

WESTERN METHODIST.

"SPEAK THOU THE THINGS THAT BECOME SOUND DOCTRINE."

Official Organ of the

Rock and North Arkansas Conferences

VOL. XXXIV

LITTI

ARK., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915

NO. 2

"BUT SEEK YE FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD, AND HIS RIGHTEOUSNESS."—Matt. 6:33.

THE EFFICIENT CHURCH.

An efficient church (a church that does things) needs to know the law of the denomination under which it is organized, and then should follow that law. Otherwise it is irregular and disloyal, and its shortcomings are to be charged to its disregard of law. Its legal meetings should be regularly held, its records faithfully kept, its financial statements carefully audited, and its plans for the year prayerfully and thoughtfully worked out. Its property should be maintained in good condition and insured to guard against unexpected loss. Its buildings should be adapted to their intended use and properly equipped. Its finances, both for local and connectional purposes, should be conscientiously studied, the burdens distributed according to the law of love, every member enlisted, frequent, easy and prompt payments expected and enforced as far as practicable, obligations scrupulously met, and everything conducted in a manner to commend the church, even to the most critical. It should be evangelistic both in pulpit and in pew. The preaching of a pure, spiritual Gospel should be accompanied with enlistment of members for personal work. Conversions should be expected at any and every service, and frequent additions should follow. The church is not merely for the preservation and edification of the saints, but for the conversion of sinners and growth by accretion, and each church should feel its responsibility especially for the sinners within the range of its immediate influence. A gain of only two or three a year out of a community of hundreds of sinners is not enough; it indicates infertility and lack of power. The kingdom of God, as represented by the church, should grow more rapidly than the population; otherwise there is relative loss and the world will not be evangelized through that church. Then there should be definite religious and ethical education that the children of the church may grow up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord in the church and become intelligent and useful members. It ought not to be necessary to deal with the children of Christians as with those who come in from the world. A good Sunday school with all the approved modern departments and equipment should be maintained, and a young people's society (for Methodists the Epworth League) for the training of the youth in methods of church work and for development in character. The young should be helped to their life work under sane and wholesome guidance. Genuine friendships and helpful social activity should be cultivated. It is possible for Christian men to have friends outside of the church, but he is a strange Christian whose friendships are all with the world. The church must show interest in many forms of human betterment and inspire men to reform and improve the world around them, but it does not follow that the church must identify itself with every philanthropic effort, no matter by whom organized or how unwisely it may be directed. Christians must try to have good judgment as well as charity. It should be remembered that while the church is really the inspiration to all genuine reform, it may not always be committed to all sorts of experiments. The church must cultivate devotional life by regular and well ordered services. The various rites and ordinances should be decently observed lest confusion and irreverence reign. To this end the leader, whether preacher or layman, must know what is to be done and make diligent and faithful preparation for his part. There is no excuse for slackness, disorder or unpreparedness in the Lord's business. There should be denominational loyalty. The connectional claims must be sacred, the denomination

should be known, recommended and patronized. The church literature must be circulated for intelligent and correlated activities and encouragement and strengthening through the achievement of the achievements of others. The church member without his church paper is isolated and likely to lack faith and vigor. The pastor, of course, is to be recognized as the appointed spiritual leader, but is not to be left to do all of the spiritual work alone, nor should he be overburdened with the temporalities. He must recognize the value of trained and sympathetic helpers, and as far as possible utilize his members in the different movements and activities of the church. Above all both pastor and people must have and hold vital communion with God, be in real fellowship with Jesus Christ, and keep their spiritual natures ready to respond to the guidance of the Holy Spirit, remembering that all things are to be done, not simply to build up a local institution to minister to pride and self-satisfaction, but to honor God and promote the interests of His kingdom.

THE HELPFULNESS OF SONG.

While the armies in the current war may not be stirred by fife and drum and bugle, still music has not lost its place. The soldiers sing, the English out of books full of patriotic songs, the Germans, always gifted in song, fill the air with their martial strains, and the Russians, led by trained musicians, keep step to the national airs. These battle hymns inspire courage and create a feeling of unity, and the songs of the homeland arouse desire to defend it. The singing helps to overcome weariness and to give vigor. It especially appeals to the emotional nature and makes heroes out of ordinary men. Stirred and upborne by song, soldiers forget weakness and press on to victory. Soldiers of the cross are similarly affected. A congregation under the spell of Zion's harmony loses sight of things present and sweeps out into the unseen. Hearts are warmed, intellects kindled to fresh thought, wills reinforced for worthy endeavor. The morning stars sang together at creation. Prophets and heroes hymned their visions and their hopes. The Master's disciples sang as He moved toward the cross. Then they sang of His resurrection and the life beyond. Revivals everywhere evoke hymns of penitence and praise, and are followed by impulse to magnify God in song. Music means harmony. God seeks harmony. Heaven is the home of men in harmony with God and one another. It should be natural for angels to sing. It will be strange if the redeemed are silent. The blood-bought, white-robed throng must magnify the God of their salvation. If soldiers of the world kingdoms sing, then let soldiers of Christ arise and praise Him with harmony of voice and in unison of soul. Let all God's people sing.

NEWSPAPERS IN TROUBLE.

An article in the Review of Reviews discusses the press as affected by the war, and shows that, while the increased demand for the daily papers has brought revenue, the cost of getting news has been high and the loss of advertising has been enormous. The article says: "The cessation of certain lines of advertising is complete; the loss as compared with conditions a year ago is staggering. The London Times' advertising revenue from America alone dropped \$10,000 in a single month. Already some of the weaker British publications have begun to go down. One important church publication, laboriously built up, has had to curtail its appearance, and a reform organ, just reaching the point where it could show a satisfactory balance sheet, has been wiped out. In this country, too, the war has had a grave effect upon newspaper advertising incomes. The strongest advertising mediums in New York lost, between Au-

gust 1 and December 1, 1,089, 1,488 and 2,826 columns of advertising, respectively, as contrasted with their showing for the same months in 1913. This represents a falling off in income of \$437,000. Some valuable journals of small means may go down, while the richer and less desirable survive."

It has been our own observation within the past month that many of our religious publishers have been forced to reduce the size and quality of their papers. As these journals are a necessity to the progress of the respective denominations, it is inconceivable that they will be allowed to perish. If no other way can be devised, subsidies or donations may become necessary. One of our own church papers announces that its subscribers owe it \$18,000. Obviously the honest thing is for each subscriber to pay what he owes, even if the paper is temporarily below its standard. The money due would easily restore it to normal condition. Different kinds of business more or less needed and conducted with varying degrees of honesty and efficiency will undoubtedly fail. It behooves loyal Christians in this time of peril to maintain their church papers so that the Christian note of encouragement may be sounded. The failure of a church organ would have a tremendously depressing effect on the church membership. It would be like cutting off communication between the different divisions of an army or of a country in time of war—no one would know what others were doing. The small cost of keeping the church paper alive is trifling compared with the loss that would follow failure. Let every loyal, far-seeing Methodist contribute to the upkeep of his church paper and thus maintain the denominational solidarity requisite for success.

STATUTORY MORALITY.

To do right from principle is good—is best, but in many things we need to be taught what is right. The law informs and follows information with penalty. It is often argued that men cannot be made moral by mere legislation. True; but the law may point the way and the penalty, like a whip, hold us in the way until it is seen to be the best way. We legally forbid the adulteration of food. This in itself does not prevent men from eating impure food, but it puts them on notice and creates sentiment in favor of wholesome food. The same is true of laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicants. They will not prevent all men from drinking, but they establish a standard and serve notice of danger. This restrains the wise and in some measure even guards the foolish. If there is no such law weak and uninformed men are more easily beguiled and led astray. Good law helps to establish principles. It is a schoolmaster. Centuries of life under civil law have resulted in progress and are justified by our present superiority over the jungle man. Shall we continue on this road or allow the liquor traffic for selfish gain to turn us aside?

Subjects are dry if uninteresting. The personality of the speaker or teacher in itself attracts or repels. The good teacher, by creating points of contact, by relating the thing unknown to the known, attaches the hearer's mind to the subject. By skillful approaches the barriers are battered down and entrance made. It was said of Gladstone that he could use dry statistics by the hour and hold crowds of ordinary people. He connected these statistics with real life and over all threw the charm of his powerful personality.

Like Macedonia of old, China today is waking from her age-long slumber, and is calling the true followers of Christ to come over and help her to find Him.

WESTERN METHODIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

A. C. MILLAR.....Editor
 FRANK BARRETT, W. B. HAYS.....Associates
 D. J. WEEMS.....Field Editor

WESTERN METHODIST PUBLISHING CO.,
 Publishers.

One Year, Cash in Advance.....\$1.50
 To Preachers 1.00

Office of Publication: 200 East Sixth Street, Little Rock, Ark.

For advertising rates, address Jacobs & Co., Clinton, S. C.

Entered as second-class matter, January 31, 1908, at the Post Office at Little Rock, Ark., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

Make all money orders or drafts payable to Western Methodist Publishing Company.

1. All subscribers are counted as permanent unless notice is given to the contrary.

2. It is the rule with us, as with all papers, to expect payment of back dues before dropping names.

3. Samples sent to any friend who will put them into the hands of those whom he wishes to influence to become subscribers.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mr. J. B. Gregory, a good layman from Bryant Circuit, made us an appreciated call Tuesday.

Ordering change of address, Rev. O. H. Keadle of Hot Springs gives us much cheer and encouragement.

Rev. J. G. Blackburn, pastor of our church at Davis, Okla., has been elected chaplain of the Oklahoma Senate.

Send \$1 to Dr. J. E. Godbey, Kirkwood, Mo., and get his book, "Lights and Shadows of Seventy Years." You will find it full of interest.

Last Monday Rev. H. H. Watson, our pastor at Augusta, paid us a hasty visit and gave us a hearty invitation to represent the paper in his charge.

Rev. P. Q. Rorie, writing from the Theological School at Atlanta, where he is now a student, expresses his appreciation of the school in highest terms.

We congratulate Rev. S. S. Key on his election to the chaplaincy of our Senate, and that body is to be congratulated on securing the services of one of our best men.

Saturday Mrs. F. Cochran of Stockton, Ala., paid us an appreciated visit. She is a sister of Rev. W. B. Hays, and for some months has been visiting relatives and friends in Arkansas.

Remitting for his subscription, Rev. W. M. McIntosh expresses appreciation, and desires the brethren to know that he is still in evangelistic work, and can be reached at Iuka, Miss.

Billy Sunday is in the midst of a great revival in Philadelphia. The North American of that city gives the meeting more attention than secular papers are in the habit of giving to such events.

Recently we were cheered by a visit from Mr. J. H. Waters of Camden, lay leader of Little Rock Conference. He has the interests of the church on his heart. We hope to have contributions from him concerning the laymen's work.

The Arkansas Senate elected Hon. E. J. Lundy president, and the House elected L. E. Sawyer speaker. Both are lawyers. Both houses have started to make records for rapid and efficient work.

Some of the greatest prohibition speakers of the nation will fill pulpits in Little Rock and other cities in our state next Sunday, and later in the week. The Anti-Saloon League follows, January 17-19.

Tuesday at Mineral Wells, Tex., Mr. P. W. Echlin, of Conway, died. He had long been an official member of our church at Carlisle, but moved to Conway in 1912. He will be missed by a large circle of friends.

Dr. R. W. Smith, fifty years a great educator, the last thirty president of LaGrange College, Ga., died January 2. He was one of Georgia's greatest citizens, and was a great Christian, blessing thousands of young lives.

In a private note Rev. T. P. Clark writes: "Our reception, both at DeVall's Bluff and Hazen, has been royal, and the work begins well. I am preaching to full houses, and there seems to be a grow-

ing interest in the affairs of the church. Assurances have been given that this charge will pay more for the support of the ministry than it has ever paid, in spite of the financial conditions that prevail."

On Christmas morning Father H. Cattani, the Roman Catholic pastor of St. Vincent's and Center Ridge, Conway county, was drowned while attempting to ford a creek in his endeavor to serve both congregations on that day.

Renewing his subscription, Rev. T. E. Sharp, D. D., of First Church, Memphis, writes a cheerful note. He began the new year with a great congregation and twenty-nine additions the first Sunday. His many Arkansas friends wish him great success in his important charge, one of the greatest in our connection.

The Sentinel-Record of Hot Springs gives a very elaborate account of a reception recently tendered to the new pastor of Central Church, Dr. Theo Copeland, and his wife, in the elegant New Siglar Apartments. It was evidently a very enjoyable occasion, and expressed the appreciation of the members for their preacher.

With sadness we received the notice of the death, December 25, of Paul Moreau, the infant son of Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Wolf, at Mammoth Spring, Ark. The Presiding Elder, Rev. F. M. Tolleson, officiated at the funeral. Sister Wolf is doubly bereft, having only a few weeks before lost her father, Mr. J. M. Strayhorn, of Wainwright, Okla. Our brother and sister have our sympathy in their hour of grief.

In a card from Rev. J. W. Cline, D. D., of Soochow University, we get a cheerful note concerning his work. He has courage, faith and hope. Perhaps no man who has gone out from among us is laying deeper foundations. The man who shapes China today will be a large factor in the future of the world, because soon China will take her place among the great and progressive nations, and will assist in determining world issues.

The editor of the Pentecostal Herald, in an open letter to Bishop Candler, after complimenting him for his public utterances against the surrender of our church schools and his defense of the Holy Scriptures and "old time religion," calls upon the Bishop to put his best thoughts in book form for the especial benefit of young ministers and college students. We second the call, as Bishop Candler's best pulpit and platform deliverances are worthy of permanent preservation and wide distribution.

Last Tuesday our office was brightened by the presence of Rev. Horace Jewell, who had just been defeated in his race for the chaplaincy of the House. No man could make a better chaplain, but no man could take defeat more gracefully. Indeed, he looked so happy and cheerful that we could hardly believe his report. He is always an inspiration and blessing to those with whom he associates. We hope to have some historical articles from his pen.

A few weeks ago Bishop Candler, by special invitation, preached three sermons at the anniversary at old John Street Church in New York City. It is reported that his preaching surpassed all expectation, that he carried everything like a cyclone. Some of the old preachers, who had filled the best places, said that they had never heard such great preaching. Men who were not accustomed to demonstration shouted aloud until it seemed like a regular Georgia camp meeting, and the Bishop felt perfectly at home.

Rev. Len C. Broughton, the noted Baptist minister who accomplished so much in Atlanta, Ga., and since 1912 has been pastor of Christ Church, London, is being importuned by members and friends of the Clarendon Street Baptist Church of Boston to return to America as pastor of that church. Dr. Broughton has successfully introduced his ideas of hospital work as an adjunct to the modern institutional church into the activities of Christ Church, as he had previously done in Atlanta, where he inaugurated various welfare features.

Prof. Roger B. Weems, son of Rev. D. J. Weems, of Conway, is doing graduate work in Germanic languages at Columbia University. He has just been appointed to a scholarship offered by the government of Holland which provides for one year's res-

idence at the University of Leyden, with all expenses paid. Prof. Weems is an Arkansas man and Hendrix graduate, who has been teaching for several years. He is to be congratulated on the opportunity to spend a year at this historic university, which the people of Leyden chose instead of exemption from taxation.

Hendrix College opened the 5th of January with a considerable increase in attendance. Fewer of the old students failed to return than is usual after the holidays, and more new students came in than is usual after Christmas. The work of last term was closed out quite satisfactorily to the college, there being fewer cases of discipline than usual and a higher grade of work among the students this term. Everything gives promise of an unusual school year. Some of the students are very closely pressed financially, and assistance in the way of a loan fund would help solve the problem of several of our most worthy students.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, has a faculty of thirty-six professors and an enrollment of 1,004 students.

Next fall the tuition fee at Harvard will be increased from \$150 to \$200. It is estimated that a bachelor's degree costs the University \$1,000, while the tuition heretofore has amounted to only \$600.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt and another (name withheld), both graduates of Yale, have given \$100,000 each to develop at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, a graduate course in preparation for business and business administration.

The deaconesses connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church Deaconess Home, in Chicago, during the year made 20,886 calls; 1,517 were canvassing calls, 17,606 were parish calls, 7,866 were sick calls in hospitals, and 3,877 were business calls.

The number of applicants for admission to the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins University was much larger than usual this session. More were refused than were accepted, because of lack of room. The enrollment is limited to a class of ninety.

