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AN INDEPENDENT PAPER

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

As announced heretofore, the  
Guard of the first of October was  
compelled to withdraw the offer of  
the St. Louis Republic free with every  
cash in advance subscription. Owing  
to the raise in the price of paper  
the publishers were forced to advance  
their price to us to such an extent  
we can no longer give the paper  
away as a premium.  
We are, however, offering the Ore-  
gon Agriculturist or the American  
Farmer (your choice) free with each  
cash in advance subscription. Or we  
will give the Semi-Weekly Oregon  
Journal, the best newspaper in Ore-  
gon, with the Weekly Guard for only  
15 cents extra, of \$2.25 for both the  
Guard and Journal. We will send  
the Guard and the Weekly Oregonian  
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To those who do not wish to take  
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mium to Weekly Guard subscribers:  
**FOR ONLY TWO DOLLARS** we  
will send the Weekly Guard one year,  
and give as a premium a set of six  
silver spoons, butter knife and sug-  
ar shell (Rogers make).

A kitchen set consisting of one  
curving knife and fork, one  
bread knife, one cake knife, one par-  
ing knife (American Cutlery Co.  
make), one pan cake turner and one  
egg spoon, a very useful thing to  
have in any family.

Or a pretty mantel clock that  
keeps good time.  
These premiums we have in stock  
and are prepared to deliver them  
promptly. We know they will please  
you.

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cents in addition to the regular sub-  
scription price of the paper.

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AWFUL DEATH STATE  
IN OUR COAL MINES

It would hardly be in accordance  
with the facts to say that the people  
of the United States were "shocked"  
at the news of the late terrible min-  
ing disasters in which several hun-  
dred lives have been snuffed out.  
Disasters of this nature have come on  
us with such frequency that they  
have in a degree lost their power to  
create a shock, except perhaps in the  
immediate vicinity of the tragedy.  
When death rides on the wintry gales  
and gathers in the aged and infirm  
who have lived out their allotted  
span of years, we philosophically ac-  
cept the decree as one of the benign  
workings of Providence. Apparently,  
by the same line of reasoning, we  
have come to regard these wholesale  
harvests of death in a similar light.  
This at least would seem to offer  
some explanation for the lack of in-  
terest in and lack of laws to pre-  
vent such wholesale tragedies as  
plunge entire communities into  
mourning and leave behind them a  
wake of distress and sorrow which  
for thousands will find no alleviation  
in this life.

There was a time when the earth  
was younger, and the finer instincts  
of humanity had not been completely  
obscured by the craving for money  
that such a value was placed on life  
that no precaution was considered  
too expensive to use in preventing  
death. That this ancient belief has  
not been abandoned in other coun-  
tries finds ample evidence in official  
statistics, which show that the coal  
mines of the United States kill three  
times as many men per thousand em-  
ployees as are killed by the mines of  
European countries.

Not only is the death rate per  
thousand in this country three times  
as large as it is in Europe, but it is  
increasing at an alarming rate, while  
that of Europe is actually decreas-  
ing, in spite of the greatly-increased  
output from the mines in Europe.  
This decrease is said to be due to  
the effect of mining legislation in  
those countries for the safeguarding  
and protection of the lives of the  
workmen. The government report,

which was written before either the  
Alabama disaster or the Monongah  
disaster, prophetically says:

"Both the number and seriousness  
of mine explosions may be expected  
to increase, unless, through investi-  
gations such as have proved effective  
in other coal-producing coun-  
tries, information can be obtained  
and published concerning the explo-  
sives used, the conditions under  
which they may be used with safety,  
and the general conditions which  
make for health and safety. Such  
information may serve as an intelli-  
gent basis for legislative enactment  
and for agreements among persons  
associated with mining operations."

It is absurd for a country so far  
progressed in arts, science and inven-  
tion as the United States to set up  
the plea that coal mining cannot be  
made as safe in this country as it is  
in Europe. None, in fact, attempt to  
make such a plea. It is simply a  
case of coining the life blood of min-  
ers into dollars through neglect to  
employ proper precautions which  
would add an infinitesimal fraction  
to the cost per ton of mining coal.  
Our railroads, like our coal mines,  
also have the unenviable reputation  
of killing more men in proportion to  
the number employed than are killed  
on any other railroads in the world.  
That this is also a needless sacrifice  
of human life is shown by the re-  
sults achieved on the Union Pacific,  
which has spent \$2,000,000 in instal-  
lation of safety devices and as a result  
finds a decrease in the list of killed  
and injured from 2097 in 1896 to  
1209 in 1907.

