BOOKS

By Joseph Macqueen.

Runaway Russia, by Florence MacLeod Harper. $2. Illustrated. The Century Co., New York City.

How on earth Mrs. Harper went through the most tempestuous times of the recent Russian revolution and escaped being killed is a miracle. She was jabbed at by Cossacks with lances and had to dodge bullets from machine guns and rifles. Yet her life was spared.

Mrs. Harper, Canadian, writes a book of extraordinary interest and of high dramatic values. Her book presents the Russian revolution as seen through a woman's eyes and with special reference to the said outbreak as it affected and affects women.

Her newspaper training gave our author confidence and experience to describe the Russians as she found them—breaking away from the Czar, from Russian autocracy, into the present confusion known as the rule of the Bolsheviki.

Mrs. Harper gives the following account of herself:

My mother always said that I was born on a merry-go-round. Os I was not in full possession of my faculties at the time, I am unable to guarantee the truth of this statement. As any rate, I was born in Woodstock, Canada. My mother and father took turns in naming the babies as they came. When I appeared it was my father's turn, so he named me Florence, after Florence Nightingale, who was always one of his heroines. I have tried to live up to her reputation as much as possible, which probably accounts for the fact that poking around battlefields and various fronts in Europe has interested me exceedingly. Out of compliment to my mother and her family, my father also named me Anne, after my mother's sister. The remainder of the name, MacLeod, I inherited from a long line of Scotch ancestry, of which my father was the then living representative. (The Harper I acquired by marriage.)

According to Mrs. Harper's story as narrated on pages 25 and 26, it was hungry and dissatisfied women in Petrograd who started the Russian revolution. On asking why women one day marched and murmured among themselves near the Troitski bridge, she was told that the women were unable to buy bread even when they had money, and that when their husbands came home from work they beat their wives because there wasn't enough to eat.

We stood there for half an hour or more. The crowd kept growing until it numbered about 200 people. Suddenly a few of the women began to sing. There was something familiar about the tune they were singing, but I could not quite decide what it was. The singing grew in volume, and I said:

"Is it? No—yes, it is—the 'Marseillaise!'"

It was a queer Russian version that one couldn't quite recognize at first. I have heard the "Marseillaise" sung many times, but that day for the first time I heard it sung as it should be. The people there were of the same classes and were singing it for the same reason as the French who first sang it over 100 years ago. The day of revolt had arrived. The red flag of revolution was being raised. Russia was to be watered with blood. The reign of terror had begun.

The crowd began to move slowly across the parade-ground. As they did so, a street-car swung around the corner. Immediately the crowd stopped it, turned everybody out without hurting anyone, took the control-handle from the conductor and threw it away into a snowbank. A second car suffered the same fate, and the third and fourth until the blocked car extended all the way around the huge parade-ground along the Sidovaia to the Nevsky-Prospekt.

That night there were patrols of Cossacks all over town. That was the first riot of the revolution.

Here is one significant paragraph, showing graft in Petrograd:

There was one place in Petrograd that was always supplied with beautiful white bread and milk even during the hardest days of the revolution. When not even black bread was to be had elsewhere the Cafe Empire was serving white rolls and milk with coffee. This cafe was a rendezvous of the demi-monde. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon one could always find there 80 per cent of the visiting Americans. The first time that I found out about the white rolls you could get there was when an old Englishman brought his wife four white rolls. Every afternoon he went to the Empire, ordered coffee, and put the rolls in his pocket. It wasn't a place where a respectable woman should go. I went there, however, at least three or four times, because by the time 4 o'clock came around and I had had nothing to eat since the night before, I would have gone anywhere for food.

Here is a domestic scene, when the revolution in Petrograd had got well started, a scene in which bombs figure on a family table:

Soldiers in pairs and in small groups went about invading apartments and houses, explaining that they were searching for suspected enemies of the revolution. I was always out and about seeing what I could. One day I had taken refuge (and lunch) in the apartment of Mr. Martin of the American Embassy. Suddenly the maid rushed in, shrieking, "They're killing on the stairs." We could hear scuffling downstairs, thuds of hard objects striking soft ones. Then two excited soldiers rushed up to the Martin apartment. They came in, bringing two rifles and two bombs. They were pacified and won by the exhibition of a diplomatic passport with red ribbons and a red seal; anybody carrying red was all right.