The statesmanlike qualities of John R. Mott are revealed in the announcement that he is now in London holding private conferences with leading British laymen on the missionary situation. The question now discussed is what immediate action is needed, in view of the European cataclysm.—Zion's Herald.

The Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, has taken over all the papers formerly published by the Federated Press of Chicago, as follows: The Presbyterian Examiner, the Great Lakes Presbyterian, the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian. It was only a few years ago that The Continent likewise absorbed a number of publications of the Presbyterian Church.—Ex.

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church at their meeting in Washington took the following action concerning the Spring Conferences in Europe: "Inasmuch as present conditions do not now warrant fixing the time and place for the meeting of the European Conferences, the arrangement of the calendar of those conferences is deferred."

According to the survey of New England Methodism, which has been made within the past few months, there are twenty-five less Methodist ministers in New England today than there were in 1873, while there has been an increase in that time of 270 churches and about 40,000 members. This very naturally opens up the whole question of our ministerial supply.—Zion's Herald.

Mr. J. R. Mercer of Dawson has sold this season 3,500 pounds of pecans at prices ranging from 35 to 50 cents per pound. He has something like 7,000 more pounds for sale, and is shipping them daily. That beats cotton. Great country this! During the Conference in Dawson last week Mr. Mercer presented each of the ten presiding elders with a box of deliciously flavored nuts.—Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

The National Educational Association offers a prize of \$1,000 for the best essay on "The Essential Place of Religion in Education, With an Outline of a Plan for Introducing Religious Teaching Into

the Public Schools." The essays must be in the possession of the secretary of the association by June 1, 1915. Further particulars concerning this contest may be had by addressing the secretary, Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich.

A French journalist, asked by an American whether Paris would, after the war, ever be again like its old self, shook his head and emphatically said: "Some of its gaiety will return with time, for that is the French temperament, but the old Paris of vice, extravagance and folly is gone forever. It will not be allowed to return." It may be that some of the nations will be driven closer to God by their tribulations.

Mrs. Mary A. P. Draper has bequeathed \$150,000 to Harvard Observatory for a memorial of her husband, \$450,000 to New York Public Library as a memorial to John S. Billings, and \$200,000 as a memorial to her father, Courtland Palmer; also to the Smithsonian Institution \$25,000, and \$20,000 to the Metropolitan Art Museum and \$50,000 to the New York Polyclinic, \$25,000 to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and \$25,000 to the laboratory of surgical research of New York University, of whose medical department her husband was dean.

The old philosopher Archimedes is reputed to have said: "Give me a fulcrum and a place on which to stand and I will raise the world from its place." It has been calculated that if Archimedes weighed 150 pounds and his lever weighed nothing, a lever on a fulcrum one mile from the earth must be 88,064,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles long, and to move the world one inch Archimedes' end of the lever must travel 1,385,000,000,000,000,000, and if he moved with velocity of light it would take him 237,000 years to finish his job.

SPECIAL INVITATION—PRESCOTT DISTRICT.

All preachers of Prescott District are urgently requested to meet each other and the Presiding Elder of the district in Prescott, January 26, 27, 28. Let all be there. You are needed.—W. M. Hayes, P. E.

THE PROHIBITION SITUATION.

On another page we publish a complete review of the prohibition situation, so that all our people may be informed of the progress and present status of the movement. It would be well if each reader would preserve this outline for use during the year.

WHERE IS THEIR CONSCIENCE?

Every now and then we get an order from some one who has been getting and reading the Wesleyan month after month, saying "Discontinue my paper." But there is no word indicating their desire or determination to settle up for the back dues. The proper thing to do when you discontinue your paper is to look on your label and see when your time expired, and if you will discontinue, send the amount due. Have a conscience. You are under the same obligations to pay for your paper as you are to pay your grocer.—Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

DON'T DISCONTINUE.

We do not want our friends to forsake us at this hour. The Methodists of Georgia need the Wesleyan. The work of the Church would be greatly hampered and hindered if you did not have it. You need it in your home for yourself and children. We do not want you to be without it. If you order us to discontinue it we have no option in the matter, and it will have to be done. But the better thing is send us as much as you can on what you are due us and we will carry the rest along until times are brighter. We don't want to lose you from our list.—Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

OUR REVIEW.

The January number of the Methodist Review is one of the best which Dr. Alexander has ever edited, and that is saying much. His article on "The War: A Time of Reckoning and of Readjustment," is illuminating and timely. Bishop Hoss on "Bishop McKendree" is a great historical document. Dr. Bradfield on "Local Preachers in the British Wesleyan Church" gives information much needed among us. John R. Mott's "Consecration" is spirit-filled. But we cannot adequately describe all the good things contained therein, hence we advise our readers to subscribe and judge for themselves.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY BISHOP MORRISON.

Leesburg, Fla., December 29, 1914.

Editors Western Methodist—Please say through your paper that Rev. Paul H. Willis was regularly transferred from the Little Rock to the West Virginia Conference. This will explain any misunderstanding that may exist as to his conference relation. Cordially yours, H. C. Morrison.

READY FOR EVANGELISTIC WORK.

I will be in Arkansas from the first of June until Conference in revival work, and wish to fill out my slate as early as possible. I have two probable meetings here in Georgia, with promise of Presiding Elder of Atlanta District to use me here this summer, but at Conference in Little Rock I promised several I would be with them, and have received several letters since coming to Atlanta asking my services. If you want me this summer, please let me know as early as possible, the time and place, in order that there may be no confusion, as I wish to go where most needed and can be of the best service.—P. Q. Rorie, care Wesley Memorial Church, Atlanta, Ga.

CHURCH STATISTICS.

The statistics of the churches in the United States, given out in January by Dr. H. K. Carroll, showed a total membership of 23,000,000, a gain of 618,000 for the year just closed. Of this increase, the Methodist bodies were credited with 220,000; the Roman Catholics, 212,500; Baptist bodies with 64,608; Presbyterians, 46,649; Lutherans, 36,120; Disciples of Christ, 21,824. There were fifteen branches of the Baptist Church, with a membership of 5,924,662; eleven of the Catholic Church, with a membership, including children, of 13,538,034; twenty-one of the Lutheran Church, with a membership of 7,125,969; twelve of the Presbyterian, with a membership of 2,027,598.

HENDRIX COLLEGE.

President Reynolds is busy in working out a comprehensive program for the Summer School for Ministers to be held at Hendrix College, June 9-17. Bishop E. E. Hoss of Oklahoma has consented to take a place on the program. He will deliver several addresses. He is one of the great speakers of the South, and his accepting a place on the program will give great strength to the school. Dr. Reynolds is corresponding with other speakers, both North and South, including Dr. McFayden of Scotland. He and the committee are planning for a school on broad lines. The summer school last June emphasized the rural church work problem. The next school will continue that phase, but will deal with other phases of the church work.—Reporter.

LITTLE ROCK AND ARGENTA PREACHERS' MEETING.

Present: Workman, C. N. Baker, Twitty, Richardson, Duckworth, Wilkinson, Buhler, Hutchinson, Butt.

First Church (Hutchinson)—Thirty-three at prayer service; good crowd at morning service; everything moving along nicely.

Winfield (Workman)—Three hundred and seventy seven at Sunday school; creditable congregation at morning hour; good League.

First Church, Argenta (Wilkinson)—Sixteen at prayer meeting; largest crowd in this pastorate at morning service; new Bible Blass started; everything encouraging.

Brother Butt is doing work in the Home Department at Winfield, and enjoys preachers' meeting.

Asbury (Richardson)—Good congregations both morning and night; large attendance at the League. Sunday school growing.

Sunday School Secretary, Duckworth—Attended the Sunday school field secretaries' meeting at Nashville, Tenn., last week. He is enthusiastic over the outlook of the Sunday school in this Conference.

Capitol View (Buhler)—Large attendance both morning and night; crowd at League room; five children baptized by Dr. James Thomas, who also preached a strong sermon at the morning hour. Three additions to the church; thirty-four officers and teachers of the Sunday school were installed at the close of the morning service.

Pulaski Heights (Twitty)—Splendid crowd at the morning hour. Three laymen, A. Hanna, C. Smith

and J. P. Streepey addressed the evening service on the "Call of the Kingdom for Stewardship." Wednesday night the new members were given a reception.

Hunter Memorial (C. N. Baker)—Largest attendance at Sunday school this year. Two additions to church. Everything enthusiastic and growing.

AN EVANGELISTIC PARTY.

Among those appointed at the conference for evangelists recently held in Nashville, to do general evangelistic work, was the Rev. Walt Holcomb of Nashville, Tenn., the son-in-law of the late Sam P. Jones. During this great conference an Evangelistic Party was formed, consisting of the following members: Rev. Walt Holcomb, general evangelist; Rev. Jerry Jeter of Muskogee, Okla., conference evangelist of the East Oklahoma Conference, "chalk talker" and soloist, and Mrs. Jerry Jeter, pianist, personal worker, and in charge of the department for women and young people. Rev. Holcomb and I have known each other for twelve years, and our recent meeting seems providential, being drawn together at Nashville by a tie like that of Jonathan and David.—Jerry Jeter.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE.

On December 24, 1814, in the Monastery of the Carthusian Brothers, in the famous city of Ghent, Belgium, representatives of the United States and Great Britain signed the treaty which officially closed the war of 1812. For one hundred years, therefore, these two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race have been at peace, and it is proposed that on February 14 the centennial of the ratification of the Ghent Treaty shall be duly celebrated in the Sunday schools throughout the United States. Mr. E. E. French, our superintendent of Sunday School Supplies, has prepared for the Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a special edition of the program for the day, issued under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. We trust that this program will be extensively used. It may be obtained from our main Publishing House or from either of its branches at 40 cents per dozen or \$2.40 per hundred.

HENDRIX COLLEGE ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN.

The General Board of Education of New York recently gave Hendrix College a second gift of \$100,000, upon condition that we raise \$300,000, making a total of \$400,000; \$150,000 of the amount is to be used in erecting new buildings, and \$250,000 to be added to our already inadequate endowment.

The facts in the case are that we must have the additional buildings soon, or confess to the world that we Methodists and friends of Hendrix College are unworthy of the leading place in college work in Arkansas. The additional endowment must come, as the present sum of \$300,000 is not sufficient to meet the demands of this period.

The Board of Trustees requested Bishop Morrison to appoint the writer to lead the movement. Personally, I preferred to remain in the pastorate. No one was more delightfully located as pastor of the First Church, Pine Bluff. I was contented. But who am I, that I should be concerned about my own appointments? I have cut loose from all pastoral work, secured offices 315-316 Masonic Building, Little Rock, and am at work. My confidence in the people of Arkansas is so strong that I can see no reason why we should not succeed. Our people are able and the Presiding Elders and preachers are enthusiastic and stand ready to do all they can do to meet the conditions of the New York gift.

We must have enthusiastic, heroic team-work. I cannot do the work myself. I depend upon the preachers and laymen who have a proper appreciation of the situation, and who have intelligence sufficient to grasp an opportunity, and to do what we must do for the present and future generations.

I have plans which I will submit from time to time, of course, which cannot be worked out by any one man, but to be successful will require the earnest work of all. The brethren of the ministry of our state are earnestly requested to pray for me and for Hendrix College, and to mention often the campaign to your people in your public congregations.

Again I stand ready to assist you when and where I can in any way. Your brother,

James Thomas.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

IF I HAD KNOWN

Mary Carolyn Davies.

If I had known what trouble you were bearing,

What griefs were in the silence of your face,

I would have been more gentle and more caring,

And tried to give you gladness, for a space,

I would have brought more warmth into the place—

If I had known.

If I had known what thoughts despairing drew you—

Why do we never try to understand?—

I would have lent a little friendship to you,

And slipped my hand within your lonely hand,

And made your stay more pleasant in the land—

If I had known.

—Woman's Home Companion.

METHODIST ORPHANAGE.

The management of the Methodist Orphanage desires to express its gratitude to those who so generously contributed to the happiness of the Orphan children in that institution.

Without taking space to describe the articles contributed by each, I will say that we received money from residents of Little Rock as follows: Mrs. Dr. S. A. Scott, W. A. Plunkett, Eagle's Aerie No. 60, Hugh De Payens Commandery Knights Templar, Scottish Rite Bodies, The Sunday School of First M. E. Church, South, and the Sunday School of Winfield Church; also from Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Carson, Jonesboro; Sunday School at Valley Springs, Rev. J. E. Caldwell, Tulip; Mrs. S. C. Randolph, Crockett's Bluff; Mrs. J. R. Gibbon, Bauxite; Sunday School of M. E. Church, South, Tillar; Mrs. J. B. Duncan and her Sunday School class, England; Wm. Corbet, Ft. Logan H. Roots; Primary Department, Pocahontas Sunday School; Ben A. Brown, Pocahontas; T. J. McKinney, Marvel; Geo. Marchbanks, Marianna; and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Thompson, Nashville.

We received articles for the enjoyment of the children as well as for their permanent welfare, as follows: Ladies of Lavaca Church, by A. S. Williamson; American Bible Society, J. J. Morgan, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Joe Snowden's Sunday School class, Wynne; Valley Springs Sunday School and Home Missionary Society, by Mrs. Vaughan; Missionary Society Pocahontas, my Rev. W. F. Blevins; Missionary Society at McGehee, Epworth League, Sulphur Rock, by F. L. Glisson; Mrs. Harvey Parnell, Dermott; Missionary Society, Wilmot; Beginners and Primary Departments of Arkadelphia Sunday School, This box was stolen from the Express office, but we give credit to the givers just the same; Epworth League, Green Forest, by Mrs. Dr. Schmitz; Missionary Society, New Edinburg, by Mrs. L. M. Powell; Missionary Society, Tillar, Sunday School Class of Mrs. B. E. Snetser, Newport; Class No. 4, M. E. Church, South, Horatio, by Hazel Tride and Mary Brett; Rev. H. T. Rainey, McCrory; Intermediate League, Prairie Grove, by Katie Blackburn; articles from residents of Little Rock follow: First M. E. Church, South, Sunday School, Hunter Memorial Sunday School, Winfield Sunday School, James Mehaffy, M. E. Dunaway, Judge Frank Smith and Mrs. Street.

We especially thank the Sunday School of First Church for the interest it took in the furnishing of articles for the Christmas tree at the Orphanage, besides its liberal cash donation.

George Thornburgh, president.

GALVESTON AND ELSE.

There was a marriage in Galveston recently of more than passing interest to the North Arkansas Conference, Rev. J. B. Hendrix of Turrell circuit to Miss Ida Johanna Brandes. Miss Brandes was one of the best workers in my church. She had been expecting to apply for work in the foreign field till Bro. Hendrix induced her to agree to do some missionary work in Arkansas. It is quite a distinct loss to my church, but an immense gain to the North Arkansas Conference. Bro. Hendrix is really a Texas man. He graduated from Southwestern University in Georgetown, then from Vanderbilt, and as there was a vacancy in the White River Conference about the time he left the University, he dropped into it. He is a man of sterling worth and will no doubt do good service wherever he may be.

Galveston is suffering from one of the wettest winters in its history. It has rained almost incessantly since our Annual Conference. We have not had one fair Sunday during this Conference year. Ordinarily Galveston winters are ideal. The pleasant sunshine, the pure salt breezes, laden with the perfume of the ever-blooming flowers, make this usually about the best place for winter on the map. But if I had brought any of my friends here for the winter this year I would be very busy apologizing for the weather. We have launched some innovations in the First Church at Galveston and I am anxious for them to have a fair trial. We have the Junior church for children from eight to fourteen years old. Two young men, both of whom are medical students here, and both of whom are preparing to go out as medical missionaries are my helpers in this department. I took seventy-three children of the Sunday School into the church here last year and now in the junior church we are trying to indoctrinate them in practical Christian living and in some of the fundamental, elementary doctrines of the church. We have also the kindergarten for children from three to seven years old. Not much religious instruction is attempted in this department. It is in the main entertainment for the little ones while the mother attends the regular services. We have also a nursery for infants, in which a nurse of known ability has been employed to care for these little ones, while the mother worships with the congregation. It is costing us something to fix up these apartments and to pay these helpers, but the outlook is auspicious. So far I am well pleased with the work. It will likely become a regular part of the regime in this church.