In the mad rush for wealth in this  
country our coal barons as well as  
other industrial masters have wofu-  
ly cheapened human life, the most  
precious of all things. If the long  
overdue reform can be accomplished  
in no other way, some of our mis-  
sionary societies should temporarily  
abandon their crusades in behalf of  
the foreign heathen and work for  
the salvation of the honest workmen  
who are being murdered by thous-  
ands at home.

RUSSIAN METHODS  
OF SOUTHERN OREGON

Jackson county judges and prose-  
cuting attorneys have a penchant  
for making fools of themselves.  
Several years ago one Lionel Web-  
ster, circuit judge of that district,  
attempted to jail Editor Kaiser, of  
the Ashland Record, for criticizing  
his judicial conduct, only to be turned  
down by the supreme court. Soon  
after the ambitious Webster became  
a candidate for the attorney-general-  
ship of Oregon, and, largely because  
of his tyrannical attempt to muzzle  
the press, was defeated by the dem-  
ocratic candidate, Geo. E. Chamber-  
lain, thus giving that successful poli-  
tician his start up the ladder of  
fame.

The latest case of this kind in-  
volves George Putnam, publisher of  
the Daily Tribune at Medford, who  
had the temerity to criticize the  
course of a number of the ancient  
and illustrious family of Reames,  
now filling the office of district at-  
torney. This breach of etiquette was  
so flagrant that Mr. Reames had his  
grand jury indict Mr. Putnam for his  
assault upon the peace and dignity  
of the commonwealth, which for  
many years past has provided fat  
public places for the Reames family  
and their servitors in Jackson coun-  
ty. Editor Putnam, ignorant of his  
indictment, had started for Portland  
to spend Christmas with his mother,  
and upon reaching Roseburg was  
pulled out of his berth on the train  
and thrown into a dirty cell in the  
county jail there, used mainly for  
the incarceration of hoboes. It was  
not until the next day that his  
friends were informed of his predic-  
ament and bailed him out, and he was  
allowed to proceed on his journey.

This proceeding was as flagrant  
an outrage as was ever perpetrated  
in the state of Oregon. No matter  
about the merit of the case, which  
would depend largely upon the jus-  
tice of the criticisms printed in his  
paper, the treatment accorded him  
was inexcusable. He is a man whose  
business interests demanded that he  
remain and face any charges that  
might be brought against him. This  
his enemies knew, yet they humil-  
iated him, using their official power  
to "square" their personal grudges.  
No matter how ill advised the of-  
fensive article in the Tribune may  
have been; because we are ignorant  
of the case, the course taken by Dis-  
trict Attorney Reames, with the as-  
sistance of the circuit judge, who  
should have been vindicated on its  
criticisms. Any arraignment of such  
an official gang as that dominating  
the Jackson county courts could not  
be too severe.

ADVANTAGES OF  
MANUFACTURING TOWNS

Eugene will in time become an  
important manufacturing centre.  
Cheap and ample electric power will

be one of the important factors in  
bringing this about, and the city's  
geographical situation as an ideal  
distributing point when the several  
electric railways headed in this di-  
rection are completed, and the build-  
ing of the Oregon Eastern across the  
mountains will be another. Through  
its milling industry Eugene is ben-  
efited now by the largest pay roll of  
any city in the state outside of Port-  
land, and this will be augmented  
rapidly with future growth and de-  
velopment in the Upper Willamette  
valley.

To become a manufacturing centre  
is a most laudable ambition on the  
part of any community. You may  
take the dulllest and most prosaic  
town and erect within its borders a  
busy, thriving manufacturing insti-  
tution, where large numbers of work-  
men are employed, and a new life is  
at once imparted to the place. The  
dull monotony of the past gives way  
to the sound of the steam whistle and  
the clangor of the shop. The streets  
no longer look deserted. People  
move with an active restlessness in  
strange contrast to the times when  
no manufacturing was carried on in  
their midst: The liveliest towns that  
we have in this country are those  
wholly devoted to manufacturing.  
The dreariest towns, where droy-  
rot is visible on every hand, are those  
wherein no workshops are to be  
found. Manufacturing towns are not  
only more active, but as a rule they  
are prosperous, as well as being far  
more enterprising and affording bet-  
ter social and commercial advantages.

