SECOND SERMON IN UNITY SERIES IS PREACHED BY ROBERT S. GILL

The barriers which divide Christian peoples and make for the present sectarian state of Christendom are more temperamental and psychological than they are theological or real, according to statements made by the Rev. Robert S. Gill in the second of a series of talks on church unity, delivered at St. Paul's Episcopal church Sunday night. Not by seeking for elimination, but co-ordination; not by a process of mutual concession but by mutual contribution is the true way to unity, the speaker asserted.

"Some people ask me what common plane I expect to find, upon which the church may get together; what is the irreducible minimum upon which all might agree,' said Mr. Gill. "There is no such thing as a common plane. Some people ask me what the Episcopal church would be willing to concede. My response is 'absolutely nothing.' We have tried the method of concession and found it wanting. I suppose I am not considered practical. But 'practical' is one of our idol-words. This is not time to be practical in the matter of church unity. We can all conjure up a multitude of obstacles. But what we need first of all is the big vision. If wen want unity hard enough a way will be found to take care of the obstacles.

Co-ordination Possible.

"In any sphere, whether of doctrine, discipline, worship, polity or practice, we find the widest extremes as we gaze round upon the various Christian bodies. Yet no comprehensive purview can fail to take into account every one of the extremes. Take the matter of polity, as an illustration; systems of church government divide themselves easily into four classes: papal, episcopal, presbyterian and congregational. No process of elimination could possibly compromise these variant systems; but they could be co-ordinated. Our own government is an example of analogous co-ordination. And co-ordination would not mean concession, but greater strength.

"We are kept apart more by our negations than our affirmations. It is not that we love our own way so well but we hate the other fellow's way so hard. Each communion has its great contribution to make to the whole—to be made as a gift not as an imposition. The Methodist could bring his fiery zeal; the Presbyterian his solidity; the Baptist his missionary spirit; the Unitarian his scholarship; the Roman Catholic his intense loyalty. And all must forget their sectarian consciousness; and substitute mutual understanding for mutual suspicion.

"Break away from the idea that unity means unanimity; that harmony means everybody playing the same note—which is motony; that a situation must be compromised to be unified. I will venture to say that in the Episcopal curch at this very hour is as wide a diversity of opinion as one will find out of it.

Barriers Are Temperamental.

"The barriers and the great fixed gulfs are largely temperamental; our prejudice against the way the other fellow has of doing things, for instance. What we have to concede is not so much things of our own, but that the other man has a right to things of his own. We must get over the fixed idea that the way of ecclesiastical housekeeping which is not our way, is essentially wrong and absurd. Of two ways of doing things, both may be valuable; but we seem to suppose that one or the other must of necessity be wrong; and that if we choose the one we must scorn the other.

"Another barrier is our sense of having things exactly as we like them. That is the very spirit of the sect. There are things even more important than the getting of our own way; the will of God for instance, and the good of mankind. Eight million American voters who did not get their own way at the last presidential election did not thereupon get 'mad' and start a new republic, even though they had very deep convictions in the matter. Such a result would be Bolshevikism, anarchy. But it is apparently a policy in which Christians acquiesce.

Love Is Solution.

"Or again some of us like to be separated, because it gives us a feeling of superiority over the common herd. Our barriers are matters of temperament, of pride and prejudice. And these die hard. They can only come down by love, the love of God and man. A love that will make us big enough and wide enough, so that our prejudices, looming so large, fade into the infinitesimal."

Mr. Gill will speak next Sunday evening on "The Fact of Schism," continuing the present series.

SAFETY GUARDS ARE SUGGESTED

Commissioner Hoff Wants Government to Place Man on Each Ship

Urging that a federal guardsman or overseer be placed on each ship under construction in Oregon, whose duty shall be to see that workmen are protected from injuries by accident, State Labor Commissioner yesterday addressed a letter to William B. Wilson, secretary of the department of labor.