All of us who know Dr. Millar know that he will give Arkansas a good clean readable and edifying paper. How to maintain a Conference organ seems to be a perplexing problem. His first issue is before me and it "looks good." It will seem quite natural to me for the Texas Advocate to cover Oklahoma. I shall always have an abiding interest in both Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Like all the South, we are feeling the effects of the war and the low price of cotton. Galveston's life depends largely upon its shipping busi-

ness. It is the second largest port in the United States, being excelled only by New York, hence when our exports and imports were decreased by reason of the European war, we felt it keenly here. But there was no disposition in my church to retrench. Indeed, the additional features that I asked the board to provide for, to which reference has already been made, increased our budget of expenses for the year to the amount of eight hundred dollars. Our local current expenses are now five hundred per month. Every bill is paid the day it is due and the board always has a few hundred on hand.

The Texas Conference is planning for an aggressive year in personal evangelism. The committee on evangelism will ask every church to put on the "One to Win One Campaign" just before Easter. We were disposed to call it the "Lenten Campaign," but lest some might think we were leaning too much toward Episcopalians, we are calling it the "March Campaign," or the "Pre-Easter Campaign." If we can get any considerable percent of our members to win one by Easter it will be the best revival known in our history. Personal evangelism is the desideratum in the present-day church. It is to be regretted that any one ever found out that he could be a respectable church member and not be a soul winner. If the time ever comes when we shall look on this as a sine qua non to respectable church membership, we shall see a new day in the spiritual life of the church. But lest I weary you I desist.—O. E. Goddard.

JOHN R. MOTT ON TRAINED LEADERS.

America will be called upon to send trained religious leaders to Europe, because the war will exhaust its hope, faith and courage.

This was the opinion expressed by Dr. John R. Mott, who has just returned from a tour of Asia and Europe, in an address given December 22, 1914, on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association College, covering the block of Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, Drexel and Ingleside avenues.

Among those present were the presidents and members of the faculties of the numerous theological seminaries of Chicago and suburbs, Y. M. C. A. leaders, interested business and professional men and the officers, faculty and students of the Y. M. C. A. College.

Dr. Mott, speaking on the work of the Young Men's Christian Association movement of which he is associate international secretary, said in part:

"If I understand this organization, after having devoted so many years of my life in some measure to its service, and after having studied it at first hand in virtually every nation of the world where it is to be found, I would say that incomparably our greatest problem is that of the raising of a well furnished and well qualified leadership for this great movement. We simply must have more men trained and trained as well as possible for this work of leadership in order to fill gaps that already exist in this brotherhood. It is startling to my mind to find today in our movement that the strategic fields are still unoccupied just for the want of leaders.

An institution like this, in which we believe, is imperatively needed also in order that we may provide a worthy

succession for those noble personalities who have brought this movement to its present stage of development. The most optimistic does not see forthcoming, these well furnished men to take these positions and meet the problems adequately unless we have an agency like this. It is surprising to notice so many poorly furnished men holding down positions of the very greatest possible importance over the Middle West just because the organization has had no better men to place in these fields. As I travel over the world I am reminded often of the vitality of this organization and of the insistent demand that is coming from the leaders of the church, both lay and clerical, for the expansion of its work. Expansion is the watchword just now with reference to this movement in every aspect of its life in whatever way you may think of it. There is a demand for the expansion of this work in order that the church may lay strong hands of Christ upon the boyhood and the young manhood of the world. Where are we going to get these men unless we strengthen the hands of a training institution like this?

"I have come back from the European war zone carrying the heaviest burden on my heart that I have ever carried. When this great struggle is over, you will find the great nations of Europe exhausted not only economically, not only in the sense of having laid under the ground millions of lives; but exhausted, I fear, in hope, in faith, in courage.

"Then will come the solemn hour for America, to assume far larger responsibilities in world service than over before, when we with our present energy, with our fresh courage, will place at the disposal of these nations the choicest products we have evolved, and what greater or more highly multiplying contribution can we make than that of influencing, by the example we set in such an institution as this, by the men we train here, the future leadership of the Christian forces at work among young men of all lands."

The Young Men's Christian Association College was founded at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, August 1-17, 1884, as the Western Secretarial Institute, under which name it was incorporated in 1886. In 1903 the name of the school became The Institute and Training School of Young Men's Christian Associations, and in 1913, to better represent the scope and educational standards of the institution, the name was changed to The Young Men's Christian Association College, which name it now bears. Dr. Frank H. Burt, the present head of the college, has served since 1905 as president.

The summer sessions of the college are held on the extensive property of this college at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

It is the purpose of the college to enlist 100 picked men as an entering class in October, 1915, to supply the increased demand for trained Y. M. C. A. workers. Its present enrollment is 105 men. Workers in active service throughout the world who have taken courses at the Chicago and Lake Geneva institutions exceed 1,000. The new buildings in Chicago are being erected on a lot space 220x463 feet, and with equipment will cost approximately \$400,000. The location is within one-half mile of the University of Chicago. It is expected the new buildings will be ready for occupancy the beginning of the fall term in Oc-

tober, 1915, at which time the dedication will be celebrated. The Silver Jubilee of the establishment of the work of the institution in Chicago will be also observed at the same time.

The purpose of the college as stated in the articles of incorporation is: "The establishment and maintenance of an organization for the purpose of training and developing secretaries and physical directors of Young Men's Christian Associations in their work and educating, fitting and training them and others for secretaries and physical directors of Young Men's Christian Associations, and for instructing them in the Word of God and in the practical work of the Young Men's Christian Association."

REV. EDGAR GARDNER SEAY.

Edgar Gardner Seay was born November 4, 1882, on the old Seay homestead, six miles north of Warren, in Bradley county, Ark. His grandfather, Charley Seay, a local Methodist preacher, came from Lebanon, Tenn., in pioneer days and settled the place. For many years Rev. Charley Seay was known to everybody in all that section as "Uncle Charley." He was a rugged, strong, true, noble, commanding character—a diamond in the rough, but of the first water.

The Seay home was religious after the strictest Methodist standard from the time the axe was laid at the root of the trees. The family was a church, the rude log house was a temple, and the encircling family altar made holy the fires in the wide chimney. Uncle Charley had a good library, consisting mainly of the Bible, a Commentary, a Discipline, a hymn book and other writings of the Methodist fathers. His children and grandchildren continued the use and reverence of these books. There were no enervating luxuries, and Uncle Charley would not have tolerated them even if he could have afforded them.

So positive and wholesome was the religious atmosphere of the home that the child Edgar Gardner, like the other seven children, grew up with a becoming wonder and reverence for the spiritual. When 14 years old he definitely and openly gave himself to God and joined the Methodist Church at Wheeler Springs, on the New Edinburg Circuit.

Only a few years later, his father, W. A. Seay, died, and the mother moved to Warren with the eight children to secure for them better school advantages and more remunerative employment at the mills. Edgar Gardner, being one of the older boys, got only a little of the school, but a good deal of the work. However, he had a fine mind and was a diligent reader of good books, so his lack of schooling was not very apparent. He delighted in the better church privileges in Warren, and he was soon one of the most active and enthusiastic attendants at prayer meetings, the Sunday school and the Epworth League. The League especially drew him into public exercise, and gradually developed his secret feeling of a call to preach. He was licensed to preach July 2, 1894, but continued to work at the mills or other employment, with occasional periods in school. Being a delegate to the Epworth League Conference, which met in April, 1907, at Fordyce, he met there Miss Lula Brown, who was a delegate from De Queen. This acquaintance led to an engagement in the latter part of the year, and to marriage October 29, 1908. Brother Seay was, at the time, supplying the Dierks Circuit. At the meeting of the Little Rock Confer-

ence that year in Little Rock Rev. Edgar Gardner Seay was admitted on trial and ordained a local deacon by Bishop Hendrix. At that conference and the next he was assigned to the Vandervoort Circuit, and he reported 85 additions to the church on profession of faith for the two years. In 1910 and 1911 he was assigned to Foreman, and he reported 63 additions on profession of faith for those two years. Though short, his was a fruitful ministry. He was admitted into full connection in 1911 at the meeting of the Conference in Fordyce. At the Conference of 1912 he was appointed to College Hill in Texarkana, but his health had already failed at Foreman. Never very robust physically, he was not himself again after being crushed under the wheels of his buggy in Foreman in 1912. At the Conference in Hot Springs he was suffering too much to attend the sessions. After moving to Texarkana and entering upon his pastorate at College Hill, he grew worse and submitted to an operation for appendicitis. Recovering rapidly from this, he filled his pulpit only three or four Sundays before he was stricken down with infantile paralysis, then so prevalent in that community. Through weeks there was no hope of his recovery. When he did begin to improve it was so slowly that it was seen he could not continue in his pastorate. He gave up his work, went back to the old home near Warren, and tried to regain his health amid the simple rustic scenes of his childhood. He was able to attend the Conference that fall in Pine Bluff, but was superannuated because he was not strong enough to take work. He returned to his home with a new realization of the brotherhood of Methodist preachers, brought about by many brotherly considerations. He took back many little cash tokens and told his wife they were "love gifts." He continued feeble through 1914, but pursued his conference studies, went to the Conference at Little Rock, passed his examination and was ordained elder by Bishop Morrison. He was happy because he could do that, and carried his parchment home as a pleasant surprise for his wife. He had, indeed, finished his course; for soon after returning to his home he took la grippe and pneumonia, which rapidly wore out his body, already so frail. He passed from us at 8 o'clock a. m., Friday, December 18, 1914, and the next day his body was buried from the Methodist Church in De Queen, where he had made his home for the past few months.

He was especially happy in his marriage and home life. To him marriage was a holy bond. Two spirits were never more perfectly matched. Two girls and a boy. Little Margaret. Three children blessed their home. Is not, for God took her; but Mary and Edgar, Jr., remain the care and comfort of the widowed mother.

Rev. Edgar Gardner Seay had none of the ruggedness and none of the eccentricities of his grandfather, but from his mother inherited a delicate, genial, social nature. He had a quick mind and a pure heart. He was easy, graceful and tactful. There was no selfishness in him. His life was frank and above suspicion. From 1882 to 1914 is not a long sweep of time, but was time enough for this boy of meager opportunities to lay hold on eternal life, win his crown, deck it with many stars and finish an earthly course with honor and in peace.—W. P. Whaley.

Better and safer than calomel—Swamp Chill and Fever Cure. Instant relief. At druggists.

REV. G. W. EVANS—AN APPRECIATION.

The man whose name appears above was one of the oldest members of what is now the North Arkansas Conference. He was born April 28, 1830, in the Dominion of Canada. In 1852 he moved to Louisiana, and one year later was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and joined the Louisiana Conference. In 1860 he came to Arkansas, and in 1864 joined the Ouachita Conference, and from that time until he died, in Booneville, Ark., December 14, 1914, he had been a member of one of the conferences in this state, except two years which he spent in the Western Conference. Forty-two years ago, at Bentonville, he became a member of the Arkansas Conference. During all these years among us he has lived as well as preached the gospel of our risen Lord. His active ministry was filled with sacrifices and hardships that we of a later day know little about. During most of his active life his horse, saddle bags, Bible and hymn book were his chief equipment. Despite all this, Brother Evans was a man remarkably well informed. He knew something about nearly everything. For many years he was a constant reader and kept in close touch both with political and religious affairs. This is especially true as to matters pertaining to his own church. Above all, he was a close student of the Bible. One who was perhaps better acquainted with him than any other said of him: "He was a constant student of the Bible and of all the books that would help him to understand it. He often bought books when he needed the money with which to buy bread. His library was carefully selected, and he was acquainted with the contents of its principal volumes." But after all, it was his saintly life, the faithfulness with which he followed in the steps of the Master, the unyielding devotion to high ideals and the high and holy purpose that filled his life—these sacred elements combined in the heart and brain of this good man—have served to mark him out as a man of distinction among us. His faith in God was mighty and unswerving. He had no doubt as to the final triumph of God's kingdom on earth. His life was as pure and clear and honest as the love of truth, honor and chastity could make it. One who was very close to him has said: "Those who were nearest to him not only never knew him to speak falsely, but never knew him to equivocate or dissemble. No human being ever heard him speak an unchaste word nor laugh at an unclean jest." In the town of Booneville, where he lived for many years, he had, as completely as any man could have, the absolute confidence of all the people. He died in great peace, breathing out blessings upon all who were near him. A few minutes before he passed away, he said to his pastor: "God bless you, dear brother, in your ministry. And all my brethren, God bless them all; they have always been good and kind to me." Thus passed away one of God's noblemen. "Servant of God, well done. Rest from thy loved employ."—J. H. O'Bryant.

WESTERN METHODIST AND ELSE.

From the last issue of the Methodist. December 31, 1914, it would appear that henceforth the paper will be the organ of the two Conferences in Arkansas and not of other territory; Oklahoma Methodism having made other arrangements for herself.

Well, Oklahoma and our Church out

there have a warm place in our hearts. Some of our best men are there doing good and faithful work. May the church and those faithful servants of our Lord in that great and growing state become a greater church.

If the Methodist is again to become the organ of our Church in our state—only—Arkansas—then as for one I would cast my vote to change the name back to Arkansas Methodist. It seems that this would be proper.

I have taken and read the paper since its very first issue, and if there ever was a time when our whole Church in this state should rally to the support of the paper, that time is now. There come times when special efforts should be made for all important interests. That is now the case with our paper.

Subscribers in arrears should settle at once. Pastors and Church officials and live Church members should make one harmonious, systematic, strong, vigorous special effort, put the paper over the crisis and make possible the work it can and ought to do.

But few of us fully appreciate the real value of our Church paper.

Under the changed conditions we may miss some of the general news, but we will have much more space for local news, which after all will be more interesting to the rank and file of our people.

From what viewpoint am I writing? A supernatant! Well, yes; but I feel just as I always have felt. Though I have no charge, no pastoral oversight to engage my mind. Yet my interest in the Church has not abated, and will not. I expect to do work this year, preach as I have opportunity, and do some manual labor. I may wear out. I hope not to rust out.

My wife's poor health caused me to ask for my present relation. The Conference kindly granted it. At close of the year I hope to be able to take work again. It would have been a very great pleasure to me if I could have thrown myself soul and body into the work of our consolidate Conference. It is a great Conference and will be greater. Mighty things are to be done in its development. The brush-breakers and pathfinders have about done their work. The Conference is receiving strong young men, college and university trained, consecrated and deeply interested. They face new conditions, but they will be equal to the task.

Boys, some of us older men cannot push out on the firing line as in other days, but our eyes are on the flag. The fire burns in our souls, our interest abides, is really intensified, and we will join in the glad shouts of victory when you storm the enemies' forts, rout the forces of darkness and conquer in His name.

The Church has been good to me, dealt kindly with me, gave me as good—possibly better—than I deserved. And, to her I have given the strength of my manhood and the best efforts of my life.

So far as I know things are moving on very nicely up here. No friction. Paragould has new men. Bro. Tolle-son has made a very favorable impression, and will, I am sure, give general satisfaction both as a preacher and presiding officer. Bro. C. M. Reves at First Church and J. E. Jones at East Side start well and have been kindly received.

M. M. Smith.

Paragould, Ark.

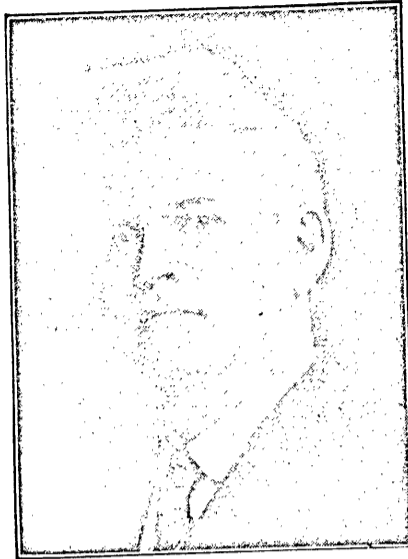
Anti-Saloon League Speakers in Arkansas Next Week



Ex-Gov. M. R. Patterson, Tennessee.



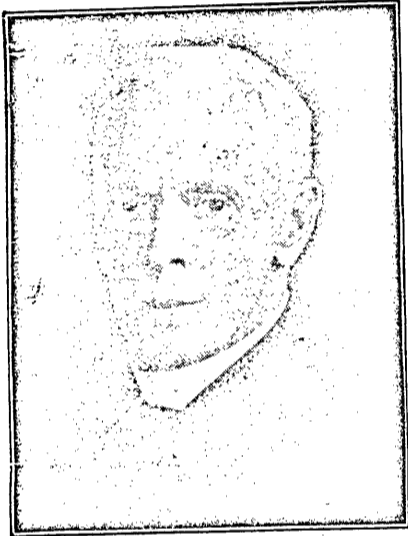
Rev. A. J. Barton, D. D., Texas.