Martin asked them to come in and have some tea. They came into the dining-room and we all sat down. The soldiers placed their bombs at the edge of the table. Now they were the nasty kind of bomb that only has to be dropped to explode.

"Get those bombs away from the edge of the table," I said.

"All right, as soon as I can," Kleforth said.

The soldiers were very pleased with their reception—so pleased that the entertained us with a description of how they had just killed a policeman. All the time we had been talking to them there was a terrible noise of bumping and smashing going on. None of us paid any attention to it; we did not dare to. I thought they had placed a big gun on top of the roof and that it was being fired. We did not talk among ourselves in English; we did not want to arouse any suspicions. One of the soldiers described the killing. He used his comrade as a dummy, and, picking up his rifle, showed how he hit him with the butt and then stabbed him with the bayonet. Finally he sat down, and we all applauded. I picked up a bomb and said in Russian, "May I see it?" The soldier was delighted. He explained how it was made, and all the rest of it, and I said that it was a very beautiful bomb and carefully placed it in the center of the table. Martin lifted the other one to the center of the table, so we felt safe for awhile.

This account is a lurid one, showing why the Russian armies dissolved when the old regime had fallen:

As discipline was removed, the soldier began to wonder why he was at the front and could find no reason. There, on every side, were German agents, ready with forcible arguments to prove to him that he was there only because England had forced Russia into the war. Where the men were especially ignorant, the most outrageous lies were told them. Every day the German aeroplanes dropped newspapers into the Russian trenches. These papers were printed in Russian and were called by the names of various Russian newspapers. One I remember particularly was called the Pravda (The Right). Among other things it said that England had brought about and financed the revolution, and had forced the Czar to abdicate, because Sir George Buchanan was to be made Czar; that England already had Archangel and had taken possession of the whole northern part of Russia; that she was allowing her allies, the Japanese, to take possession of Siberia as far as the Ural Mountains; that President Wilson was trying to resist the money interests in America, who were forcing him into the war; that the English laborers were all on strike and that peace riots were occurring daily all over England.

The more intelligent among the soldiers did not believe all that was published in these papers, but among the great mass at the front were found many who believed every word.

Do you know that fleas can't bite Russian women.

Under the severest difficulties the Russians must have their weekly steaming out, which is called a bath. At one of the field hospitals just back of the fighting lines was a rude bath-house. I was, for the time being, a nurse there. One day the nurses were permitted to use the bath-house. When I saw those girls dress I knew why I had been tortured by fleas and why they had escaped. A flea would have broken his heart before he could get close enough to bite them. They wore a thick cotton chemise that came down nearly to the ankles and was high around the neck. Over this went their corsets. Their garters held up the thickest kind of cotton stockings, so thick that no flea could ever bite through them. Over their corsets were other thick and cotton garments that came down below the knees and into which the chemise was tucked. These ended with a frill. Camisole and innumerable petticoats were all under the same thick cotton. It was no wonder that fleas never bit them. They examined my underclothes inside and out. Because my petticoat was of silk, they said it was a dirty habit to wear underwear that couldn't be washed. This made me so angry that I threw the clothes I had taken off into a basin of water to prove to them that soap and water did not hurt them. This was so unusual to them that when we returned to the hospital they asked me to show the head nurse the kind of clothes that I wore.

"IT IS HIS WHOLE LIFE, NOT A FEW INCIDENTS OF IT, THAT PROVES THE MAN."
—Bovee.

"Before The Riot," From "Runaway Russia."

The Real Colonel House, by Arthur D. Howden Smith. $1.50. George W. Doran Co., New York City.

Here we have a book of general interest, and great political significance. It is written by a distinguished citizen who is a personal friend of President Wilson.

Colonel House does not so much occupy the principal spotlight position in these pages. Much of the space is devoted to National and international matters, and also to President Wilson.

Mr. Smith is eager to let it be known that he does not hold a brief, so to speak, for Colonel House, and is not authorized to speak for him. An "author's note" says: "This is an intimate biography only in the sense that it reflects my own interpretation of Colonel House based upon an acquantance and friendship of several years. It is in no sense official, for I have not sought access to confidential papers, nor have I asked for undue confidences from Colonel House."