The typical manufacturing towns  
are to be found in New England, in  
fact the Connecticut river may be  
said to be lined with them. It is in-  
vigorating to the mind, as well as  
the sight, to travel through these  
towns, which justly may be termed  
"bee hives" of industry. An air of  
thrill and enterprise is everywhere  
displayed. The proprietors of the  
industrial institutions, the tradesmen,  
the artisans and other citizens exhibit  
every outward indication of that con-  
tentment and happiness which arise  
from a prosperous condition.

There is a reason for this—a so-  
cial as well as a business reason.  
First, the presence of workshops and  
factories in the midst of a community  
is in itself a source of activity. These  
institutions drawing to them daily  
their scores and their hundreds of  
workmen, bring life and activity, not  
for a week, or a month, but as long  
as they are in operation. But in  
towns purely commercial, or in lazy,  
seaport towns where the bulk of the  
male portion of the population is at  
sea, there is a too perceptible lack of  
life and animation. This can be bet-  
ter observed than described. But to  
one standing in a manufacturing  
town at the morning hour, at noon  
or at night, when the workmen are  
wending their ways to and from  
work, there need be little said to  
prove whence the vitality of the town  
arises.

EUGENE BOY SCORES  
SUCCESS AS AUTHOR

A former Eugene boy, a native of  
the University city, has achieved wide  
fame as a traveller and author, al-  
though still at the beginning of his  
career.

The Guard has secured a copy of  
Charlton Brustow Perkins' book, en-  
titled "From Occident to Orient, or  
Framed the Grandeur of the West to  
the Mysteries of the East." It is a  
large volume, handsomely printed on  
heavy paper, and illustrated with  
photographs and maps, making it a  
veritable travellers' guide. The pub-  
lishers are the Charlton B. Perkins  
Company, New York City.

In looking through the book one  
is surprised at its completeness, ex-  
cellence of arrangement and the vast  
quantity of really valuable informa-  
tion it contains, making it really a  
high class reference work, aside  
from its interesting sketches of  
sights and experiences during a jour-  
ney around the world. Mr. Perkins'  
style as a writer is clear, vigorous  
and entertaining, this book being one  
of the most interesting of its kind  
we have ever had the pleasure of per-  
using.

The author's Eugene friends will  
be glad to know that he is now fair-  
ly started on a successful literary ca-  
reer, and his future work will be  
watched with interest here, where  
any triumphs he may achieve will be-  
come a source of local pride.

TWO NEGLECTED TOMBS  
OF NATION'S HEROES

Time plays curious pranks with the  
hopes of men; just at the moment  
when President Roosevelt, in a mes-  
sage to congress, urged an appropri-  
ation to care for the Hermitage, An-  
drew Jackson's old home, A. S. Col-  
yar, a venerable citizen and patriot  
of Tennessee, who had long insisted  
upon a juster recognition of Jackson's  
services to his country, was called to  
his final reckoning. Much of Colonel  
Colyar's life was spent in accumulat-  
ing data for a ponderous history of

Andrew Jackson, a work weakened  
somewhat by a too bitter resentment  
of Parton and Sumner's estimates of  
Jackson, but still of considerable value  
because of the vast amount of re-  
liable information it contains.

There is a degree of irony in the  
passing of Colonel Colyar just at the  
time when the nation is urged by the  
president to do ample justice to the  
home of Andrew Jackson. True, the  
Hermitage has not been wholly neg-  
lected; it is in much better condi-  
tion than Andrew Johnson's grave,  
which is now almost lost in the foot-  
hills of Tennessee.

It is not in the least creditable to  
this big nation, nor to the state of  
Tennessee, that the tombs of two  
presidents are thus uncared for in  
large measure. Johnson, to be sure,  
was not of Jackson's stature, nor was  
Jackson all that he might have been,  
in the eyes of some critical students  
of national history, but both had been  
president of this republic, one in the  
formative period, and the other in  
the hour of the nation's greatest trial.  
The country should care for and pre-  
serve their tombs. History demands  
as much, and the patriotism of the  
nation should exact it, without regard  
to the faults or failures of the men.