Rev. G. W. Morrow, D. D., Detroit, Mich.



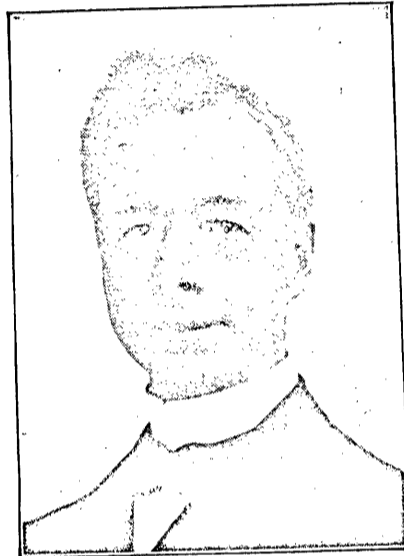
Rev. H. H. Russell, D. D., Ohio.



Rev. G. W. Young, Louisville, Ky.



Rev. Louis A. Banks, D. D.



Rev. A. C. Bane, D. D., Ohio.



Dr. P. A. Baker.

THE WET AND DRY SITUATION ON JANUARY 1, 1915.

The exact status of territory on that date; important court decisions during 1914, and the immediate prospect in the various states as regards the Temperance reform.

ALABAMA—Eight wet counties and 59 dry. There were no elections during the past year. The legislature meets January 12, 1915, and is thought to be favorable to the dry. A state-wide prohibition bill will be offered.

ARIZONA—Voted for prohibition November 3, 1914. Law went into effect January 1, 1915. Majority about 3,500. Enforcement laws are in preparation.

ARKANSAS—Automatically becomes dry each January 1st under the Going law which requires consent of a majority of all white adult men and women before a license can be granted in any unit. On December 31st, 1914, six counties had wet spots and 69 were dry. The courts during 1914 materially strengthened the prestige of the Going law by various decisions. A fight for state-wide prohibition will be waged before the legislature meets January, 1915.

CALIFORNIA—One hundred and forty-seven supervisory districts are dry and 123 wet. Eighteen counties are entirely dry, outside of incorporated towns, and only 10 are entirely wet. There are 98 dry incorporated cities and towns. Only 2 cities were lost during the past year, and one supervisory district, while 3 supervisory districts have been won. California rejected state-wide prohibition

by a majority of 169,145 on November 3, 1914, but a law differently drawn is expected to change the result in the future. Dry measures which will be offered to the legislature meeting January, 1915, are: a county unit local option bill; a dry zone bill protecting universities and normal schools; and an abatement bill directed at blind pigs.

COLORADO—Voted dry November 3, 1914. Majority, 11,572. Law to go into effect January 1, 1916.

CONNECTICUT—Ninety dry towns, 78 wet. Four elections were won during 1914, and one lost. The 1915 legislature will be asked to submit a constitutional amendment to provide state prohibition, which would bring the question to a vote at earliest in 1918, but possibly not then.

DELAWARE—Two counties dry, one wet. Court decisions have outlawed many drinking clubs. Delaware will probably have a fight for state prohibition in 1917.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—The Jones-Works law has reduced the number of saloons to 300 and strict administration of the law will eventually reduce the number to 225. During 1914 the Supreme Court of the District has held that contracts for attorneys' fees contingent upon success in procuring or transferring liquor licenses are void as against public policy. A Congressional fight to make the District dry is in prospect.

FLORIDA—Thirty-eight dry counties, 10 wet. State is ripe for prohibition.

GEORGIA—Under state-wide prohibition.

Law permits the sale of "near-beer." Measures will be pressed before the legislature meeting in January to knock out the "near-beer" saloons and secure better enforcement.

IDAHO—Twenty-one dry counties, 12 wet. Twenty-one cities of 1,000 or more population are dry, and only 12 are wet. The state has strong anti-liquor legislation. The legislature elected last fall is pledged to state prohibition, and the state is expected to go dry in 1915.

ILLINOIS—Fifty-three totally dry counties, and 49 wet. About 1,100 saloons were voted out in 1914. In one election last spring 114 Illinois cities and villages which were wet went dry.

INDIANA—Sixty-two wet counties, 30 dry. Thirteen elections were won during 1914, and 6 lost. The wets gained 2 saloons and lost 45. Court decisions of moment were: one holding that liquor agents can solicit orders in dry territory; another, that the proprietor of a saloon is not responsible for the actions of his bartender if such actions are contrary to orders; a third, holding that the dries are not required to show affirmatively that a majority vote in an election is cast against saloons. Constitutional prohibition is hoped for in 1918.

IOWA—Twelve wet counties, 79 dry; 8 other counties with only one town having saloons. The Supreme Court during the year ruled that the finding of liquor in a public place of business without a license to sell is proof that it is there for illegal purposes. Another decision held that any person owning a revenue stamp in

Iowa without a license to sell liquors can be held responsible for selling liquors and enjoined against keeping a nuisance. The legislature which meets in January, 1915, will be asked to repeal the mulct law, closing every saloon and brewery and leaving statutory prohibition as the fundamental law of Iowa.

KANSAS—State-wide prohibition excellently enforced. Candidate running on a resubmission platform and polling full strength of wets in the election November 3, 1914, got only nine per cent of the vote.

KENTUCKY—One hundred six counties dry, only 14 wet. Seven of the latter have saloons in but one place, and three have saloons in but two places. No territory has been lost in Kentucky in more than three years. Of 15 wet counties voting in 1914, nine voted dry. The 1914 legislature enacted a strong local option law, an extraordinary anti-liquor shipment law, and a very positive search and seizure law. It is expected that a legislature will be elected in 1915 that will submit state-wide prohibition, resulting in an election in 1917. Col. T. M. Gilmore, editor of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, in that publication of October 10, said in regard to Kentucky: "It is more than probable that if the question of state-wide prohibition were submitted to the people today it would be adopted, and some think by a very considerable majority."

LOUISIANA—Thirty wet parishes, 34 dry. An election won in 1914, none lost.

MAINE.—State-wide prohibition; no legislative change in 1914.

MARYLAND.—Ten dry counties, 8 wet. It is believed that state-wide prohibition would carry in Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS.—One city carried for no-license. There will be a number of elections in January, February and March. Several liquor bills were defeated in the last legislature, and some dry measures will be asked of the 1915 session.

MICHIGAN.—Thirty-four dry counties, 50 wet. Nine out of 12 elections in 1914 were won by the drys; one still in the courts. During the year the Supreme Court repealed an amendment to the general liquor law giving the right to township boards and village and city councils to reject liquor bonds. There may be a state-wide fight in 1916.

MINNESOTA.—Two hundred sixty-two dry towns out of about 1,200. Fifty-four have voted dry during the past year, and only 8 dry towns voted wet. The enforcement by the United States Indian Service, Mr. H. A. Larson, Special Officer, of the Indian treaty made with the Chippewa nation in 1855, closed more than 200 saloons. Six counties are entirely dry. A county election law is being contended for.

MISSISSIPPI.—Under state prohibition. Legislature and courts have materially strengthened the dry policy during the year. One bill allows one-third of fines to be devoted to the expense of securing convictions. Another prohibits the transportation of liquors into Mississippi for illegal purposes, and provides that not more than one gallon of liquor shipped in either inter-state or intra-state commerce can be delivered to any person, firm or corporation at a time. Delivery was also made conditional upon the signing of a special certificate defining the nature of the contents, from whence shipped, to whom delivered, and for what purpose. This certificate is required to be filed in the Circuit Clerk's office at once. Another bill prohibits the carrying, sending or delivering of liquors to any social club or lodge under any circumstances. All these measures stood the test of the Supreme Court.

MISSOURI.—Seventy-three dry counties, 18 partly dry, 19 wet. Sixteen elections were won in 1914, 5 lost. A county unit bill passed by the legislature was so loaded with other obnoxious propositions that all were beaten in a referendum election. The incoming legislature is very much drier than the one of two years ago. The Supreme Court ruled that all clubs dispensing liquors are saloons and must hold dram-shop licenses. This ruling resulted in closing about 2,000 clubs.

MONTANA.—The Indian territory, including the important towns of Polson, Renan and Dayton, is dry. Corvallis is also dry by action of the people. Montana will vote on prohibition in 1916.

NEBRASKA.—Thirty dry counties, 63 wet. Twenty-six elections were won in 1914, and 13 lost. The courts ruled during the year that a widow could collect damages from a saloon-keeper and his bondsmen for the death of her husband due to drink. It was also ruled that breweries are liable for fines against saloons owned by them. Nebraska will vote on prohibition in 1916, and it is expected will go dry.

NEVADA.—Indian reservation only dry territory.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Three dry counties, 7 wet. Five towns were won and 5 lost. A state-wide prohibition bill will be presented to the legislature meeting January, 1915.

NEW JERSEY.—No dry counties. One election carried by drys. Reconstruction of the legislature by increase of membership is considered to favor the dry cause.

NEW MEXICO.—One dry county, 25 wet, but most of the territory of the state is dry by precincts and districts. Twenty-two elections have been won during 1914 by the drys, and 9 lost. A state prohibition bill will be presented to the legislature meeting January, 1915. This bill will provide for an election in 1916.

NEW YORK.—Two dry counties, 450 dry townships, 200 partly dry townships.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Under state prohibition. Has strong search and seizure law. A bill will be offered to the incoming legislature prohibiting the possession and delivery of intoxicating liquors excepting under certain circumstances. The law is well enforced.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Under state prohibition. Enforcement is good and steadily becoming better. Number of federal liquor tax receipts in the state has greatly decreased in each year. Resubmission candidate in Republican primaries got only about twenty per cent of the vote.

OHIO.—Prohibition was defeated at the election of November 3, 1914, and a wet measure enacted. The whole thing will probably be fought over in 1915.

OKLAHOMA.—Under state prohibition. Well enforced except in a few localities. An amendment to the constitution making drunkenness or the excessive use of intoxicating liquor while in office sufficient cause for impeachment carried in each of the 77 counties.

OREGON.—Went for state-wide prohibition on November 3, 1914, by about 35,000 majority. Law will go into effect January 1, 1916. At present Oregon has 5 dry counties and 29 wet. Drastic enforcement laws are being drawn up for legislative enactment.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Seven counties are dry by court order. The legislature this winter will be the scene of a fight for a county option law.

RHODE ISLAND.—Seven dry and 31 wet towns. During the past year one dry town has been added and one lost. Only the incoming foreign element keeps Rhode Island wet, as a majority of the newcomers become dry almost as fast as they are Americanized.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Thirty dry counties, 14 wet. Only one election held, and that won by the drys. The legislature meeting in January, 1915, will consider two bills: one prohibiting the importation of liquors for illegal purposes; the other a state-wide prohibition bill providing for a general election next summer.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Twenty counties dry, 9 have only one saloon town, and 37 have more than one saloon town. Of the 2,235 incorporated towns where the sale of liquor might be legalized, only 127 places do legalize it. In the no-license elections last spring 38 wet towns voted dry, and 6 dry towns voted wet. An initiative petition will be circulated asking the legislature which meets January, 1915, to submit state-wide prohibition to a vote in 1916.

TENNESSEE.—Under state-wide

prohibition. The enforcement of the law is improving and sentiment in favor of the policy is overwhelming.

TEXAS.—One hundred and seventy-nine entirely dry counties, 51 partially dry, 22 entirely wet. Seven-eighths of the territory and four-fifths of the population are under prohibition. Three wet counties voted dry in 1914 and 3 dry counties voted wet. Sixteen dry counties voted to remain dry. A court decision weakened the Allison law which was the best liquor law short of state prohibition in the United States. Developments showing the alliance between the liquor and other unpopular interests, the enormous sums of money being expended by outsiders to prevent Texas from adopting constitutional prohibition, and the gross frauds which prevented the state from going dry in 1911 make it likely that Texas will vote dry the next time the measure is submitted to the people.

UTAH.—Largely dry. Will probably vote on state prohibition in 1916, with chances good for victory.

VERMONT.—Seventeen wet towns, 229 dry. There are no saloons in 6 out of 14 counties. All towns vote each year on the question. The legislature will be asked to enact a state prohibitory law.

VIRGINIA.—Voted for prohibition in fall of 1914. Law will go into effect in 1916. Eighty-four counties out of 100 are already dry.

WASHINGTON.—State voted dry November 3, 1914. Law will take effect January 1, 1916.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Under state-wide prohibition. Additional legislation regarding the shipment of liquor into the state, the keeping of liquor in any public place, and the giving away of liquor for any purpose is in prospect.

WISCONSIN.—One county entirely dry. Other dry territory covers 25 per cent of the population. Thirty-three incorporated cities and villages and seven townships changed from wet to dry last spring. Only one incorporated village that was dry went wet.

WYOMING.—Indian reservation entirely dry, and 35 per cent of the population lives in saloonless territory.

"MY BROTHER AND I,"

At the Arkansas Conference for 33 years, when "character" was under review, my brethren have answered, "Nothing against him." In looking over the 1914 minutes for the first time, I find my name on the "Honor Roll"—a new superannuate, with T. B. Williamson, A. M. R. Branson, M. M. Smith, Cadesman Pope and Z. T. Bennett and others.

Ere long I, too, if faithful to the end, will hear the angel-secretary call the "Roll Up Yonder," and shall answer again with Babcock, Harlan and Hill; Dunaway, House and Evans.

In a rented house, we are here at Byers, Tex., in the bounds of the North Texas Conference. Byers is a nice, clean town on the Wichita Valley Railroad. It has two good churches, a large school building, stores, bank, two cotton gins, two grain elevators and a large cotton seed oil mill, no jail, and has never had a saloon. It is only a short distance to the oil and gas fields and wells. We use gas for fuel and lights.

The North Texas Conference has eleven districts, 194 charges and 66,795 members. While "my brother" across the deep waters stands before the "big guns," we have no one to molest or make us afraid.

The old year is gone and the new

year is here, therefore let us join ranks with our secretary of state, W. J. Bryan, and say, "Aim high, O soul!"

Conscious of my responsibility to God for every thought and word and deed, and in duty bound to render to my fellow men the largest possible service as the best evidence of my love for my Heavenly Father, I resolve to strive during the remainder of my life to increase my capacity for usefulness.

To this end I will give up any course of conduct that tends to weaken my body, impair the strength of my mind or lower my moral purpose, and I will not only endeavor to cultivate habits of industry in both body and mind, but will seek and follow worthy ideals."—O. H. Tucker.

TO THE UNDERGRADUATES OF LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

I wish to call attention of the Little Rock Conference undergraduates to the article of Rev. J. H. O'Bryant, of January 7. I would like to have each member of the first year class be ready to take examination on as many books as possible at the Summer School for Ministers this year. Dr. Reynolds proposes to secure lecturers who will deliver one or more lectures on each book of the course, and it would be quite beneficial to the members of the class to hear these lectures, and take examination just following the lecture. Each lecture would be helpful review of each book completed, and tend to assure passing the examination before the committee.

As chairman of the first year committee, I would like to have each member of the committee, and the class, to attend the Summer School, ready for examination at that time. Should any books be not completed by that time, we can have examination on those that have been completed.

I would like to have an expression by letter from any member of the class on this proposition, and especially from any one who cannot attend the Summer School.

T. P. Clark.

"SPECIAL" SILK HOSE OFFER.
To introduce the beautiful "LaFrance" silk hose for Ladies and Gents we offer 3 pairs 50c quality for only \$1.00, postpaid in United States. Pure silk from mead to toe, with durable elastic hie top, heel and toe for long wear. Sizes 8 to 10½. In white, tan or black, assorted if desired. Money back promptly if not delighted. LaFrance Silk Store, Box G, Clinton, S. C.

CANCER CURED AT THE KELLAM HOSPITAL.

The record of the Kellam Hospital is without parallel in history, having cured without the use of the Knife, Acids, X-ray or Radium, over ninety per cent. of the many hundreds of sufferers from Cancer which it has treated during the past eighteen years. We want every man and woman in the United States to know what we are doing. KELLAM HOSPITAL, 1617 W. Main St., Richmond, Va. Write for literature. 16th.

