

THE ARKANSAS METHODIST

Little Rock, Arkansas
January 3, 1906

Vol. 25.

No. 1.

FORWARD ! MARCH !

The year 1905 was one of great Toil; it was a Year also of great Victory. More than three hundred Methodist preachers in Arkansas led on our hosts to battle; they were aided by many thousands of faithful laymen. We reported some Thirteen Thousand Conversions; we had a net increase of over Three Thousand Members. We reported more money for Missions than ever before, and more money for other Benevolences; we got a new impetus in our Educational Work; we made a new departure in our Sunday School Work, putting a Secretary in the field---we are getting all things in line for a Great Advance. Let us devoutly give thanks to God, and let us devoutly pray that the great Captain of our Salvation may lead us on to still Greater Things.

In the beginning of this New Year let us turn our Faces Confidently toward the Future. Let the Martial Spirit Possess our Ministers. We belong to that great itinerant host which "Never Halts, Never Retreats and Never Surrenders." Be Worthy of it. Let all our Energies be Redoubled to make this year a Greater Year for our God than any we have yet seen. We need greater Consecration of Time, Money, Brain, on the part of thousands of our laymen also. No man can serve God for naught. His Reward will be Glorious.

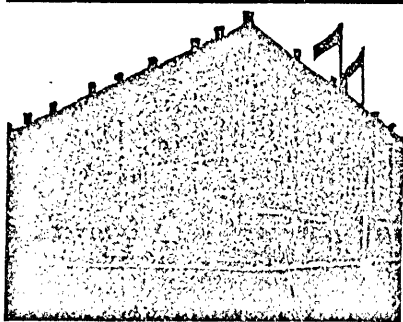
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Geo. H. Lee, Jas. Harris,

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Little Rock, Ark. Little Rock, Ark.

Married.

SNAPP-AGEE.—December 7th, 1905, at the home of the bride's parents in Gurdon, Ark., Mr. Chas. Snapp, of Little Rock, Ark. and Miss Blanch Agee of Gurdon, Ark., Rev. S. K. Burnett of Center Point, Ark. officiating.

FAUCETT-DUKE.—Married at the residence of the bride's parents, Hugh S. Faucett and Miss Jessie Duke, Dec. 10, 1905. Rev. E. L. Beard, officiating.

TURNER-COUCH.—At the residence of the bride's father near Adona on Sunday, December 17, 1905, Mr. S. J. Turner of Casa, to Miss Corine Couch of Adona. Rev. A. E. Wilson, officiating.

ALMOND-THOMPSON.—On Dec. 20th, 05, at high noon, near Gillett, Ark. Mr. M. H. Almond of St. Charles, Ark., and Miss Christina Thompson of Gillett, Ark., were married. W. W. Christie, officiating.

GOODLOE-CROWELL.—Dec. 21, 1905, in Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, by Rev. H. H. Watson, Pastor of Broadway church, Ardmore, Mrs. Blanche Hardy Crowell to Rev. J. Rush Goodloe, Pastor of Marietta Sta., Indian Mission Conference.

BLACKBURN-REYNOLDS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, near Junction City, Ark. on December 24, 1905, Mr. G. Y. Blackburn and Miss Pearle Reynolds. Rev. J. R. Sanders, officiating.

WERTZ-SPUR.—At the residence of Mrs. Annie May Spur in Booneville, Ark., Dec. 24, 1905, Mr. H. P. Wertz and Miss Nellie M. Spur, by Rev. J. W. Treadwell.

BUMPERS-JONES.—At the bride's fathers W. M. Jones at Anice, Ark., Dec. 17th at 4 P. M. Mr. A. P. Bumpers of Cecil and Miss Hassie Jones. J. C. Weaver, officiating.

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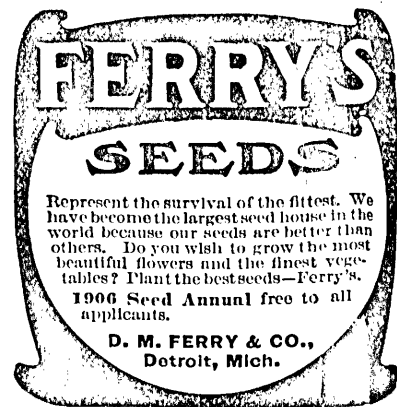
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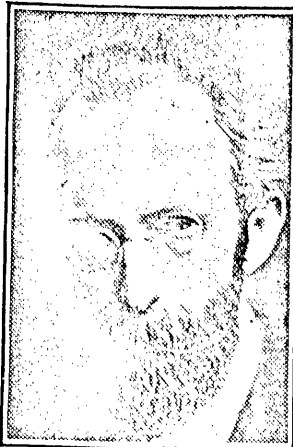
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THE ARKANSAS METHODIST

JAS. A. ANDERSON, { EDITORS.
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Governor Davis, on Nov. 20, pardoned L. E. Lindsay, of Lonoke County, who had been fined for selling whiskey.

The beginning of the year is a mighty good time to pay for your paper. The paper needs it. Act today.

The year just closed has been one of extraordinary business activity. It opened in the spirit of doubt; it closes in a spirit of almost dangerous optimism. In both value and profit the trade of the past year has been much the largest ever experienced—farmer, miner, mechanic, merchant and financier, each having had his full share of the proceeds, in short, our national prosperity during the past year has far exceeded all previous records.

The most striking fact in the situation has been the farmer's remarkable prosperity. He is pre-eminently the principal factor in the national business activity of today. The country has been favored by a series of successful harvests, but that of 1905 surpassed all. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture estimated the wealth produced on American farms this year at \$6,415,000,000, which is \$256,000,000 greater than 1904 and \$498,000,000 in excess of 1903. Corn reached the highest production and value on record. Hay proved a large and profitable crop. The cotton crop, though short, is unusually profitable, and our wheat crop surpasses the record in value. In other respects the year has been a profitable one to our agricultural classes, and Secretary Wilson estimates that as a result of five years' continuous good crops, and also to more intelligent methods of agriculture, the value of farms has increased 33.5 per cent, an amount approximately equal to \$6,133,000,000. In consequence of this wonderful progress the American farmer as a rule is now not only out of debt but has a good balance in the bank. He is, therefore, a much larger buyer of the necessities and luxuries of life than ever before; and this fact is chiefly responsible for the present unusual prosperity of the West and South. The importance of this great accretion to national wealth will be appreciated when it is remembered that, if our agricultural products are correctly valued at \$6,415,000,000, this sum is equal to almost \$80 per annum to every man, woman and child in the country. In one year American farmers have secured an amount of wealth equal to the entire capital stock of the American railroads and nearly ten times their net earnings. Such growth is simply astonishing.

