

WESTERN METHODIST.

"SPEAK THOU THE TRUTH THAT BECOME SOUND DOCTRINE."

Official Organ of the **Arkansas, Rock and North Arkansas Conferences**

VOL. XXXIV

LITTLE ROCK

ARK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915

NO. 44

AND HAVING FOOD AND RAIMENT LET US BE THEREWITH CONTENT. BUT THEY THAT WILL BE RICH FALL INTO TEMPTATION AND A SNARE, AND INTO MANY FOOLISH AND HURTFUL LUSTS, WHICH DROWN MEN IN DESTRUCTION AND PERDITION. FOR THE LOVE OF MONEY IS THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL; WHICH WHILE SOME COVETED AFTER, THEY HAVE ERRED FROM THE FAITH, AND PIERCED THEMSELVES THROUGH WITH MANY SORROWS.—I Timothy 6:8-10.

AN IMPORTANT PHASE OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SITUATION: WHAT SHOULD BE THE ATTITUDE OF ARKANSAS METHODISM?

When our last General Conference, realizing that Vanderbilt University had been practically lost to the Church, created an Educational Commission and authorized it to "consider and determine the advisability and wisdom of establishing an institution or institutions of higher education of the grade of a University of, for, and on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," a magnificent policy was inaugurated which won the instant approval not only of all loyal Southern Methodists, but of leaders of other denominations. Here was opportunity at the beginning of the educational century of all history to organize one or more institutions of genuine university grade without the hampering limitations of the past and with full recognition of the pressing demands of a thoroughly awakened age. The Commission acted promptly, and following the suggestion of General Conference determined to establish one university east and one west of the Mississippi River. Accepting the munificent offer of Mr. Asa G. Candler, the Commission located the eastern university at Atlanta, and immediately organized the Candler School of Theology. Speedily followed the acquisition of the Medical Department and the arrangement by which Emory College became the Academic Department and the institution adopted the name Emory University. By utilizing Emory College, forty miles away, as the Academic Department a university of a new type was projected. The separation of immature undergraduate students from the graduate and professional students was the attainment of an ideal which many educators had begun to entertain, but few had hoped immediately to realize. This achievement gives prestige to our Church and immortalizes the Commission, and particularly distinguishes Bishop Candler and his far-sighted and liberal brother. The significance of this new foundation was some weeks ago discussed and emphasized in our editorial on "A Real University." The argument in favor of such organization need not be repeated.

The Commission, again following the suggestion of General Conference, successfully negotiated for Southern Methodist University, already projected at Dallas, to become the university west of the Mississippi. That was expected and was undoubtedly the proper thing to do. In accepting this institution the Commission has not thought it necessary to dictate to the University Board concerning the details of organization. Here again is opportunity to do for the Southwest, where it is more urgently needed, what has been done in the Southeast, organize a **real university** without an undergraduate department. Of course, when Southern Methodist University was projected it was for Texas Methodism alone, and if its constituency desired to establish another college with associated professional schools, it was their own affair. Now, however, the Arkansas Conferences become a part of the constituency, and under the plan adopted by the Commission are expected to approve the amended charter, elect trustees, and assume financial responsibilities. If the charter is satisfactory and the form of the institution accept-

Our Conferences will promptly approve. If modification is desired, our Conferences, fully endorsing the policy of the General Conference and heartily commending the Commission, have a right to memorialize the Commission for modification desired, just as they would memorialize General Conference, and to elect their trustees and instruct those trustees to seek to carry out whatever plan the Conferences prefer. Or if the principle or form of the organization is vitally defective, the Conferences have a right to withhold approval until satisfactory modifications are guaranteed. In taking action our Arkansas Conferences will have a right to decide whether they deem it expedient, when a **real university** is needed and when the example has been set at Atlanta, to maintain at Dallas an academic, or undergraduate department, which will duplicate the work done at Hendrix, Galloway, and Henderson-Brown. When our students are going by the score to Northern and Eastern universities for graduate work, and when our undergraduate work at home is already provided for, is it wisdom to put our money into another undergraduate institution? Why not let Southwestern, Centenary, Central, Hendrix, and other colleges in this territory do the real collegiate work, and spend our money on equipping and maintaining at Dallas a graduate department which will adequately meet the needs of our advanced students? It may be argued that this would be unprecedented. That is one of the best reasons for establishing a **real university**. It will set the pace and give our Church leadership in education. It will attract the attention of men who believe in big things. Then, one of the most important ends to be achieved, it would grapple all of our colleges to the University, as each would have its distinct sphere, and there could be no possible rivalry. Vanderbilt University was connectional only in name, because its academic department was not correlated with the colleges, but was in active, ungenerous competition. In organizing at Dallas let us recognize the demands of the World's Educational Century, and create a system with genuine and practical correlation. We shall need, not simply two or three millions, but twenty-five or fifty millions for a Twentieth Century University. We must plan large, or fail. Another thing that the Arkansas Conferences should take into consideration is the fact that the General Conference, while suggesting at least two universities, did not limit the Commission to two. That is well. In twenty years the population of the Southwest will be doubled, and other institutions will be required. The Mississippi Valley, with its bottoms of bottomless fertility, will sustain a vastly greater population than other sections, and there will be required schools especially adapted to local conditions. The way should be left open for them without disloyalty.

It is not our province to dictate to Arkansas, but it is our duty to apprise our constituency of conditions and possibilities so that action, when taken, will be the result of full understanding. For this purpose we publish complete a very informing and illuminating discussion carried on in the Texas Christian Advocate between its editor and Dr. Stonewall Anderson. Without realizing the conditions discussed by these two brethren, we had long ago intended to set forth the situation which we have above discussed. There is no reason why our Conferences should not heartily endorse the work of the Commission and approve the professional departments of Southern Methodist University, and then in respectful memorial indicate modifications desired and possibilities of the future. If any one inquires why this discussion at this time, we say frankly that it would have been improper earlier because our Conferences had not been called upon to act; and it would be folly to defer it until the crystallization of a situation that

ought to be changed. Let us act prudently, remembering the past difficulties, which have grown out of misunderstandings, and looking into the future clear-eyed, and unafraid. Our danger now is in not realizing the magnitude of things impending. Our biggest achievements are mere beginnings. If we build upon the right foundation, we may in due time have universities which will surpass the expectations of their founders. Let us be absolutely loyal to our connectional plans, but avoid embarrassing complications.

APPOINTMENTS TO INSTITUTIONS UNDER OUR CARE.

After reporting the action of the Tennessee Conference concerning Vanderbilt University, the editor of the Wesleyan Christian Advocate mentions the fact that members of that Conference were appointed to Vanderbilt University, and adds: "The Bishop presiding in the Tennessee Conference is not responsible for these appointments. Whatever might have been the intention of the framers of our law, under the letter of the statute defining the duties of a Bishop the President of the late session of the Tennessee Conference had no option in the matter. When the Conference requested these appointments he could not under the law as it stands do otherwise than make the appointments requested." While we have the highest respect for the opinion of our Georgia confrere, it occurs to us that his interpretation of the law is erroneous. The law is making provision for appointments that run beyond the four-year time limit, and first permits the Bishop to appoint, without the advice or consent of Conference, to certain positions for more than four years, and then makes provision that, when requested by an Annual Conference, he may appoint a preacher for a longer term than four years to any seminary of learning not under our care. The provisos simply remove the time limit, and the Bishop is perfectly free to make any of these appointments according to his judgment. The word "request" in itself is not equivalent to a command, and implies the right to deny or refuse. It might not be expedient for a Bishop to refuse to appoint a preacher to an institution not under our care, when requested by an Annual Conference, but he certainly has the right to refuse.

WHO SHALL RULE?

The Nebraska State Journal editorially discusses the political situation in that State and charges that all legislation is blocked by the liquor men who seek to control politics in the interest of their business. "Legislative apportionments are manipulated with a view to liquor interests. Liquor alliances with other special interests bring the liquor question into matters most remote from direct saloon interests. While this humiliating condition exists there can be but one political issue in a self-respecting State. We have found that to secure anything good for the State it is usually necessary first to beat the brewers. It is impossible to put them out of politics. But one conclusion is possible. They must be put out of business. Only in that way can this bar to progressive, efficient government for Nebraska be escaped." What is true of the liquor traffic in Nebraska is true in all States until the rum power is annihilated. Every student of politics in Arkansas knows that in the Legislature the liquor people undertake to block all legislation unless it can in some way be used for their cause. The voters of Arkansas should be on guard to prevent whisky men from representing dry constituencies. Every man who can vote should take part in the primary elections where issues are virtually settled.

Those who attempt to display their learning usually earn contempt and pity.

WESTERN METHODIST

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

A. C. MILLAR.....Editor
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.

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 West-
ern Methodist Publishing Co.