THE LIVING DEATH  
IN MEXICAN PRISONS

Some time ago when three Amer-  
ican swindlers and murderers were  
about to be shot by the Mexican gov-  
ernment a wave of protest was  
sweeping in their behalf through the  
yellow press of the West, says one of  
our exchanges, Hulbert, Mitchell  
and Harle, who insured Mitchell's  
half brother for \$36,000, and then  
murdered him to secure the money,  
used every effort to save their lives,  
from the chicanery of Mexican law  
to a demand to the American consul.

Better had the murderous trio  
taken the death penalty than to have  
sought the living death of Mexican  
convict life.

To those who are acquainted with  
the prison system in Mexico it is  
known that there is little chance for  
any of the condemned men to leave  
the penitentiary alive. The first six  
years that they must spend in con-  
finement will be worse than the  
worst imaginable torture, if the rules  
which apply to criminals of their  
class are carried out.

They are even forbidden to utter  
a sound with their voice, either to  
animate or inanimate objects. They  
will be cut off from all association  
with other prisoners. Each man will  
occupy a solitary cell. Their inter-  
course, not only with the outside  
world, but with the inhabitants of  
the prison itself, will be wholly cut  
off.

At the end of six years of solitude  
the prisoners may associate to some  
extent with the other convicts, and  
letters may be written and received  
by them at stated intervals. It is not  
infrequently the case that six years  
of silence and solitude brings chaos  
to the strongest mind. Unlike the  
American prisons, the Mexican pris-  
on doors do not swing both ways.

The Monongah mines relief com-  
mittee has issued an appeal for as-  
sistance to the American people.  
The organization states in effect that  
Monongah is a mining town of about  
3000 inhabitants. This disaster has  
destroyed almost one-half of its  
bread-winners. The other half is  
composed of the employes of two other  
mines of the same company, and of  
the usual stores, etc., which go to  
make up the purely mining commu-  
nity. Fully 250 widows and 1000  
children are left without any means  
of support. The most of these fam-  
ilies live in the company's houses at  
Monongah, the remaining ones in var-  
ious countries of Europe. The com-  
pany has generously declared that the  
families occupying their houses may  
remain until other provision is made  
for them, but operations cannot be  
resumed at the damaged mines until  
these houses are available for the new  
force. Many of the resident fam-  
ilies will want to return to their rela-  
tives in their native countries in Eu-  
rope. The other resident families  
must seek a community where they  
can earn a livelihood: Aid must be  
now given these families to reach  
their new abodes and help them to  
establish themselves, and the families  
living abroad must be provided for  
until they can adjust themselves to  
their new conditions. Contributions  
may be sent to J. E. Sands, treasurer  
of the relief committee, Fairmount,  
West Virginia.

This year the Oregon Electric Co.  
has completed a railway line from  
Portland to Salem and trains will be  
running regularly over it by January  
1st. The work of construction has  
been done quickly and well, showing  
an abundance of capital and brains  
behind the project. The next step,  
so the officials of the company an-  
nounce, will be the extension of the  
road to Eugene, and the building of  
"feeders" from this city and other  
important towns in the valley. Much  
in the way of development and settle-

ment depends upon the future opera-  
tions of this company and there is  
every reason to believe that they will  
carry out their plans as announced  
without any unnecessary loss of time.  
To be the terminal of this great  
electric system will of itself be suf-  
ficient to make Eugene an important  
commercial centre.

A prominent writer thinks that he  
sees the dawn of the fraternal age.  
So they thought in France long ago  
when they madly followed the slogan  
of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."  
So they thought in the Dark Ages  
when the great brotherhoods of the  
church grew so strongly despite the  
general darkness and desolation. So  
they thought in the time of Plato;  
but it's a long way yet to the real  
dawn, and battleships and magazine  
rifles continue to find purchasers;  
murders and mob massacres proceed  
in Russia in a manner anything but  
fraternal, and here in the United  
States we are spending millions on  
new battleships, and by sending the  
greatest fighting fleet every mobil-  
ized around the world, are giving  
the nations an object lesson in any-  
thing but fraternalism.