Coincident with the succession of good harvests we are experiencing a most significant industrial development. This must be attributed partly to the rapid growth of our population, which is now estimated at 83,000,000; partly to new inventions and new business methods, and partly to the revival of enterprise, which has been thoroughly aroused by a continuance of good times. Our mineral resources are being developed at a rate never before approached, and our industrial activity is beyond the most sanguine expectations.

Bank clearings showed extraordinary expansion, partly due to increased speculation, partly due to the rise in values, and partly due to the increased activity in mercantile business. Some

of the above figures have of course been materially swelled by high prices; so the volume of business, though very satisfactory, shows much less expansion than do values.

Briefly stated, then, our present prosperity is due to the fact that the farm and the mine, especially the former, have given forth much more abundantly than usual, and generally at very high and profitable prices.

What are the prospects for 1906? That is a question more difficult to answer than usual. The present upward wave has been in progress since the panic of 1893. Judged by ordinary standards of measurement, a reaction is already due, and the tide should be turned in the opposite direction. Already there are symptoms of the boom having reached its zenith. For instance, a speculative fever is rising in real estate; money supplies are running low and firm rates are ruling throughout the world, and we are also in the midst of an epidemic of loose and fraudulent business methods which often accompanies the climax of a prolonged upward movement. Real estate is generally the last market to feel the stimulus of a boom, either because it has become the safest form of investment, or because prosperity induces many to buy their own homes, or because development of new industrial enterprises stimulates land values. Money supplies have already been much exhausted by the too rapid turning of capital from floating into fixed form, and an era of loose practices seems unavoidable at a time when all sorts of get-rich-quick schemes prosper and are easily foisted upon an innocent public. In these respects it appears that we are near if not at a period of reaction.

Credit has in many cases been unduly extended, and some of our banking institutions are loaning too heavily on questionable collateral. Bank loans in New York stand at about \$1,000,000,000, which is practically double their amount ten years ago. The difficulty is Wall Street has over-discounted the situation; and it would not be surprising if some degree of contraction or readjustment were enforced during 1906, the speculative situation on the Stock Exchange being anything but satisfactory.

While these are the facts which suggest reaction and consequent prudence, there are elements in the situation which do not yet support the theory that contraction has begun. On the contrary, there are many good reasons for anticipating a continuation of present commercial and industrial activity, at least until the next harvest. In the first place it must be remembered that all reactions or panics have had their beginnings in overproduction. Not until there has been an overproduction of securities, of merchandise, or of the mass of utilities which go to satisfy human wants is there any reason to fear permanent reaction.

Arkansas State Teachers' Association.

The State Teachers' Association which met in Little Rock last week was a great success. More than four hundred teachers were enrolled. The spirit was earnest, the addresses were excellent. Mr. E. W. Miller, of Texarkana, was elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. A. E. Wilson of Little Rock, was elected secretary. We rejoice in the good work being done by our teachers in all places. No more worthy set labor among us. We are in hearty sympathy with Superintendent Hinemon's campaign for the adop-

tion of the McFerrin amendment, allowing the people the liberty of larger taxes for school purposes. The retiring president of the Association, Prof. Jno. Reynolds, whose address we print in full in this issue, has made what is an overwhelming argument in favor of its adoption, though not speaking directly on the issue. The address is long for our columns, but no apology for its length will be needed for any one who will take the time to read it.

It was a matter of special gratification to see that our Hendrix men hold so large a place in the association and in the educational work of the State of Arkansas. They are a factor that no man can ignore. The broad and catholic spirit of President Tillman, of the University, also pleased us much. Let all of our educational forces pull together.

The Little Rock Y. M. C. A.

After four years of patient, persistent, powerful and purposeful pulling the Christian men of Little Rock who believe in young men and in using the best means to provide for their physical, social, mental, and moral welfare, rejoice in the fact that their dream of a perfect building has been realized. On last Saturday, Sunday, and Monday the new building, which, with its furnishings, cost \$100,000, was thrown open to the people, who eagerly inspected the beautiful rooms, artistic decorations, and tasteful furnishings, and pronounced it the handsomest, the most complete, the best arranged building of its kind they had ever seen. In this judgment distinguished Y. M. C. A. men from other states concurred.

Little Rock and the whole state may be modestly proud of this achievement. When it is known that such men as R. E. Wait, H. L. Rummel, H. P. Edmonson, P. K. Roberts, R. W. Porter, Howard Adams, W. S. Mitchell, L. B. Leigh, J. E. Holden and other liberal contributors have given freely and without hope of pecuniary reward, they deserve the unstinted appreciation of all good people. This building is a monument to the liberality, to the public spirit, to the lofty aim and to the wise foresight of the moving spirits. May it stand for generations as a light-house for the safety of the young men of our city and state.

Mr. J. L. Seofield, the zealous and efficient secretary, whose unfailing faith and works have made the consummation possible, will welcome to the rooms the young men who come to our city.

The following is the account of Sunday's exercises taken from the Gazette:

"The exercises of yesterday were preceded by a rousing men's meeting which was held in the auditorium of the new building Sunday afternoon.

Many of those who had been actively identified with the Young Men's Christian Association in its early days were present. There were also many prominent Y. M. C. A. workers from all parts of Arkansas, as well as surrounding states. Among the most prominent of the guests was J. E. Holden, freight traffic manager of the Rock Island system, who came from Chicago to attend the exercises incident to the opening of the new building. Mr. Holden is a member of the Board of Directors of the local association, and

(Continued on page 6.)

Relation of Education to Production.

[Address delivered at the session of the Arkansas State Teachers' Association by its President, Prof. J. H. Reynolds, of the Arkansas State University.]

Democracy's highest as well as her most difficult task is her own education. Universal popular education is the greatest conception of the ages. The ideal of all people well-educated with wills resolute and courageous, with minds trained to quick perceptions, with hearts broad in their sympathies and with souls responsive to the calls of humanity is a vision worthy of the rich imagination of a Milton. But it is just this dream that the American people are attempting to realize. Is it too much to hope for ultimate success? No; for the civilization of one age is the realized ideals of another, and the future will convert this dream of universal education into a reality. In the midst of the absolutism of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Moore dreamed in his Utopia of liberty and democracy; two hundred and fifty years later the Americans incorporated this vision in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution. Over against the political philosophy of Louis XIV., "I am the State," Jefferson a century later put America's political science, "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." In education the same principle is true. In the midst of an ignorant and downtrodden people ruled by despots Rousseau caught a vision of liberty and of popular education. The Americans with a genius for the practical transformed this dream into a red school-house filled with children on every hillside and every vale. Now popular education is a commonplace throughout Christendom.

In Arkansas the task of popular education is complicated by two stern facts: (1) ours is a rural population, sparsely settled, (2) we have side by side two races, one recently emancipated and forcibly placed on a plane of legal equality with its former master, the proudest blood in the world—a fact requiring two sets of schools and almost doubling expenses. But the problem can be solved and a brave, heroic people like ours will solve it. The practical, indomitable American goes over, through or around mountains; he never turns back. The blood of the conqueror flows in his veins; conscious of power and of past achievements he bravely faces the future.