1. All subscribers are counted as permanent un-
less 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.

North Arkansas Conference, Conway, Nov. 24.
Little Rock Conference, Monticello, Dec. 1.

PERSONAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The increase in West Texas Conference is just
reported as 1,073.

Los Angeles Conference shows a gain of 385 in
membership this year.

Rev. P. C. Fletcher has been elected president
of the Texarkana Pastors' Association.

Arrangements have been made for Billy Sunday
to begin a meeting in Kansas City next spring.

Twenty-five ministerial students are in Ouachita
College this year. There were thirty-five last year.

Dr. E. C. Elliott, of the faculty of the University
of Wisconsin, becomes Chancellor of the University
of Montana.

Rev. T. D. Spruce has had a good year on the
Lono Circuit. He has received more than fifty
into the church.

The Baptists in Missouri are seeking by a broader
educational policy to find a place for each of their
schools in a system.

Rev. H. D. McKinnon wishes his friends to know
that his present address is 1023 Breeden street,
San Antonio, Texas.

Last Sunday Brother Rodgers and his people at
Highland Church held their first service in their
beautiful new building.

Rev. T. H. Crowder is in his third year on the
Magnolia Circuit. They have been years of great
labor and large success.

The Oklahoma Educational Association meets at
Oklahoma City November 25-27, and 7,000 teachers
are expected to attend.

Rev. A. O. Evans, presiding elder of the Arka-
delphia District, reports about 1,200 conversions
and nearly as many accessions.

Rev. W. H. Cloniger, who has been junior
preacher on Calico Rock Circuit, has begun a
school at Shipp's Ferry, near Hayney.

Rev. D. C. Holman, pastor of Bearden and Mill-
ville, is both a good preacher and faithful pastor.
He has had a gracious meeting at Bearden.

We regret that absence from the office caused
us to miss the visit last week of Rev. J. B. Stev-
enson of Batesville, whom it is always a pleasure
to meet.

Mr. F. M. Daniel, Secretary of North Arkansas
Conference, writes that he hopes soon to make
announcement concerning railroad rates for Con-
ference.

Rev. R. J. Raiford is serving Bradley and Walnut
Hills. He is in the overflowed district, but is hope-
ful of a good report. He has served long and well
as an itinerant preacher.

Bishop Bashford himself has been leading an
evangelistic campaign in China, and he declares
that the Chinese are more ready for the gospel
than they have ever been.

Last Monday Rev. W. T. Thompson, our pastor
at Searcy, called. He is assisting Brother Twitty
in a fine meeting at Pulaski Heights, and reports
conditions good at Searcy.

Rev. P. B. Summers, once a leading member of
the Arkansas Conference, now of West Texas Con-
ference, reported forty-nine additions to his church
at Manor and was returned for another year.

In the prohibition campaign in Ohio Hon. W. J.
Bryan made 42 temperance speeches in six days
and refused to receive any compensation. He is
openly and boldly against the liquor traffic.

Rev. Ben Cox, of Central Baptist Church, Mem-
phis, has issued a very helpful pamphlet about the
"Noon Prayer Meeting Movement." It may be had,
postpaid, for 10 cents a dozen, 50 cents a hundred,
or \$4 a thousand. It will stimulate interest in
prayer.

Last Tuesday we enjoyed a call by Rev. S. S.
Key, a superannuate of the North Arkansas Con-
ference, who is spending a month in our city with
his daughters. He looks well and is in fine spirits.

As an evidence of returning prosperity, our Field
Editor, Rev. D. J. Weems, in five weeks, in south-
east Arkansas, secured many new subscribers to
the Western Methodist and collected in cash
\$720.

The latest news from Bishop Waterhouse is that
he is steadily improving in health. He is slowly
regaining strength, and his physicians believe that
within a few months he will be able to take up his
work.

Bishop Morrison spent three days at Hope,
preached once, and attended an informal recep-
tion given in his honor by the official board. His
visit was a benediction and was thoroughly en-
joyed.

Bishop McCoy says: "The eyes of the Church
must not be on our fine buildings and accomplish-
ed choirs, but on the crying need of the world.
God keep the eyes of the Church in that direction
always."

The West Texas Conference issues a certificate
of honor signed by the presiding bishop to each
preacher who raises all assessments in full and
pays to the Conference treasurer before the open-
ing of the session.

At Randolph-Macon College thirty-six young
preachers are enrolled as students, nineteen from
Virginia Conference, fourteen from Baltimore Con-
ference, one from North Carolina, one from Japan,
and one from Korea.

The editor of the Lono County News, in last
week's issue, makes a strong appeal for full pay-
ment of all preachers in Lono county this year.
Such editorials in the local papers ought to ac-
complish much good.

The following are appointments of former Ar-
kansas preachers in West Texas Conference: P.
B. Summers, Manor; S. F. Goddard, Aransas Pass;
J. F. Lawlis, Llano; D. D. Warlick, Asherton; J.
D. May, superannuate.

Rev. W. J. Moore, now pastor at Weatherford,
Okla., has been appointed Field Secretary for the
Memphis Conference and will begin his new du-
ties after the session of his conference at Altus.—
Texas Christian Advocate.

West Texas Conference made the following ed-
ucational assessments: For Southwestern Univer-
sity, \$2,500; Southern Methodist University, \$2,-
000; Coronal Institute, \$1,500; San Antonio Fe-
male College, \$1,500; Bible Chair at S. M. U., \$800.

While the Bishops were in their semi-annual
session at Dallas last week, Dallas Hall, the great
administration building of the Southern Methodist
University, was formally turned over to the
Church, and the Bishops accepted on behalf of the
Church.

Kingsland is served by Rev. R. L. Cabe, a cul-
tured, promising young preacher, full of energy
and deep consecration. He has had 24 accessions.
Rev. C. W. Drake, a worthy superannuate, has his
home in Kingsland and is held in much honor by
the town.

This is Rev. J. F. Simmons' third year at Thorn-
ton. He has grown each year in love and favor
with his people, both as a Christian and a preacher.
With the aid of Rev. W. C. Hilliard they have re-
cently had a good meeting. This is a large mill
town.

Last Tuesday at elections in Massachusetts, New
York, and Pennsylvania woman's suffrage was de-
feated, prohibition was lost in Ohio, and the new
constitution was not adopted in New York. Evi-
dently these old States are not progressive as are
the newer States.

Rev. H. M. Whaling, once a member of Little
Rock Conference, now conference evangelist for
West Texas Conference, reported that he had held
seven revivals, assisted in several others, conduct-
ed 300 services, and witnessed 200 conversions dur-
ing the year just closed.

Dr. Stonewall Anderson, Corresponding Secre-

tary of the Board of Education, made the best
speech of his life before the Conference (West
Texas). He brought down the house with a face-
tious reference to his controversy with the editor
of the Advocate.—Texas Christian Advocate.

Rev. A. Turrentine has had a most successful
year at Magnolia, having received over 50 mem-
bers. He baptized in one day 49 by affusion, at the
close of the meeting aided by Rev. Paul Rorie. The
church has been much improved materially and
spiritually. Magnolia is an excellent town in every
respect.

October 26, at the fiftieth anniversary of the
ministry of Bishop A. W. Wilson, at Trinity
Church, Baltimore, Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secre-
tary of the Navy, delivered a very eulogistic ad-
dress.

Rev. J. A. Parker is closing his fourth year at
Fordyce. They have been successful years, the
last being the best. He has received over two
hundred into this church and built up the Sunday
school and every department of the church. He
has recently held a gracious meeting with Rev.
M. S. Monk assisting.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the
Laymen's Missionary Movement the resignation of
Mr. J. Campbell White as secretary was accepted,
Mr. Wm. B. Millar was elected general secretary,
and the Committee reaffirmed its faith in the mis-
sion of the movement and laid plans with great
confidence for the future.

In view of the fact that Dr. S. J. Niccols, of St.
Louis, died some three months ago, it seems a little
strange that the Western Recorder, referring to
his fifty year pastorate, should say: "He is as
vigorous as ever, and begins his next half century
strong in the love and pride of his people." But
even a Baptist editor may make a mistake.

Married—October 19, 1915, at the residence of
the bride's sister, Mrs. T. Massey, at Barling, Ark.,
Miss Carrie Hackler, of Ozark, Ark., and Mr.
Charles Gullett, of Van Buren, Ark., Rev. William
Sherman officiating. The bride is a daughter of
Rev. J. S. Hackler, pastor of Ozark Circuit, and the
groom is a son of Dr. W. F. Gullett of Van Buren.

Last Thursday we enjoyed a call by President
Williams of Galloway College. He is well pleased
with his student body and believes that the stu-
dents are doing the best work that has ever been
done in the institution. In spite of the cancella-
tions of contracts on account of flood disasters, the
enrollment is fully equal to that of last year, with
the prospect of increase later.