Editor Putnam, of the Medford  
Tribune, who was thrown into jail at  
the instance of the prosecuting attor-  
ney the other day, was assaulted Sat-  
urday by an irate politician because  
mention of his candidacy for mayor  
was made in the Tribune. Evident-  
ly a live newspaper is something the  
Medford people are so unaccustomed  
to that they are "up in the air"—but  
they'll get used to it if Putnam pos-  
sesses the grit to hold the fort for a  
while longer.

Sparks may cause a real conflagra-  
tion in Nevada—no joking about it.  
He has decided to call the legisla-  
ture in special session to enact laws  
for the protection of the Goldfield  
mine owners, who are now guarded  
by regular troops. The legislators,  
however, are radical union sympa-  
thizers and are more likely to  
pass laws that will tend to assist the  
strikers than to do the work the gov-  
ernor has mapped out for them.

The men who run the newspapers  
of the country are enjoying anything  
but a picnic of late, says Farm and  
Field. The cost of publication has  
increased 40 per cent in the last ten  
years, and 25 per cent of this in-  
crease has been tacked on in the last  
five years. The newspaper is the  
only commodity which is costing the  
consumer no more and yet nobody ap-  
preciates the benefit.

Stuyvesant Fish, who has been in  
dulging in profanity, because of the  
shrinkage in the paper wealth of the  
rich, has got the thing sized up wrong  
—it is not the unmentionable place  
for the man owning several millions  
to lose even half of them, but it is  
for the wage-earner with a family to  
lose his job.

Mark Twain had better stick to  
selling words at 30 cents per. He's  
up against another business failure—  
the bankruptcy of a company man-  
ufacturing food products, of which  
he is vice president and acting pres-  
ident. He has frequently said he  
knew nothing about business, and  
it was no joke.

You can hope that the high court  
of justice created by the Central  
American peace conference, to decide  
all international disputes in Central  
America, will make good, even if ex-  
perience is against banking heavily  
on Central Americans being good,  
except by spells.

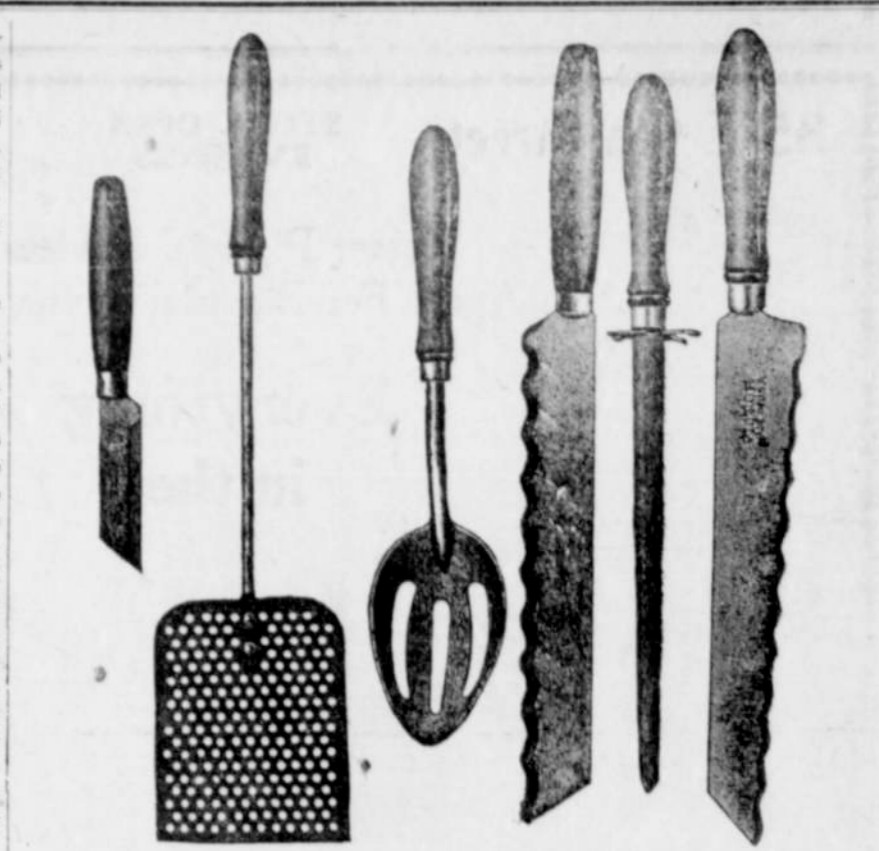
Rumor says that Nebraska also has  
an aspirant to the vice presidency in  
the person of Senator Burkett, who  
is said to be willing to take the sec-  
ond place on the Hughes ticket. But  
how about the Taft pledge given by  
the state convention?