Dark as the picture of our real educational condition is there are signs of an awakening conscience throughout the land. The waters are troubled. In fact an educational renaissance is now sweeping over the South. Beginning at the borders bathed by the Atlantic it has spread westward. All the classes are becoming interested from governors to the humblest citizen. The movement is taking form in increased local levies, in larger state appropriations and in consolidating small districts into larger ones. Arkansas is feeling the advanced breezes of this educational wave. Let us hope and pray that it may develop into a storm and that when it has passed away it may leave us with a system of vital schools.

Education an Investment.—It will help us in the solution of the problem if we bear in mind that education pays financially, that it not only discovers and develops the "lad of parts" for leadership, but trains the common man to apply more brain to the material problems of life. Convince the tax payers that efficient schools multiply wealth producing power, that education is an investment, not an expenditure; interest bearing capital, not a charity, and the battle for popular education is won. I allow no one to go before me in emphasizing the ethical and culture value of education; for the greatest wealth of the people lies in their soul capacity for love, culture and noble deeds. But to-night our subject deals with education and its bearing upon the meat and bread side of life. After all, due hon-

or must be paid to wealth; for a great civilization cannot be built upon poverty. Without wealth man tends to barbarism; with it he rises from a Clovis to a Gladstone. With it he builds and maintains the culture agents of our civilization, churches, art-galleries, libraries, the press and the platform.

The nineteenth century was marvelous for its brilliant achievements, not the least of which was the accumulation of untold wealth. It was during that century that man belted continents with railroads, girdled the globe with telegraph wires, and produced four times as much wealth as during the preceding eighteen centuries together. The United States alone between 1850 and 1890 opened farms aggregating in area more than the German Empire, England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, and Switzerland combined; between 1875 and 1895 spent one million dollars a day in railroad construction. Marvelous have been the achievements of the last century in the material world. What is the explanation of all this? Why was the nineteenth century man so much more productive than his ancestors? The explanation lies in this fact, that during that same century, man expended more on his education than he had during all the preceding eighteen centuries together. With the rise of democracy a century ago the greatest educational agency known to history was established—the public school system. The peoples' school spread rapidly until it became an integral part of the civil establishment of every nation of Christendom, and even distant Japan now has a magnificent system extending from the kindergarten to the Imperial University. The marvelous material development of the United States is a testimony not only to her unparalleled resources, but moreover to the economic wisdom of popular education. The industrial progress of Europe, piling up fabulous wealth, is an eloquent witness for the same great truth. It is the application of science to natural forces. If therefore we want more wealth it is only necessary to apply more brain to the soil, to the shops, to the mine, and to the manufactories. Brain is the best fertilizer.

The Orient and the Occident. Where is the wealth of the world today? In the enlightened West or in the benighted East? Where is squalid poverty? gaunt famine? In heathen India and China or in Christian America and Europe? Why is it that the farmer of Iowa lives in a comfortable home surrounded with plenty, while his brother in India exists in a hut, half-clad and half-starved? The Westerner has applied brain power to agriculture and as a result he walks behind a disk plow and rides on a McCormick reaper, while the Hindoo scratches the ground with the same crude tools, perhaps pulled by his wife, that our fathers used in the Middle Ages, save where the English have introduced improved machinery. To the problem of transportation also the American has applied brain power; hence he rides across the continent in a palace car, plows the ocean with his steamship and over his iron roads rush tons of freight. Barring improvements introduced by the Westerner the Chinaman's methods of transportation are not materially different from those of our fathers in the Dark Ages. By the application of brains to mechanics the American has produced labor saving machinery which is doing the work of millions of men, thus multiplying his productive power many fold. The human labor required for producing a bushel of wheat has been reduced from three hours in 1830 to ten minutes in 1895. The Chinamen are using the same mechanical appliances and processes of his distant ancestor. Why this difference between the Occident and the Orient? While other factors enter, it is largely a difference in educational budgets. Japan is monumental proof of this statement. Half a century ago Japan was where China is now—a Mediaeval country, in poverty,

with crude methods of agriculture, manufacture and transportation. Soon after Commodore Perry compelled the Emperor to throw her ports open to trade, the Japanese began to take on Western civilization. An imperial commission was sent to America; they studied our school system from Massachusetts to California, and returning recommended one of the most complete systems of education of the world, including compulsory attendance. It was adopted. The results are fresh in the minds of all of us. Not only has she become one of the foremost military powers; not only has she added to military and naval history the great victories of Port Arthur, Mukden, Shaker, and the Sea of Japan; not only has she produced the brilliant military and naval chieftains—Oyama and Togo, but by applying science to agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce she is forging to the front as a great industrial nation and is competing with the world in the markets of the Orient.

In our own South-land is another striking illustration of the truth of the power of brain in production. Who owns the wealth of this country? the white man or the black man? Auditor Moore says that this year the colored people paid five per cent and the whites ninety-five percent of our taxes. Why is it that one-third of the population owns only one-twentieth of the wealth of Arkansas? Education, brain power is the answer.

Science and Agriculture. In this connection the career of Prof. Holden of Iowa is interesting. He was a country school teacher in Michigan. He and his pupils began to experiment in raising corn, and by process of selecting and fertilization they excelled the neighboring farmers. An Illinois farmer with twelve thousand acres hearing of it engaged him to take charge of his farm. In one year he increased the crop by one hundred thousand bushels, or \$50,000. The great corn state of Iowa heard of him and the university offered him a salary of \$5,000 to teach agronomy. The railroads placed a special car at his disposal in which he traveled over the state and lectured on corn culture. In 1903-04 as a result of his popular lectures the corn crop of Iowa was increased by 20,000,000 bushels, worth \$10,000,000. This increase was confined to the counties where he lectured. The scientific information disseminated among the farmers of Illinois by the Agriculture Experiment Station has increased the corn crop an average of ten bushels an acre in that state. A few years ago, California found that the orange crop was being ruined by an insect, the cottony cushion scale. The state and federal governments spent several hundred thousand dollars trying to discover a method of destroying the insect. Finally Dr. C. B. Riley, of Washington by experiment found a little insect in Australia, the lady-bug, which would destroy the scale. Lady-bugs were imported, scattered among the orange groves of California and soon the scales disappeared. The expenditure of a few thousand dollars in the study of this question is now yielding as many millions a year in the increased orange crop of California. The introduction of the Smyrna fig in California illustrates the value of scientific knowledge in agriculture. Many vain attempts to grow the fig were made; horticulturalists were engaged to work on this problem; for years, their efforts were baffled, for the natives of Smyrna kept well the secret. Finally a student of the problem found a wild fig tree in Smyrna on which he discovered an insect which fertilized the fig. This solved the problem. He brought the tree to America, and with it the insect. Since then California's annual fig crop is hundreds of tons.