From all reports Rev. Frank Barrett has gotten
well started off at St. Luke's. Large crowds wait
on his preaching. Twenty-five accessions since
taking charge will be reported to his quarterly con-
ference Monday night, November 1, at which Bish-
op Murrah is expected to preside. Brother Bar-
rett is to preach the opening sermon of the con-
ference Tuesday night.—Texas Christian Advocate.

Leola and Carthage, two nice railroad towns, are
served by Rev. J. L. Leonard. It was the privilege
of the Field Editor to spend Sunday with them.
The Sunday school at Carthage is small, but is
one of the best conducted we have seen. A prom-
inent merchant in Carthage has resorted to an
absolute cash basis, and is prospering. Brother
Leonard has had a year of prosperity, having 40
accessions, holding his own meetings.

A letter written by Bishop Hoss from Manila,
September 9, on his way from Australia to Japan,
gives a glowing account of his stay in Australia.
He states that his health has improved every day
since leaving home, that he traveled 4,000 miles in
Australia, delivered thirty sermons and addresses
in the chief cities, and that he has been most gra-
ciously received by the people everywhere. He
expects to be home by December 15.

Rev. J. R. Dickerson has had a good year at
Lewisville. Laboring beyond his strength, he has
been in bed for a few days. The Red River, over-
flowing six times this year, has greatly affected
some of his members, but he will make a good re-
port at conference. He serves a noble people,
who greatly love him. Judge G. W. Jackson took
his place in helping the Field Editor in a success-
ful canvass for the Western Methodist.

John R. Pepper, the chairman of the Laymen's
Missionary Movement, M. E. Church, South, has
called a meeting at Nashville, Tenn., for the elec-
tion of a General Secretary to fill the vacancy

caused by the death of Dr. C. F. Reid. The executive committee will meet in Nashville November 9, 1915. F. M. Daniel, of Mammoth Spring, is a member of that committee and has the record of not missing a meeting since its organization in 1907.

The recent session of the Tennessee Conference closed the one hundred and third year of its history. However, since no sessions were held in 1863 and 1864, it was only the one hundred and second session. Nine preachers were admitted on trial, one was received from another Church, and the gain in the clerical membership is five. The total number of members is 75,545, an increase of about 200. The Sunday school enrollment shows an increase of nearly 2,000 and the number of Epworth League members an increase of 900.

Rev. N. L. Linebaugh is just finishing his quadrennium on Holdenville District, East Oklahoma Conference. His preachers signed resolutions expressing their appreciation of his services, their regret to give him up, and their desire for his continuance in the bishop's cabinet. They close by saying: "His mature judgment and long experience qualify him for yet larger service in the eldership. Without him in this capacity we would as a Conference be shorn of an element of strength which we cannot at this time afford to lose."

It is reported that the liquor men have decided not to make a fight for the repeal of the prohibition law under the provisions of Amendment No. 10, as they at first proposed to do. This means an effort to control the next legislature. This plan of work has not been adopted without due consideration. They evidently hope to secure the election of their friends to the next legislature, and unless careful consideration is given the matter they may succeed. Those who are opposed to the grogshops should be careful for whom they vote.—Hope Gazette.

In a recent communication President J. W. Cline, of Soochow University, China, says that the school has had the best opening of all the good years, the largest enrollment, and could be larger if there were more room; already more in college classes than were enrolled all last year. During vacation a normal institute for primary teachers was held, and later for the benefit of Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues, all full of interest. There has been a splendid religious spirit. Law department opened at Shanghai. The new church, the gift of St. John's Church, St. Louis, is being used, and although it seats 1,200, it will soon be too small.

Mr. Mason E. Mitchell, who has been connected with the United States navy for years, has been appointed division secretary of the Navy League of the United States, and will return to Conway and devote his time to organizing in Arkansas. The League believes in a navy strong enough to insure this country against the possibility of being attacked by an armed force on our own soil. It was founded in 1901 and has about 15,000 members in all walks of life. It does not recommend a powerful navy for aggression, but for defense. Mr. Mitchell, who is a Hendrix College man, has been a guest of Capt. Eberle, an Arkansas man, now at the head of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

In the editorial column of the Midland Methodist is found the following suggestive paragraph: "Take a look at the progressive preacher. Instead of complaining, he is cheerfully executing Church privileges. He likes to see some of his members working in a mission. He is glad to establish outposts, if they do draw a little on his membership resources. He is broad, and big, and happy in helping everybody he can in every way he can. Peep at the individual Church member who gives rather than grieves; who favors progress rather than retreat; who laughs, and loves, and lives rather than knocks, and fears, and faints. He is a tower of strength." Those words should be writ large and framed and hung in every Christian home. Let them become classic. The man who wrote them deserves the biggest reward that comes to an editor.

It was the editor's privilege to spend last Sunday with Rev. W. T. Martin at Van Buren, attending Sunday school and Epworth League and preaching to large congregations both morning and night. This is a strong charge with a good membership, a well organized Sunday school and an active Epworth League. The attendance of young people at the morning hour is rather unusual, and is the re-

sult of the system of marking in the Sunday school. Brother Martin has done a faithful year's work, but has not seen the revival and forward movement which he so earnestly desired. Many old friends were met. The superintendent of Van Buren schools is Prof. D. M. Riggin, son of our ascended Dr. J. H. Riggin, and the principal of the High School is Prof. Herman Gossett, son of Rev. J. T. Gossett of the North Arkansas Conference. Both of these preachers' sons are making excellent records. Van Buren shows evidence of continued improvement.

At the meeting of the Book Committee in Nashville, October 28, Rev. Horace M. Du Bose, D. D., pastor of First Church, Atlanta, was elected Book Editor and Editor of the Methodist Review. The new editor is well known, and his ability and fitness for this important work will be recognized by our own people and by the leaders of other branches of Methodism, and the selection of the Book Committee will be universally endorsed. The Southern Methodist Handbook of 1906 gives the following sketch of his life: "Son of Rev. Hezekiah and Amanda Hawkins Du Bose. Born in Choctaw county, Ala., November 7, 1858. Boyhood days spent partly on farm and partly in town with his father in the mercantile business. Education received in primary schools, in Waynesboro Academy (four years), and under private tutors. Licensed to preach (Mississippi Conference), October 1, 1876. Became pastor at the age of nineteen. List of appointments: Mississippi Conference, 1878-79, Choctaw Circuit; 1880, Fayette Circuit; Texas Conference, 1881-82, St. James Church, Galveston; 1883-84, Huntsville; 1885-86, Shearn Church, Houston; 1887-88, Marvin Church, Tyler; Los Angeles Conference, 1889-90, Trinity Church, Los Angeles; 1890-94, editor Pacific Methodist Advocate; East Texas Conference, 1895-96, Marvin Church, Tyler; Mississippi Conference, 1897, First Church, Jackson. Elected Secretary Epworth League in 1898." He continued in the Epworth League Secretaryship until 1910, when, at his own request, he was not re-elected. Transferring to the North Georgia Conference in 1910, he was appointed pastor of St. John's Church, Augusta, and in 1912 was appointed pastor of First Church, Atlanta. He has been a member of five General Conferences and of two Ecumenical Conferences (1901 and 1911). He was fraternal delegate from our Church to the Canadian Methodist General Conference of 1910. He has written a number of books, among the number "The Life of J. D. Barbee," "Francis Asbury, a Biographical Study," "Life of Bishop Joshua Soule," "The Symbol of Methodism."

EDUCATIONAL DISCUSSION.

Learning that there had been full discussion of educational policies in the Texas Advocate, many of our brethren desire to be better informed on the issues involved. Consequently we deem it wise to publish the entire discussion, so that the Conferences may act with full understanding. Then, too, there has been a demand for publication of the charter which our Conferences are asked to approve. If it is good, it will bear the light, and will be intelligently and heartily accepted. If it is defective, time is needed to discover and correct the defects. The idea of a real university is not new among us in Arkansas; hence the opportunity to establish one on a correct basis impresses our leaders.

GOOD WORK BY ARKANSAS MEN.

The recent conviction in Federal Court at Fort Smith of a number of illicit distillers who have been defrauding the government on a large scale is a remarkable achievement. John L. Casper, head of the gang, pleading guilty, was sentenced to pay \$33,000 and serve forty-three years in the penitentiary. In pronouncing sentence Judge Youmans said: "From the information which I have received I doubt if there has ever in the history of this country been a more bold, defiant and open violation of the law than the one in which you were engaged. It has taken more men and money to bring this case to justice than are required to protect the Texas frontier. There is nothing that can be said in mitigation of your crime." This gang of moonshiners had operated for some sixteen years, and had defrauded the government out of millions of dollars. It has been estimated that the still at Fort Smith alone robbed the government of \$383,000 revenue. These rascals had been able to

buy off some of the government officers. The conviction of these moonshiners was the culmination of the work of David A. Gates, First Assistant Internal Revenue Commissioner, and J. S. Barkman, who has charge of Arkansas and Texas. These are both Arkansas men and have been in office only a little more than a year. We are proud of the record which they have made, especially as they succeeded where other men had signally failed.