Nothing slow about Congressman  
Richmond P. Hobson. Though he is  
cutting his first congressional teeth,  
he is said to aspire to the responsi-  
ble position of floor leader—speaker, if  
the democrats carry the next house  
—in the next congress. Maybe he is  
one of those born for leadership, but  
he'll have to prove it.

Secretary Loeb never kicks for  
publication, but he would be justifi-  
able in kicking hard against being  
blamed for what happens to the  
booms of members of the cabinet.  
He draws a salary for being buffer to  
the president, but not to every mem-  
ber of the administration.

Governor Sparks, of Nevada, can't  
be convinced that the "big stick" is  
out of business, or limited in reach;  
and he will think twice before again  
film-flaming the president into or-  
dering the United States army to do  
police duty for him.

Fred A. Mulkey and Joseph Simon  
have both announced their with-  
drawal from the senatorial contest,  
and Charles W. Fulton will have a



Above is a picture of the kitchen set which is given away to sub-  
scribers of The Weekly Guard who pay \$2.00 a year for the paper in ad-  
vance. It is a very useful present for the housekeeper.

clear field on the republican side,  
unless H. M. Cate, of Portland, de-  
cides to enter the race.

If the self-appointed correctors of  
the slips in grammar made by news-  
papers and public men will turn to  
the acknowledged classics of litera-  
ture they will find slips enough to  
keep them busy the remainder of  
their lives.

Foreigners must be puzzled after  
all our blowing about the fighting  
preparedness of our navy to see—in  
print—so "many defects in our bat-  
tleships." Americans know, of  
course, that the knocker is always  
with us.

Congressman Herbert Parsons,  
credited with being Teddy's personal  
representative in New York county,  
must have been asleep at his post  
when the Republican Club, by a vote  
of 291 to 9, endorsed Hughes for  
president.

Even if Secretary Cortelyou should  
find the cabinet atmosphere uncon-  
genial, he is not likely to resort to  
the want column for a job. His New  
York friends control a bunch of  
banks, all of which have to have  
presidents.

Sterilizing convicted criminals is  
the latest scientific proposal for  
stamping out crime, but as we under-  
stand it the unconvicted criminals are  
responsible for the most harm to so-  
ciety. What are we going to do to  
them?

The London editor who wrote  
"This American fleet would crumble  
up and disappear before the forces of  
Japan" should change his brand of  
dope, unless he hankers after a bug-  
house wind-up.

William J. Bryan has just been  
appointed a senator from Florida,  
to succeed Stephen R. Mallory, de-  
ceased. But this particular Wm. J.  
is not the perennial candidate for  
president.

A distinguished jurist recently told  
in a public address of the happiness  
of his wedding day, and added that  
happiness has followed him ever since  
—so it has a good many couples, and  
never caught up with them.

It seems to be up to the Cincin-  
nati preacher who said: "The great-  
est tyranny on earth is the tyranny  
of a nonsanctified labor union" to  
hand out the receipt for making a  
sanctified labor union.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding,  
if Senator Jeff Davis should offer to  
lead a lynching party to go after the  
Wall street bunch, he would not lack  
followers.

We gather from a Chicago publica-  
tion that widows in that town are  
considered eligible for re-marriage  
until they pass the age of 72. Huh!  
we never have any widows that old.

And now the sugar trust is charg-  
ed with having robbed the govern-  
ment for years by a scheme of short-  
weighing cargoes of foreign sugar.  
Still, there are trust-defenders.

Nothing astonishing in the allega-  
tion that former Secretary Shaw still  
hears the buzzing of the presidential  
bee—that seductive sound once heard  
is always heard.

After all, this naval criticism is  
getting a lot of free advertising for  
the magazine that printed it, and  
that, as we take it, was the main ob-  
ject.

