

Polk County Observer

Published Each Tuesday and Friday.

Office.....517-519 Court Street
Telephone.....Main 19

BY LEW A. CATES.

Subscription Rates.

One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40

No subscription taken unless paid for in advance. This is imperative.

Entered as second-class matter in the Postoffice at Dallas, Oregon.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Mortality statistics may not furnish the most cheerful kind of reading, but they nevertheless convey information that is of interest to nearly everyone, and this is certainly true of a report recently made by the federal department of census. The registration area of the United States for mortality includes more than sixty-five per cent of the total population, so the value of the statistical reports is readily appreciated. And according to the official records, a very large majority cases, namely, tuberculosis, heart diseases, pneumonia, enteritis, cancer, apoplexy, diphtheria, croup and typhoid fever, their proportionate responsibility being in the order named. Moreover, for the year 1913 thirty per cent of all deaths were due to the three diseases which head this list.

During that year tuberculosis claimed 93,421 victims in the registration area, or in the proportion of 147.6 persons for each 100,000 of population. This, however, is a marked decline from the proportionate rate of a few years previous, when more than 200 deaths per 100,000 population was the official showing. The explanation for this is furnished in the beneficial effects of the widespread campaign against tuberculosis during recent years, and it is indeed gratifying to know that results so favorable have been accomplished. Deaths credited to the several other common diseases above mentioned were as follows: Heart disease of various kinds, 93,145; pneumonia, 93,779; Bright's disease and nephritis, 65,106; enteritis, 57,080; cancer, 50,000; apoplexy, 47,320; diphtheria and croup, 11,920; typhoid fever, 11,323.

Some satisfaction is to be gleaned from the statement that the total mortality for the year 1913 showed a marked decrease as compared with years immediately preceding. It is suggested that this was largely due to the sanitary measures taken and the campaign of education carried on by both federal and state authorities, as well as by municipal bodies in many parts of the union. All diseases cannot be eradicated, but many can be prevented by using common sense sanitary methods, and by personal attention to the laws of health and hygiene. Many people by their own ignorance or carelessness bring upon themselves retribution in the shape of disease. Many people who are engaged in sedentary occupations, for instance, eat as much as if they were engaged in strenuous outdoor work. And the result is not long in coming in the form of heart disease, nervous breakdown, and other troubles. Some people are also foolishly in defiance of cold weather or extreme heat, and the inevitable results must follow.

With the strenuous life that many people are living, under the constant stress of the daily grind, they need pay special attention to hygiene, dieting, a sufficient amount of sleep and other indispensable factors in the maintaining of a sound mind in a sound body. And this sums up the wisdom of antiquity with regard to human life.

MEAT PACKERS THREATEN.

The American meat packers threaten to stop the European war single handed. This is not the exact purport of their threat, but it has the same meaning. They are angry over the interference with meat shipments to Europe, and they declare that unless the foreign nations give some assurance that these shipments will be protected, the foreign nations will have to do without meat. The chief sources of supply for meats imported by Europe are this country and Argentina, and the American packers claim to control both these sources, which of course adds emphasis to the threat to cut off supplies.

There has been talk of the war ending because of the exhaustion of ammunition, or men, or money. Yet an army "travels on its stomach" today just as much as when Napoleon made an observation to this effect, and any army deprived of its meat rations would soon be ready to quit. The threat of the packers, therefore, is not trivial matter. Should they proceed to carry out their threat, in fact, it would have a vital influence on the conduct of the war.

HORSES IN DEMAND.

The farmers of this country are commencing to have their attention called to the fact that for several years to come there doubtless will be a fine profit in raising horses. Even before the European war broke out there was an excellent demand for horses and prices for this class of stock were higher than had been the case for several years previously. Since the commencement of the war, moreover, a very large number of horses have been shipped to Europe for military purposes, and this demand will continue until the close of hostilities. Nor is it likely to cease

even then, for war is terribly destructive on horseflesh, and when the European nations return to their peaceful pursuits they will need to continue their importations for at least a time, as their own supply will be pretty well depleted.

It therefore follows that there will be a steady demand for horses for several years, not only to supply the home needs but to replace the wastage of war in European countries. The inducement for breeding and raising horses, in fact, never was better than it is today, and it is claimed that many American farmers already are counting on paying more attention to this line of business.

THE CHAUTAUQUA.

Preparations for Dallas' second chautauqua will soon be on in earnest, and if present plans do not miscarry this year's institution will be larger and better than last season, which is saying no inconsiderable. The program promises more and better entertainment. It is not a common thing to see grand opera singers in the chautauqua tent, but this season they will be seen and heard. Great artists who in times gone by have spent their summers in Europe must this year remain in this country and will sing in the chautauqua as the only means of tiding over the season when grand opera houses are closed. Half a dozen lecturers, the best on the American platform, Circello's band, the Schumann quintet, Legerdmain, and, yes, the yodlers will be here.