HON. T. C. McRAE ON PROHIBITION.

In his opening campaign speech at Prescott Hon. T. C. McRae, one of the Democratic candidates for governor, said: "I see no place in this campaign for an issue on this question. The temperance laws of this State have always been among the best. Some good people have believed in local option; others have believed that the question should have been submitted to the people. This probably would have been done if an honest election on the question could have been assured. Whatever may have been the differences of opinion in the past as to how to deal with this question, there is now no doubt that a large majority of the people want the sale and manufacture of liquor in this State stopped. On that basis the question has been settled. All law-abiding citizens should co-operate for the enforcement of the law without rancor or bitter feeling against those who disagreed with us. If elected governor all the power of that great office will be used to enforce that law, and it will not be repealed unless over my objection." Mr. McRae also expressed himself in favor of a better primary election law so that there may be honest elections, a fair count, and the right of contest.

WESTERN METHODIST COMMISSION.

On October 28 a meeting of the Western Methodist Commission was held in our city. Full reports from Dr. James Thomas and the editor were made. Conditions were carefully considered and plans for Church ownership were patiently worked out and will be submitted to the Conferences. There was enthusiasm over the plans and prospects, and cordial and unanimous agreement characterized the proceedings. It is confidently believed that the plans will commend themselves, and that Arkansas Methodism will establish and maintain its own paper on the correct basis.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE NOTICE.

I am now making my final call. If you want to bring your wives with you, we will be glad to have them. Please let me know not later than November 10. I am now closing up my program for Conference entertainment. Kindly let me hear from you at once.—Z. D. Lindsay, P. C., Monticello.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Poems of Mary Artemisia Lathbury; with introductions by Bishop J. H. Vincent and W. Garrett Horder; and a Sketch of Her Life by Miss Frances E. Willard; published by the Nunc Licet Press, Minneapolis, Minn.; price \$1.25.

Miss Lathbury, who was accounted the poetess of Chautauqua, was the author of the beautiful hymns, "Day Is Dying in the West," and "Break Thou the Bread of Life." Bishop Vincent says: "She lived in the spiritual world, recognized the beautiful harmonies between the realm of matter and that of spirit, not failing to interpret the one in the light of the other. She was both a poetess and a saint. Hers was a rare spirit. Some things she wrote will last for ages." Mr. Horder says: "I am delighted that the poems of Mary Artemisia Lathbury are at last to be gathered into a volume and made accessible to the lovers of devout poetry. She was an artist who produced pictures that the eye could see, but she was no less an artist through her verse as the ear could hear. But deeper than the artist in her was the spiritual element, and so it came to pass that she gave to the world verse as spiritual as it was beautiful." Dr. Edward Everett Hale said: "She has marvelous lyric force, which not five people in a century show, and her chance of having a name two hundred years hence is better than that of any writer in America today." Miss Willard said: "Miss Lathbury had not only the poet's pen and the artist's pencil, but the eye of the seer and the ability to put her wise thoughts into clear and convincing English." The book is recommended as worthy of a place beside our standard authors.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER OF SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

Whereas, A majority of the following named annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to-wit: The North Texas Conference, the Northwest Texas Conference, the Central Texas Conference, the Texas Conference, the West Texas Conference, the German Mission Conference, the East Oklahoma Conference, the West Oklahoma Conference, the New Mexico Conference, the Missouri Conference, the Southwest Missouri Conference, the St. Louis Conference, the Little Rock Conference, and the North Arkansas Conference, did, in their annual meetings held in the year 1915, adopt the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The Southern Methodist University is now controlled by the following named participating annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South: The North Texas Conference, the Northwest Texas Conference, the Central Texas Conference, the Texas Conference, the West Texas Conference, the German Mission Conference, the East Oklahoma Conference, the West Oklahoma Conference, the New Mexico Conference, and the Missouri Conference; and

"Whereas, All the said conferences have heretofore, by appropriate action, granted the power to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to confirm trustees of Southern Methodist University elected by the several participating annual conferences of said church; and

"Whereas, It is deemed necessary and expedient for the purpose of making said institution connectional, and in order to comply with the requirements prescribed by the General Conference and with the terms of the resolution adopted at its session held in 1914, creating the Educational Commission and providing for the establishment of an university west of the Mississippi River expressly to embody in the charter of Southern Methodist University the right and power on the part of the General Conference to either elect or confirm all trustees that may exercise any of the offices of a trustee; and

"Whereas, It is deemed expedient and desirable that a trustee or trustees should be elected from the territory embraced within the bounds of the Southwest Missouri Conference, the St. Louis Conference, the Little Rock Conference, the North Arkansas Conference, and the Louisiana Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and

"Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, acting by and through its Educational Commission, duly authorized and empowered to take over educational institutions already in existence, did in a regularly convened meeting of said Educational Commission, held in Dallas, Tex., on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1915, approve and ratify said plan and recommend the proposed amendment of all the annual conferences of said church herein named, subject to the approval thereafter by said Commission of the list of trustees to be named before the aforesaid amended charter was filed with the Secretary of State of Texas; and

"Whereas, Said proposed amendment to the charter of Southern Methodist University has been duly considered by this Annual Conference and its terms and provisions have been found acceptable, a form of said amended charter being submitted herewith and expressly made a part thereof; and

"Whereas, It is the sense of this Conference that said proposed amendment to the charter of Southern Methodist University be authorized for the purpose of forever securing the ownership and control of said institution in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South;

"Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the trustees of Southern Methodist University be, and they are hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed, upon the adoption of similar resolutions by a majority of the annual conferences herein named, to procure an amendment to the charter of the Southern Methodist University reciting in haec verba the provisions contained in the proposed form of amendment to said charter submitted with this resolution and adopted with this resolution by this Conference."

And Whereas, At a special meeting of the board of trustees of Southern Methodist University, held at Dallas, Texas, on the — day of —, A. D. 191—, the names of the first board of trustees, as hereinafter set out in paragraph 13 of the proposed amended charter, were elected or confirmed by said Commission; and

Whereas, At a special meeting of the board of trustees of Southern Methodist University, held at Dallas, Texas, on the — day of —, A. D. 191—, at which a lawful quorum was present, said board of trustees by resolution duly authorized the amendment of the present charter of Southern Methodist University so as to embody the actions taken by the several annual conferences hereinbefore named;

Now, Therefore, the undersigned, being a majority of the board of trustees of Southern Methodist University, in compliance with the action of the annual conferences hereinbefore described and in compliance with said resolution of the board of trustees of Southern Methodist University, have, on this

the — day of —, A. D. 191—, amended the charter of Southern Methodist University to read as follows: THE STATE OF TEXAS, County of Dallas.

Know All Men By These Presents: That the undersigned, being all resident citizens of the State of Texas, under and by virtue of the laws of this State, do hereby voluntarily associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a private corporation under the terms and conditions herein after set out, as follows:

I. The name of this corporation shall be Southern Methodist University.

II. The purpose for which this corporation is formed is the support of an educational undertaking, to-wit: The establishment, maintenance and support of an institution for higher learning, including education and instruction in literary, scientific, theological, vocational, and professional branches, with authority to confer all college and university degrees, said educational institution to be forever owned, maintained and controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

III. The place where the business of the corporation is to be transacted is at Dallas, Dallas County, Texas, and its corporate domicile shall be located at such place.

IV. The term for which this corporation is to exist is fifty (50) years.

V. This corporation has no capital stock and is not organized for the purpose of pecuniary gain or profit.

VI. 1. The board of trustees shall consist of twenty-five (25) members, of whom not less than eleven shall be residents of the State of Texas, not less than four shall be residents of the State of Oklahoma, and not less than three shall be residents of the State of Missouri, not less than two shall be residents of the State of Arkansas, one shall be a resident of the State of Louisiana, and one shall be a resident within the territory occupied by the New Mexico Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

2. The representatives upon said board of trustees elected by the General Conference and by the annual conferences hereinafter named of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall be as follows: Three trustees by the General Conference and two trustees from the territory embraced within the bounds of each of the following named annual conferences: The North Texas Conference, the Northwest Texas Conference, the Central Texas Conference, the Texas Conference, the West Texas Conference, the East Oklahoma Conference, the West Oklahoma Conference, and the New Mexico Conference; and one trustee embraced within the bounds of each of the following named annual conferences: The German Mission Conference, the New Mexico Conference, the Missouri Conference, the Southwest Missouri Conference, the St. Louis Conference, the Little Rock Conference, the North Arkansas Conference, and the Louisiana Conference.