Colonel House is introduced as a big man thus: "He stands forth commandingly in a period of political turmoil and evolution, which has produced such contrasting figures as Woodrow Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilhelm II, of Germany, David Lloyd George, Raymond Poincare and General Ludendorff. Five years ago he was unknown to the public of this country. Today, his name has become a household word throughout the world. He holds a power never wielded before in this country by any man out of office, a power greater than that of any political boss or Cabinet member."

Mr. Smith says that President Wilson foresaw the world war, that he kept out of Mexico as long as was prudent, and that he sent Colonel House to Europe to warn those interested of impending war, in May, 1914—just a little while before the war actually broke out.

We are told that Colonel House's yearly income is about $20,000, practically what his father left him; that the Colonel has no "rake-off" from Wall Street; and that the Colonel has never accepted any salary or retainer from any Government "except when I (the Colonel) have gone abroad for the President on official missions, my expenses have been paid."

Mr. Smith insists that the Colonel is a Democrat and that the Colonel seeks nothing for himself, no office, no honor, no emolument." In other words, we are asked to believe that the Colonel lives to achieve "some unselfish service for his country, for civilization, for humanity."

One of the last paragraphs about the Colonel is worth quoting in entirety: "I have always wanted to die with my boots on. I dread the thought of dying in bed. You know, I'm a frontier Texan, after all."

The Time Spirit, by J. C. Snaith. $1.40. D. Appleton & Co., New York City.

Mr. Snaith has succeeded so well as a latter-day English novelist that he is beginning to be called the Dickens of 1918. He is a born story teller; he makes heroes and heroines of the common folks and handles the aristocrats without fear or favor.

The heroine of this fine novel is Miss Mary Plantagenet, a foundling. She was found by a policeman on a doorstep of a house in an aristocratic neighborhood of London, and her royal, almost haughty bearing as a baby made her new protectors think she was one of the "upper classes." In her case blood told. She becomes a great actress and gets a lover who is heir to a title—but he is a most friendly democratic person. Queer to relate, Miss Mary does turn out to be of aristocratic birth.

The novel, too, has enjoyable humor. It depicts the passing of the old England of class into the England of the people.

International Who's Who in Music and Musical Gazetter, edited by Cesar Searchinger. Current Literature Publishing Company, New York City.

Here is a valuable new book of a character that has often been asked about. People have asked: "Is there such a book in music?" Here it is, of 841 pages.

The music field of the United States is covered thoroughly, and portions of Europe. Of course most of the space is given to music people in this country, the names being alphabetically arranged. The names of music people and music clubs in this city are noticed.

Sea Power and Freedom, by Gerard Fiennes. Illustrated. $3.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

Just the book for our times, and graphically written. The various historical statements are presented with fairness. An interesting introduction is made by Bradley Allen Fiske, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., retired.

The book tells the story of the seas, from the earliest recorded maritime expedition—that of the last Pharaoh of the eleventh dynasty—to the big and minor sea fights of the present war.

Our author writes appreciatively of Great Britain's wise and fair rule of the seas, and shows that Germany can never realize her wish to rule the world unless she first wins mastery of the seas.

"Sea power," writes Mr. Fiennes, "has its perfect work in the slow and silent pressure it brings to bear by denying to the enemy freedom of action while maintaining that freedom for itself and its allies, rather than in the actual clash of arms. It resembles in its working the serpents which arose out of the sea at Tenedos and wound themselves around the limbs of Laocoon and his sons. The Germans know—most painfully—this infallible, impermeable force which surrounds the warring armies on the continent and constrains them to its will. Belgium was overrun, beaten, crushed, yet Belgium lives. Her army has been refilled by the power which has been untouched by the invader and has the resources of the world at its back. Its flank is secured by the British navy, which has the control of the South Sea and has the dunes under its guns.

"The submarine war is the attempt on the part of the Prussians to bring military tyranny to bear upon the seas and to carry it to the uttermost parts of the earth where sea power has planted freedom. Napoleon failed at the water's edge. Prussia is making a desperate attempt to succeed in the dark places under the water. A German success means that the whole world is to bow its head to the German plea of 'necessity,' which means submission to the arbitrary will of Germany on pain of the complete destruction of all intercourse between nations, of all freedom to conduct the ordinary affairs of men, but by the Prussian leave."

The Birth of The Russian Democracy, by A. J. Sack. $2.65. Illustrations. The Russian Information Bureau, New York City.