Last year Prof. Walker, Horticulturist at the University of Arkansas bought a run-down apple orchard near Fayetteville. He experimented this year by fertilizing and spraying. While all other orchards around failed, he gathered off of 27

acres 800 barrels of apples, on which he is now realizing \$4.00 a barrel. Until recently the prairie land about Lonoke was supposed to be almost worthless except for grazing. Two years ago the Experiment Station of the University established a branch station there and began experimenting in rice culture. It has been proven a success; the land is yielding some seventy-five bushels to the acre; rice farms are being opened and land values are rising. True these are instances of expert scientific knowledge; but before advanced scientific institutions can be strong they must be based upon a strong popular scientific spirit, which only good public schools will develop. Moreover the people must be sufficiently well educated that they can apply results of scientific experiments.

Education Capitalized. A farm hand makes about \$180 a year. At six per cent this represents a capital of \$3,000. A high school graduate earns \$600, which represents a capital of \$10,000; that is, \$1,200 spent on his elementary and high school education adds \$7,000 to his capital, or yields six hundred percent on the investment. If he adds a college education he will then command \$1,200 a year which capitalized is \$20,000. The one thousand dollars spent on his college course adds \$10,000 to his capital stock or yields one thousand percent on the investment. The average unskilled day laborer on the street receives \$375 a year. Estimating the working period of a man as forty years, he earns \$15,000 in life. The college bred man who earns \$1,200 a year will receive \$48,000 in life. The difference is \$33,000 in favor of the college man. Supposing that he has spent fifteen years in acquiring his education, the value in future earning power of every day spent in school is about \$10 and yet we keep our children out of school for trifles. These calculations are not fanciful. The court follows such a rule in estimating damage in a suit where death has been caused by wrongful acts, considering the life expectancy of the deceased. The state that spends money on the practical education of its citizens is making a wise movement, which will later yield interest in the form of development of her resources and increase of taxes. How much more therefore should the parent, interested in the happiness and future well-being of his child, invest in his education.

England by establishing a public school system in 1870 so increased the earnings of her laboring classes that she saves \$40,000,000 annually on her pauper list alone. Victor Hugo says, "Open a school and you close a prison." Since England began investing in brain and character, her population has increased one-third, her criminals have decreased one-third, and her expenditures on police and prisons have decreased \$20,000,000.

Productive Power Varies With Education. Other things being equal this thesis seems to be true, *the productive power of a people will vary with their education.* Education is here used in a broad sense to include such mental and manual training as will best fit for life. Where the public school term in the United States is longest, there the average productive capacity of the citizen is greatest. The tables below were prepared to ascertain the truth of this proposition. The education statistics were drawn from the Reports of the United States Commissioner of Education and those on production from the Twentieth Census. The comparison of Arkansas and the United States at large in 1900 reads as follows: As 78, the average number of days schools were kept open in Arkansas, is to 145, the average number of days schools were open in the United States; so \$95, the per capita production in Arkansas, is to \$238, the per capita production in the United States.

Michigan and Arkansas came into the Union at the same time, and allowing for the ravages of

war, a comparison between them, illustrates the truth which we are emphasizing. Taking 1900, the proportion would read: as 78, the average length of school term in Arkansas, is to 162, the average length in Michigan; so \$95, the average per capita production in Arkansas, is to \$208, the average per capita production in Michigan. There is also a vital relation between educational expenditures and productive power. The comparison of the same states in 1900 would read: as \$7.01, the amount expended on each pupil in Arkansas, is to \$18.68, the expenditure per pupil in Michigan; so \$95, the per capita production in Arkansas, is to \$208, the per capita production in Michigan. According to these figures an average family of five in Arkansas in 1900 had \$475 to live upon, while a family of five in Michigan had \$1,045, in California \$1,920, and in the United States at large \$1,190. True, Michigan expended on education \$6,539,154 against only \$1,369,810 in Arkansas, yet every citizen of Michigan on an average produced \$113 more that year than the Arkansan. If Arkansas should increase her school term to that of Michigan, with her present population, she would add \$169, 500,000 to her annual output, and yet some people grumble about increasing school taxes.

In 1800 the per capita product in the United States was ten cents a day, in 1850 thirty cents a day and in 1899 65 cents. What brings it home to us is to say that on an average every Arkansan produces twenty-six cents a day, while in the United States at large each individual realizes sixty-five cents a day. Massachusetts annually gives her children over nine months schooling and expends yearly on each pupil \$37.76; while in the United States at large averages seven and one half months schooling and twenty dollars per pupil. By this longer term and larger outlay, Massachusetts increased the per capita earning capacity of her people forty cents a day over that of the average person of the whole country. When the present producers were in school, Massachusetts appropriated annually \$10,000,000 for her schools. If \$10,000,000 invested in brains brings a return \$409,530,000 in increased earnings,—\$40 for every dollar invested, *does it pay to educate?*

By use of statistics these comparisons can be multiplied indefinitely. They all tell the same story. If such a ratio should be discovered to exist in isolated cases only, no importance would be attached to it; but when it is found to exist all over the country and extending over a period of twenty years, the conclusion forces itself upon us that the relation between education and production is one of cause and effect. The contention is not made that this relation is absolute, for other factors may enter, such as differences in soil, capital, and character of education. It might be said too that the wealth of the people determines their educational expenditure, that if they are poor their schools will be poor, that if they are wealthy, their schools will be good. This is in part true; for people will often gauge their appropriations for schools by their wealth. This however does not affect the truth of our main thesis. The effect of poor schools on productive capacity is the same, whatever the cause of the failure to provide them.

Should these facts have any bearing upon the action of Arkansas? Our venerable charter of 1874 imposes upon the general assembly the duty of maintaining a general, suitable and efficient system of schools, but the same document that commands also withholds the power to perform. We have long since exhausted our taxing power, both state and local, and it has proved wholly inadequate. Many states place no limit upon the taxing power for school purposes; they find it safe because the people are not given to imposing unnecessary burdens upon themselves. The limit therefore of both state and district taxation must

be raised. The child is the supreme interest of the state; its education is the highest duty of society. Nothing is too good for our children. In the light of what has been said the movement to increase school taxes is not a charity cause, but a wise financial proposition, a better investment than railroad bonds or Standard Oil preferred, one which will declare ten years hence from one hundred to one thousand per cent dividend. Arkansas now realizes \$50 or \$60 per bale for cotton; let her establish cotton mills and we should realize several hundred per bale; the pig iron of Izard and Independence counties is cheap; convert it into watch springs and it will be worth its weight in gold; our half million raw children are not worth much commercially, but educated they are worth millions.