3. All the annual conferences entitled to elect two trustees shall elect one clerical and one lay trustee.

4. Trustees selected from the territory embraced within the bounds of the above named annual conferences shall be elected by the several annual conferences in such manner as such annual conferences shall direct; provided, that no trustee so elected by any annual conference shall become a member of the board of trustees of Southern Methodist University or shall be qualified to sit, serve, or act as such until he shall have first been confirmed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, or by some agency appointed and authorized by said General Conference to confirm or reject said trustees; and provided, further, that the Educational Commission shall act as such agency until the next meeting of the General Conference of said church.

5. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall elect three trustees, said three trustees to be elected upon the nomination of a committee composed of nine members, said nominating committee to be appointed by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, or by such other method as the General Conference may adopt; provided, that the Educational Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall elect the aforesaid three trustees, who shall serve as such until the adjournment of the next General Conference.

6. If for any cause any one or more of the annual conferences entitled to elect trustees shall fail to elect such trustee or trustees, then the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall elect said trustee or trustees, but any trustee or trustees so elected by the General Conference shall reside within the territorial bounds of the annual conference so failing to elect. Trustees elected by the General Conference from territory embraced within the bounds of annual conferences failing to elect shall only hold office until such annual conference shall exercise the right to elect such trustee or trustees and until such trustee or trustees shall have been confirmed, whereupon he or they shall take the place of the trustee or trustees so elected by the General Conference.

7. Each trustee shall serve for a term of four years and until his successor shall be duly elected and confirmed, unless otherwise expressly provided that the six trustees elected from the territory embraced within the bounds of the Missouri, Southwest Missouri, St. Louis, Little Rock, North Arkansas, and Louisiana Conferences, and shall be elected in the year 1915, and that the eight trustees elected from the territory embraced within the bounds of the North Texas Conference, the Central Texas Conference, the East Oklahoma Conference, and the West Oklahoma Conference shall be elected in the year 1917, and the three trustees from the church at large shall be elected by the General Conference at its session in 1918, and the eight trustees elected from the territory embraced within the bounds of the West Texas Conference, the Texas Conference, the Northwest Texas Conference, the German Mission Conference, and the New Mexico Conference shall be elected in the year 1920, and provided that any trustee elected by the General Conference from territory embraced within the bounds of annual conferences failing to elect shall be superseded when such annual conferences shall elect trustees and upon confirmation thereof.

8. Any trustee may be removed for cause by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, acting directly or by some agency appointed and authorized by it so to do.

9. All vacancies in the board of trustees prior to the meeting of the next General Conference occurring either by death, resignation, removal, failure of any conference to elect, failure of confirmation of any trustee, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Educational Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the trustee appointed to fill such vacancy shall serve until his successor is duly elected and confirmed. After the meeting of the next General Conference vacancies occurring in the board of trustees shall be filled as the General Conference may provide.

VII. The board of trustees shall have authority to appoint an executive committee and other committees necessary and convenient for the conduct of the University's business and affairs.

VIII. The qualifications of trustee shall be those fixed by the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for trustees of its educational institutions.

IX. The board of trustees may adopt by-laws not in conflict with law or the provisions of this charter or any law of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

X. When a trustee presented to the General Conference fails of confirmation, then the General Conference or its representative shall elect a trustee to fill the vacancy, who shall serve until his successor is duly elected and confirmed.

XI. All authority herein conferred upon the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall, until the next meeting of said General Conference, be exercised by the Educational Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

XII. No amendment to this charter shall ever be made unless the same shall have been first affirmatively authorized and approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, or by some authorized agency of said General Conference.

XIII. Until the election of the trustees as hereinbefore provided in Paragraph VI the following named persons shall constitute the board of trustees of the Southern Methodist University: (Names not given.)

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

(Editorial in Texas Christian Advocate, August 19.)

Bishop Candler has called the Educational Commission to meet in Dallas Thursday, August 26. Two members of the Commission reside in Dallas, J. E. Cockrell and W. D. Bradford. The meeting of the Commission will be of peculiar interest to Southern Methodist University. The Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education in his annual report, elsewhere referred to, indulges in considerable criticism of the Educational Commission in its efforts to make Connectional the S. M. U. He says of the University's Charter, "There is not one word in the charter to intimate that the University is ever in any way to have a connectional relationship." He says again, "Clearly, as matters now stand, a group of Annual Conferences are the sole owners and are nominally, at least, in supreme control." The Secretary then asks this question: "Is it not clear that the non-participating conferences of

the Church have no shadow of claim to the ownership of the University and that the power possible for them to exercise in its government is 'less than the shadow of a shade' and what they have of authority may be canceled at any time by any one of the participating Annual Conferences?"

These questions raised by Dr. Anderson we do not care to discuss at this time. The work of the Educational Commission is not yet completed, and whatever merit there may be in Dr. Anderson's criticisms will receive due attention at our meeting on August 26.

What we do wish to say at this time is that we do not understand Dr. Stonewall Anderson, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education. The S. M. U. is designed to care for our constituency west of the Mississippi River. The conferences of Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico instructed the Board of Trustees to so amend its charter that any conferences west of the river could participate in the ownership and control of the University. The conferences in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana were invited to elect trustees. We ourselves presented the invitation to the Missouri Conferences, and we personally know that Dr. Anderson opposed the Missouri Conference electing such trustee. We suppose that such was his attitude before the Arkansas Conferences. The Secretary now complains that the non-participating conferences have no shadow of a claim to the ownership of the University. And he himself has used his influence against the participation of certain conferences west of the Mississippi! We do not understand Dr. Anderson. Perhaps time will reveal what his plans are.

DOCTOR STONEWALL ANDERSON AND THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

(Editorial in Texas Christian Advocate, August 19.)

The twenty-first annual report of the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education is contained in the July Bulletin issued by the Board.

In his report the Secretary, Dr. Stonewall Anderson, takes occasion to express his views with reference to the actions of the Educational Commission. Of this we do not complain. The work of the Commission is the work of servants of the Church. What the Commission has done is open for review by any member of the Church.

Dr. Anderson's criticism of the Commission is on two points: (1) The action of the Commission with reference to Southern Methodist University comes in for criticism. Since the Commission meets in Dallas on the 26th we omit discussion of this part of the Secretary's criticism. (2) The Secretary's statements concerning the Commission and Vanderbilt University are so misleading that they amount to an attack upon the Commission. In effect, Dr. Anderson says the General Conference directed the Commission to do one thing and the Commission did a different thing.

On page 60 of the Bulletin Dr. Anderson says the General Conference appointed a Commission, "one of the duties of which was to transfer the rights, etc., of the General Conference to the eight patronizing conferences." On page 61 Dr. Anderson says: "The rights of the General Conference to the University were not transferred, to the patronizing conferences. Instead the Educational Commission took different action and is-

sued to the Church a lengthy statement, which has been widely published, setting forth the reason for the course pursued."

The injustice of these statements to the Commission lies in the fact that the full instructions by the General Conference to the Commission are not given by our Corresponding Secretary. The average reader, unless he has before him the action of the General Conference, would suppose that the Commission was unqualifiedly directed to transfer the rights of the General Conference in Vanderbilt University to the eight patronizing conferences. The General Conference took no such action. Such action would have reflected upon the intelligence of the conference.

What the General Conference actually did is contained in report No. 2 of the Special Committee on Vanderbilt University. The report contains resolutions having nineteen subdivisions. Dr. Anderson gives the substance of the second subdivision only, namely, the directions of the General Conference concerning the transfer of the rights of the conference to the patronizing conferences. Had this second subdivision contained the full action of the conference Dr. Anderson would have been justified in saying that the Commission "took different action."

Why didn't Dr. Anderson quote the seventh subdivision of the Resolutions? Does not this subdivision contain directions given by the conference to the Commission? Certainly it does and in these very words: "Seventh. In case it be found impossible to effect this transfer, we hereby authorize and instruct the Commission herein named to take such steps as in their opinion may be necessary to preserve and defend the interests and honor of the Church."

Had Dr. Anderson wished to be perfectly fair to the Commission he would have given also the eighth subdivision of the Resolutions. This subdivision defines the conference's judgment of what the character of the transfer should be. The conference never intended that the Commission should affect a transfer which is not a transfer. The conference never intended that the Commission should pretend to do what it could not do. Accordingly, in the eighth subdivision of the Resolutions the conference said: "The Commission herein provided for shall have all power and authority of this General Conference to complete and make effectual the formal surrender and transfer, etc., so as to make the same effective and complete."

