridian, \$500.
Geo. S. Bailey et ux to O. W. White—Tract in Section 30, Township 22 South, Range 3 West of Willamette Meridian, \$75.
John F. Spray et ux to Alice Prophet—Lots 41 and 54, Cedar Park, \$10.
G. A. Essick et ux to R. E. Johnson—South half of Northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 21 South, Range 4 West of Willamette Meridian, \$1.
Le Roy Barrett to J. M. Comer—Tract in Section 29, Township 20 South, Range 2 West of Willamette Meridian, \$200.

Eugene Talks Potato Starch Factory.
Investigations of the possibilities for developing the potato starch industry in Oregon, not alone for the production of the starch, but to consume inferior potatoes and make possible the grading and developing a standard product from the Willamette Valley, are being conducted by the Eugene Commercial Club. The effect of the war upon the potato industry in Europe is said to be a factor in this move. Some fifty per cent of the potato starch used in this country up to now is said to have come from Germany; this supply is now believed to be entirely cut off for the next four or five years.

Potato starch factories have proven profitable throughout the East in all communities surrounded by large acreages of potatoes.

Gored by Deer, Woman Seeks \$7500.
Having been gored by an infuriated buck deer, partly domesticated, Mrs. Alethea M. Moxley, a resident of Creswell, has sued George Schulerich, owner of the place where the deer was kept, for \$7535 damages.

Mrs. Moxley in her complaint states that Schulerich owns a ranch five miles from Creswell, and for his own purpose and for the purpose of attracting the attention of the public he maintains a park and has attempted to enclose and retain deer, in some degree domesticated. Mrs. Moxley states that on October 14, 1914, she was invited upon the Schulerich premises by the wife of an employee of the defendant and while she was visiting there and while she was walking along a pathway from the house to a spring a large male deer broke out of its enclosure and attacked her, knocking her down, goring her with its horns on the left side of the abdomen, bruising, lacerating her and otherwise injuring her, besides causing a great shock to her nervous system and great mental and physical pain. She avers that she expended \$35 for the services of a physician and asks that sum as special damages together with \$7500 as general damages.

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