Education or Big Guns. Does some one say that we are already burdened with taxes? We scarcely know what taxes mean. The French peasants before the Revolution paid eighty per cent of their incomes to the Publicans, as do the peasants of Turkey to-day. Our tax burden is less than half what our European brother has to bear. Will we refuse to provide for our children when we appropriate \$25,000 for militia parades? Is the education of our children of less importance, than battle ships and fortifications?

The figures below show the relative value which the great world powers place upon physical protection and education:

Nation	Army and Navy Expenditures in 1905.	Expenditures for Public Education 1904.
France	\$180,071,073	\$46,021,786
Italy (Central Government)	55,130,154	10,661,231
Great Britain	321,164,540	86,083,435
Austro-Hungary	91,655,540	26,348,083

Stated in another form France expends four times as much on her army as on education, Italy (Central Government) five times as much. In Germany forty four percent of the imperial revenues goes to the army and navy, in England forty-six percent. Germany imposes a burden of \$3.78 per capita for big guns, England \$7.49. In the face of these facts can we boast of our civilization? When it is remembered how little we spend on the culture elements and how much on the destructive forces of our civilization, we may well doubt the genuineness of our Christian and Civic professions. Are we not yet barbarians with a veneering of civilization? More for fortifications and big guns, than for education! Let us hang our heads for shame.

What Should Arkansas Do? This message should come with special force to Arkansas at this time. She is at the important stage in her development. We fail to appreciate her great natural resources. The list of her agricultural products is as long as the alphabet. She ranks fifth among the states in the yield of cotton; she produced in 1900 \$80,000,000 worth of farm products; in the Ozarks she grows fruit equal to the world's best; and her timber exhibit at the Fair took the premium. Independence and Izard are rich in iron, Johnson and Sebastian rival Pennsylvania in coal, and North Arkansas has the richest zinc deposits in the world. The development of these resources has already begun. In 1900 Arkansas had 4,794 manufacturing plants capitalized at \$35,000,000, turning out annual products worth \$45,000,000. Our gross receipts for timber in 1900 were \$25,000,000. Let us stand erect and be proud of our state; let us no longer poke about with a long face saying, "The Federals burned father's barn, we are poor, we can't;" but instead let us face about, seize our opportunities, say, "We can, we will." Let the spirit of confidence of achievement, the feeling that we are a great people in a great state take possession of us; let us rise to the occasion; then shall we be thrilled with the

of glorious achievements Money and energy expended just at this stage of our development will be more productive of results than we can calculate.

Education or Serfdom. Our state is at the turning of the way, at a strategic point in her economic development, on the eve of an industrial revolution, a change from agriculture as the almost sole occupation of the people to an industrial condition wherein manufacturing, mining and commerce will be important industries. In a short time our state, already crossed with railroads will be dotted with cities, filled with foreign labor and smoking with factories. These economic changes will bring grave problems and will throw a great strain on the intellectual and moral forces of our civilization. Are we prepared for the change? Will the native Arkansan fall heir to his share of this increased prosperity? Will Arkansas furnish the captains for our industry, the superintendents and the skilled labor for our factories, horticulturalists for our fruit region and scientific farmers for our virgin soil? Or will our sons and daughters become the industrial serfs of the country, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," while the educated Yankee comes and reaps the princely fortunes from directing this economic development? Will we solve wisely the complicated social and economic problems of the new industrial order? The character of education which we give our children will answer these questions.

We all remember with what force Dr. Bourland of Nashville said on this platform one year ago: "The time is come, when we must face the facts that bristle from Maine to California, when we must make the most of our opportunities, else the doom may be serfdom. That part of the United States that lies north of the Ohio between the Mississippi and the Atlantic is about fourteen per cent of the entire area, yet it contains one half of the entire population and seventy per cent of our manufacturing industries." He might have added that it also furnishes sixty-five per cent of the total educational expenditure of the Nation. After reminding us that the northern factories in 1899 turned out \$10,000,000,000 and the farms \$3,000,000,000 of products against \$2,500,000,000 by both factory and farm in the South, he adds: "Yet, figures cannot make us see the stupendous wealth that is piling up north of the Ohio. Travel from St. Louis to Pittsburg, to New York, to Boston, then back to Cleveland and to Chicago—every few miles teeming cities, blazing furnaces, clattering factories, stirring people, millions of them, making things for the Nations, making things for the corners of the earth, piling up wealth, overwhelming wealth—the vastness of it beyond comprehension. What a mass of sleepless energy: its might is felt around the globe. It can crush us when it will."

The question is not, will the great manufacturing and agricultural resources be developed? Let us not be deceived. They will be exploited to the highest degree. There are too much capital and brain seeking fields of investment and operation to allow this El Dorado to remain unoccupied. The real question with us is, will Arkansas' sons and daughters furnish the trained brain and the skilled hand for this development, or will it be imported brain and imported skill? Will our sons and daughters share the riches that will follow from this development, or will they be industrial serfs of the Nation? On farm and in village all over Arkansas are undiscovered mechanical geniuses stifled by their smothering environment, silently longing for something they know not what. Will not their foster mother, the state, out of her bounty, help these struggling, gifted sons? Her undeveloped resources need the touch of their genius. Will we not break the shackles that bind them down to a groveling existence and unloose their spirits

that they may enter the world of lofty achievements? The sons of the heroes who followed Lee and Jackson, Grant and Sherman, are worthy of better things; they are capable of carving out for themselves a glorious destiny. Will we give them a chance?

The Little Rock Y. M. C. A.

(Continued from page 3.)

has given liberally to secure the completion of the new building.

In deference to the older members of the association the program at the Sunday afternoon meeting was given over largely to those who were identified with the organization soon after it was formed in 1885. Howard Adams, who was president of the association in 1890, presided, and the song service was conducted by S. W. Moore, secretary of the North Little Rock Railroad Y. M. C. A., who was one of the early members of the Little Rock association. The opening prayer was offered by Dr. A. C. Millar, and the closing prayer by H. P. Edmonson, the first recording secretary of the association in 1885. The scripture lesson was read by S. C. Bossinger.

George T. Coxhead, general secretary of the St. Louis Y. M. C. A., and organizer of the Little Rock association in 1885, was the principal speaker of the afternoon. Mr. Coxhead declared that the association would become a power in the city, and appealed to the Christian people of the city to give the organization their support.

President R. E. Wait made a brief address and then introduced General Secretary J. L. Scofield. The ovation with which Mr. Scofield was greeted testified to the appreciation of those present of the work accomplished by him.

Brief addresses were also made by H. L. Remmel and H. H. Foster, members of the Board of Directors; J. H. Banks, state secretary of Missouri; J. F. Denham, general secretary at Oklahoma City; Rev. Ben Cox of Little Rock; E. C. Brownell, secretary of the central branch, Y. M. C. A., at St. Louis; Secretary Hows of the University Y. M. C. A. at Fayetteville, and Secretary Congdon of the Texarkana Railroad Y. M. C. A.

