

WOULD UNITING OF CHURCHES BE GOOD?

Is a Writer Who Says Unity Would Bring About More Diversity

There is a subject that interests every living and reasoning being—for all men are religious. All men have in them a yearning for a higher life. And every man has a little difficulty in accepting the conception of a God who is living and reasoning as we are. Every drop of the God's great ocean is drawn from every other drop of it, and every leaf in all the trees of earth is different from another leaf. And the difference of man, who is fearfully wonderfully made, are infinitely greater. The subject referred to is concerning church unity.

An editorial writer in the *Los Angeles Mercury*, in the issue of October 30, under the heading "Christian Church Unity," has written a thoughtful article touching on this universally interesting subject. In some years there has been considerable discussion among the members of a plan of amalgamating all Protestant churches into one religious organization to be founded upon the life and teachings of Jesus; the idea being to discard all creeds that divide Christian churches and to have one church with a simple statement of principles that would be the common belief of all Christians and to which all could subscribe. Many leading churches have advocated such a union. It has from time to time been recommended in this column.

Many persuasive arguments to be urged in its favor. The plan is right but progress has been made in making it into operation.

Thoughtful men are asking why it can not be done along this line and some are answering the question by the statement that the difficulties in the differences that exist in human understanding and belief. When men think of religious questions and the effort to enlarge their understanding of spiritual truth are ready to accept and believe what those who claim to have superior knowledge of this subject tell them. With such material to work with it is difficult to effect a church organization that will embrace practically all people of the same race and of the same intelligence.

When men increase in intelligence they begin to question the accuracy of the statements made to them by others and differences arise as a result. These differences lead to investigation and investigation results in discoveries that broaden the understanding and change the attitude of those engaged in this effort. Doubt and sincere effort result in a desire for more truth.

It is not that the great discoveries that have been made during the past five hundred years, and the inquiring mind and a diligent search for the truth are the factors of human progress. The factors of spiritual and religious progress are of a more material nature.

There is much to be said of church and religious unity, but if unity were to result in religious stagnation it would be a positive misfortune. Would a united church unity tend to a static religion? It is probable that man's intelligence has reached the point where this is not impossible. If this is so, it may be a serious doubt of the possibility of effecting such a union as has been discussed.

The less thoughtful and clinging Christians might accept a statement based upon the teachings of Jesus about question and find great satisfaction in the unity among Christian believers that might result from an amalgamation of all Christian denominations. But such a union of the churches would be effected, who would be given the power to settle authoritatively all questions that might be raised by the members of this religious organization? If such power should be given to any church, or body within the church, how long would it be before differences of opinion as to the accuracy of such decisions would arise among the membership?

Would it make for religious and spiritual advancement to end these differences? It may be argued that there is only one ultimate truth, but it can also be said that until men reach perfection they may not be able to understand this truth and no one is yet perfect. This being admitted it would follow that man's understanding of this ultimate truth is imperfect. It would be an unfortunate day for mankind when imperfect man stops his effort to improve and enlarge his understanding of God and the operation of His life.

Man's understanding of many of the teachings of the Bible has been completely revolutionized within a thousand years by the knowledge of the form of the earth and the revolutions of astronomy that have come within that time. It would be presumptuous for us now to assume that we have discovered all the secrets of the universe. In fact we have only mastered the rudiments of the knowledge of God.

WOMEN OF ISLAM ABANDON VEILS AT SOVIET CALL



Advocating complete emancipation of women, communists are holding mass meeting in Mohammedan republics of the soviet union to urge women of Islam to abandon the veils they have always worn in public. The picture above was taken at a mass meeting in Tashkent. Some of the women already have thrown away their veils; others, still veiled, are apparently open to conviction.

THE FLORIDA BOOM AS IT LOOKS NOW

Eugene Editor Saw It Two Years Ago and Again Two Weeks Ago

(Frank Jenkins, editor of the Eugene Register, saw the Florida boom two years ago, and he revisited that state and saw the inflated state of it three weeks ago, and the following is what he writes in his newspaper about what he saw.)