Commissioner Hoff is joined in the petition by the laboring men of the state. He points to the fact that injuries are too frequent and that they will continue if preventative measures are not taken. The letter to Secretary Wilson follows:

"I am addressing you concerning the conditions affecting labor in the shipyards of our state, one of the most important of all wartime industries. Many accidents have happened in these plants which have both permanently and temporarily incapacitated workmen from their labors and seriously impaired the efficiency and progress of the shipbuilding program. That other accidents will happen under present conditions is certain. It is the aim of this department and, I am sure, the desire of the federal government to place every possible safeguard around these workmen and thus reduce these casualties to the minimum.

Carelessness One Cause.

"Notwithstanding no funds are available in this state for taking care of inspection and accident prevention in the shipyards, aside from the machine shops in connection with the works, I have sent my inspectors there frequently and am pleased to state that conditions have been greatly improved in consequence. In order to bring the several plants up to the 100-per-cent safety mark, however, it is necessary to have men continually on the work as the staging is being constantly shifted and the carless practices of the workmen in leaving tools and materials lying about to be kicked or toppled over at any time, which latter condition is responsible for many injuries to workmen below, are ever-prevailing menaces which require incessant watchfulness and warnings to overcome effectually.

"Aside from the humanitarian phase of the situation the industrial value of the workmen, in this extreme emergency, is such that the expense to the federal government incident to the placing of one man to each ship would be justifiable and insignificant as compared to the increase of productive efficiency which would result by reason of the elimination of the danger of hazards which, under present circumstances, seriously impede building progress.

Labor Forces Petition.

"The labor forces of Oregon join me in petitioning you to use your influence to the end that the federal government either furnish the men or the means of providing a sufficient force of safety guardsmen or overseers for the ships in course of construction to protect and promote the safety of the workmen as well as the vessels themselves, which are of paramount importance to the success of the nation's war program. The supervision of this importanat work, if permissible by the federal government, could well be placed under the jurisdiction of this department with assurances of the best results."

PRICE-FIXING IS NOT POLICY OF HERBERT HOOVER

Food Chief Says Maximum Quotations Meant Only for War Products

WHEAT, SUGAR NEEDED

No Authority, No Desire to Fix Prices, Claims Food Administrator

WASHINGTON, Feb. p5.—General price-fixing on agricultural products is not a part of the policy of the food administration and will not be attempted, Food Administrator Hoover said tonight in a statment designed to reassure farmers apprehensive that the government might set maximum prices on what they have to sell.

"There appears to be a great deal of misinformation circulated amongst the agricultural communities as to the policy and scope of the food administration with relation to price-fixing," said Mr. Hoover. "I wish to say at once and emphatically that the food administration is not a price-fixing body except with regard to certain commodities, which are today dominated by wholly abnormal overseas commercial relations, and the surrounding factors with regard to which are such as to project great dangers both against the farming community and at the same time the consuming community.

"The two commodities under regulation are sugar and wheat. With the further exception of cases in which it has intervened purely as a friendly intermediary between organized producers and consumers the food administration has no authority and no desire to fix prices on the products of agriculture.

"In wheat we are faced with a single purchasing agency. Proportionate purchases to the whole were such as dominate the price. Any relationship with this agency by our officials in limiting their operations thus becomes absolute price-fixing and it becomes a question as to whether it would be done openly and frankly with our producing community or done secretly at the will of government officials.

"In the matter of sugar it has been common business prudence to join with the allies in a definite contract with the Cuban authorities as to price, rather than leave it to fluctuations which would arise from short supplies and irregular shipping facilities.

"The food administration has been actively engaged in the elimination of profiteering and speculation in the distributing trades by regulating the profits as a pre-war basis. A still greater duty has been the maintenance of an even course of food distribution in these times of dislocution. The law of supply and demand has been seriously interfered with during the last three months by virtue of the cumulativee irregularity and disturbance in railroad transportation and consequent delay of months in marketing the harvests."