Sunday was Y. M. C. A. day in the churches of the city, and appropriate services were held in the morning at most of the churches. Visiting Y. M. C. A. workers assisted the pastors in these services."

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

PREPARED BY REV. F. M. TOLLESON.

THE SHEPHERDS FIND JESUS

Jan. 7—Luke 2:1-20.

Golden Text: For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. Luke 2:11.

Time. End of 5 or beginning of 4, B. C.

Places. Nazerath, Bethlehem.

We enter today upon a year's study of the life and teachings of Jesus. May we not urge that this study be thoughtful, earnest, and reverent? May it be *real* study. We need not expect that the Holy Spirit, who, according to the words of Jesus, would take of the things that were His and show them to us, will reveal to us the deeper meaning of the gospel, if we come lazily and indifferently. Truth cannot be conveyed to the listless and lazy. To read carelessly the life of Christ is, to put it mildly, intellectually discreditable; for Christ was the wisest teacher of the world; he dealt with truths so vital that they have revolutionized the thought and life of mankind. To read lightly such teachings is a confession of incapacity to appreciate the great in thought. Worse than this, such carelessness is a discreditable moral index. It is an indication of spiritual shallowness, and a lack

of moral earnestness. For Christ is master in the realm of morals, the highest authority concerning the laws of life and character. So indifference in study of his teachings, implies indifference about the highest spiritual attainments. The man who reads the gospel carelessly will live carelessly. He who takes life seriously and earnestly on its moral side, will study the gospel with great hope of the highest help.

This year's study will show our real interest in and love for Christ. We shall travel with Christ specially for this year. We would discredit the disciples if the record disclosed that they went with Christ reluctantly and half-heartedly; that they were listless and indifferent when he taught.

They were just common, imperfect men; but they gave earnest heed to Christ. Their feet were light when following him.

They did not always grasp his meaning but they studiously sought to understand. But *we* are to meet the test. Do we indeed regard Christ as our highest teacher? If so, we will go over his life and teachings with alertness and thoughtfulness. It must appear whether we are really his disciples—learners of him—or whether we are slightly interested spectators.

The evening star of prophecy was setting when Malachi foretold the glory of the Sun of Righteousness who should rise with healing in his wings. Now the morning star is sending its rays forth, the dayspring has come.

The silence of 400 years between Old Testament prophecy and New Testament fulfillment is simply a rest in God's revelation. Our study in the last quarter has been without much value if we did not hear through it all the music of the gospel, the prelude to the song the shepherd's heard: "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men," if we have not seen running through them all the thread of one purpose "toward which the whole creation moves." Only the Holy Spirit knows the mind of God, and, if this story which we know so well, is to be to us a new revelation as wonderful as to those who heard the heavenly voices, we must ask the Spirit to make it so. Let us not just know about Jesus, but really know him this year. The angels said, "Let us go now and see this thing which is come to pass." They found all true as angels reported. Had they doubted, hesitated, questioned, they would never have found Jesus. But they were honest and earnest and went to see. The Holy Spirit brings to us today this good news of a Saviour and while He waits, we doubt, hesitate, question.

God has visited and redeemed us; every promise he has made has been faithfully kept; light has come to us who sit in darkness; the mercy of God has sent us the dayspring to drive away our night sorrow; all these things we shall find when we, like the shepherds find Jesus.—Let us go and see.

Arkansas Patents—Granted this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington D. C.. Emmet H. McCurry, Pedee, Pea-hulling machine. Byrd C. Rockwell, Gifford, Adjustable window-screen. For copy of any of above patents send ten cents in postage stamps with date of paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

"BIBLE TOOLS FOR BUSY PEOPLE," irresistible argument on doctrines of immersion, infant baptism, close communion, and kindred subjects, is food for troubled minds. Old price, \$1; now 50 cents. Anderson & Millar.

THE METHODIST ARMOR," a plain account of Methodist doctrines, polity, and usages, should be read by every new church member. Former price, \$1.00; now only 50 cents. Anderson & Millar.

From the Nation's Capital.

The Christmas holidays stand for a season of rest from society preliminary to the opening of the strenuous social season. Heretofore, under other administrations, there were no social doings until after the holidays and the season opened when the public reception at the White House on New Year's day had closed. Now however, this is changed, and dinners and musicales were given at the White House and set an order that fashionable people were quick to follow. On New Year's day the President holds his reception to the public and following that the homes of the Cabinet officers are thrown open to a limited public. Then the whirl really begins.

Those holding high official positions can only keep track of their engagements by employing capable secretaries and only a few women like Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the vice-president, and Miss Cannon, daughter of Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives, do hold out to the end. These two ladies are blessed with exceptional health, and a long course of exercise in social dissipation has made them practically immune to its heaviest penalties. Mrs. Roosevelt is also the possessor of fine health which she takes care of by out-door exercise, but when the social demands are so great as to prevent her riding and walking she breaks down and at the close of last season fainted at one of her own entertainments at the White House and was compelled to recall invitations and go away for a short recuperation.

Miss Flora Wilson, the daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, was one of the many Washington hostesses who has wrecked good health by the grinding fatigue of a social season here, and she is now in Paris, where she has been for two years past, recovering slowly from nervous prostration and emphatically declaring that nothing could induce her to return to Washington during the winter season. Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury came to Washington, one of the most robust women. Last spring she was carried from her home unable to sit up during the trip to Baltimore, where she was placed in a Sanitarium. In her case as in many others, it was not alone the physical strain that brought her to death's door, but unaccustomed to the life, its fatigues were doubly great and the nervous racking of uncertainty, and the criticism that uncertainty provoked were too much for her nervous system. She will not even come to Washington this season and specialists abroad are to be consulted about her health. Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, is a fragile looking woman and she returned from the Philippines to this country a victim of "nerves," but a season spent quietly in England has restored her health and she has been busy all Fall laying up energy to last from New Year's day until Lent. She walks miles every day and keeps a boat on the Potomac where she rows frequently. Mrs. Root, wife of Secretary of State is a delicate woman who suffers acutely with nervous indigestion. She dislikes Washington heartily because she blames it for her shattered nerves and wrecked health. She has taken a fine house here for the winter though, and has announced that she will entertain as much as is necessary to her position, but at the first sign of a break down, she will give up everything and go South. Mrs. Knox, wife of the former Attorney General and now, junior Senator from Pennsylvania, was among the unfortunates who failed in the middle of last season. Just when entertaining was at its height Mrs. Knox was laid low with the modern disease of shattered nerves. After a few weeks in the South, she returned to her farm near Valley Forge and isolated herself from the world. She received no letters except from her family and wrote none. She spent all her time among the chickens and cows and as she grew stronger she

did the churning herself and fed the chickens. She grew well and strong and she returned to Washington in fine spirits for a season of entertaining without the accompaniment of nervous collapse. This is but a short record of the women prominent in the Capital, who are haunted by this spectre of invalidism as a consequence of an officio-social season here.

