

The Herald

D. E. STITT, Editor.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1913.

THE DRIFT OF EVENTS

Miss Silvia Paukhurst has come into notoriety again as a result of trying to address a meeting in London, England. The police undertook her arrest and the suffragettes attacked them viciously dropping benches from the gallery upon them. The police succeeded in getting their prisoner from the rostrum and outside the building where they were attacked with such fury by men and women that in the mixup their prisoner escaped. The police used their clubs and the other parties used anything they could lay hands upon during the fight.

This incident would hardly be worth mentioning were it not for the trend that things political are taking. The suffragettes have been striving to secure the ballot in the British Kingdom so that they might have equal suffrage with the male members of their realm, but it seems that in their efforts they have lost their patience likewise their tempers, and are seemingly cultivating a belligerent spirit that would do credit to almost any uncivilized people.

The ballot in the hands of a people is a peaceful method of settling differences, as it is generally conceded that the majority of persons desire to, and will decide rightly, but that any number of intelligent persons should pursue a course of anarchy to attain a peaceful end is hard to believe, although a down trodden people have the right of rebelling to throw off the yoke of tyranny.

But in the suffragette movement it is different. Their movement takes on the form of anarchy and secret crime, instead of open rebellion, and the persistent effort to burn, blow up and destroy property, and even to take life, by their lawlessness, confirm them as unfitted to enjoy the high privilege they are contending for.

But the fact we wish to impress and make plain is the growing disposition toward rash and lawless acts which are every where apparent in the strife that is being waged between the contending forces, and especially between capital and labor. It speaks for itself and indicates trouble and turmoil and a chaotic future unless there is a general reformation and a return to, or rather the institution of equitable conditions.

That the trend of human or rather inhuman existence, is toward the disruption of society, everywhere, as it now exists, can easily be discerned by any person, or persons who will make a study of present conditions and watch the drift of the political current. The ripples, waves and breakers now rolling in

points to danger on the rocks ahead and the rising tide is yet behind the troubled waters of discontent. Where are we drifting?

THE MYSTERY OF HEAVEN

FROM THE OCT LOOK, JULY 26, 1913

The imagination cannot go far ahead of experience; it can travel simply along routes only faintly marked by adventurous explorers, but it always needs a starting point, and it can not project paths into wholly unknown regions. The word *EXTRAORDINARY* suggests the limitation of the creative, pictorial faculty which has made progress possible and is the open door through which, as Doctor Bushnell said, God finds access to men. It is significant that all attempts to describe heaven end in a luminous vagueness, while hell and purgatory have been not only suggested but pictured with terrifying and convincing power. Dante walks the awful paths of hell with commanding authority; he not only sees and understands, but he describes and interprets, the world of punishment with compelling power. And in the world of purification, though less dramatic he is not less at home; he knows whence flow the tears of purgatory. But when the gates of paradise open to his unaccustomed feet, the sight is too dazzling; he cannot see far for the unfamiliar brightness; he speaks as one in a half-remembered dream. His vision has traveled far beyond his experience. Sin he knows, and remorse and pain and tears he understands, but he cannot grasp the bliss of heaven; he walks with faltering step in "worlds not realized."

The Milton of Paradise Lost is a greater poet than Milton of Paradise Regained; and the Bible, the most concrete and definite of books in dealing with the deep things of God and with the mysteries of man's life, in their infrequent references to heaven takes refuge in a symbolism which the western reader often mistakes for pictorial imagery, and is rather hindered than helped by what he reads. In literature the great sinner is far more powerfully drawn than the great saint, and the most pathetic and appealing figures in the drama and in fiction are the men and women who, by breaking the law, have set in motion the tremendous tragic forces. The great artist finds his imagination reinforced and energized by experience when he deals with Satan, with Agamemnon, with Faust, with Richard III; but his skill falters when he tries to paint a Saint John or a Galahad. Sin we know, and all the tragic consequences that follow it in inevitable companionship; but the peace which flows from perfect purity, the radiance that shines, as the old painters saw, from the faces of the sinless, the bliss that waits for those who stand at home in the presence of God like happy children, lie beyond our experience; and, try as we may, we can not give them form or body. When we try, we become irreverent and take refuge in a kind of sentimental materialism, or the heaven we picture is a golden cloud on the edge of the horizon or a shining dome hanging unsupported in midair.