DON'T SCOLD, MOTHER! THE CROSS CHILD IS BILIOUS, FEVERISH

Look at Tongue! If Coated, Clean Little Stomach, Liver, Bowels.

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep, or act naturally, has stomach ache, indigestion, diarrhoea, give a teasponful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul waste, the sour bile and fermenting food passes out of the bowels and you have a well and playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" clean and sweet.

Keep it handy, Mother! A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Remember there are counterfeits sold here, so surely look and see that yours is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

BOLSHEVIKI BUSY CRIPPLING LABOR SAYS M'CUMBER

Senator Declares Malign Influence Is Hurting Shipyard Progress

LABOR DRAFT IS URGED

Government Officials Are Charged With "Criminal Extraagance"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Profiteering by labor slackers and supply contractors was denounced in the senate today by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican, as typifying the spread of what he called a Bolshevik movement in this country. The senator delivered a two-hour speech, declaring profiteering was encouraged by government officials, charging that labor unionism "is slacking in most shameful and disgraceful manner" in shipbuilding and urging enactment of his bill to draft for industrial or agricultural service, men between 18 and 62 years of age.

Republican Leader Gallinger followed with an attack on "criminal waste and extravagance" in government activities for which he said those in office would be held responsible.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, Democrat, and Senator Phelan of California, replied with vigorous defense of labors' record. The latter observed that a Republican "drive" in the coming campaign was being announced.

I. W. W. Called "Slackers."

Senator McCumber disclaimed partisanship and said his criticisms of labor "slacking" were meant principally for Industrial Workers of the World members.

In his address the North Dakota senator had bitterly assailed the Bolshevik government of Russia for "damnable treachery and blackest treason" in deserting the allies.

His bill for drafting men for industrial service, he said, did not propose conscription of labor, but merely a mobilization of the nation's physical strength which would reach "slackers and idlers" and "millions of men who have never been engaged in any gainful trade or occupation.

"With this spectacle of national impotency and disgrace before you," Senator McCumber said, referring to the Russian debacle, "and enlightened by the appalling conditions in our shipyards, is it not about time we were turning our attention to the Bolsheviki doctrine of those in our own country who are paralyzing the arms of the government and imperiling the lives of our soldiers?"

"Bolsheviki" at Work.

"While this Bolsheviki cancer, which is sapping our strength and jeopardizing our safety, is not confined to any one class, it nevertheless manifests itself in its most malignant form in supply profiteering and labor profiteering in our shipyards."

The foundation of the Hog Island shipyard was "laid on graft," Senator McCumber said, asserting that the cost of construction would be three or four times the government's original estimate. "This single holdup," he said, "will probably cost the government $30,000,000."

"Like conditions prevail," he contiued, "throughout the country. Contacts of the most atrocious character are O. K'd by government officials. The government pays every dollar of expense for raw materials, and yet pays individuals enormous profits. Men who never saw a shipyard, men, who had no capital, have been given contracts to build ships and they in turn have contracted to sublet those contracts to others, retaining big commissions. Banks have charged immense bonuses for securing contracts for their customers and all this within the knowledge of, or easily obtainable by government officials."

Labor Is Blamed.

Despite the fact the nation needs ships as never before in order to transport troops and supplies abroad, and "notwithstanding the patriotic fever of Gompers' union, labor in our shipyards is slacking in a most shameful and disgraceful manner," the senator declared.

Senator McCumber estimated that there were 6,500,000 men between the ages of 18 and 62 in this country, doing practically nothing, but yet "soldiers are compelled to die for these men."

"When we send men to France and then allow these remaining at home to receive either enormous wages for labor, which they do not perform, or enormouns profits on goods, thereby delaying and hindering the government in its efforts to speed up construction, the death of every soldier by reasons of this delay is chargeable, not alone to the slackers and idlers, but to members of congress as well."