The President's letter to Chief Justice Fuller, as Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, urging the early acceptance of the offer of Mr. Charles L. Freer of Detroit of his rich art collection settles the question for Washington, the National Capital. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have been very slow to act upon the generous proposition of Mr. Freer to donate to the city his priceless art collection consisting of rare works of art from China and Japan, the entire Peacock room of Whistler and many other valuable works of art, and the bequest of \$500,000 for the erection of a building to house them. The only conditions he made to the bequest were so modest and so reasonable that they can hardly be considered sufficient for any lengthy deliberation. He makes it a condition simply that the collection shall not be added to nor reduced after his death, and that it shall bear his name in "some modest and appropriate form." Compared with the cost of the collection and of the building which Mr. Freer proposes to give with it, the cost of maintaining it after his death, which will devolve upon the government, is so slight as to be negligible. Yet for more than a year the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution have discussed the matter, and considerably to Mr. Freer's irritation and to the indignation of Washingtonians, have as yet failed to formally accept the gift. The President's letter states however, that if the regents do not see fit to accept it he will provide means himself by which this "literally priceless" gift shall not be lost to the National Capital. Mr. Roosevelt appreciates not only the value of the collection, but its enhanced value to all Americans by being at Washington, which is not only the greatest "sight seeing" city to which visitors from all over the country come, but that it is also a great educational centre to which citizens from every section of the United States are sending their children that they may have the advantages of life at the Capital and access to the great libraries and art collections here.

C. A. S.

PERSONAL.

Professor N. M. Whaley, of Gurdon, did us the honor of making a call last week.

The address of Rev. A. H. Williams changes from Eupora, Miss., to Grenada, Miss.

Rev. S. Kirkpatrick, of Lamar public schools, was in the city last week and came to see us.

In a business letter Rev. P. S. Herron reports a fine beginning at Star City and prospects for a glorious year.

Mrs. C. H. Nelson and son, Claude, called upon us last week while in attendance at the State Teachers' Association.

Bishop A. Coke Smith is reported to be convalescing. We are very thankful to know it, and the church will rejoice.

Rev. H. Young, Cleveland circuit, was in to see the Methodist force last week. He reports a new parsonage secured since conference.

Rev. W. U. Witt passed through our offices on his way to the Vanderbilt last week. We wish him the highest prosperity as a student in that institution.

We had a call on last Wednesday from Bro. B. F. Parsons, one of our Hendrix students who is preparing for the ministry and a young man of excellent promise.

The Board of Stewarts of First Church, Searcy, gave a reception on last Thursday night to

the pastor and the presiding elder, Rev. Frank Barrett and Rev. J. D. Sibert.

We acknowledge with pleasure an invitation to the wedding of Mr. Franklin R. Noe, Jr., to Miss Cecil Aneita Price, of Beebe, Jan. 1st. Their future home will be in Memphis.

We were pleased to have a visit from Rev. R. M. Traylor on the 28th. He is now stationed at Hazen, though still a member of the Arkansas Conference. He is pleased with the outlook for the year.

Last Saturday we had a pleasant call from Bro. B. A. Phillips of Wheatley, who had come to the city to bring two children to the Methodist Orphanage. He expects to sell many good books this year.

Rev. S. W. Rainy, of Hawley Memorial, Pine Bluff, was in to see us on the 27th, and thinks he has a fruitful field in which to labor. We do not doubt, and pray that he may garner there a great harvest.

Dr. F. E. Du Bois, pastor of the Scott Street Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, honored us with a call last week. He will always be welcome. We trust his labors among us will be blessed of the Lord.

General Booth has just announced that George Herring, the London philanthropist, has signified his intention to give \$500,000 to the Salvation Army, to be used in furthering the extensive colonization schemes of the general.—Ex.

Among the many callers—and we appreciate every one of them—who dropped in to see us during the State Teachers' Association were President Anderson, S. J. T. Wynn, A. P. Reynolds, G. C. Hardin, W. D. Jeter, J. H. Reynolds and W. A. Crawford.

Rev. R. A. Torrey and his singer, Mr. Alexander, are in Chicago, where he has invited the evangelists of the country to meet with him in conference relative to the coming evangelistic campaign in Canada and this country along similar lines with that conducted in England.—Ex.

Bishop Neeley sailed December 23d for the Isthmus of Panama and other points in South America. He hopes to visit the various mission points from Panama to the Strait of Magellan, and, passing through the strait, to come up the Atlantic Coast to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.—Ex.

The delegates to the General Conference from the Texas Conference are as follows: Clerical, Seth Ward, J. W. Downs, Sam R. Hay, E. W. Solomon, J. T. Smith; alternates, V. A. Godbey, and James Kilgore. Lay, T. S. Garrison, Cone Johnson, D. H. Abernathy, H. C. Pritchett, and L. L. Lester; alternates M. D. Fields and W. M. Stone.

Dr. Jno. R. Brooks, writing to the N. C. Christian Advocate about his recent trip to Arkansas, has many good things to say about us. Among others he declares that the speech of Hon. Jno. H. Hinemon, at the educational meeting in Camden was one of the most unique and effective he has ever heard. We can personally testify that he made a very fine address at the State Teachers' Association in this city last week.

The Alabama Conference passed the following.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to convene in Birmingham, in the month of May, 1906:

Dear Fathers and Brethren: The Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, respectfully memorialize the General Conference to divide the territory of our Church into a convenient number of districts in which papers shall be established under the control of the General Conference to supply our people with religious instruction and church news.

You can understand the Twentieth Century New Testament without a commentary. \$1.10 net, including postage. Anderson & Millar.

ARKANSAS METHODISTJAS. A. ANDERSON, {
A. C. MILLAR, { Editors and Publishers

REV. E. A. TABOR, Field Editor

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Letters intended for either editor personally should be marked Personal, and then will be held for addressee.

Address all business letters, and make remittances payable, to Anderson & Millar, 922 1-2 Main St.

"The Pines are the requiem-singers of nature."—Bishop Linus Parker.

Prejudice is the product of a pre-judgment, making up a verdict before the facts are in.

Revenge is sweet to fallen human nature; he is far advanced in grace who will not indulge it.

It is far better that you should fail to have your own way than that the peace of your church should be disturbed.

The true center of gravity for any human being is God. When you lose that center your course will be certainly erratic.

There is no brotherhood to which you can belong, no obligation which you can assume, no awful oath which you can take that will compare with the sacredness of your church vows.

Power is a dangerous thing, blind and unloving power is a hateful thing; but coupled with tenderness and love, power is a thing to be prized. If you have power beware that you use it lovingly.