Much industry and painstaking research are shown in the preparation of this bright and optimistic message showing the rise of the new democracy in Russia. Mr. Sack is confident that the forces of construction in Russia are growing, and that the nation will soon be a fit partner for others in a new "league of honor."

The book contains in its first part a full history of the Russian revolutionary movement from the Decembrist uprising of 1825 up to the March revolution, 1917. This part is richly illustrated with photographs of the Russian revolutionists, beginning with the rare photographs of the Decembrists, executed in 1825, up to the leaders of the present-day Russia. The chapter devoted to the history of the Duma is illustrated with 130 photographs of the most prominent members of the Russian Parliament.

The second part of the book is devoted to developments in Russia since the March revolution. This is presented, as far as possible, by documents giving the declarations and acts of the provisional government; the detailed proceedings of the most important historical sessions of the Councils of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates; the proceedings of the national conference in Moscow, of the democratic conference and of the preliminary parliament in Petrograd; and complete speeches of A. F. Kerensky, I. G. Tseretelli, Professor P. N. Milliukov, A. I. Guchkov, General Alexiev, General Kornilov, George Plekhanov, E. C. Breshko-Breshkovskaya, Peter Kropotkin, V. M. Chernov, N. S. Tscheidze and other leaders. Documents of the Bolsheviki revolt.

Many important documents of the Russian revolution from March, 1917, up to date, with photographs and facsimiles of important documents.

A Short History of France, by Mary Duclaux. $2.50. With maps. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City.

An instructive book that adds much to the value of histories of our day. The period depicted is from Caesar's invasion to the Battle of Waterloo.

The volume is for the young and also adults, but specially to that portion of the reading public made up of people of various degrees of culture and education desirous of securing in reasonable compass an account as vivid as possible of French history. For 30 years or more the history of France has been our author's hobby. In writing the book she has "tried above all for unity, and to give a complete impression—the distance left in mass while the figures nearer our own times stand out in fuller relief."

Bugle Rhymes From France, by Paul Myron. Illustrations. $1. Mid-Nation Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

Nearly 100 bright, clever poems, with a real military ring in them. Sorry there is no space available to make liberal quotations. The book includes also an enjoyable comedy, "This Side of France."

My Four Weeks in France, by Ring W. Lardner. $1.25. Illustrated. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Positively a funny book about the war in Europe. Our hero has many adventures "over there" and there is always a laugh in his bright descriptions of the men, women and children he meets.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Faith of France," by Maurice Barres, translated by Elizabeth Marbury. $1.60, a compelling picture of the spiritual unity of fightting-France of our day; "Right and Wrong After the War," by Rev. Bernard Iddings Bell, chaplain of the United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., an elementary consideration of Christian morals in the light of modern social problems and asking what of the church after the war?; "An American Soldier," being letters of Edwin Austin Abbey 2nd, killed at Vimy Ridge, in April, 1917, while a soldier of the Canadian army—letters of splendid spiritual and educational value (Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston).

"Catholicity," by Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., a valuable treatise on the unity of religions; and, "The New Voter," by Charles Willis Thompson, $1.50, an instructive little book that will interest all new voters, men and women (Putnam, N. Y.).

IN PORTLAND'S CHURCHES

(Continued From Page 10.)

Hole Parish," and is an effort to present church life and teach spiritual truth through moving pictures. Dr. Bradt, well known throughout the Presbyterian Church nationally, both because of his great work as a pastor in Wichita, Kan., and because of his activities in foreign missions, with members of his family and a number of Presbyterian ministers with friends are the actors in the play. The people who attend will find the play fascinating, as well as instructive, and it is expected a large audience will greet Dr. Bradt as he appears in Portland in this new venture. Admission is free, but an offering will be taken up at the presentation of the play.

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The Pacific Coast Baptist Conference will meet with the First Baptist Church of Berkeley, June 25-27. A pre-conference session on "Evangelism" will be held Tuesday morning and evening, June 25.

The opening session of the general conference Tuesday evening will be a great patriotic meeting, in which Baptist workers in war cantonments will bring messages, and Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, D. D., of San Francisco, will give an address.

Wednesday morning, June 26, will be "Educational" session, with addresses by educators: President Duke, of Redlands; President Riley, of McMinnville, and President Hill, of Berkeley.

Wednesday afternoon, June 26, also messages from the recent meeting of the Northern Baptist convention will be heard.