The train glides slowly over the St. Mary's river, which divides Georgia from Florida. There are epochal changes in this boundary line since this writer saw it last, two years ago.

Then it was the northern outpost of the Florida embargo, made necessary by the greatest boom in history. The Georgia side was then piled high with every variety of freight and baggage and personal belongings, for the railroads, utterly swamped by the Florida rush, had been compelled to refuse all further shipments for the boom area. So people by the thousands were rushing stuff of every conceivable sort to the Florida line, hoping against hope that they might be able to get truck transportation for it from there on.

There are no piles of merchandise here now, and the railroads are laying no embargo against Florida shipments. Instead, they are out rustling for business for all they are worth.

Two years ago, every train, from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic, carried its quota of wild-eyed enthusiasts, bound for Florida to get rich quick. Every major city numbered by the hundreds the real estate offices that were flamboyantly offering Florida property for sale. Every south-bound highway carried automobiles by the thousands, from Rollins to battered flivvers, all headed for the promised land and easy money. Florida was on every tongue.

All that has changed. No longer is Florida the topic in smoking compartments and observation cars and hotel lobbies. The garish real estate offices in the big cities are closed. Mention Florida and you are apt to get a dirty look, for everybody back here dabbled in the big boom and as usually happens in such cases the dabblers got the axe right up close behind the ears. Florida is a painful subject in these parts.

The Florida boom is busted and the boomers have fled. It was much like a big drunk—great while it lasted, but leaving an awful headache behind. Florida is now in the bromo-seltzer stage.

But it wasn't altogether like a big drunk. The big drunk leaves nothing behind but a headache. The Florida boom left a headache, but it left also a residue of vast modern cities, with great steel and concrete skyscrapers and hotels that are the wonders of the world. It left whole islands, dozens and dozens of them, built by the hands of man out of the sands of the sea and magnificently improved. It left fine roads. It left an astonishingly complete system of railroads, where before railroad service was inadequate and out-

TRUMPET CALL TO SALEM'S Y BANNER

It Is Performing Well a Desperately Needed Work; It Needs Your Help

Every Friday night there is a forum meeting at the Salem Y. M. C. A., always well attended, and wonderful entertainments are staged there, for the pleasure and the inspiration and instruction of those who attend.

Friday night Rev. Norman K. Tully, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, presented the claims of the institution to the support of the people of the city and surrounding country, speaking on the subject, "Our Y," in the following words, which are in the nature of a trumpet call:

Mr. Chairman: We need to clarify the situation in which our Y. now finds itself. It has occupied its splendid new equipment for more than a full year. It has been staffed by a splendid personnel. It has kept the building humming like a beehive with proper activities. It has carried on a brilliant campaign of helpfulness among the boys in the local churches, and has extended its usefulness into the high schools of the county. Yet our citizens appear not to understand the merit of the service performed, nor to appreciate their privilege of supplying sufficient funds for a new year of even better service. For after the financial campaign has been had, we learn that \$3000 are still needed to maintain the work at last year's level, not to mention going on to greater achievement.

Desperately Needed
Someone has said: "Today's results cannot be obtained with last year's records." Our citizens need to realize that the present magnificent work of this institution cannot be maintained on the small allowances of former years. The budget has been pared to the bone. There is nothing in the program that can be eliminated without mutilating the service of the institution to our city and county. The staff is efficient, but not too large, and not overpaid. Rather, the reverse is true. They all work on a sacrificial basis. Everything the Y does is proper Y work, and is desperately needed by our community. The solution of our difficulty is not in retrenchment—that way lies failure, but in raising the needed \$3000.00—that way lies success.