John D. Rockefeller should not  
throw oil cans at money-hoarders as  
long as he continues to hang on to  
that \$29,000,000.

"EVIL IS NOT POWER."

(Christian Science Sentinel.)  
An article in the October Arona  
has unwittingly exploited the sup-  
posed power of evil, so-called, and  
has conceded to this self-asserted and  
self asserting phenomenon of mortal  
mind a place in human experience  
which it could not occupy without  
dethroning God, good, and robbing  
Him of His place as the one supreme  
infinite Mind who governs and guides  
the universe according to His will  
and pleasure, which will and pleasure  
must of necessity be in accord with  
His own divine nature.

The belief of power in evil is a be-  
lief in the power to harm yourself  
and to harm others, to lie, to steal,  
to murder, to break all the command-  
ments of God. That this belief should  
prevail is possible only because the  
truth of being is not clearly under-  
stood. That it is a mistaken belief  
is easily seen from its own contra-  
dictory character. Jesus said, "A  
good tree cannot bring forth evil  
fruit;" and if we start with the ad-  
mitted fact that God is omnipotent,  
that He is infinite good! we can never  
admit that there is a power oppo-  
site to Him and to His nature. That  
evil is real or has power is an un-  
thinkable proposition, unless we ab-  
solutely deny the infinitude of God,  
good. No form of evil can do the  
work of Truth, or have the power or  
entity; evil can do nothing but de-  
stroy itself. If evil with its train of  
sin, sickness, and death could have  
power, God, good would be dethroned  
—would not be omnipotent. Such a  
proposition must be rejected by ev-  
ery Christian, by every monotheist.  
Evil is no more real, because it seems  
to be real, than a wicked or painful  
dream in sleep is real.

But the individual who attempts  
mentally or physically to produce the  
belief of sin, disease, or death, is  
guilty of the attempt to commit a  
murder, and Mrs. Eddy says scientifi-  
cally and prophetically that at no  
distant day the mental assassin will  
be punished legally as certainly as  
the man or woman who sends a bul-  
let into a man's heart. Today even  
the mental assassin is punished mor-  
ally, for no one can desire to commit  
murder without incurring the penan-  
ty named in the Scripture, "Ye know  
that no murderer hath eternal life  
abiding in him." In other words, the  
criminal can experience no harmony  
unless he repents and reforms. In  
Divine Science Life is God, and God  
is infinite, all; but to the personal  
senses the belief of death is as real  
as the fact of life, hence the belief  
that says, "I can kill a man mentally  
and not suffer for it," may be father-  
to the thought of committing the  
crime of trying to kill a man, since  
as a man "thinketh in his heart, so  
is he."

Christian Science combats the false  
belief of power in evil and frees man-  
kind from the effects of this delusion.  
Its leading postulates are that God is  
the only power, that evil is not pow-  
er. The perverted beliefs which find  
their foundation in the supposed  
reality of matter and godlessness do  
disappear when the truth of being is  
understood. Mrs. Eddy writes in  
"Science and Health," page 186,  
"Evil is a negation because it is the  
absence of truth. It is nothing, be-  
cause it is the absence of something.  
It is unreal, because it presupposes  
the absence of the omnipotent and  
omnipresent God. Mortals must learn  
that neither power nor reality belong  
to evil," and again on page 183, "To  
suppose that God constitutes laws of  
inharmonious is a mistake; discords  
have no support from nature or di-  
vine law, however much as is said to  
the contrary. Truth casts out all evil  
and materialistic methods with the  
actual spiritual law—the law  
which gives sight to the blind, hear-  
ing to the deaf, voice to the dumb,  
feet to the lame. If Christian Science  
dishonors human belief, it honors  
spiritual understanding; and the one  
mind (God, good) only is entitled to  
honor."

The only possible source of evil is  
the belief that evil is real and has  
power. This belief is rapidly being  
dispelled by Christian Science, and  
mankind is awakening to the univer-  
sal dominion of good, the bright  
of the sons and daughters of God. Je-  
sus said "None is good save one, that  
is, God."

Frank George arrived here this  
morning from the Blue Ledge copper  
mines in Southern Oregon to visit his  
parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. George.  
He has been keeping books for the  
company that is operating the mines.