Wednesday evening, June 26, the general topic will be "Evangelism" with Dr. Belden, of San Diego, and Dr. Stilwell, of Cleveland, O., speaking. This will be followed by a paper by James A. Clarke, discussing journalism.

Thursday afternoon a great session on "Preparedness for After-War Activities."

Closing session will be a message from Dr. H. F. Stilwell. Several Portlanders will attend.

Swedish Missionaries Loyal to United States.

North Pacific Covenant Adopts Resolutions Pledging Support.

AT THE recent annual meeting of the North Pacific Swedish Missionary Covenant, consisting of the Swedish Covenant Mission churches in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas our Nation is engaged in the great world war; and,

"Whereas, it is the bounden duty of every citizen and resident to support our country at all times and especially in this hour;

"Be it resolved, that the North Pacific Swedish Missionary Covenant Conference assembled in annual meeting at Selah, Wash., registers its wholehearted support of our United States of America and affirms its purpose to continue enthusiastically to support Liberty Bond drives, Red Cross drives, food conservation movements and every legitimate patriotic service in order that the cause in which we have enlisted may conquer and 'Government for the people, of the people, and by the people may not perish,' but prevail."

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"The Supreme Need of the Day" will be the subject of the sermon by Rev. W. E. Brinkman, pastor of St. James' English Lutheran Church, West Park and Jefferson streets, at 11 A. M. today. The Sunday school will hold its session at 9:50 A. M. The evening service and Luther League will be omitted during the Summer.

Summer School for Oregon Clergy Opens Tuesday.

Episcopal Pastors Will Reside at St. Helen's Hall During Session.

GIVING special attention to the spiritual implications of the war, the third annual session of the Oregon Summer School for clergy will open at St. Helen's Hall, on Vista avenue, next Tuesday evening. Episcopal clergy not only from Oregon, but from the entire Pacific Northwest, will be enrolled. The address of welcome will be given by Bishop Sumner. As has been the custom of the past years, the clergy will be in residence at the school duringthe entire session.

The faculty has been assembled with a view to their fitness to deal with certain subjects suggested by the last school and by the programme committee itself. It consists of Dr. H. H. Gowen, of the University of Washington, Seattle, who comes for the third time and whose presence is considered indispensable to the success of the school; the Very Rev. Cecil S. Quainton, dean of the Victoria Cathedral, and the Very Rev. G. D. Christian, dean of the Cathedral at Juneau, Alaska.

Of particular interest to the general public will be the lectures of Dean Quainton on the subject "Christianity and Modern Cults." These will be given on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at open meetings. A feature of the school of great interest to Sunday School workers will be a round-table conference on religious education Thursday at 2:30 o'clock, led by the Rev. W. H. Bliss, rector of Trinity Church, Seattle.

The annual inter-parochial picnic of the Episcopal churches in Portland was held at Peninsula Park Wednesday afternoon. About 700 people, young and old, were in attendance and enjoyed the occasion immensely.

Bishop Sumner returned early in the week from a tour of the camps in the Yaquina Bay region, where the soldiers are doing such a splendid work in railroad construction and in getting out the spruce. He delivered many addresses and everywhere received an ovation from the officers and the enlisted men. He was accompanied by the Rev. John D. Rice, general missionary, and on a part of the tour by B. O. Greening, representing the Fosdick Commission.

Owing to his limited time the bishop was able to give addresses only at the centrally located camps. However, the men from adjacent camps marched in quite a distance or made the trip in trucks. Not only did he find his audiences most attentive, but he himself was impressed by the fine appearance and character of these men of the Signal Corps as he met them along the way from the woods northwest of Toledo to the country south of Waldport.

During his sojourn at Waldport the bishop was the guest of Lieutenant Norton, a fellow-alumnus of Dartmouth College. He was also surprised to meet other friends of long standing, whom he did not know were in that region.

In accordance with the programme for war work in the diocese the bishop has appointed the Rev. John D. Rice to act as volunteer chaplain, with headquarters at Newport, for a period of three months, relieving him in the meantime of his duties as general missionary. It is also planned to establish a volunteer chaplain at Seaside to work in the neighboring camps.

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Montavilla Christian Church at East Seventy-sixth and East Hoyt street will have sermons by Rev. J. W. Jenkins today at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible school is at 10 A. M.