In other words, what the General Conference said to the Commission is this: **Make the transfer; but if you find an effective transfer cannot be made, then do whatever in your judgment the interest and the honor of the Church demand.**

The action of the Commission, which may be found in our issue of February 25, is entirely consonant with the instructions of the General Conference. And that this statement is true can be seen in a moment even by the lay mind. We need only to ask and answer a single question to make the whole matter perfectly transparent.

What were the rights which the General Conference instructed the Commission to reconvey to the eight patronizing conferences? Answer: They were the rights (as defined in subdivision No. 2 of the Resolutions) which were conveyed (or were sup-

posed to be conveyed) "by virtue of the resolutions of conveyance to it adopted by the Annual Conferences." These were the rights and the only rights the General Conference could offer to reconvey to the eight patronizing conferences.

Very good. But what of these supposed rights. What did the Supreme Court of Tennessee say of these supposed rights? It said simply that such rights never existed. It said that the conferences did not found Vanderbilt University. It said that the trustees were not representative of the conferences. It denied that trustees under the Tennessee act could incorporate in their representative capacity. The court plainly said that the only right the General Conference had in Vanderbilt University was by virtue of its own contract with the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University, and NOT by virtue of the resolutions of conveyance by the eight patronizing conferences.

The Commission, furthermore, took action only after consulting with eminent lawyers as to the possibility of bringing action in the Federal Courts. Each lawyer consulted pointed out in a convincing manner the impossibility of changing the result by such appeal.

What, then, under all the conditions confronting it, was the Commission to do? What did the interest and the honor of the Church demand that it do? Did the interest of the Church demand a continuation of heavy expenditures in a hopeless suit at law? Did the interest of the Church demand the continued distraction of the minds of our people at a time when our own struggling enterprises were in need of the united efforts of our constituency? No! The Commission did the only thing that could be done—the only thing, too, consistent with either the interests or the honor of the Church.

We wish to remind Dr. Anderson, in closing, kindly but firmly, that the General Conference expected from its Secretaries and other Connectional officers support of its policies, and this the Church at large will surely demand.

AN EXPLANATION AND REPLY TO DR. BRADFIELD.

In two editorials in a recent number of the Texas Christian Advocate you do me the honor of calling the attention of your readers to two sections of my annual report, made June 23, 1915, to the Board of Education in annual session, and published in the Bulletin of the Board for July, 1915. Certain intimations and statements made in the editorials referred to suggest that it might be well for me to offer a few words of explanation and of reply:

1. Dr. Bradford chooses to regard the two sections of the report referred to as criticisms of the Educational Commission. In fact, the Doctor says that my "statements concerning the Commission and Vanderbilt University are so misleading that they amount to an attack upon the Commission." How one is able to construe the short section in question as an attack or even a criticism upon the Commission is beyond my comprehension. The section covers a little more than a page in the Bulletin of the Board of Education, and is entitled, "Vanderbilt University." The last sentence is explanatory of the entire section, and is as follows: "I have made the above reference to the actions relative to Vanderbilt Univer-

sity by the General Conference, the Board of Education, and the Educational Commission, in order that the Board may decide definitely at the present session whether or not the name of Vanderbilt University shall continue to be carried on our list of institutions." In disclaiming any purpose, in my annual report, of either consenting to or dissenting from the action of the Commission relative to Vanderbilt University, I do not wish to be understood as agreeing with Dr. Bradfield's position; nor am I by any means giving assent to the soundness of the reasons and the cogency of the arguments by which the Doctor undertakes to defend the action of the Commission.

2. The other section of the report which seems to have given offense is entitled, "Southern Methodist University." In this section I raise questions as to whether or not the Connectional relationship, brought about by the agreement which was concluded at Memphis February 20, 1915, between the Educational Commission and the participating Annual Conferences of Southern Methodist University, is sufficiently warranted by the provisions of the General Conference, the resolution of the participating Annual Conferences and the fundamental law of the institution to give the arrangement a sound basis of permanence. The views which are there set forth must stand or fall upon their own merits. Will Dr. Bradfield kindly show that they are unsound?

As setting forth the spirit and purpose of the review of the arrangement for making the University Connectional, I quote the closing paragraph, which is as follows: "If there are grounds for the fears as expressed in the questions which I have raised, it seems to me that in the affairs of Southern Methodist University there await us misunderstandings, confusion, and perhaps strife. In a matter so important it behooves us to use the very best wisdom at our command in laying aright the foundations of this great enterprise. I am, therefore, handing you a copy of the charter of the University, together with a transcript of the record of the actions of the Educational Commission and also a transcript of the record of the action of the nine participating Annual Conferences relative to the future control of the University. I suggest that a careful examination be made of the whole matter and that if the questions which have been raised are found to be well grounded, the Board might consider suggesting to the Commission a reconsideration of the matter of the ownership and government of Southern Methodist University with the view of making a more satisfactory arrangement."

Dr. Bradfield says that I opposed the Missouri Conference electing a trustee to membership on the Board of Trustees of Southern Methodist University in response to his request to the conference to become one of a group of Annual Conferences participating in the ownership and control of the University. As I recall it, what took place was substantially as follows: Dr. Bradfield and I met with the Board of Education at the same time. Dr. Bradfield closed his representation of the University by making three requests: (1) That the Missouri Conference by electing a trustee to represent them upon the Board become one of a group of conferences to participate in the ownership and control of the University; (2) that an assessment be levied upon

the conference for Southern Methodist University; (3) that the way be opened within the bounds of the conference for raising funds for the University.

I not only advised, but urged the Board of Education of the Missouri Conference to levy an assessment and to open the way for raising funds for the maintenance of the theological department of the University. Why did I thus advise and urge? Because the Commission had announced to the Church that for the Connectional University west of the Mississippi River, "the Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas, has been adopted, provided its Board of Trustees and the Annual Conferences controlling it meet the conditions prescribed by the General Conference for ownership and control of the institution;" and the Commission had further given to the Church assurance that satisfactory arrangements would be "concluded with the Board of Trustees of Southern Methodist University and the Annual Conferences in Texas for the control of the Biblical Department by the General Conference." My position before the Missouri Conference Board of Education was that, in view of the announcements of the Commission as given above, the conferences west of the Mississippi River should act just as if the work of connectionalizing the University, at least the Biblical Department, were completed, and lay an assessment upon and open the doors of the conferences for securing funds for the support of that department in which they were vitally interested.

I did advise the Board of Education of the Missouri Conference against taking any step, at the session of the conference of 1914, toward becoming one of a group of conferences participating in the ownership and control of Southern Methodist University, under the impression that such step was necessary in order to carry out the will of the General Conference and the Commission's announced purpose to make of the University one of two Connectional institutions of university grade for the entire Church. Why did I so advise? For reasons as follows:

1. Dr. A. J. Lamar was before the Missouri Conference as the official representative of the Commission; and while he addressed the conference at length upon the plans and purposes of the Commission, he made no request either to the conference or its Board of Education similar to that made by Dr. Bradfield.

2. There was an official printed communication from the Commission to the conference telling of the purpose to establish two connectional universities for the Church, one east and the other west of the Mississippi River—one at Atlanta, Georgia, and the other at Dallas, Texas. There is not in this paper the remotest suggestion of a request similar to that made by Dr. Bradfield. On the contrary, the communication of the Commission announced that negotiations were in process between itself, the Board of Trustees, and the Annual Conferences then controlling the University for connectionalizing the institution. My position was then and is now that the agencies just mentioned—the Commission, the Board of Trustees, and the conferences at that time owning and controlling the institution—were clothed with all power and authority to carry out the announced purposes of the Commission concerning the University and to completely connectionalize it. And, furthermore, I held that for the conference to accede to the

wards the Board of Education, Committee on Education and the General Conference. This slight alteration in the form of the law was framed five days before the decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee in the Vanderbilt case; and I think I am safe in saying, at a time when every member of the Executive Committee stoutly believed that the Church would win the suit.

I am reminded that we are discussing a paper that, perhaps, not one in a hundred of the readers of the Advocate has had an opportunity to see. I kindly suggest that Dr. Bradfield publish the paper that all the readers of the Advocate may have for themselves the opportunity to judge of the spirit, purpose, merits and demerits of the discussion which it contains.

Dr. Bradfield raises the questions of the powers of the Educational Commission and the relation of the Board of Education to the institutions established by it; and suggests that my understanding of these matters is at fault; and, therefore, the source of error. I agree that misapprehensions relative to the two fundamental matters mentioned may be the fruitful source of error both in judgment and in conduct. I will, therefore, state my views upon these points, with the sincere request to Dr. Bradfield to kindly correct any misapprehensions which he may detect.

1. The power and authority of the Commission, within certain limits, to be hereafter mentioned, is supreme. It was not only clothed with power to establish a theological school at once, but was expressly directed to do so. It has authority to establish an in-

"RENWAR" FOR RHEUMATISM GIVEN "OFFICIAL" ENDORSEMENT.