The sale and delivery of season tickets will begin about the twentieth of the present month, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the committee in charge will find no difficulty in disposing of the number required by the system to make the chautauqua a permanent institution here. It is an opportunity to listen to high-class talent at a decidedly low price. Dallas enjoys the distinction of being the smallest town, in point of population, in the Pacific northwest to hold a chautauqua, and we should exert ourselves to maintain it handsomely.

WAR OF EXHAUSTION.

The European struggle has now lasted nearly a year and neither side has yet managed to gain advantages that are anything like decisive. In fact it now is quite generally recognized that the war will end only with the exhaustion of resources of the belligerents who finally may be forced to sue for terms of peace. There is, of course, a fixed limit to the number of men available in the conflict. And another question that just now is commencing to demand attention is to what extent the belligerents can stand the financial drain which is being placed upon them.

All the warring nations are commencing to feel the severe financial strain. Berlin exchange is about fourteen per cent below the normal minimum. Russian exchange on London is subject to a discount of twenty-four per cent. French exchange is four per cent and Italian exchange twelve per cent below normal. London exchange is at par and England is known to be assuming some of the outside financial burdens of the allies.

Economic experts believe the belligerents can not much longer stand the strain without relapsing into a currency of irredeemable and depreciated paper. It is not believed that the machinery of European finance can much longer bear the enormous burden of the war expenditures. There is considerable prospect that the war may end from financial exhaustion before the physical resources of the nations are hopelessly impaired in the conflict marked by unexampled destructiveness of human life.

THE HOME DOLLAR.

Mr. V. J. Love, a general merchandise dealer at Pedee, is a firm believer in building a fence around the home dollar, and never goes away from Polk county for that which may be had within its confines. In sending The Observer an order for printing, that gentleman says: "I had a better price on this printing from an Eastern house, but am patronizing home industry. You have had several good articles on this subject in your paper during the past year." This has a true ring, not especially because it has reference to a line of business in which The Observer is engaged, but because its practice means the greater development of Polk, the banner county of the Willamette valley. Mr. Love evidently appreciates that a dollar sent abroad never returns, while the one disbursed at home gets around occasionally, at least.

The same man who was complaining about the continuous May showers is now shouting: "Is this warm enough for you?"

FORD CUTS RIPE MELON.

Dividend of \$48,000,000 Declared by Automobile Company. Announcement was made Saturday of an increase in the capital stock of the Ford Automobile company from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000. A stock dividend of \$48,000,000 was authorized for July 1. The outstanding stock issues, with the dividend, will be \$50,000,000. The balance will be retained in the treasury. No cash dividend was declared, but it was intimated there will be one soon.

The great "melon" cut by the Ford company is divided between just eight men. The stock dividend announced is distributed as follows: Henry Ford, \$27,840,000; James Couzens, \$5,000,000; David Gray, \$4,500,000; John F. Dodge, \$2,400,000; Horace E. Dodge, \$2,400,000; Horace Rackham, \$2,400,000; John W. Anderson, \$2,400,000; and R. V. Couzens, \$2,400,000. It was also announced that \$15,000,000 in rebates will be distributed August 1, to this year's purchasers of Ford cars.



OTHERS' OPINIONS

Portland, Oregon, May 27, 1915—

To the Editor of the Polk County Observer: In again asking the courtesy of space in which to reply to a criticism of Christian Science, I beg to remind you that the first instance has yet to occur in which a Christian Scientist asks space to publish an attack on any man or his religious belief. Most fair-minded people welcome constructive criticism, but misrepresentation is unjust to the critic, to the criticized, and to those who read the criticism. Therefore, in justice to all, I am asking the privilege of correcting some of Rev. Geo. H. Bennett's misrepresentations of Christian Science which appeared in your issue of May 7.

"The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death" (Science and Health, page 450). It is for this reason that Christian Scientists have no disposition to engage in a course of destructive criticism. All loyal Christian Scientists are working constantly for the betterment of mankind, and, therefore, realize that their work must always be constructive. They know full well that the only means by which sinners can be regenerated, and the suffering and sorrowing healed, is through a right understanding of God and His divine Christ.