BIG DEAL ON STERLING HOSE.

Big purchase from the mills on "Sterling" Half Hose enables us to offer them while they last at startling prices.

Sterling Hose are stainless fast dye, good, clean, selected cotton yarn, nice weight, full seamless double heel and toe, wide, elastic instep, long loop-on elastic ribbed top, full standard lengths, came in any color wanted, come dozen to box, sold sizes 9 to 11.

Sent postpaid to any address in U. S. for \$1.40 dozen. Money cheerfully refunded if not delighted. These hose are sold for and are worth 20c to 25c pair in many places. Order today. The Bee Hive, Box F, Clinton, South Carolina.

TO THE PROTESTANT MINISTERS OF ARKANSAS.

The Ministers' Alliance of Little Rock puts you upon notice that strong effort will be made in the Legislature of 1915 to bring about a wide-open Sunday in Arkansas. Efforts will be made to abolish laws against Sunday baseball and Sunday theatrical exhibitions. Only by vigilance can the Christian people of Arkansas preserve their day of worship from the encroachments of commercialized greed. May we not urge all you brother ministers in the state to work together in your respective localities for a union service on the afternoon of January 17th and that strong resolutions be adopted and forwarded to your representatives in the House and Senate showing the Christian sentiment of your community. We have ample laws now for the protection of the Sabbath. What we need now to do is to bring to bear upon the Legislature a strong sentiment that the Christian people of Arkansas do not want a wide-open Sunday. Brethren, get together and act promptly. Wire in your action to your representatives and send copy to us to assist us in our presentation of the matter before the Legislature.

Fraternally Yours,
John Van Lear,
J. M. Workman,
E. P. Aldredge,
J. H. O. Smith,
J. N. Speaks,
Committee on Legislation.

"OUR OWN PAPER."

Dear Old Friend Arkansas Methodist:

I am glad to see you back home again. You have "run in by and forbidden paths long enough, and I rejoice to know you have come back to your father's house. Now let the fatted calf be slain and let us all make merry." We should have a paper in Arkansas second to none in our whole connection. Every little helps. So allow me to suggest that you send that word "Western" on out west and take back our dear old "Arkansas."

Somebody says "There is nothing in a name," but I never did believe it. If there is nothing in a name why have one at all. Wishing (and following my wish with acts) you all the success there is in the journalistic field.

I am, cordially
Jas. F. Jernigen.

CABOT AND THE NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The North Arkansas Epworth League Conference will convene at Cabot, Ark., June 14 to 17. The program is not yet perfected, but suffice it to say that it will be worth your time to attend the meeting. Some prominent men from abroad will be on the program.

The invitation from Cabot has had the right ring to it. We are glad to have the Conference at this good town. Let every leaguer (and this ought to include every pastor), begin to pray and plan toward this meeting. The Holy Spirit was with us last year in power and demonstration. Pray that He may have full sway this year.

There are many things that I want to say to you, but they are in the new Epworth League Hand Book. May I ask that every leaguer in the North Arkansas Conference read this little book. It will cost you but 15 cents. Send to Smith & Lamar and get it.

If your district has not an Epworth League leader see that it has one. If you do not know to begin, send me the name of one who will lead and on nomination of the Presiding Elder I

can appoint him. We must do our work largely through the district leaders.

See that your leagues are represented at the District Conferences. The Presiding Elders are all interested in the young people, and will gladly give place to a league day or half day. At least have a league hour with a good program. Do not make the Presiding Elder ashamed by putting on a poor program.

These are wartimes; let every soldier fight. Do not be a coward nor a traitor. Young people, I am counting on you. You have never disappointed me yet. Rally to the Epworth League work. This is all yours.

Truly,
J. J. Galloway,
Conference President.
Ozark, Ark.

CHURCH EXTENSION AID.

The annual meeting of the Board of Church Extension will be held about May 1st. This is the meeting where applications for aid are considered. That those interested may know exactly how to proceed, the following is submitted:

First. All applications must be made upon the printed form provided by the board for that purpose. These application blanks may be had without cost by applying to this office.

Second. After the Application has been properly prepared, it should be sent at once to the secretary of the Annual Conference Board as the following rule provides:

"Every application for consideration at the hands of the General Board must first receive the approval of the Board of Church Extension of the Conference from which it comes, and said approval must be given at the regular meeting of said Board or of its Executive Committee held in the month of March. Said Boards or Committees shall consider all the applications from their respective Conferences and forward such as they approve so as to reach the Board's office at Louisville, Ky., by April 1st of each year. Each application so approved must have the action of the Conference Board written therein, certified by the President and Secretary, and all the applications from a given Conference must be, by the Conference Board, graded and marked in the order of their relative importance, and the Secretary is hereby directed not to put on the calendar any application not in conformity with this rule."

Third. The mid-year meetings of the Conference Boards or their Executive Committees are held in March. Do not fail to have your applications in the hands of your Conference Board Secretary by March 1st.

Fourth. Personal representation in the interest of applications by other than members of the Board is not permitted, as the following rule declares:

"The Board has not time to hear oral arguments or statements in behalf of applications, and while considering applications for aid, its doors are closed. Representations other than those contained in the application can be made in writing or through members of the Board. A different rule would be obviously unfair to applicants too far away or too poor to send representatives."

Fifth. It is well for building committees to remember that the general financial depression which has embarrassed so many building operations, has also affected the Board of Church Extension, and particularly at the

point of its receipts from out-standing loans. It is therefore not in position to take care of all the financial problems arising, many of which are due to the lack of foresight on the part of building committees. Some of our brethren seem to think that there is no end to the Board's resources. This is a mistake.

Sixth. For further information, application blanks, etc., address W. F. McMurtry, Corresponding Secretary, 1025 Brook street, Louisville, Ky.

THE LESSON OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

To Our Fellow Citizens:

For five months we have watched the ebb and flow of the blood-red tide of war in Europe; the tidings from its battlefields might stir the coldest heart to some sense of that "Infinite Pity which is alone sufficient for the infinite pathos of human life." We need not dwell upon these awful pictures save as they may awaken us to a sense of duty which presses upon us which lies at our doors, the duty to endeavor by the Grace of God to root out from the world this fearful disease.

It cannot be the will of our merciful Father in Heaven that this earth which He has made should suffer forever from the hideous scourge of war; but it is possible for us to oppose His will, to be so given over to the worship of force, to the lust for power, and to the selfishness and vainglory of life; that we go on year after year building our battleships and destroyers, and forts, and assembling our armed hosts, until at last He takes us at our word and allows us to follow devices to depend upon the sword and the right arm of man's power, and the shield of our own making. Then come envy and jealousy, strife and hatred, and some cry that Christianity has failed, while others invoke the aid and blessing of the Almighty upon the success of their arms.

Our country at this hour is facing at once a fearful responsibility and a glorious privilege; it is in our power to turn back this tide of militarism, to set an example from which the rest of the world cannot turn away. One of our own countrymen says that "militarism blights like a pestilential wind the higher life of nations and eats like a gangrene into the vitals of civilization;" and again: "All history testifies that a republic has no peril so insidious to fear as the growth of military power within its own borders." Let the history that is now in the making with such fearful rapidity bear witness to the wisdom of these warning words.

Therefore, why not stop? "Why not say in a tone audible around the world --'We will go no further in this business'?" The deadly Upas tree of militarism has borne its fruit; let the world profit by the lesson.

Were it not better that the young manhood and the virile strength of our nation be consecrated and uplifted to the nobility of Christian Service, to the relief of suffering, to the help of the poor and the outcast, making the world a better place to live in?

With nations as with individuals, the nearer we come to our Heavenly Father, the nearer we come to each other in the brotherhood of man.

Battleships and armies and forts have proved beyond doubt that they cannot keep the peace; they have been tried and found wanting, and capital invested in the making of them becomes itself a menace to the welfare of the nation. Shall not the United

States try the more excellent way, "the fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace?"

Fellow citizens, we entreat you to pause and consider these things—to discern the signs of the times—to seek the path of duty by that pure light of the Spirit of Christ which enlightens every man.

The Christian disciple serves a Master who "shall not fail nor be discouraged." "The field is the world;" we stand "for no one generation, for no single land"—the boundaries of nations are broken down in this awful time, and for the sake of our common humanity, in the name of Him who gave Himself for the life of the world, we make this solemn appeal.

On behalf of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends—John B. Garrett, George M. Warner, Hannah P. Morris, Isaac Sharpless, Davis H. Forsythe, Dr. Edward G. Rhoads, George Abbott, James M. Moon, William Bishop.

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Successful Merchant After Investigation Found a Remedy That Restored His Health.

"This is Thanksgiving day in the state of Pennsylvania, and I want to devote a part of it in writing a letter to you. On the 26th day of November, '10, I was stricken with heart trouble. My family physician called it Angina Pectoris. I had from one to five attacks in 24 hours, in the latter part of December, 1910. I wrote to the Miles Medical Co., for information concerning my case, and in reply I received a very kind and instructive letter, which I handed to my family doctor, and he told me to use your Remedies in connection with the medicine he gave me, so I did. I used five bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and seven bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I was confined to the house for about four months. The action of my heart is now, and has been normal for the last six months. I can truly recommend Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Remedy to do what they are intended for, if used according to directions. I thank you kindly for your advice in answer to my monthly reports. I am now sixty-seven years of age, have been in the mercantile business for thirty-five years and lived retired for the last thirteen years."

A. B. HOLLINGER, Lincoln, Penna.

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy is sold and guaranteed by all druggists.

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Woman's Missionary Department

Edited by Mrs. W. H. Pemberton, 303 E. Sixth St., Little Rock, Ark.

PRESS SUPERINTENDENTS.

Arkansas Conference Mrs. E. F. Ellis, Fayetteville, Ark.
Little Rock Conference, Mrs. F. S. Overton, 1311 Welch, Little Rock, Ark.
White River Conference Mrs. P. A. Robertson, Searcy, Ark.
Communications should reach us Friday for publication next week.

OUR MISSIONARY CALENDAR.

Third annual meeting Little Rock Conference W. M. Society, First Methodist Church, Texarkana, January 23, February 1.

First annual meeting North Arkansas Conference Woman's Missionary Society, First Methodist Church, Argenta, February 2-5.

First annual meeting Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South, will be held in First Methodist Church, Little Rock, April 14-22.

Our Obligations and Opportunities.

Membership dues in the Woman's Missionary Society are 20 cents a month.

When to this is added 10 cents a year for retirement and relief funds and 50 cents for Conference expense fund, the regularly monthly assessments will be 25 cents, and as nearly as possible, this should be paid by every member of the organization.

During the month of January every auxiliary is expected to make a pledge, over and above dues, for the extension of missions. The amount pledged should be promptly reported to the District and Conference Secretaries.

Under our new constitution the combined pledges for the two departments will constitute one Pledge Fund.

As one of the leaders in Nashville, Tenn., said: "Whoever joins the missionary society now joins the whole thing. We are all to work together for missions, and the money we raise is to be prorated to home and foreign fields by the Ex. Com. of the Missionary Council."

We confidently expect every woman in Arkansas who hitherto held membership in only one department to come loyally to the support of our new constitution provided by the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South. Let us be liberal in missions, gladly giving of our substance to send the blessed Gospel to all nations and uniting in prayer for the salvation of the world. As true followers of Christ, we dare not refuse to meet the obligations and to improve opportunities set before us.

As never before we should endeavor to enlist in missions the nine-tenths of our Methodist women who have not united with our organization.

Their seeming indifference may be due to our real neglect in failure to tell them of the need and opportunities for service in our Lord's vineyard, and through which we have found strength and joy.

Our membership might easily be doubled in this first quarter of 1915. And if we should bring in new members as eagerly as depositors increase savings in Christmas Clubs, how soon we might quadruple our numbers. Let us help one another to lay up treasure in Heaven.

North Arkansas Conference.

All delegates to the annual meeting of this Conference to be held in First Methodist Church, Argenta, February 2 to 5, will please send their names at once to Mrs. J. F. Wills, 412 East Second street, Argenta.

Those coming on the Rock Island railroad are requested to leave the

train in Little Rock as this will be more convenient for committees who will meet them, than the Argenta station, which is being rebuilt.

We published last week the program of this meeting, which promises a feast of fat things.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

From Mrs. W. P. Feild, superintendent publicity, we have the following:

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First M. E. Church, South, Little Rock, held the first meeting of the New Year on Monday, January 3. Mrs. C. T. Walker, president for two years, presided until the business of 1914 was disposed of, including annual reports of the officers and standing committees. The secretary reported a membership of 135. Total amount collected in all departments, \$1,300.

In token of the society's appreciation of her valued service, Mrs. C. T. Walker, who declined re-election, was made honorary president of the society by a rising vote.

Rev. Forney Hutchinson, pastor of First Church, conducted the impressive installation service, and the following were made the officers for the year 1915: Mrs. J. D. Rumph, president; Mrs. J. A. Gosnell, first vice president; Mrs. W. B. Ferguson, second vice president; Mrs. Curtis Stout, recording secretary; Mrs. Pratt Cates, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Henry Leigh, treasurer; Mrs. John Blakeney, assistant treasurer; Mrs. F. V. Holmes, superintendent of social service; Mrs. W. P. Feild, superintendent of mission study and publicity; Mrs. H. S. Dees, superintendent of supplies; Mrs. W. P. McDermott, superintendent of local work; Mrs. W. R. Kemp, agent for Missionary Voice.

CHRISTMAS ALL THE YEAR.

When Mr. A. laughed at his wife for calling a tramp back to their door that she might add cake to the lunch already given the stranger, she said to me: "You know it was Christmas."

The spirit of Christmas was rife in the land and doubtless, the tramp caught something of its meaning as he received the extra token of kindness from the good housewife.

In spite of war clouds which enveloped Europe and darkened the skies of the world, Christmas 1914 was a blessed season, because it once more commemorated the birth of the Babe in the manger, who was the Christ Child, human and divine. And as we celebrated this anniversary we were animated by a little of His spirit of love, service and self-sacrifice.

We were more loving towards little children; more gentle with crotchety old folks; more thoughtful of the sick and suffering; more sympathetic with those in sorrow; more patient with the wayward ones of earth, and more desirous to live closer to the Heavenly Father.

It was a season of rejoicing, even though our hearts were bowed down by the weight of woe caused by sinful strife among European nations; by the growth of the army of the unemployed in our own land; and by the increased length of the "Bread-

line" in our great cities.

We remember His spirit has entered into the heart of man and our commonwealths are making large plans to provide employment for men; to shorten the hours of toil for women; to protect children from the greed of commercialism and to safeguard the life of the nation. We are beginning to have Christmas all the year, because we are the disciples of Christ.

More and more we feel the touch of the Divine hand and hear the tender voice of the Christ who came into the world that men might be saved.

He was crucified that we might have life eternal. He sent the Holy Comforter to wipe away all tears, to heal the broken-hearted and to set free captives bound by sin.

He is the Prince of Peace and through Him shall all men become Brothers.

His followers, courageous in faith and joyous in hope, shall hold aloft, throughout time, His banner of never-failing love and everlasting peace.

By faith, we see the day when He shall be crowned Lord of all.

V. C. P.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT MISSION STUDY.

Send a mission study book to a friend. Missionary literature is a means of propaganda.

When you have finished "The Child in the Midst," separate into chapters, bind in pretty color, stitch with silk, ornament cover with a picture, and send to a "shut-in."

Send 10 cents to the Home Base Secretary for a package of leaflets that will be helpful in the study of "The Child in the Midst."

OUR KOREAN MISSION.

December 6 marked a busy day for the Home Secretary, for she attended three Japanese services in Alameda and Oakland and one Korean service in San Francisco. The Korean service at San Francisco was held at night, and some thirty-five men and women and a number of children were present. Rev. David Lee preached in the Korean language, while two little Korean girls sang beautifully in English, and one of the men sang a solo. The presence of a number of Korean ladies gave interest to the meeting. Mr. Lee and Mr. Whang were admitted on trial into the Pacific Conference at its last session.

THE AUGUSTA BETHLEHEM HOUSE.