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Our Savior's Lutheran Church at East Grant and East Tenth street, Rev. M. A. Christensen, pastor, growing steadily. Last Sunday several new members were accepted and an excellent sermon by the pastor was given. Miss Grace Rudd sang effectively.

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There will be gospel service in the Methodist Church, in Outlook, at 3 o'clock P. M. today. Rev. John Ovall will preach the sermon. All are cordially invited to attend.

Patriotism Theme at Fourth Presbyterian Church.

"Significance of Present World Changes," Pastor's Sermon.

TODAY will be given over to the expression of patriotism at the Fourth Presbyterian Church. In the morning at 10:30 the subject of the sermon will be "The Significance of the Present World Changes," dealing with the crumbling of old world ideals and the establishment of new ones as manifested in the present world war.

In the evening at 8 o'clock there will be a community sing, at which time favorite patriotic songs will be sung by the congregation. Following this will take place the dedication of the service flag of the church.

The pastor, Rev. Henry G. Hanson, will speak on "The Significance of the Service Flag." A response will be given by Hon. E. C. Bronaugh, whose two sons are both represented by stars on the flag. There are 13 stars on the flag to be uncovered today and more will be added in time as there are other boys who will leave in the near future. A special pamphlet of patriotic songs has been printed for this occasion. The community is specially invited to attend this service. Parents and relatives of the soldier boys are given special attention.

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In the First Spiritualist Church, Sixth and Montgomery streets, today Rev. A. Scott Bledsoe and Mrs. Etta S. Bledsoe will conduct services at 3 and 8 P. M. The use of this building is offered by the pastor and board for Red Cross or other patriotic work.

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Rev. William G. Eliot, Jr., will preach the fourth sermon of the group on "Deeper Phases of War Experience" this morning at the Church of Our Father, Broadway at Yamhill, on the subject "Is the War Changing Man's Idea of God?"

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Rev. George Edward Lewis will speak this morning at 11 o'clock in Laurelwood Congregational Church, Forty-fifth avenue and East Sixty-fifth street Southeast. Mr. Lewis formerly was pastor of Highland Congregational Church.

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Services will be held in the East Side Christian Church today as usual. The pastor, Rev. R. H. Sawyer, who has been away on a vacation, will preach at both services. The edifice has been newly decorated and tinted and presents a pleasing appearance.

War Savings Stamp Campaign Presented in Pulpit.

"Tonic for the Pocketbook" Is Subject of Rev. J. R. Landsborough's Sermon.

IN accordance with the President's request that all ministers present the war savings stamp campaign from the pulpit, Rev. J. R. Landsborough will give as his topic this morning in Vernon Church "A Tonic for the Pocketbook." In the evening the topic will be "Heirs of a Great Estate." In explanation of this topic Dr. Lansborough will show how we all are free citizens of a great republic.

Tuesday night the Vernon Presbyterian Christian Endeavor will join with the other Christian Endeavor societies of the county on the moonlight excursion down the river.

The regular silver tea will be given by the Ladies' Aid Society next Thursday afternoon in the chapel of the church. A good programme will be provided as usual. Preparations for the programme are not yet fully completed, but the following numbers are already provided: A recitation by Edith Logan and a piano solo by Miss Puttle.

Services will be held in the Hamilton Chapel, Eightieth and East Glisan streets, today as follows: Sunday school, at 10 o'clock; preaching by the pastor, F. J. Eppling, at 11 o'clock, on the subject, "The Hand of God in This World's War."

The pastor will hold evening service at Lents in the Kenworthy Chapel at 7:30 o'clock. Subject of the sermon is, "The Macedonian Cry." All services will be in the English language.

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The Divine Church of Spiritualism will meet at Woodmen of the World hall tonight, when Joseph Isherwood, of London, will lecture on "King Saul and the Woman of Endor."

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At the Rodney Avenue Christian Church, Rodney avenue at Knott street, today at 11 A. M., Dr. J. F. Ghormley will take for his theme: "Counting the Cost"; and at 8 P. M., "Has Hell Been Abolished." At the morning service Mrs. J. B. White and daughter will sing "Gethsemane." At the evening, the special music will be given by Miss Thelma Boyd and the Welch sisters.