Our brother says: "It has heretofore been the method of scientists and philosophers to observe the facts of nature and of history, and formulate laws and principles in harmony with the facts." He then goes on to remind us that Mrs. Eddy has departed from this old-time method. In this, he is quite correct; but the numerous misconceptions of Christian Science contained in his article indicate, unmistakably, that he has failed to get Mrs. Eddy's viewpoint. Assuming that the old-time method of natural scientists and philosophers is the correct one by which ultimate truth is to be ascertained, and finding Mrs. Eddy's method at variance with it, our critic has at once concluded that her teachings are "a collection of vapors produced by an unbalanced mind." In her search for truth Mrs. Eddy did not make an observation of the so-called "facts of nature and history" and formulate laws and principles therefrom, but sought, through long and earnest study of the bible, for an understanding of divine principle, an understanding such as would enable her to interpret creation aright. Other thinkers have begun with effects and striven to interpret the cause from the standpoint of these effects. The great difficulty with this method has been its reliance upon finite sense testimony. It is because of dependence upon sense testimony that constant revisions have been necessary in the theories of scientists and philosophers. Mrs. Eddy has taken the stand that the only way to reach the ultimate truth about all things is to acquire an understanding of God, since He is the only cause and creator. Our Master taught that God is spirit. His creation is "after his kind," and is, therefore, spiritual. The so-called material creation, with its sin, sorrow, suffering and death, is but the human misconception of God's spiritual, perfect, and eternal creation. Those who are familiar with the teachings of the foremost physical scientists should not be startled by Mrs. Eddy's teaching of the non-existence of matter. Prof. Wilhelm Oswald, of the University of Leipzig, Germany, writes: "Matter is a thing of thought which we have constructed for ourselves rather imperfectly to represent what is permanent in the change of phenomenon." Mr. Huxley has written: "After all, what do we know of this terrible matter, except as the name for the unknown, hypothetical cause of states of our own consciousness?" Mr. Huxley tells us its existence is hypothetical, and Prof. Oswald that it is merely a thing of thought produced by the human mind.

Physical scientists' theories regarding matter have undergone a most radical change, and they are now practically unanimous in teaching that matter is a form of energy. These conclusions of physical scientists are not the teachings of Christian Science, but indicate that matter, even from their standpoint, is not what it has generally been believed to be.

Our brother says that "only an ignorant or insane mind ever soberly denies the testimony of the five senses," forgetful that we are constantly obliged to deny the testimony of the senses when we look out upon what appears to be a flat earth, or toward the eastern horizon in the early morning and see what seems to be a rising sun. Again and again in everyday experience, we are compelled to let our understanding supersede sense testimony. Only a few centuries ago, when one thinker ventured to assert that the earth was round instead of flat he was not only thought to be ignorant and insane, but was believed to be a heretic as well. The prophet Isaiah, in referring to the Messiah, said: "He shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears; but with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth."

When Mrs. Eddy says, "Man is incapable of sin, sickness and death" (Science and Health, page 475), she means what John evidently meant when he said: "Whoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he cannot sin, because he is born of God." Therefore, when Mrs. Eddy writes of man as incapable of sin, it is to be understood that she refers to the spiritual, real man, made in God's image and likeness, and not to a sinful mortal in teaching that man, God's image and likeness, is not material, is not made up of flesh and blood, and bones and nerves. Our brother contends that Mrs. Eddy contradicts Jesus; but to correct this impression, we need only to remember Paul's statement that, "they which are the children of the flesh, these are not the children of God." Throughout her writings, Mrs. Eddy draws a sharp line of distinction between the human and the divine, between the relative and the absolute, between the mortal and the immortal, between the temporary and the eternal, between the real and the unreal. It is for this reason that she capitalizes the word "Life" when she uses it in the absolute sense, and as a synonym for God, and that she does not capitalize it when she uses it to indicate the human sense of life.

In Christian Science, we are taught to deny evil any place or power in our thinking, even as Paul has taught us to deny "ungodliness and worldly lusts," and as in mathematics we are taught to deny mistakes a place in our thinking. For example, from the standpoint of mathematics, the statement two and two make five is untrue and non-existent, and the way to correct this mistake is to learn the truth about two and two. Belief in the reality of the mistake or in the truth of the error, and the fear of it, would be no help towards the overcoming of it. According to Christian Science, belief in the reality and power of evil in no way enhances one's ability to cope with and overcome it. Evil being temporary, an experience of the carnal or mortal mind, can only be overcome in the degree that we let that mind be in us which was also in Christ Jesus.