Out of the hundreds of letters which we have received from grateful people who wrote saying they have been cured of various forms of rheumatism by taking "RENWAR," we have selected a list of strong testimonial letters from officials of railroads, banks, manufacturing concerns, wholesale houses, etc., and published these in a little booklet which we call "Official Endorsement." If you suffer from rheumatism write us for a free copy of this booklet and read what "Renwar" has done for others. Guaranteed to give relief or your money back. Sold by all druggists, 50c., or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

WARNER DRUG CO., Nashville, Tenn.



GUARANTEED FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

THERE isn't any hosiery made except Whit-Leather that gives you all this for 19 cents:—

- (1) Guaranteed comfort.
- (2) Guaranteed fit.
- (3) Guaranteed fast color.
- (4) Guaranteed durability. We guarantee that six pairs won't wear out in four whole months or we will replace them free of charge.



Sold by most good retailers everywhere. If your dealer hasn't them, we will send you post-paid on receipt of price and his name. Give size, color (all solid colors), also whether men's, women's or children's hose are wanted.

**WHIT-LEATHER
HOSIERY MILLS**

Selling Agents:
M. Gilmer Bros. Company, Inc.
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Tough as Whit-Leather

stitution or institutions of learning and a school or schools of theology without leave or interference or assistance from any source whatever. It has full authority to take over any institution of learning already established.

I also hold that for the maintenance of the schools which the Commission establishes or takes over it may, if it chooses, lay an assessment upon the entire Church. It may do anything for the maintenance of institutions so established or taken over that the General Conference can, and has, levied assessments to maintain its institutions. The Commission may do likewise.

2. What are the limitations of the Commission? In the matter of the School of Theology which was to be established at once, there are no limitations whatever. But with the permanent institution or institutions, the case is different. Here the Commission operates under at least three definite limitations, as follows:

(1) The institutions of learning established must be of university grade. While the Commission has full authority to take over any college in order to make it a part of a university, it was certainly not the intention of the General Conference to authorize the Commission to establish a new college or colleges in a field already overcrowded with institutions of collegiate grade. The exact language imposing the limitation I am discussing is as follows: "Said Commission, when appointed, shall consider and determine the advisability and wisdom of establishing an institution or institutions of higher education of the grade of a university."

(2) The second limitation imposed upon the Commission is expressed in the following language: "If said Commission shall determine to establish such institution or institutions of learning, it shall take such steps as are necessary to incorporate the same so as to secure to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the ownership and control of the same in perpetuity."

I understand this provision to be mandatory. The Commission is directed to place the control of the institution or institutions which it establishes in the whole Church—that is, in the General Conference. It seems to me that the language of the provision and all the circumstances under which it was made support this view.

The agencies through which the Church controls her institutions of learning are boards of trustees. An annual conference—or a group of annual conferences—controls an institution when it elects the trustees who manage the school. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, controls an institution of learning when the General Conference or its agent elects the trustees who manage it. I hold, therefore, that the Commission is under obligations, by express directions, to put the legal rights of control of the institutions which it establishes, in the General Conference. I cannot see how this can be safely and legally done without incorporating in the charters of the institutions provisions giving the General Conference the sole legal right of electing trustees. When I take into account the words of instruction and all the circumstances connected with the appointment of the Commission, I am unable to find sufficient support for the position that the Commission is justified

in providing a form of government for its universities in which the right to elect trustees is shared by any other body—whether that body be an annual conference, a group of annual conferences, or a board of trustees. Under the decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, the General Conference was given the right, though modified, to confirm or reject trustees elected by the Board of Trust to fill vacancies occurring in that Board. The General Conference rejected that method of divided control as being undesirable for a connectional institution. I have regarded this action, with other reasons, as having the strength of a positive requirement that, in our connectional institutions, the right to elect trustees shall be lodged exclusively in the General Conference.

(3) The third limitation placed upon the Commission is expressed in the following language: "Said Commission * * * shall consider and determine the advisability and wisdom of establishing an institution or institutions of a higher education of the grade of a university 'of, for and on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.'" By this limitation, I take it, the Commission is inhibited from contracting its efforts so that the institutions established by it are for and on behalf of less than the whole Church. As I understand it, the Commission must relate the universities established to the whole Church. It has not the authority to establish an institution whose control is in a group of conferences; neither do I regard that it has the authority under this limitation to provide a form of government which gives to a group of annual conferences, as conferences, a relation to the universities which other annual conferences, outside of the group, do not have. There is a distinction between institutions owned and controlled by annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and those owned and controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This distinction has been clearly brought out by Bishop Kilgo, in answer to the question: "Does the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, own Trinity College?" The Bishop's answer is: "Of course, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, does not own Trinity College, but the North Carolina and Western North Carolina Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, do own it."

The authority of the Commission to establish universities for the whole Church is absolute, but it may not so contract its operations as to establish an institution controlled merely by a group of annual conferences.

While it is true that the Commission has a perfectly free hand, so far as the Board of Education is concerned, it is also true that when the Commission has established universities, these come under the general supervision of the Board in all matters in which all other schools do except in the particulars wherein the General Conference has given to them special exemptions and privileges.

The General Conference has given a special privilege to the institutions of the Commission in that the Board of Education may not cut off appropriations as in the case of other schools receiving aid from the General Conference assessment, but must turn over annually to the Commission not less than four-nineteenths of the annual proceeds from the assessment to be used in the maintenance of the

theological schools of the universities.

The form of government provided for in the charters of our institutions is a matter which has given the Board of Education much concern since the General Conference of 1910. During the last quadrennium the charters of many of our schools were changed to meet the requirements of the law. The General Conference at Oklahoma City made special mention of this phase of the Board's work and gave direction for its continuance in the following terms: "That the Secretary and the Board of Education continue their policy so well begun, of bringing the charters of our schools into conformity to the laws of the Church * * *." This is a recognition by the General Conference that the superintendency of the Board of Education extends to the matter of the charters of our schools. It is, therefore, the duty of the Board of Education to acquaint itself with the charters of our schools, and if they do not conform to the requirements of the General Conference to use such means as it possesses to secure that result. This applies, as I take it, to the schools of the Commission, as well as all others. If the Board of Education had sufficient reasons to believe that the charter of Southern Methodist University did not conform to the requirements of the General Conference, its right—yes, its bounden duty, was not to "nullify" the Commission's work, but by such means as are placed in its hands, to endeavor to have the charter changed to conform to the requirements of the General Conference.

Briefly stated, the above are my views as to the powers of the Commission and the relation of the Board of Education to the institutions established by it. If I am in error at any point, I shall be glad to be set right. My duties, as Secretary of Education, make it necessary that I have some sort of understanding of the powers of the Commission and of the relation of the Board of Education

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Try it! Hair gets soft, fluffy and beautiful—Get a 25 cent bottle of Danderine.

If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine. Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

TRY THIS FREE SAMPLE.

Try a free sample of Gray's Ointment on any sore, boil or skin wound—then you'll understand why American families have used this remarkable preparation year after year, for ninety-four years, for the cure of boils, sores, ulcers, wounds, bruises, cuts, burns, and all skin abrasions and eruptions. Gray's Ointment speedily heals all these skin troubles. It has cured many obstinate cases that for years refused to yield to any other treatment. It prevents all danger of blood poison, which frequently develops from a neglected wound. 25c a box at druggists. Get a free sample by writing W. F. Gray & Co., 830 Gray Building, Nashville, Tenn.

to the universities established by it.

Dr. Bradfield says: "Dr. Anderson represented to the Board that the charter of Southern Methodist University was in its completed form." What I said was: "I take it that the Commission has completed its work of establishing at Dallas a university such as was authorized by the General Conference." My representation "assumed" that the form of charter under which the university was operating was at that time "acceptable" to the Commission. Now the question is, was I justified in making that assumption, to the extent that bringing the matter before the Board was in order? Dr. Bradfield with vigor says "no." I give my reasons for doing so as follows:

1. On July 16, 1914, the Commission made what I understood then and now to be certain proposals embodying a plan for making Southern Methodist University one of the connectional institutions of the entire Church. The exact language of the Commission is as follows: "This Commission suggests and requests that each of the annual conferences controlling said Southern Methodist University contract and agree that this Commission be granted the right to confirm or reject each and all of the trustees of said University who shall hereafter be selected or nominated, and that as soon as convenient the list of the present trustees be submitted to this Commission for confirmation or rejection, and that this relation and right shall continue and be in force until the next meeting of the General Conference, and that thereafter such right of confirmation or rejection shall forever continue and be vested in the General Conference or such body as it may name for that purpose; and if such General Conference shall fail to act thereon,

ANURIC!

The Newest Discovery in Chemistry.