Through the generosity of the North Georgia Conference Society and special gifts, a Bethlehem House is being built in Augusta. This is a big thirty-by-forty-foot room with partitions, making it possible to have three distinct rooms. It is located in a congested center two blocks from Paine College. The students of Paine College, Haynes Institute, and Walker Baptist are to have some part in the conduct of this work under the direction of Misses Merriwether and Wanner. Night schools, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, mothers' clubs, domestic science classes, and other phases of work will make it possible to reach more than three hundred negro children and young people every week, but we need two hundred and fifty dollars to finish this building. Who wants to have part in this blessed work at Bethlehem House?

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

The auxiliary of Central Church, Hot Springs, begins the new year with

hopeful outlook. Fast on the heels of the enjoyable reception to the new pastor, Dr. Theodore Copeland, the auxiliary president, Mrs. C. Travis Drennen, gave a luncheon to the officers of the society at which time was held a cabinet meeting. Beside being a perfectly appointed luncheon bespeaking bounteous hospitality, "The Feast of Soul and Flow of Reason" added to the pleasure of those about her board.

Some of the things suggested for the year, not all new, but some tried and found good were: A membership campaign, inviting friends by Mrs. A. phoning Mrs. B. and she Mrs. C. and on down the alphabet of members, installation of new members, publicity superintendent reporting new members in church news, mailing disinterested members monthly bulletin of local missionary work, bringing the Missionary Voice to the meeting and talking about its contents, collecting all dues and pledges quarterly, social gatherings, souvenir booklet made from missionary items at roll call, naming members as suggested by Mrs. Maxwell in January Voice, page 43, closing with an inspiring talk from the president urging the officers to be leaders in the things we proclaim not to be "lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock."

We recommend cabinet meetings for all auxiliaries.

Mrs. F. M. Williams.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

From Mrs. A. T. Hemphill, corresponding secretary Richmond Auxiliary, we have the following:

Our society has elected the new officers for this year and they will soon be installed: Mrs. W. E. Vaughn, president; Mrs. John Bizzell, first vice president; Mrs. Angie Locke, second vice president; Mrs. A. T. Hemphill, corresponding secretary; Miss Jennie Lewis, recording secretary; Mrs. Ida Denning, treasurer; Mrs. A. J. Ewing, superintendent of study and publicity.

NOTICE.

Members of Little Rock Conference.

Elect your delegate to the annual meeting to be held in Texarkana January 28 to February 1, the first session will be Thursday afternoon. Send delegates' names to Mrs. John Ware, care "The Plaza," Texarkana, Ark. Come with annual report of work done and some good news from your auxiliary.

Come praying for a great meeting and we shall enjoy to the fullest the great things in store for us.

Your president,

Mrs. F. M. Williams.

A one-hundred-thousand-dollar endowment has enabled Boston University to inaugurate a school in connection with its regular work for the training of Sunday school instructors and other Bible teachers. It will be called the Department of Religious Psychology and Pedagogy, and representatives of the Boston Sunday School Superintendents' Union will be on the committee having supervision of the new work. A very comprehensive course of study is contemplated, and speakers will be sent out to address conventions and institutes.—The Christian Herald.

PARALYSIS

Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 221 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Piles BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY Gives instant relief in itching, bleeding or protruding Piles, 50c. The Dr. Bosanko Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

By Rev. S. R. Twitty.

Judges: Rule of—Among the early Israelites the official organization of the administration of justice was entirely unknown. There were no courts of law. Disputes were settled by the natural heads of families and tribes, in accordance with customs that had grown up. In patriarchal times the father possessed supreme power over his slaves and the members of his own household. Differences between families were settled by resort to arms, or by a covenant between the heads of the families. (Gen. 21.)

The beginnings of the people of Israel as a people were dominated by the strong personality of Moses. He was the supreme judge to whom appeals were brought. This proving too much for one man, he chose a number of the heads of families to settle the intertribal disputes, reserving to himself the right of judging the more difficult questions.

The settlement in Canaan led to the emphasizing of local rather family and tribal authority. The "elders of the city" took the place of the elders of the tribe. During this period the term "judge" was applied to the local hero who delivered and ruled the tribes of Israel.

The period of the judges extended from the death of Joshua to the anointing of Saul. The Israelites on entering Canaan did not conquer it, but only overran the inland part of it. A broad strip of land along the coast remained in the hands of the Philistines. The Plain of Esdraelon, with its fortresses, also remained unconquered. The Canaanites still kept their fortified cities, while the Israelites occupied the villages, which were composed mainly of encampments, or tents; hence the cry of dispersion of the army "to your tents, O Israel."

Three great crises stand out in the history of this period: (1) The union of the tribes against Sisera and the Canaanites; (2) The assertion of Israel's nationality against the Midianites; (3) The appearance of the Philistines.

(1) Israel had been checked in her conquest by the fortresses and the chariots of iron that defended them. The Canaanites turned upon their former assailants. Their success was great. The prophesying of Deborah and the fighting of Barak prevented the Israelites from becoming the slaves of the Canaanites. This victory of the Israelites gave birth to the idea of national unity. The song of Deborah is born of the struggle for freedom and nationality, and is perhaps the sole literature of the period.

(2) Gideon represents a crisis scarcely less acute than that in which Deborah appeared. Israel was passing from a nomadic to a settled life; but, if the fruits of agriculture were snatched from them by the Midianites, the temptation to return to a wandering life would be very great. From such a retrograde step Israel was saved by Gideon, the farmer, called from his threshing floor to save his people.

Gideon, also called Jerubbael, son of Joash, of the tribe of Manasseh, a native of Ophrah, deliverer of Israelites (Jgs. 6-8.) On one of their marauding expeditions, the Midianites had murdered Gideon's brothers at Tabor; personal revenge, therefore, was one of the motives that caused him to act. To this was added national interests. According to one account (6.11-24), Gideon is called by

an Angel, who appears to him under the holy tree at Ophrah, to save Israel from the hand of Midian.

Gideon collects the men of his clan and encamps near the Midianite army. In a night visit to the enemy's camp, he overhears the relating of a dream, which encourages him to act at once. He skillfully places his men, the alarm is given, the camp is thrown into a panic, and the Midianites take to flight. Gideon, according to one account (7.24-8.3), summons the neighboring tribe of Ephraim to cut off the flight of the Midianites. The movement is successful. In the pride of their success, the Ephraimites quarrel with Gideon for not calling for their assistance earlier. In another account (8.4-21), we find Gideon in hard pursuit, with his 300 men. So far from having won a victory, the chances for success seem so unlikely, the people of the region treat the pursuers with mockery and refuse them provisions. At length, however, Gideon reaches the camp of the Midianites, takes them by surprise, captures their two kings, and returns in triumph. He kills the kings with his own hand in revenge for the murder of his brothers.

The deliverance wrought by Gideon, brought up the question of appointing a permanent head to judge Israel and fight her battles. The yearly invasion of the Midianites produced a crisis which demanded some permanent organization to meet the standing danger. Gideon's grateful countrymen offered to make him king. He declines, but takes the golden earrings taken in battle and makes an ephod, apparently an image of Jehovah, and sets it up in his house at Ophrah. He established a rule which was a theocracy in name, but was administered by him as vice-gerent on earth. The story closes with his usual formula; "And the land had rest forty years."

The Board of Sunday Schools of the Northern Methodist Church has recently received a gift in excess of \$40,000 from an unnamed donor. It is probably the largest single gift that has ever been made to the Sunday School work of that church.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

THROUGH THICK AND THIN.

By Ruth Carr.

Chapter VIII.

Jim in Sackcloth and Ashes.

When Jim started to the store, after having spent a day in bed from his night's debauchery, he felt very much afraid of meeting Mr. Wallace, who had more than once reproved the boy for his wrongdoings, and, now that the worst had come, Jim felt sure he would receive more than a reproof.

"Tell him the truth if you lose your job," said his sister as she kissed him good-bye at the steps.

"I hope there won't be any use to tell him anything; just go on to work as if nothing had happened," replied Jim, as he went swinging himself down the street. He whistled as he drew near the store, for that had been his custom, and he meant to be as natural as he could. He saw the horse already hitched to the delivery wagon and standing at the back door; that was something new, for it had been his job to curry and harness the horse the first thing every morning.

Jim felt almost afraid to go in the store, for his guilty conscience seemed to tell him there was trouble brewing. He quietly stole through the back door and went to the place where he always took orders for the morning deliveries.

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The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives our Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

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If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial with references from your own locality if requested. Users report immediate relief and speedy cures. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 205 South Bend, Ind.

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Is your church participating in these benefits? If not, why not? Pastors protect your property on advantageous terms with us. Write for our calendar and pamphlet.

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Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little Stomach, liver and bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, 18 or over. Get U. S. Government life jobs. \$65 to \$150 months. Thousands 1915 appointments. No layoffs. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Department O 113, Rochester, N. Y.

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"Here, Jim, let me see you a minute," called a voice from the office. Jim felt his blood run cold, and his heart seemed to freeze against his ribs.

"Close the door," commanded Mr. Wallace, as the boy stood in his presence.

"Why were you not here yesterday?"

"I was in bed all day, sir."

"Were you sick?"

"I had a headache."

"What gave it to you?"

Mr. Wallace was looking steadily in the face of the boy, who fumbled with his cap and did not dare lift his eyes and meet the questioning look of his employer.

"Tell him the truth if you lose your job," rang Nellie's words in his ears.

Oh, how much he wished to get away to his work; how much he wished to get from under the gaze of that pair of searching eyes; but there seemed no help now.

"You didn't answer my question, Jim; I asked what gave you the headache."

"Mr. Wallace, you have already heard."

"But that is not answering my question. Will you tell me the truth?"

"Yes, sir, I will, though I know it will cost me my job. I went out in the woods with some boys, hunting, and at midnight we made up a fire and cooked some bacon and eggs and drank some beer, and I got more than the rest, or I was not used to it, and I got drunk."

Jim shivered as he uttered the last word, but he meant to tell the whole truth and not keep back any part of it, if it killed him.

"You got drunk, did you?"

"Yes, sir; and the boys took me home. I don't remember anything about it. I'm as sorry as can be, and feel that I have acted shamefully, and have done you a wrong, but the worst was for poor little Nellie."

"Did you not know that I would discharge you for such an act?"

"I didn't think I'd drink enough even to make me dizzy. I'm not used to it, and it didn't take much to down me."

"Well, Jim," said Mr. Wallace, as he leaned back in his chair and put his feet on the desk in front of him, "I guess I'll pay you your wages and let you go. I find I cannot trust a boy who smokes cigarettes on the sly, reads cheap literature and gets drunk. I could never depend on you to make the right delivery; I could never depend on you to be at your post of duty when you could get beer."

"If you could give me just one more trial, Mr. Wallace, I would—"

"No, I've been watching you for some time, and I find that you have deceived me in more than one instance, so you may hand this to the cashier, who will pay you \$3.75, the amount due you."

Jim took the paper, and, without making reply, left the office. His heart was like lead in his breast, and a flood of thoughts rushed over him, almost crushing him, as great drops of perspiration stood out all over his face. Now Finley must come home to help make a living for Nellie, and then he would find out all about that one night's evil doings. Oh, if he could only wipe out the memory of it all and start over.

Jim walked rapidly through the store and down the street, hardly knowing or caring where he went. The money felt heavy in his pocket, and jingled as he walked. Never before had he hated the sound of silver, but now it seemed to taunt him with

his downfall. What was he to do? Long ago he had given up handling papers for lack of time, so it was not likely that he could get them back. Every one in town must have heard of his disgrace, and no one would want to hire a boy with such a record.

Slowly he made his way down the street toward home, dreading to meet Nellie, and still fearing to stay on the street lest some one might mention the matter to him. As he drew near his home he turned down the alley, hardly knowing why he did so or where he was going. Hero spied him and sprang to meet him; together they went into the barn and lay down on the hay. Jim was grieved and mortified, and did not wish to meet his sister till he had had time to think it all over.

"That's every cent I've got between me and the poor house" said he as he held the silver in his open palm. The grocery bill will be over five dollars, and Finn must have his money; so how we're to make out, the Lord only knows. I've got no job, no money, no friends."

The boy lay on his back looking up at the rafters above him, while the dog nestled close to his master's side, occasionally taking the boy's hand in its mouth and biting it gently and playfully. A long time Jim lay there, thinking, thinking, thinking, trying to figure it all out. Oh, the lashes of a guilty conscience! Jim had no one to blame but himself. Nellie had warned, advised and even pleaded with him, but, throwing it all to the wind, he went openly into mischief and brought it all upon himself. If he only had some one to help him share the blame he would be better satisfied. But no; the blame was all his.

The rafters seemed to rise higher and higher above his head; the sound of clucking hens in the barnyard seemed to get farther and farther off, till Jim knew nothing and was fast asleep. Hour after hour he lay there, sleeping away the last tinges of his debauchery as the sun climbed higher and higher in the sky.

Noon came, and with it Nellie ran hurriedly in from school to fix dinner for herself and Jim. After waiting some time, she ate alone and returned to her lessons, thinking perhaps Mr. Wallace had sent Jim to the country, as he had done a few times. Hero grew tired of his long nap, and finally rose, stretching himself with a loud yawn that ended by a short bark as he licked his master's cheek. The boy opened his eyes and smiled at his friend.

"Slept a long nap, didn't we, old fellow? Time to get up, I guess. Nellie must have dinner nearly ready." Again the awful weight of trouble came over him, and he dreaded to go to the house. Sliding down from the hay, he walked around to the well and drew the trough full of water for the cow. Slowly he sauntered toward the kitchen, expecting to find Nellie cooking dinner. All was quiet. The stove was cold! What could be the matter? Passing through the dining room, he saw his meal on the table and wondered where Nellie could be. At that moment the clock struck 3.

"My stars! Is it that late? Why, I have slept all day, nearly." He hurriedly ate his lunch, fed the dog and went down the street to hunt for work. He must do something! He could find work at the mill if nothing better showed up, but he meant to try every other place first. He went from store to store, but no one needed him. Had

they heard? He asked at the market; no, they had a boy. He next tried the barber shops, hoping he could fix the hot baths and shine shoes for the men, but they, too, were supplied with all the help they needed. Jim continued walking till nearly dark, then turned toward home with a heavy heart and tired feet.

At the door he was met by Nellie, and her eyes showed signs of weeping.

"I've heard about it, Jim; Mr. Fredricks told me. He heard it down town."

"Oh, Nellie, I'm so sorry, not so much for myself, but for you and Finn, and I've tried every place in town this afternoon and can't find a thing to do."

"There'll be another day, Jim, and something will be sure to turn up; see if it don't."

"Nell, I'd give lots if I had your pluck. What makes you that way?"

"I don't know, unless it's because I always try to do right."

"Wish I could say that, but I can't, Goin' to do right from now on, though, bet your last dime on it; ashamed of the way I've done it, but it's too late now."

"No, it isn't; the thing to do is to profit by the mistakes of the past and try to make the future better."

"Going to do that very thing, Nell, and when I get to be a man I'll look back to this day as the one that started me on the right road."

"That's the way to talk, Jim; it's no use to sit down and mourn over bad luck or the wrong we did yesterday. The thing to do now is to take a fresh start and prove that you can do something in spite of what has happened. In the language of old Tobe, 'just buck up to it and tackle it like a white man.'"

"I'll try to get work at the mill tomorrow. That beat's nothing mighty bad."

"I'm afraid you are not strong enough to do the work, Jim."

"Yes, I am; it don't take much strength to manage the machinery."

"But you don't know anything about machinery, and s'pose some of it was to catch you and hurt you, like it did Tolson."

"Pshaw!" laughed the boy, "that's just like a girl, always afraid of wheels and bands and things."

"But, Jim, I've read of it killing people."

"Oh, I'll be careful; don't be uneasy. I can take care of myself."

Nellie doubted the truth of this last assertion, but wisely refrained from saying so, and did not refer to the subject again.

Next morning was Saturday, and the children were up early. Jim made the fire for Nellie and then went to the barn to milk. As soon as the whistle sounded Jim started to the mill hoping to meet the superintendent and secure a job. He watched with great interest, the men as they filed through the door to take their places ready to begin work as soon as the wheels should begin to move. There were many big strong men and a few boys, some near his own age; these latter interested Jim more than the rest, and he felt sure he could do any work that they could. After watching them for a while, and seeing the machinery do work almost as if it understood, he turned to go into the office in search of the foreman.

"I'd like to get a place to work if there is one open," said he, tipping his cap.

"Ever work at a mill?"
 "No, sir, but I can learn."
 "Know anything about machinery?"
 "Not much."
 "How old are you?"
 "I'm fourteen, sir, and real strong for my age."