Because Mrs. Eddy's explanation of the raising of Lazarus does not accord with our critic's view of it, he ineptly states that she has never read the New Testament. It may be said that she studied the whole bible, including the New Testament, with its wonderful story of the Master's resurrection of Lazarus, is evidenced by her explanation of that remarkable demonstration of Christ Jesus. The Master said, in the first instance, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go, that I may awake him out of sleep." Jesus, not unaware of the human manifestation of death in the case of Lazarus, but cognizant of man's spiritual and indestructible nature, uttered the foregoing statement. When his disciples, however, failed, because of their dullness of spiritual perception, to comprehend Jesus' metaphysical statement, he said to them, plainly, "Lazarus is dead." As one reads the whole story of Jesus' work on this occasion, it is not difficult to see that Jesus' statement, "Lazarus is dead" was relative and was called forth by the inability of his disciples to understand his absolute statement, for further on in this account the Master says, "Whoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Christian Scientists believe, therefore, that the resurrection of Lazarus was made possible by Jesus' understanding of life and not by a belief in the reality of death.

Our brother's repeated references to Mrs. Eddy as "unbalanced," "demented," and "insane" can, of course, have no weight with right-minded people who are acquainted with the large measure of success that has crowned her unselfish efforts to lift mankind to a higher, nobler plane of thinking and living. So great have been her achievements that, at her passing, a very large number of the

leading newspapers of the world united in expressions of appreciation of her work. O. B. Her, the Boston (Mass.) Traveler said: "Mrs. Eddy has been one of the world's greatest benefactors. Her followers will say more than that, perhaps, but there is no reason why even her enemies should say less." Goodwin's Weekly (Salt Lake City) said: "Mary Baker Eddy was a great woman. Foes as well as friends will admit that. It is not for one who does not comprehend her to judge of her, but it is only justice to say that she wrought a marvelous work on earth; gave peace and serenity and health to tens and hundreds of thousands of homes." A 128 page volume of like editorial comments has been compiled and published.

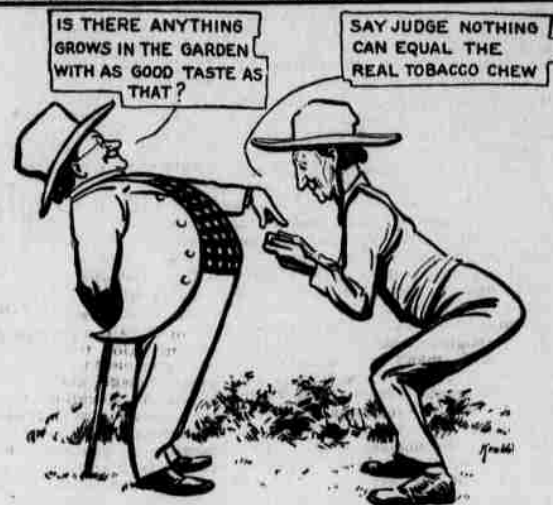
Perhaps no more fitting words with

which to summarize Mrs. Eddy's life work could be chosen than the following from a tribute published in The Christian Science Monitor after her going: "Mrs. Eddy has glorified the teachings of Christ Jesus in making them a living power today as truly as nineteen hundred years ago, and to her belong his words of commendation: 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

F. ELMO ROBINSON,

Christian Science committee on publication for Oregon.

After long years of service A. W. Tupper, chief of police at Independence, has resigned. Officer Parker succeeds him.



THE MARKET GARDENER IS HONEST WITH THE GOOD JUDGE

MAN the taste of "Right-Cut" is so satisfying and so lasting that a ten-cent pouch of the Real Tobacco Chew lasts you twice as long as the same money will buy in your old kind.

Why, the only thing about "Right-Cut" that isn't a luxury is the price.

You'll be glad of the day you start with the Real Tobacco Chew if you are critical about the tobacco you chew.



Take a very small chew—less than one-quarter the old size. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just nibble on it until you find the strength chew that suits you. Tuck it away. Then let it rest. See how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies without grinding, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is *The Real Tobacco Chew*. That's why it costs less in the end.

It is a ready chew, cut fine and short shreds so that you won't have to grind on it with your teeth. Grinding on ordinary candied tobacco makes you spit too much.

The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up with molasses and licorice. Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste in "Right-Cut."

One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY
50 Union Square, New York

BUY FROM DEALER OR SEND 10¢ STAMPS TO US



ELECTRIC GE RANGES

The G-E Electric Range boils, broils, roasts, toasts, fries and bakes like any modern range—but it takes only the turn of a switch to get it hot. No coal, or coal dust, or coal gas—just a switch to turn and the cookery begins!

Investigate our reduced heating and cooking rate
OREGON POWER COMPANY

W. E. Greenwood, Mgr. G. Stoltz Company, Props.

Dallas Soda Works

Manufacturers of Soft Drinks

Telephone 703. 423 Ellis Street