Diogenes lived in a tub and went about at noon with a lighted lantern looking for an honest man. An honest man is a real man, a whole man, a man who has been developed until he is all here. Had the old Greek philosopher lived today, and looked into our Y, he would find the object of his search. For here real men are being made. Civilization is produced and

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HOME, SCHOOL AND CHURCH BIG FACTORS

Annual Campaign for "Better Homes in America" Launched Recently

Washington, D. C. (Special)—Secretary Hoover, in launching the seventh annual campaign of Better Homes in America, points out that of the three institutions charged with the task of character building—the home, the school and the church—the home exerts the first and most continuous influence on the molding of lives. It is therefore of paramount importance to conserve and foster the home's highest values.

The 1928 campaign of Better Homes in America will be no experiment. Six previous campaigns have demonstrated the readiness of citizens throughout the land to respond to an appeal to cooperate. Since those pioneer days the movement has grown rapidly and solidly. Better homes in America works through enlisting the cooperation of local committees in towns and rural communities in the task of demonstrating better houses and better ways of living in them. In the 1927 campaign nearly four thousand local committees gave unstintingly of their time and energy to the Better Homes demonstrations. The coming campaign will undoubtedly pass the four-thousand mark in number of local committees participating. It is significant of the profundity of the interest in home betterment in America that rarely does a community which has once taken part in a Better Homes campaign fail to participate regularly in the campaigns of following years.

Better Homes in America maintains its central office in Washington, D. C. Secretary Hoover is its president. President Coolidge, chairman of its Advisory Council, and Dr. James Ford of the faculty of Harvard University, its active executive head. Nearly a score of others, cabinet members and civic leaders of national reputation, are its advisors or directors. Better Homes in America is supported by voluntary contributions.

The aim of the Better Homes campaign is of wide scope. First, the campaign tries through its local committees to show how to build, or to rebuild, the house of the family of modest means—to show how for the smallest expenditure to obtain the best in healthful conditions, beauty and permanence of construction, and convenience in plan and equipment. In the 1927 campaign it is significant that out of 242 houses demonstrated the large majority cost less than \$5500 apiece. Many others were demonstrated—but their cost was not recorded. Secondly, the campaign provides examples of artistic, inexpensive furniture and decorations, gardens and lawns. Thirdly, the campaign encourages thrift, particularly in the direction

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"PROMINENCE" WINS CONSISTENTLY.



Miss Colleen Ireland, of Birmingham, Ala., with her ribbon-winning horse, Prominence.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS RECEIVES ATTENTION

Disease Encountered in Epidemic Form Only in Recent Years in America

By Walter H. Brown, M. D. Director Marion County Child Health Demonstration

Infantile paralysis has presented a real problem to Oregon and many other parts of the United States during the last few weeks. The present epidemic, however, has not been so severe nor has it affected as many children, as many of the former epidemics have.

It has only been in recent years that infantile paralysis has been encountered in epidemic form. The first known epidemic outbreak was that in Norway and Sweden in 1905 and 1906. The following year found New York with 3000 cases. Again in 1916, New York lay helpless in that awful year it reported 4000 cases.

In the four years following the first epidemic in New York, the disease was prevalent at one time or another in all parts of the United States. Serious epidemics have since occurred in every corner of the world.

Medical science does not know the specific organism that causes this disease. It does know that it is so infinitesimal that the laboratory has not yet been able to isolate it and study it. It also knows that the germ is carried in the nose and mouth secretions of individuals suffering from infantile paralysis.

An indefinite, sudden illness, with high fever and vomiting, often accompanied by diarrhea or constipation, and sometimes resulting in paralysis, describes infantile paralysis or poliomyelitis. In the more severe cases physical deformity usually results, unless the proper medical attention is given, both during and after the acute stage of the disease. It is not considered contagious in its early stages.

The physicians in America, who have been the most successful in the treatment of this disease, recommend that the patient be kept at absolute rest until the last acute symptom has disappeared. During this period, no massage nor manipulations should be practiced. At a later period the use of casts or braces, electricity, and massage, and in some cases surgical operations, have proven most effective.

The teacher plays an important part in checking the spread of this disease by her watchfulness of the children under her care, and her immediate exclusion of those showing any departure from normal health during the time of a threatened epidemic. Any child suffering from fever, vomiting, intestinal disturbance, or pain, should be excluded from school immediately and placed under the care of a physician. Especially at a time when cases of poliomyelitis are many, every slight illness should be carefully watched.