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Piedmont Presbyterian Church is feeling the effect of Summer diversions and the approaching vacation season. The young men's class has largely scattered to Summer activities in widely separated sections of the country, and some are just entering some branch of the Army service. This morning at 11 o'clock Dr. Hutchison, the pastor, will join with the Nation in presenting the subject of "War Savings" in response to the call of President Wilson. At 2:30 o'clock he will deliver the opening adddress at the Oregon Bible Conference at Sellwood. At 8 P. M. he will finish the series of Bible studies of the "Second Coming of Christ." The topic will be "The Coming Kingdom; How, When, What?" The Bible school at 9:45.

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Dr. J. J. Staub, of the Sunnyside Congregational Church, will speak Sunday evening on "The Military Qualities of the Christian Soldier." Patriotic films of an inspiring and instructive character follow the address. The subject of the morning sermon is "The Goal of Our Calling in Christ Jesus."

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Dr. Beth Worthington will speak tonight at 8 o'clock in the New Civilization Church, 401 Central building. "Life in the Long Run" will be the subject.

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Trinity Lutheran Church members will worship at the usual hour, 10:15 A. M. today; Sunday school at 9:15. The evening service will be omitted. The church is situated at Williams and Graham avenues. Everybody welcome. J. A. Rimbach is pastor.

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Tonight at 7:30 o'clock W. E. Sutherland, a member of the Canadian expeditionary force, will speak at St. David's Church, East Twelfth and Belmont, on some moral aspects of the war. Mr. Sutherland has been "over the top," was wounded at Lens, and for months lay in a military hospital. Later he was invalided home and is now staying with friends here recuperating his strength. Mr. Sutherland is a college man who enlisted in the ranks, and so has seen military life from the standpoint of the man in the line.

On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock the rector will preach on "The Revelation of Suffering." The other services of the day will be at 7:30 holy communion, and 9:30, sung eucharist and school.

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J. W. Palmer, recently returned after an experience of several months with our boys in France, will speak at Central Methodist Church, Vancouver avenue and Fargo street, this evening at 8 o'clock. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. C. C. Rarick, will have for his subject a question, "Why Does Not God Stop This War"? which came to him through the mail from a man who asks, "What is God doing? How can he allow the present frightfulness to continue? Why does not God stop this war?"

"What Is Christianity?" to Be Pastor's Theme.

Rev. Harold H. Griffis to Deliver Timely Sermon This Morning.

BELIEVING that the times are requiring a new analysis and restatement of the Christian religion, the Rev. Harold H. Griffis, pastor at the First Christian Church, corner of Park and Columbia, will preach this morning at 11 o'clock on the theme, "What Is Christianity?" At the evening worship at 7:45 the Rev. Mr. Griffis will deliver the eighth sermon in his series of Sunday discourses on the "Evolution of Christ's Church," the topic at this time being "Helps From Methodism."

The evening worship will include special music by quartet and chorus and the evening sermon will be followed by the administration of the ordinance of Christian baptism.

A new and handsome honor roll, brought up to date, has recently been arranged for the congregation and will be unveiled and placed in position. Eleven names have been added to the former list, making a present total of 52 names, with a gold star for Harvey Palmer, who died a few weeks ago in a hospital in London.

MEN OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE PLAY PART IN BIG NEWS EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK

General Pershing Maintains Lively Interest in All Departments of the United States Army Service in France—Secretary Daniels and Asssistant Are Most Busy Men.

General Pershing Greets Nurse.

Frank L. Baylies.

John Paul Dean

Secretary of The Navy Daniels And Franklin D. Roosevelt Assistant Secretary.

General Pershing keeps informed on all the varied work related to the war behind the lines as well as on that directly concerned with military operations. His interest in the activities of the Red Cross in civilian relief and hospital service is well known. Meeting the matron of a United States base hospital in France is an important part of his executive work as well as conferences at general headquarters.

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John Paul Dean, of Worcester, Mass., has gained honor for himself and brought a new distinction to his home town. He was honor man of the 1918 class at West Point Military Avademy.

Frank L. Baylies, of New Bedford, Mass., who has distinguished himself as an aviator with the French flying forces, has been cited in French army orders as follows: "Frank L. Baylies, an excellent pursuit pilot, refused to enter the American aviation service as an officer rather than quit the French escadrille, in which he daily engages in combats." Baylies has brought down a total of nine aeroplanes and has destroyed three in two days.

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Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary, are two busy officials at Washington. While there is not a great deal of detail made public of naval movements it is a big part of the work of the war that comes under direct control of this branch of the executive department.