There are men who sneer at the teachings of the pulpit and yet they owe everything they are in this world to the church; but for the church their fathers before them might easily have been in the penitentiary.

Prof. Tyndall used to tell a beautiful story of a little fellow who was being asked to allow himself to be let down over a precipice to secure some wild flowers, and who said, "I will go down if Papa will hold the rope." "You can go anywhere if your Father has charge of you."

The deepest satisfaction the law of God can ever know does not lie in blood, it lies in a broken human heart, melted into tenderness and transformed into the spirit of obedience. The chief value of the blood of Christ is that it constitutes the mightiest possible appeal to the sinner to turn from his sin.

It is a rare case, indeed, if Methodist preachers do not most esteem those brethren who have contributed most to build up the church. There may be among them individual differences, which affect the congeniality of personal friendships, but true ministers of the gospel are one in Christ. Devoting their lives to Christ's cause, they must love and honor most the brother whom the great Head of the church most honors in giving him the heart and confidence of the people whom he is appointed to serve, thus making him most useful to the church. The love of the people among whom he has labored is a preacher's best credential. It is the seal given by Him who has called him to preach the gospel. Every preacher should honor the people whom he serves. All are worthy the best service the church can furnish. If our esteem goes with the forms of earthly fortune, we are untrue to the spirit of the gospel and to our profession as preachers of the gospel. What can more effectually bar the preacher from the hearts of those people whom he should win to Christ than to enter upon his work as if it were a humiliation and an injustice to be sent to such a field?

A Forward Movement in Arkansas Methodism.

The time has come, it has fully come, when Methodism in Arkansas should make an advance movement once more. We have been evangelizing for several generations; our circuit riders were here by the time anybody was here, we have been building churches in all places, city, town and country; we have been building schools and colleges, a line on which much remains yet to be done, as on all other lines; we have established a department of church literature, with which this paper is proud to be connected; we have made at least a start towards providing an orphanage, having a small one which has done excellent work for several years;—yet if we had done much better in all these directions than we have done, this would not be all the kinds of service which a church should render. With the single exception of our effort to build an orphanage we have almost wholly neglected "the humanitarians." And unless we intend to make more of that effort we shall scarcely stand before the world with much credit for having attempted anything in that direction. By all means, while we go forward with the work of preaching to sinners, and go forward with the work of building churches, and go forward—heaven grant it may be done speedily—with the equipment of schools—while we go forward with all these lines of endeavor, we ought to make the Arkansas Methodist Orphanage an institution of which we can be proud. Rev. T. W. Fisackerly, the superintendent—who has no idea we are writing this,—would rejoice to hear from some man or woman whose heart God has touched and who will give him ten thousand dollars to put up a good building.

We have none of those accessories upon which some churches so much rely, and which they so effectively use in cities. Why should not the Methodists of Little Rock and of Arkansas go to work, to build a first-class hospital here in the capital city? Is there no room for one here? Why should every Methodist man or woman who must go to a hospital to be treated be compelled to seek one which is built and maintained either by some secular body or by our Roman Catholic friends? Sneer at the Roman Catholic Church if you want to, preach against her dogmas and her history if you care to; but remember one thing: if we leave her alone to lift up the fallen, if we force into her hands the performance of the offices of a tender human sympathy, and leave her alone to minister to the distressed, you may depend upon it, Rome will get a grasp upon a large section of humanity that you will never touch! Whether she follows the Gospel as she ought in all respects, this is at least one respect in which the whole world knows she does follow it, and the world justly honors that church for so doing. Where is the Methodist who will honor God, honor his church, honor himself, honor the memory of his long loved and now lost ones by giving \$25,000 as a beginning toward a hospital here in Little Rock, or elsewhere in the State, if it seems best to go elsewhere?

We ought to have a Methodist Headquarters here in this city. It ought to be a place to which Methodist young men or women who may come into this city to take employment can report, and where they can find a home, under positive Christian influence, till they have gotten themselves in line with our church life here. We would put a couple of deaconesses in the building, who should have supervision of its religious life; we should provide say 20 rooms for young ladies and perhaps as many for young men; provide a reading room; provide a room or two where Methodist ministers could always be entertained. The *Arkansas Methodist* might be persuaded to take up quarters in the building, with its book department and the paper, and make its presence in the building worth some-

thing. In short, why should we not go to work and establish such a Methodist Headquarters as would be a credit to us, be a vast protection to our young people who are ever in danger on coming to the city of being drifted from their moorings? Why not?

Will not our people in Little Rock take up this matter? We have the money, plenty of it, if we will only get after it; what we need is some wide-awake laymen who will take hold of it. It will not take a dollar away from any church enterprise now on hand; it will be far more likely to render it easier to raise money for other purposes. The *Arkansas Methodist* is ready for suggestions on the subject. We have laymen here in Little Rock who have money enough and business ability enough to do anything that is needed. The only thing necessary is for them to put their money and brains back of the work of the church, as our laymen have done in many other cities, and the work will be accomplished.

Honesty Has Not Departed.

There is something exceedingly depressing in the stories we read—and they have come thick and fast of late—of systematic graft in city governments, of stupendous schemes set on foot by the great financiers by which they propose to unload on the public stock nine parts of which are water of corruption in politics, malfeasance in office, and defalcations and embezzlements by trusted employees. When we read much of it we fall into melancholia, and are ready to say with the Psalmist, "All men are liars." But we turn us about, lift up our eyes, and find a wider, purer, brighter horizon. David shook himself out of his mood, and acknowledged that his utterance was hasty. We will not permit ourselves to believe that these rascals, who lie and steal and swindle are representative men of the nation, and that all the rest are like them, only lacking the opportunity.

While there are now, and always have been, dishonest men, they are in a very small minority—not more than a drop to the hoghead. One defaulting bank president is so rare as to be an object of news, while the ninety and nine just ones get no mention; the robber is the exception. The honest business man goes on his way unnoticed; no newspaper paragraphs are written about him; he belongs to the big majority, and as such is commonplace. But the swindler gets abundant notice; he is the exceptional man.

To expose corruption, to bring to light fraudulent schemes, to uncover rottenness and thieving in places of trust, is a duty which we owe to society, but it is an unpleasant duty. And we need to guard against falling into the belief that good old-fashioned honesty has fled. This is not so. The moral fiber, the backbone of stalwart integrity is not yet broken. Because one man cheats you, don't believe that all men are rogues. Never before in all our history as a nation were there so many honest people. The great mass of our citizens are law-abiding, industrious and honest. They are to be found by the hundreds of thousands whose hands are unpolluted by fraud or bribery. We meet them daily—these men who walk uprightly, and who would scorn any dishonest gains. Because this is so, there is the healthy public sentiment which puts down and out these thieves whenever their crookedness is made known.—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

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