We caution parents to be suspicious of any illness in their children; to keep them away from ill friends of all sorts; and to avoid bringing visitors to their homes who have come from areas suffering from epidemics of the disease.

The best public health opinion obtainable advises against the closing of the schools for the reason that such action makes early detection of the disease almost impossible. Cases are apt not to be found until in the more advanced

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—One of the most aristocratic of equine aristocrats, "Prominence," a three-year-old gelding owned by Miss Colleen Ireland, Birmingham society girl, is all that his name implies.

For three seasons his owner has ridden him to a reputation as a consistent winner at riding and driving shows in the South.

Thirteen ribbons went to Prominence during his first year as a show horse. In 1925 at shows in Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Memphis, Tenn., he received three blues, seven reds and four third places. In six shows in 1926 Miss Ireland's horse was "out of the ribbons" only once, while during the present season his owner has ridden him to six ribbons, including two firsts.

Prominence is a grandson of the famous Rex McDonald, out of Bourbon King. In riding to six ribbons this season Miss Ireland won the praise of judges for her ability as a horsewoman.

When schools are closed, this increases the danger of contact with other individuals, and the hazard of infection. With schools running as usual, and with close watch kept on the pupils, the possibility of the situation eluding control is appreciably minimized.

Infantile paralysis in individuals over 25 is rare. The most susceptible age is considered to be between the fifth and seventh year of life. It is conceded by medical authority that there is probably a fair percentage of individuals immune to the disease. As yet, however, no test has been found to determine this immunity. Until we do find one for poliomyelitis as certain as the Schick test is for diphtheria, each individual must consider himself without protection.

The best immunity we may purchase against infantile paralysis or any other disease about which there is so little exact information is the maintenance of which maximum of bodily health, which overcomes infection of any kind. A properly balanced diet (which will include milk, vegetables, fruit and sufficient eggs and meat), adequate rest, exercise in the open doors, plenty of fresh air, and freedom from physical defects, are our best safeguards, and within the reach of all. An additional and equally important safeguard is extra precaution against the use of common drinking utensils, common towels, and the keeping of unwashed hands from the nose and mouth.

About eight years ago an epidemic of infantile paralysis swept over Portland. The Doernbecher Memorial hospital for children, since its opening in 1926, has had many children as patients who were victims of that epidemic.

Even with the long period of years elapsing, many remarkable cures have been effected at the hospital. But many children have paid the price of too long neglect. The advantage of immediate medical supervision is obvious. Other hospitals tell the same story. It is an opportunity often granted the teacher to direct the thought of the parents toward the necessity for seeking early competent medical advice.

Teachers, of course, are supposed to know everything. Their familiarity with the quarantine regulations (issued by the Oregon State Board of Health) on cases of infantile paralysis, may, however, serve well at some times, so long as the patient is quarantined until recovered, and for at least 21 days; the members of the same household, presumably contacts, are excluded from school

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SEVEN DAYS PLAN OF EDUCATION WEEK

Movement Sponsored By World Federation of Education Associations

August 7, 127, at Toronto, Canada, there took place the third meeting of the World Federation of Education Associations. There are many worthwhile and inspirational movements that are being sponsored by this organization which is one of the most noteworthy that has been promoted in modern times. One of these movements which was just launched at this last meeting of the Association is the movement which goes into effect November 7, 1927 and runs for seven consecutive days the world over under the name of Education Week.

The week is covered by seven aims which are to be emphasized by appropriate attention being drawn to them by the school and the community. The aims are: sound health; worthy home membership; mastery of tools, techniques, and spirit of learning; faithful citizenship; vocational effectiveness; wise use of leisure; and ethical character.