The world of punishment and

of purification we know, but the world of bliss we not only do not know, but it can not be revealed to us; that is the reason why the longings of the heart are not met, and the cry of the soul for power to realize the surroundings of those who have gone on into the next stage of life is not answered; we are not told because we could not understand. A description of the heavenly life by one who was in the heart of it would come to us in an unknown tongue; nothing in our experience would interpret it to us. It does not lie even in the power of the heavenly Father to make these mysteries plain to us, as it does not lie in our power to make clear to the little children we love the principles of philosophy, the more abstract truths of science, the revelations of ripe Christian experience.

We can know the direction of the paths which lead us to that highest plane of living which we call heaven, but we can not see the paths; we can know elements out of which the heavenly happiness is compounded, but we can not visualize the conditions in which that happiness is shared; we can neither give power and shape to the spirits of those who have departed, nor dimensions and body to the things which surround them. All the reports of these things which credulous people are asked to believe are crude, materialistic, or so vague that they have only the substance of a dream.

Heaven is beyond our power of imagination, not because it is unreal, but because it is a higher reality not yet grasped by the mind. All life predicts it; punishment and purification foretell and affirm it; but it waits on our fuller experience to reveal it. Mr. Beecher has somewhere said that knowledge is given us in this life, not to satisfy intellectual curiosity, but to aid in the development of character; and heaven, which rests immovable on character both divine and human, comes at the end of a process not of thinking, but of living; that is what makes it more real than the things we know, more substantial and enduring than the things we paint and carve and describe. When the scientist begins to experiment with a short circuit of wire, he may dream of the time when messages will travel under great seas along thousands of miles of cable; he can not foresee the hour when they will fly through the air itself. That vision will come only when he has mastered the resources of the wire and his experience has given his imagination a new vantage ground for further flight.

There is need of a little "lower education" in Oregon, in order to reach down and uplift the tribe of school killers who do not yet realize that to properly maintain a state university is part of a live commonwealth's business in this era of progress.—Weston Leader.

Dr. Laura Colby Price.

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SUMMONS

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County.

Violet E. Stone, Plaintiff
vs.
Lester E. Stone, Defendant

To Lester E. Stone the above named defendant. IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the third day of November, 1913, and in default thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in the complaint, to-wit:—for a dissolution of the marriage contract existing between you and the plaintiff and for the costs and disbursements of this suit and that the plaintiff be allowed to assume her maiden name of Violet E. Conkey.

This summons is ordered to be published in the Monmouth HERALD, a weekly newspaper published in Polk County, State of Oregon, for six full weeks, by order of Hon. J. B. Teal, County Judge of Polk County, Oregon, made the 8th day of September, 1913, and said order fixes on or before November 3, 1913, as the time in which you must appear and answer.

G. O. HOLMAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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WALTER G. BROWN

Notary Public

Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Etc.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

and management of the Monmouth HERALD, published weekly, at Monmouth, Oregon, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, D. E. Stitt, Monmouth, Oregon.
Managing Editor, D. E. Stitt, Monmouth, Oregon.
Business Manager, D. E. Stitt, Monmouth, Oregon.
Publisher, D. E. Stitt, Monmouth, Oregon.

D. E. STITT,
Owner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1913.

WALTER G. BROWN,
Notary Public.
My commission expires October 14, 1913.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Anna O. Mulkey-Boatman, deceased, has filed his final account in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Polk County, and that Monday the 10th day of November, 1913, at 10 A. M. thereof, at the county court room in the county court house at Dallas, Oregon, has been appointed by said Court as the time and place for the hearing of objections to the said final account and the settlement thereof.

IRA C. POWELL,
Administrator of the estate of Anna O. Mulkey-Boatman, deceased.
B. F. SWOPE, Attorney.
Dated and first published October 10th, 1913.

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