"Ever worked for anybody in town?"
 "Yes, sir—for Mr. Wallace."
 "What made you quit?"
 Jim had not expected him to ask this question, and the temptation to tell a lie was so strong that it almost caught him off his guard, but Nellie's words came back to him again, "Tell the truth if you lose the job."

"I was fired, sir."
 "For what?"
 "For drinking beer, sir."
 "We don't want any boys around here of that sort, for if a fellow can't keep a clear head he is likely to get cut to pieces. I guess we don't need your services."

Jim was turning away with a heart as heavy as lead, but just as he reached the door he heard the foreman's voice:

"Say, there, boy—" Jim turned and went back to the desk.
 "What made you tell me about the beer?"

"Because you asked me."
 "Why didn't you make up some sort of a tale?"

"I promised Nellie I'd tell the truth if I lost the job, and I did."

"Do you smoke cigarettes?"
 "I used to, a little, but I don't now."
 "What did you say your name is?"
 "James Gibson, sir."

"Well, we don't need you now," said the man as he took down a small, slick book from a shelf and wrote something in it.

"Very well, sir. Good morning."
 There was not another place that he knew of where he would be at all likely to find anything to do, so he was making his way slowly down the street with bowed head when he ran against Mr. Fredricks, the teacher, from whom he had been hiding ever since his disgrace.

"Good morning, Jim, I haven't seen you in some time; where have you been keeping yourself?"

"Been hunting work; do you know of anything that I could do?"

"Let me see," said the teacher, slowly scratching his head and forming a deep wrinkle between his eyes. "Yes, Jim, I heard Mr. Brantly say they needed a new sexton at the school house, for old Tom is going away; I also heard the minister say there was a sexton needed at the church—you mighty try for those places."

"I will, sir, I'm off right now—thank you, sir."

As he dashed down the street his heart beat faster than it had for several days, and he ran with all his might, lest some one should secure the places mentioned before he arrived. At noon he was back at home to meet Nellie, and his countenance shone, while a smile spread all over his face and revealed a row of big white teeth.

"Got a job that pays more than the other one, Nell, what do you think?"
 "Where is it?"

"Bein' janitor for the schoolhouse and church too. The school pays \$4.00 a week and the church \$1.50—ain't that a lot of money for a kid to handle? Bet I'll be the president of a bank in no time." Jim danced around the table as he took turns at hugging his sister and Hero. After rattling the few dollars that had sounded hateful to him before, he ended by throwing them in Nellie's lap.

"Take 'em, I'll have lots more soon."
 "O' Jim," said Nellie thoughtfully, "I wonder if you couldn't tend to these two jobs and go to school too?"
 "Maybe so, I'll see about it."

"O please do, Jimmie boy, and I'll help you sweep out every afternoon, and we can clean up the church on Saturday—won't you, Jim?"
 "Believe I will, Nell."

"Won't Finley be glad to hear it?"
 "O, but what will he have to say about me quitting the store? He'll want to know why, and then what will you say?" Jim knew Nellie well enough to know she would not tell Finley a story about the matter, and he was interested about what the next letter would reveal.

"I'll tell him you have a better job than the one at the store and one which gives you time to go school, and he will be delighted I'm sure."

"Nell, please don't tell him about—about that time."

"I shan't, unless he demands to know, and even then I shall let you tell him about it."

"Well, you needn't think I will ever do it—no sir, none for your uncle Jim," said the boy, getting back to the old vernacular of his happy days.

Nellie saw great visions of good times for herself and Jim; hard study during the long nights, Jim always at home with her, and money enough to meet all expenses and a little left over every month for Finley. Her heart beat in glad anticipation on the following Monday as she hunted up Jim's old books and gave him half of her tablet.

"Have you a pencil, Jim?"
 "Yes, two of them—do you want one?"

"If it is a good one, for mine is a penny pencil, and won't write well."

"Ah, Nell, I've always heard that a 'bad workman quarrels with his tools' and I guess that's what the matter with you. Now honest Injun, ain't the fault with you?"

"Oh, I guess so, you dear old boy, but you needn't make fun of my writing for I could write better than you till you went to work at the store."

"Writing ain't all that counts in this world, and you're so far ahead of me in everything else that I feel like a last year's bird nest. Say, Nell, had I better wear my Sunday shoes this morning or not?"

"Let me see how the old ones look—no, they are most too shabby, so I guess you had better put on your others."

"Who'd a thought you'd have said that, Nell; I do believe you think we are getting rich."

"Pshaw! You know better, but I do want you to look nice when you go to school."

"I think I had better hurry and get into the others quick, before you change your mind and make me wear these or a pair of Finn's old cast offs."
 (To be continued.)

DO YOU WISH Beautiful Teeth!



Such as the Japanese people possess? If so, send 25 cents in stamps or coin, and we will forward you immediately the formula to secure that perfect whiteness of the teeth, which we all admire and desire.
 20 cents' worth of this cleaner, which any druggist can prepare, will last you several months by using it once a day.

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Swamp Chill and Fever Cure takes the place of calomel. All druggists.

FIELD NOTES.

PINE BLUFF DISTRICT.

We begin the new year under favorable conditions and the outlook is hopeful. Within two weeks after Conference adjourned every preacher in the district was at his post and ready for service. All have been cordially received and preachers and people seem mutually pleased. Not a single Board of Stewards thus far has even talked of reducing the assessment for the pastor's salary and Lake-side, DeWitt and Sheridan have each made substantial increase in salary.

We rejoice to see the Methodist restored to its normal size. The last number was about the "best ever." You may count on the Pine Bluff district for loyal and enlarged support.

J. A. Sage.

USSERY CIRCUIT.

We have begun our year's work at this point. I have been at most of my churches and I am truly glad to say I can recommend them for the good work they are doing. I did have eight churches on my circuit, but owing to the change of this circuit it left only

seven. The other church, Mt. Tabor, was turned over to the other district joining this one, under Bro. Hays. Out of the seven churches we now have five growing Sunday Schools, one of which has just started since I came on the work. The others have been fighting the up and downs for many years. One of them has been running steady for thirty-eight years, not missing one Sabbath. I thank God for people who go up against the bad, cold, hot or rainy weather for the up-building of the cause of Christ and the pulling down of cause of Satan. You take people who are willing to go through thick and thin in the Sunday School room and to help to train up their children in that right and acceptable way, it proves that they are willing to do everything that is in their power to carry things on to help those who try to help them. We had a consecration service at Grant Chapel. There were present four other preachers, one of them who had been very faithful, true and loyal servant of the M. E. Church, South, for many of his young days, but now is old. We also wish to thank the pastor that he was good and kind enough to stay with us

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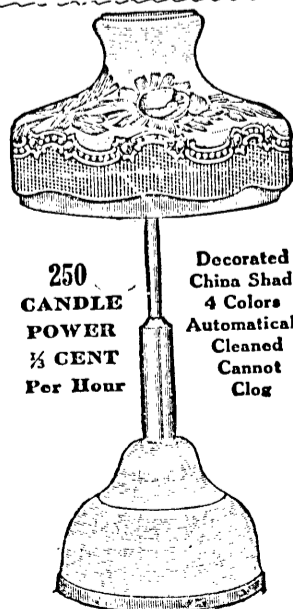
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for the service. He lived with these people on this work last year and preached to them as a servant of the Lord. We bid him God-speed and much success on his work this coming year. The other brothers' faces were new to us, but we were glad, indeed, to have them be with us at that hour. One month from that day I had the glad chance of having Rev. Frank Hughes with us on a visit and he delivered a great magnificent sermon in which he read the one hundred and third psalm, then taking his text in Romans 8:3: "For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for Sin, condemned sin in the flesh." The congregation was filled with the Spirit of God and listened with an open ear. I trust his visit to his home circuit will be food for his soul. We are looking forward for a great time this year on this entire work. One or two churches are to be built here. For one of them they have a big part of the lumber on the ground and the nails, windows and doors, all ready there to begin the work. So we hope to have it ready for worship some time in 1915. One other, I cannot speak for it just now as the weather has been so bad. I can't get there to find out about it. We ask the prayers of all who are interested in the cause so that God may help us to accomplish the things necessary for lifting up fallen humanity. I am sure that my people are pulling with everything that is in their power. I close by thanking Bro. Monk and Bishop Morrison for the choice they made for me as a young preacher in Christ. Please do not forget me in your prayers, brothers, for I wish to do all I can by the help of the Lord, so we can have a great year.—H. A. Ault, Mazarn, Ark.

SWIFTON AND ALICIA.

I have been thinking for some time that I would write a field note, but, as the paper has been crowded for space, I have waited until there is more room. I have the happy pleasure of serving the Swifton and Alicia charge this year, and I can truly say that it is one of the best small charges in North Arkansas Conference. When I came on the work I did not have to "stir them up," they were already organized and "wide awake." We have had some splendid services on Sundays and have good midweek prayer meetings at both places. Our Sunday schools are doing very well, and the women are well organized in missionary work. We organized an Epworth League at Alicia last Sunday with a good membership to start with and a number of others will join. We are looking forward to, and expecting a good year. Rev. D. J. Weems was with us a few days ago and we canvassed the charge for subscriptions to the Methodist and most all of the old subscriptions were renewed and a number of new ones were added to the list. With best wishes for a good year.

J. M. Harrison.

A SUPERANNUATE POUNDED.

We have had a new and happy experience this week. For thirty-two years we have been "Pounded" as pastor of several charges served, but we did not know before that it was in line for superannuated preachers and family to be "Pounded" with so many good things as we received December 23 from so many dear brethren and sisters and friends in and around Car-

lisle. Indeed several have remembered us with some needed provisions same days before the above donation. We not only lovingly appreciate the gifts, but the remembrance behind each gift as well, and extend our hearty thanks to all donors. As Jesus said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive," the givers have the greatest blessing after all, and ours is surely great, when the donors cannot expect but little if any service from a man superannuated. "Actions speak louder than words," and are evidences of how much the people love us for what we tried to do in 1914. The Lord abundantly bless every one, and may all have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year is the earnest prayer of J. R. Saunders and family.—Carlisle Independent.

BENTON, ARK.

As I am not near enough to report our church in the Little Rock or Hot Springs preachers' meeting, may I drop in between and give an account of our good work at Benton? We arrived here soon after Conference and have preached each Sabbath and have received eight by certificate and two on profession of faith. The good people here give us a most cordial reception and we are feeling at home among these noble people. With best wishes for the Methodist and the editor.

W. A. Steel.

CENTRAL CHURCH, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

From many inquiries received we presume there is yet an interest throughout the Conference in Central Church, Hot Springs, especially, when the itinerant wheel brings us an occasional change in its revolution.

Had any one interested in our welfare attended the reception given our pastor, Dr. Theo. Copeland and wife, last evening, the satisfying conclusion would have been, all is well with Central Church. Several hundred members and friends called at "The Sigler" and enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Sigler and the pleasure of meeting Dr. and Mrs. Copeland.

The removal of Rev. H. B. Trimble caused much regret on the part of townspeople as well as his own membership, as he was a brave soldier in a hard fight and the assurance of victory was the result of his labors. May God bless him where'er his ministry calls him. Again has a stranger come among us and yet not a stranger, for Dr. Copeland is lovingly remembered as having served us in a revival during the ministry of our sainted Dr. Julian C. Brown.

So those of the old guard had a welcome awaiting him; to be seen of others assured a welcome from them, so we enter a new year delighted with so genial and helpful a man of God, and with hope and new courage "we will go on and serve the Lord."

Mrs. F. M. Williams.

DESHA, ARK.


At the session of the North Arkansas Conference I was read out for the Desha Circuit. I traveled the Bexar Circuit the past four years. December 16 we loaded up our wagons and drove 16 miles to the railroad, there we took the train and traveled 59 miles by rail, and then we unloaded and the next morning four of the brethren from Desha came after us and drove us out to Desha four miles, making 76 miles in all. But thank the Lord we got here and the Lord was with us on the move. We landed at the parsonage on the 19th about 4

o'clock in the afternoon, and a number of the good ladies met us at the parsonage with nice warm dinner. We hadn't had any dinner and you know we felt like eating and the brethren also cut and hauled us a lot of wood that day, so we had a pretty good start once more. Then on December 31 the good people of Desha came in and gave us an old-fashioned Methodist pounding. There were ham, sugar and coffee, sausage, fruit and everything that was good to eat, which we appreciated very much. After the pounding we all marched to the church and had a New Year's service and a real good one to me. Have started off well on our new work. Things are encouraging. Everybody seems to be well pleased and I know that I am. Congregations are increasing at every service. Our first Quarterly Conference has come and gone. We had with us our beloved Presiding Elder, Rev. B. L. Wilford, and he is looking well to the interest of the church. Our assessment was raised on this work over what it was last year. We had a real spiritual service at Desha yesterday at 11 o'clock and last night about a dozen young men and women came up and gave their hands for prayer. Brethren, I feel like we are going to

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A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant.

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have a great year on the Desha charge. We are praying for 100 conversions on the work this year. We sure had four good years on the Bexar Circuit and we left a host of friends on that work, and thank the Lord we found a host of friends on this work.

J. W. Copeland.

ST. CHARLES, ARK.

I believe we have one of the best works in Arkansas. We have seven appointments. All the work lies in the rice and cotton country, on and along the lower end of the Grand Prairie. Brother Sage, our Presiding Elder, was with us January 2-3, and held our first Quarterly Conference. The good people of St. Charles gave us a pleasant surprise on New Year's night. After supper, when the world seemed at peace, we heard the sound as of many voices, and lo, a tapping on the door. When the door was opened in they came, old and young, bringing offerings that would tempt the appetite of any one, even if he had dined already. The feast will last many days. We praise God for such people and for the privilege of serving them. We are expecting a great work this year in the ingathering of new-born souls for the kingdom. Pray for us.

R. E. Jacobs, pastor.

OBITUARIES.

HUDDLESTON.—Jane Huddleston (nee Russell), was born in Tennessee about 1839. She came to Arkansas with her parents when a child. Married L. A. Huddleston in 1858. She lived a consecrated Christian life after her conversion in 1863. She joined the M. E. Church, South, and remained a faithful member until God said: "It is enough." She was a devoted wife, a loving mother and kind neighbor. To know her was to love her. Her body passed into silence and pathetic dust at her home in Tokio, Ark., December 17, 1914. An impressive service was conducted by Bro. Isaac Webb, and her remains were laid to rest in Oak Grove cemetery to rest until the earth is called upon to render up her dead and the mighty oceans to roll their millions ashore. Her spirit was carried by the angels to paradise, which is under the altar of God where it will receive the white robe and meet and greet loved ones and praise God until the first resurrection.

She left an aged husband and seven children and several grand children and great-grand children to mourn their loss and her eternal gain. She became weary on her journey and lay down by the wayside to rest and pilloved her head upon the promises of God and fell into that sleep that kisses down her eyelids still. We know where to find her.

William Eli Biggs.

HENSON.—Laura Lee Henson was born February 1, 1896, died November 25, 1914. She joined the M. E. Church, South, in July, 1910, and lived a consistent Christian life since. She entered Henderson-Brown College in September, 1911, and was completing her fourth year as a student of that institution. To live and die as Laura did is great. To my mind there is nothing so great in this world as to live nobly and die as we live. In the lapse of a few years, if we live right, we will be united again in that better clime, where Laura has begun an endless life of joy, peace and happiness.

May the God who gives and has the right to take away, comfort and succor the bereaved family. I am sure

that I voice the sentiment of all who know the circumstances of Laura's sad death when I say the bereaved family have our prayers and sympathy. —H. H. Hunt, her pastor.

TANNER.—Died December 17, 1914. Martha E. Tanner, wife of John M. Tanner, born February 11, 1885. Her father, Samuel R. Gray, died when she was quite young, and a little later her mother died, leaving her to be reared by other hands. In 1871 she made her home with Uncle Isaac Hicks and wife. She was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, when young. She was married to John M. Tanner November 12, 1873. She leaves a husband and three children, Walter, Talmage and Mrs. Lochie Calhoun. Death was not unexpected for some time. She suffered much, but she bore her afflictions with Christ-like patience. The chief ambition of Sister Tanner was to do her Master's will and the task was never too hard for her if it was to advance her kingdom. The world will miss you, Sister Tanner; your place will be hard to fill. We know the shadow falls heaviest upon the family, but our own lives are made sad and we say good-bye, dear friend, forever. We mourn as all who have a hope. To the relatives I will say, live faithful and one day you will be an unbroken family in that beautiful land beyond the sky.—G. W. Tippin.