ONLY CAMOUFLAGE.

Where are all the pretty girlies,
Whom, erstwhile, we used to see?
Their high heels, short skirts and coiffures
Always of the dernier cri.

Gone the beauty artificial;
Gone, the haughty, side-loug glance—
Gone, perhaps, in garb of nurses,
To the battlefields of France?

Times have changed. Behold those girlies
Knitting sweaters, small and large
No time, now, for dainty make-up—
That was only camouflage!

—Frances M. Purdy.

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DAN TARPLEY SENDS LETTER

Soldier Has Been in France Since October 1 and Enjoys the Life

The French government issues wine to its soldiers, says Dan W. Tarpley, in a letter to Homer Foster of the secretary of states' office, and Tarpley advises Foster that he has missed something by not being a French soldier. Tarpley, who is in Company F, Tenth engineers, has been in France since October 1. He writes in part:

"I often think of the boys at home and miss the friendly smile and hand clasp. I have been in France since the first of October. We landed in England, where we stayed for several days at a rest camp.

"I like this country very much, what little I have seen of it. We have traveled over 200 or 300 miles of it. The people are very kind to us and make us feel almost like we were in our own country. We, of course, had some difficulty at first to make them understand us and we experienced equal difficulty in understanding them, but we get along very well now.

"I would like to go into details and tell you more of the country and the people, but might unintentionally get something in that wouldn't pass the censor, but think I will be permitted to say they are far from starving. Of course there are certain things they are short on. You can get a good meal with wine very reasonably. There is plenty of the latter. In fact a Frenchman drinks wine and no water. He fills his canteen with wine. The government issues it to the soldiers. See what you miss by not being a French soldier.

"This is a new experience for me and I can truthfully say that so far I have enjoyed it, but don't think for a minute that a soldier's life in time of war is an idle one, for he is up early and keeps on the move all day.

"We had our turkey dinners on Thanksgiving and Christmas and are well provided for on other days. We are all indulging in the same pastime you folks are; that is guessing when the war will be over."

Alkali Makes Soap Bad for Washing Hair

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali, which is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mulsified cocoanut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap and beats the most expensive soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes instantly, whether in the face, head or any part of the body. Don't suffer!

RUDE THING.

They were on their honeymoon. He had bought a boat and had taken her out to show her how well he could handle it, putting her to tend the sheet, says Tit-Bits. A puff of wind came, and he shouted in no uncertain tone, "Let go the sheet!" No response. Then again "Let go that sheet, quick!" Still no movement.

A few minutes later, when both were clinging to the bottom of the upturned boat, he said:

"Why didn't you let go that sheet when I told you to, dear?"

"I would have," sobbed the bride, "if you had not been so rough about it. You ought to speak more kindly to your wife."

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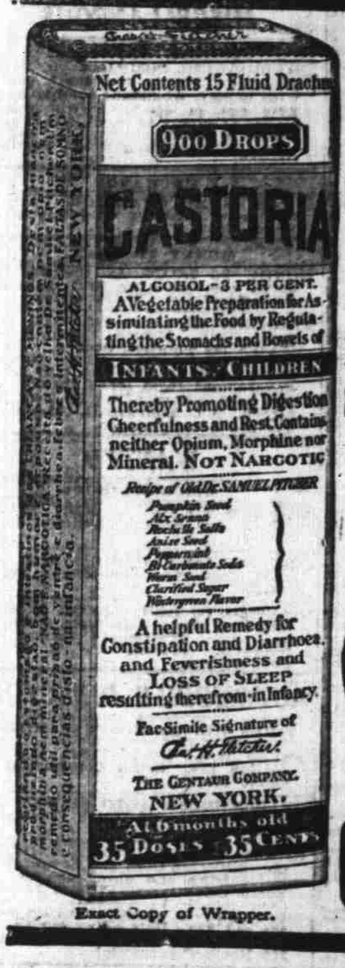

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