Premier Stanley Baldwin in his address before the conference of the World Education Association emphasized why education should be pressed to its very broadest limits. Quoting from the American Educational Digest we find this given as the gist of his speech—education is as necessary as the light—it should be as common as water and as free as air. Education among the people is the best security of good government and constitutional liberty; it yields a steady, unbending support to the former, and effectually protects the latter. An educated people are always a loyal people to good government; and the first object of a wise government should be the education of the people. Partial knowledge is better than total ignorance, and he who cannot get all he may wish must take heed to acquire all he can. If total ignorance be a bad and dangerous thing, every degree of knowledge lessens the evil and the danger. Peace and progress depend on education—a world educational week is to stress this value of education as expressed so forcibly by the Premier.

The following suggestions are offered by the American Union of the National Education Association, and other organizations, in the preparation of programs for American Educational Week.

All national organizations and other agencies in sending messages to their members to aid in the observance of the week will see that their advice is in harmony with the suggestions contained in this announcement.

Ideals and purposes—Let us not forget that the purpose of American Educational Week is to acquaint the public with the actual work of the schools, with their ideals, their achievements and their needs. This purpose should be held in mind in the preparation of every program in every school. Let the aim be to have every parent visit his child's school at least once during this week. Many schools may find it necessary to substitute evening sessions for afternoon sessions on certain days, so that parents employed during the day may see their children at work in school. For some time preceding American Educational week, let there be articles in local papers on the work of the schools and on the purposes of education.

Monday, November 7, 1927
Health Day

Build the program for this day around the fact that sound health is the foundation of individual happiness and community well-being. Let the program outline particularly what the schools are doing to promote health. The regular work of the school can be carried forward and citizens encouraged to visit classes. Have a special program or programs on the topic of the day, in which the public participates.

To promote health, schools emphasize hygiene and health habits, regular exercise in gymnasium and out of doors, competitive athletics, the correction of physical defects, nutrition clinics, and special instruction for the handicapped child. An adequate school plant—sanitary, spacious, cheerful—built around the needs of the child and the school, preserves the health of school children and helps to improve individual and community life and to insure a better race.

Tuesday, November 8, 1927
Home and School Day

In working out the program for Home and School Day let the central thought be that the home is the most fundamental institution among all civilized peoples. The school work for this day may be on a usual except that the teacher should, at some appropriate time, talk to the class or the school on the home, letting the children know what each one of them can do to help make better homes. This is another good day for citizens to visit the school.

To develop better home-teach regard for the interest and welfare of others; give practice in cooperation; teach children how to cook, to sew, to manage home budgets, and to appreciate the meaning of home life in its relation to individual and race welfare. The American home and the American school work together.

Wednesday, November 9, 1927
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ZOO GIVES HOME TO PRESIDENTIAL PETS



Every day might be circus day at the White House, should President Coolidge choose to keep there all the pets which are given to him. But most of the animals which come to him, like the two lions below, are sent to the Washington zoo. Rebecca, pet raccoon, seen in the arms of Mrs. Coolidge at the left, is among the few animals quarantined at the executive mansion. The president, shown at the right on horseback in the Black Hills, left in the west a pair of sheep and a saddle horse presented to him there.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Many curious gifts come to President Coolidge—medals, keys to cities, edibles in abundance, and animals enough to equip a small circus. The animals presented to the executive are housed at the Washington zoo, and occasionally he motors thither to see how they are getting along.

In one of Washington's most beautiful spots, amid natural environment in which all manner of wild animals are made to feel at home, are lions and deer sent to Mr. Coolidge from the dark places of South Africa, a pair of bobcats

from the Black Hills are still a pair of pure-bred sheep which the president could not bring back with him, and a fine saddle horse for which he has no use here, since he abandoned riding when he returned to Washington. But in the White House, room has been found for two new brown chow dogs and a white collie given to President and Mrs. Coolidge during the summer, and these long since have become fast friends of Bob Roy, the veteran White House collie, and Rebecca, the temperamental raccoon, which originally was intended to grace the Thanksgiving dinner table, but instead was given a place in the president's heart.

"How did you know I was coming?" inquired Mr. Coolidge. "I didn't," was the reply, "but