KINMON.—Mrs. Fannie Andersen Kinmon was born at Warsaw, Mo., April 5, 1855. Came to Batesville with her parents at the age of four. Was married to R. C. Kinmon in 1873. To their union were born seven children, all are still living. She was converted when a child and joined the M. E. Church, South, in which she lived a faithful member until her death January 5. Bro. Kinmon preceded her to the better land by several years. Sister Kinmon was a fine Christian character, ever loyal, ever true. She was much devoted to the church. The funeral was conducted at her home church (Central Avenue) by the writer, assisted by Rev. J. B. Stevenson of First Church, Batesville, in the presence of a large congregation of weeping friends and relatives. May the Lord bless the sorrowing ones. We shall see her again.—Her pastor, Chas. F. Hively.

GATLIN.—Brother John A. Gatlin was born March 26, 1843, married to Miss Sarah M. King, of Giles county, Tenn. To them were born five children, three sons, two daughters. Two sons, one daughter remain to mourn the departure of father. With mother, one son and one daughter preceded father to the better world. Bro. Gatlin professed religion about the age of 26 and joined the M. E. Church, South, at once, and lived in the same until his death December 23, 1914. I knew him but a few days. The neighbors say that he was a good neighbor that attended to his own business. It is said that he lived a Christian life, was a good father, a good husband, and that is saying a great deal, but thank God that can be said of every father and mother or child that lives a life hid with Christ in God, dead to the world, dead to sin, crucified with Christ, nevertheless living, yet not us, but Christ liveth in us. Sleep on, dear one, take your rest. You will know where to find your husband, father and grandfather. May you meet him in the glory world.—His pastor, Hugh Reveley.

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LITTLE ROCK.
ARCADEPHIA DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Traskwood Ct., at Pt. View...Jan. 16-17
Holly Springs Ct., at H. S....Jan. 23-24
Leola and CarthageJan. 30-31
Benton, p. m.Jan. 31
Hot Springs Ct., at Gum Springs...Feb. 6-7
Malvern Ave., Hot Springs, p. m.Feb. 7
Princeton Ct., at Macedonia...Feb. 13-14
Dalark, at Dalark.....Feb. 20-21
Usser, Ct., at Hughes Ch....Feb. 27-28
Third St., Hot Springs, p. m.Feb. 28
Cedar Glades Mission, at BethlehemMarch 13-14
Central Church and Park Ave., Hot Springs, to be announced.
A. O. EVANS, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Magnolia Ct., at Kilgore....Jan. 16-17
Magnolia Sta.Jan. 18
WaldoJan. 25
CamdenJan. 26
W. P. WHALEY, P. E.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT.
Bryant Ct., at Salem.....Jan. 16-17
Forest Park, p. m.Jan. 17
Tomberlin Ct., at Hamilton. Jan. 23-24
Carlisle, p. m.Jan. 24-25
DeVall's Bluff and Hazen, at DeVall's BluffJan. 30-31
Des Arc, at Des Arc, 11 a. m. and p. m.Feb. 1
LonokeFeb. 6-7
EnglandFeb. 13-14
Keo, p. m.Feb. 14
First Church, 11 a. m.Feb. 21
Winfield Memorial, p. m.Feb. 21
Asbury, p. m.Feb. 24
Oak Hill Ct., at Oak Hill....Feb. 27-28
ALONZO MONK, P. E.

MONTICELLO DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Hermitage Ct., at Herm....Jan. 16-17
Warren Mill CampsJan. 17-18
Lacy Ct., at F. Hill.....Jan. 23-24
CrossettJan. 25
Mt. Pleasant Ct., at Rock SpringsJan. 30-31
WarrenJan. 31-Feb. 1
W. C. DAVIDSON, P. E.

PINE BLUFF DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Rowell Ct., at Mt. Olivet....Jan. 16-17
Rison Ct., at Rison.....Jan. 17-18
Redfield Ct., at Redfield. Jan. 20-21
Alzheimer and Wabbaseka, 11 a. m.Jan. 24
Sherrill and Tucker, 7 p. m.Jan. 24
New EdinburgJan. 30-31
Roe Ct., at Roe.....Feb. 6-7
Lakeside, Pine BluffFeb. 9
Swan LakeFeb. 14
J. A. SAGE, P. E.

PRESCOTT DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Delight, at Delight.....Jan. 16-17
Okolona, at Okolona, Q. C. Monday a. m.Jan. 17-18
Orchard View, at Bethel....Jan. 23-24
Murfreesboro, at Murfreesboro, Q. C. Monday nightJan. 24-25
Bingen, at DoyleJan. 30-31
Columbus, at BethanyFeb. 6-7
Hope Mission, at McNab, Q. C. Monday a. m.Feb. 7-8
Harmony, at Harmony.....Jan. 13-14
Blevins, at New Hope.....Feb. 20-21
I beg every official member to meet me at the quarterly conference, that we may consult together for a year's labors.
W. M. HAYS, P. E.

TEXARKANA DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
ForemanJan. 16-17
AshdownJan. 16-17
Umpire, at Green's S. H....Jan. 23-24
LockesburgJan. 23-24
De QueenJan. 30-31
First Church, Texarkana....Feb. 6-7
Horatio and Wilton, at W....Feb. 6-7
Bright StarFeb. 13-14
J. A. BIGGS, P. E.

NORTH ARKANSAS.
BATESVILLE DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Calico Rock Ct., at Calico....Jan. 16-17
Mt. View Ct., at Mt. View...Jan. 17-18
Marcella and Guion, at Guion....Jan. 18-19
Minturn Ct., at Hopewell....Jan. 23-24
Swift and Alicia, at S....Jan. 24-25
Newark StationJan. 30-31
Newport StationJan. 31-Feb. 1
B. L. WILFORD, P. E.

BOONEVILLE DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Dardanelle Ct., at Delaware. Jan. 16-17
DardanelleJan. 17-18
Branch, at CaulksvilleJan. 23-24
ParisJan. 24-25
Scranton and Prairie View, at Prairie ViewJan. 30-31
BigelowFeb. 6-7
Perryville, at Perryville....Feb. 7
Petit Jean, at Stubbs Chapel....Feb. 9
JAS. A. ANDERSON, P. E.

CONWAY DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Hartman Ct., at H....Jan. 16-17
AltusJan. 17-18
Lamar Ct., at L....Jan. 23-24
ClarksvilleJan. 24-25
London Ct., at London....Jan. 30-31
ConwayFeb. 7-8
R. E. L. BEARDEN, P. E.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
WinslowJan. 16-17
FayettevilleJan. 17-18
LincolnJan. 23-24
Viney GroveJan. 24-25
Spring TownJan. 30-31

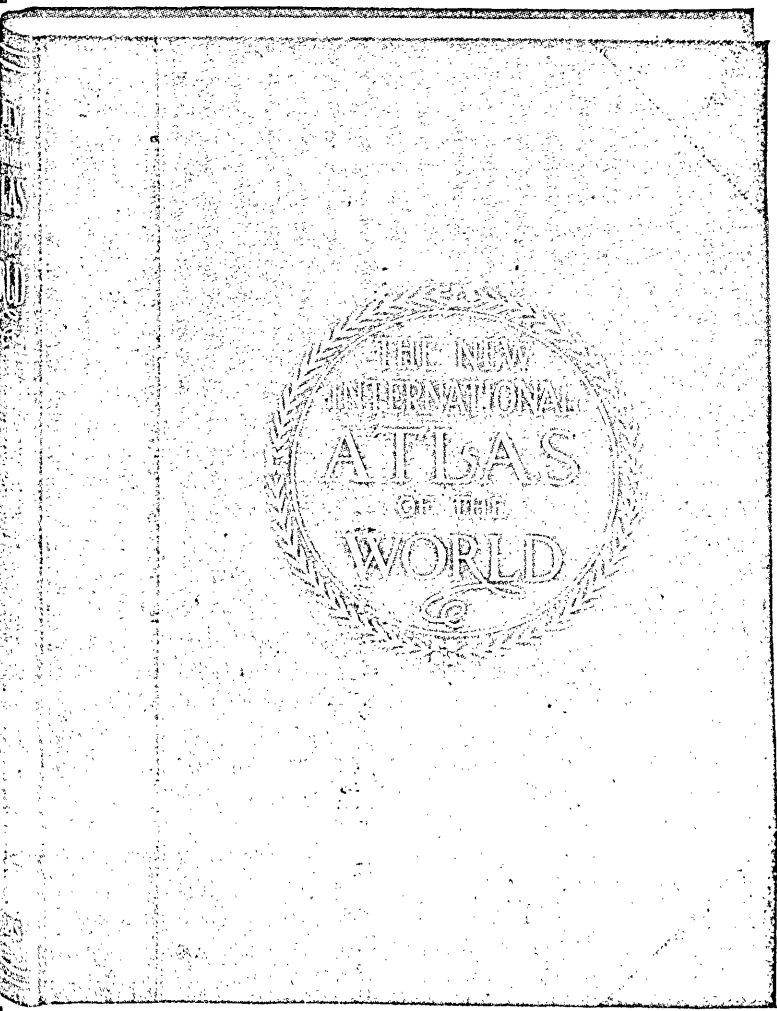
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(J. I. 122) Address.....

Elm SpringsJan. 31-Feb. 1
Pea RidgeFeb. 6-7
HuntsvilleJan. 13-14
G. G. DAVIDSON, P. E.

FORT SMITH DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Kibler Ct., at Kibler.....Jan. 16-17
Alma StationJan. 17-18
Central Church.....Jan. 24, 11 a. m.
Van Buren Ct., at Longbell.....Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Beech Grove, at B. Grove.....Jan. 28-29
Ozark Ct., at Bethlehem....Jan. 30-31
WILLIAM SHEMAN, P. E.

HELENA DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Clarendon Sta.Jan. 16-17
Howell and Deview Ct.Jan. 23-24
Cotton Plant Sta.Jan. 24-25
Hamlin Ct.Jan. 30-31
McCrory Sta.Jan. 31
Parkin Sta.Feb. 6-7
Wynne Sta.Feb. 13-14
W. F. EVANS, P. E.

JONESBORO DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Blytheville Ct., at Yarbrow....Jan. 16-17
Luxora and Rozelle, at L....Jan. 17-18
Harrisburg Ct., at F. Hill. Jan. 23-24
HarrisburgJan. 24-25
Vandalle Ct., at V....Jan. 29-30
EarleJan. 30-31
Crawfordsville and Vincent, at C....Jan. 31-Feb. 1
OsceolaFeb. 6-7
W. L. OLIVER, P. E.

PARAGOULD DISTRICT.
(First Round.)
Pocahontas Sta.Jan. 16-17
Reyno and SuccessJan. 17-18
New LibertyJan. 20
F. M. TOLLESON, P. E.

SEARCY DISTRICT.
(First Round—In Part.)
Argenta, First Church....Jan. 1-17
Argenta, GardnerJan. 16-17
Cato Ct., at Concord.....Jan. 23-24
Cabot and Jacksonville, at C. Jan. 24-25
McRae Ct., at Seaton.....Jan. 30-31
Beebe Ct., at Beebe.....Jan. 31-Feb. 1
Griffithville Ct., at G....Feb. 6-7
Bald Knob and B. Ct., at Russell.....Feb. 13-14
Vilonia Ct., at Vilonia....Feb. 20-21
Vilonia Ct., at Vilonia....Feb. 20-21
Searcy, First Church....Feb. 28-March 1
Searcy Ct., at Haygood....Feb. 27
R. C. MOREHEAD, P. E.

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ILLITERACY AMONG CHILDREN.

Illiteracy in the United States is doomed. Statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Education for use at the Panama-Exposition, show that of children from 10 to 14 years of age there were in 1910 only 22 out of every 1,000 who could neither read nor write. In 1900 there were of the same class 42 per 1,000. If reduction in illiteracy is still proceeding at even the same rate, the illiterate children in this country between the ages of 10 and 14, inclusive, now number not more than 15 out of every 1,000.

From the standpoint of proportional reduction of illiteracy Oklahoma leads all the States of the Union. In 1900 this State had 14 illiterate children of the ages named. In 1910 it had but 37; Delaware had 20 in 1900 and but 4 in 1910; New Hampshire reduced from 4 to 1; New Jersey from 7 to 2; Missouri from 35 to 11; Montana from 3 to 1; Oregon from 3 to 1; Vermont from 6 to 2; New Mexico from 182 to 69, and Idaho from 5 to 2.

The following States report only 1 child in 1,000 between the ages of 10 and 14 as illiterates: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Some of the States have reduced their illiteracy by one-half or a little more. These States are Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Dakota, Tennessee, Utah and West Virginia.

Only one State, Nevada, has lost ground since 1900. Its illiteracy was then 4; in 1910 it was 5. Two States, South Dakota and Nebraska each having the low rate of 2 per 1,000 report no reduction in illiteracy between 1900 and 1910.

The States having the largest proportion of illiterate children per 1,000 are Louisiana, with 115 (from 174 in 1900); South Carolina, 83 from 150; Alabama, 77 from 157; New Mexico, 69 from 182; North Carolina, 68 from 167; Kentucky, 59 from 79; Georgia, 57 from 106, and Virginia, 57 from 97; Tennessee, 54 from 119; Florida, 50 from 73; Arkansas, 47 from 113.

It is evident that the public schools will in a short time practically eliminate illiteracy among children. But, according to Bureau of Education officials there are between 4 and 5 millions of adults that are illiterate and that can not be reached by the public schools. To wipe out illiteracy in the United States one of two things must happen: Either the country must wait for the generation of present adults to die off, or by some extraordinary means reach these illiterate millions.

On the basis of these figures Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, estimates that with an average annual expenditure of \$20,000 for 10 years he could put forces to work that would, by means of night schools and other agencies, eliminate illiteracy among the adults of this country. The Abercrombie Illiteracy Bill, H. R. 15470, now pending before Congress requires the Bureau of Education to undertake this work in any State upon

request of the proper State authorities and makes an appropriation of \$15,000 for 1915, \$22,500 for each succeeding year until 1920; and \$17,500 for each year thereafter until 1925, at which date, it is believed, illiteracy would be eliminated.—U. S. Department of Education.

THE HOME LIFE.

Riches do not, and can not bring happiness. One of our multimillionaires lamented the fact that his palatial home was but a servants' boarding-house. This man, no doubt, felt almost as homeless as the wanderer, who had no place to lay his head.

Home, in its broad sense, means more than a place to live. Home, even though it be a bare shed in a wilderness, is where hearts beat in unison and willing hands are ever ready to minister.

The children should be taught strong home ties, by making the home ties, by making the home cheerful, and above all else, a place for rest, reading, recreation and amusement.


The boy of our farm home is as much entitled to read after his day's work, as is the city boy when he does his day's work in the shop or factory. On many farms, however, the boy is made to do so many odd jobs and chores after his day's work in the field is done that he has no time for rest, reading or recreation. By the time the wood is chopped, the feeding and other chores attended to, it is bedtime, and his last waking thought is that the same routine of working and sleeping will be repeated on the morrow.

Boys of the country should not be robbed of the pleasures that rightfully belong to youth. Only the other day I heard a farmer remark, in speaking of his son: "He is only sixteen years old, but he does a man's work. I would hardly know what to do without him." This man was speaking boastfully about his son, and yet by his very boastfulness he was advertising the fact that he thought more of the value of the work his son performed than he did of his son.

A boy of sixteen should, of course, be required to do some work, but the work should be alternated with periods of rest and amusement. A boy of sixteen who is made to do a man's work, will never make a well-developed man. The probabilities are that he will be stunted either mentally or physically.

The only way to keep the boys and girls on the farm is for the parents to make the farm home as attractive as possible. Not far from where the writer lives a farmer keeps his fine cattle and horses in a barn that cost not less than one thousand dollars, while he has his wife and three boys live in a house that could be built for less than five hundred dollars.

Many farmers expect to erect a fine modern home when they get the stock well housed, the place well fenced, etc. This is a mistake. The home building should come first. Make the home comfortable, roomy and up-to-date, and the children will have an incentive to work, and the dilapidated barn and outbuildings will soon give way to new ones.



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URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you—
Drink More Water.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

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