This is a recent discovery of Doctor Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation—as back-ache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "Anuric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a 50-cent package of "Anuric", manufactured by Dr. Pierce, or even write Dr. Pierce for a large trial package (10 cents). If you suspect kidney or bladder trouble, send him a sample of your water and describe symptoms. Dr. Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you without fee or charge.

NOTE:—"Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box—or more in extreme cases—as "Anuric" (thanks to Dr. Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector. Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine.

such right of confirmation or rejection shall vest in the Board of Education; and it shall be further agreed that no trustee hereafter elected or nominated for said university shall be authorized to act or have any authority or standing as such till he shall have been confirmed as aforesaid."

"That said right of confirmation shall be made a condition to the recognition and adoption of this Commission of the Southern Methodist University as the university west of the Mississippi River, in accordance with the suggestion of the General Conference creating this Commission; and that the said Southern Methodist University be requested to notify this body of its acceptance or rejection of these proposals as soon as it may conveniently be done."

The "proposals" were published in the Texas Christian Advocate some time in August or September of 1914. You will notice that the arrangement proposed was to continue till the General Conference and thereafter "forever." There is not one word said about a change of the charter of the institution.

Each of the nine Annual Conferences participating in the ownership and control of Southern Methodist University, at their session of 1914, took up the proposals of the Commission, and by appropriate action accepted them. At the same session each of the participating conferences made provision for certain other conferences to enter the union and authorized the Board of Trustees to change the charter so as to admit them. These two actions are embodied in resolutions as follows:

"Be it further resolved, That any other conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, situated west of the Mississippi River, that may be designated by the Educational Commission and that may at any time hereafter agree by resolution to such admission, be admitted to participation in and ownership and control of Southern Methodist University; and be it further

"Resolved, That the trustees of said institution be and they are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to prepare and file an amendment to the charter of Southern Methodist University so as to include any such conference so electing to participate in the ownership and control of said institution, and providing for the representation of all participating conferences by a trustee or trustees to be elected by such conferences."

Clearly these resolutions assume that the University is to continue to be operated as an institution owned and controlled by a group of conferences. There is no indication here that the charter is ever to be changed so as to transfer ownership and control from a group of conferences to the General Conference, but to the contrary.

The arrangement proposed by the Commission and accepted by the participating conferences was completed February 20, 1915, by the confirmation of nineteen trustees. So far, there was no intimation of change of charter either by the Commission or the conferences except in the particular mentioned and in that proposed change the charter is assumed to be satisfactory in every other respect.

2. In September, 1914, Dr. Bradfield invited the conferences of Missouri (he says by the authority of the Chairman of the Commission) to adopt the charter of Southern Methodist University, thereby becoming

members of a group of conferences owning and controlling the institution. I called his attention at the session of the Missouri Conference to the fact that the charter under which the corporation of Southern Methodist University was operating provided for an institution controlled by a group of conferences, while the General Conference required that the institutions established by the Commission should be controlled by the General Conference. Dr. Bradfield gave no intimation of any purpose of change other than that of "opening the charter" (his very words) to receive other conferences to participation in ownership and control. Not only so; he stoutly defended the form of government which is provided by the charter of the University and which he asked the Missouri Conferences to adopt, as entirely consonant with the instruction given the Commission by the General Conference relative to the control of institutions established by it. And, by the way, this appears to have been Dr. Bradfield's view on this point as recent as the time of writing the editorial on "The Educational Commission" which was published in the Advocate of August 19, 1915. See the last paragraph of the editorial referred to.

On February 20, 1915, at the same meeting at which the nineteen members of the Board of Trustees of Southern Methodist University were confirmed by the Commission, the following action was taken:

"Whereas, the Southern Methodist University has been adopted by the Educational Commission as the institution of the General Conference to serve the Church as its university west of the Mississippi River; and whereas the Board of Trustees of Southern Methodist University and the conferences participating in its establishment have invited other conferences west of the Mississippi to elect representatives on its Board:

"Resolved, That the Commission commend this plan, provided that names of representatives so elected be submitted to the Commissioner for confirmation, and the persons designated shall not be recognized as members of the Board of Trustees until so confirmed."

Up to this time I have found no intimation of a purpose to change the charter of the University so as to transfer the legal right of control from a group of annual conferences to the General Conference. In the whole plan for making the university connectional, which seems to have been concluded February 20, 1915, I have found no indications in the actions either of the participating conferences or of the Commission to indicate that the charter of the University was not satisfactory. On the contrary, both the Commission and the participating conferences seem to have proceeded upon the assumption that the charter was satisfactory.

Sometime during the last days of February or the first days of March, 1915, Dr. A. J. Lamar, known to all the Church, and a member of the Educational Commission, came into my office and requested a conference upon the forms of government which the Commission had provided for our two new universities. This request was made in the spirit of complete Christian brotherliness and with the purpose of service to the universities. I endeavored to respond in the same spirit, and with the same purpose in view. I expressed myself as perfectly willing to confer about the matters

proposed, but was not at that time prepared to do so, since I had not seen the charters provided by the Commission for the universities. Dr. Lamar then said that he would assist me to secure copies of the charters. I promised that after receiving and examining them, to let him know, and then we would discuss the charters. We sought to secure the charters through the Chairman of the Commission. I think, perhaps, both of us wrote to Bishop Candler. Perhaps Bishop Candler's letter of March 12, 1915, is in reply to requests for copies of the charters. At any rate, the letter from the Chairman of the Commission, under date of March 12, 1915, shows him to be in full sympathy with Dr. Lamar in his desire for a conference with me concerning the charters of the universities.

After securing copies of the charters, I gave them as careful study as I was able to do. I not only studied the charter of Southern Methodist University; I went carefully into the acts of the participating conferences relative to the government of the institution, and also into those of the Commission covering the same subject. I found that while steps had

To Drive Out Malaria

And Build Up the System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50c.

SMALL EFFICIENT CERTAIN
GREGORY'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS
MILD - RELIABLE - SAFE

Gently Laxative—One pill a Day will relieve biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, constipation and restore your appetite by gently regulating your liver. Free sample on request. At your druggist's or by mail 25c.
A TRIAL WILL PROVE THEIR WORTH
C. J. LINCOLN CO., Little Rock, Ark.

THE BEST CATECHISM.

The Infant Catechism prepared by Mrs. Thornburgh for young children is the best for giving the little fellows correct ideas on Scriptural subjects. The Catechism No. 2, prepared by Geo. Thornburgh is fine for older children. These have long been used in Arkansas Sunday schools. You need them. A dozen of either kind sent postpaid for 50 cents. Order of A. C. Millar, 200 E. Sixth street, Little Rock, Ark.

TWENTY BOOKS FOR \$1.50.

The Preachers' Library is published monthly, one book each month. The subscription price is \$1 a year. Each book is filled with sermons and sermon outlines, and bright, suggestive anecdotes. Each book contains from 25 to 75 sermons.

Our Special Offer—Send us \$1.50 and we will mail you at once 7 back issues of The Preachers' Library and one of our 320 large double column page, cloth bound books, compiled from the past eight years' issues of The Preachers' Library. This cloth bound book of 320 pages contains about 450 sermons and 800 bright, suggestive religious anecdotes by many of the leading preachers of the world. Besides the back issues of The Preachers' Library and the 320-page cloth-bound book, which we will mail you as soon as we receive your order, we mail you one book each month for a year, all for \$1.50. When you receive the 320-page cloth bound book and the seven back issues, if you are not pleased, return them and your money will be refunded without a word.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PUB. CO.,
Kirkwood, Mo.

been taken to change the charter, in a certain respect, since negotiations with the Commission began, the legal right of control, according to the charter, remained in the participating conferences just as it had been from the beginning.

I became convinced that it was not possible to carry out permanently the instructions of the General Conference in an institution with a charter such as the one provided for Southern Methodist University. However, I wished to make sure of my ground. Before conferring with Dr. Lamar, I sought counsel with a gentleman, whose name it is not necessary to call, in whose ability to understand and interpret charters and like documents, I have great confidence, and whom I knew to be in full sympathy with the work of the Commission. The result of this conference was, I was confirmed in my views of the charter of Southern Methodist University.

Knowing that Dr. Lamar held views of the ability and of the attitude of the gentleman, whom I have just mentioned, agreeable with my own, and with the purpose of making our conference as helpful as possible, I asked Dr. Lamar to allow me to invite our mutual friend to be present and to take part in the discussion of the charters. To this he most readily and heartily consented. The conference was held. The provisions of the charters were discussed fully and freely.

The conference concluded by Dr. Lamar requesting that the questions raised concerning the charters be put in written form for presentation to the Commission. Accordingly, they were put in form, and on March 25, 1915, copies were sent, as requested to both Bishop Candler and to Dr. Lamar for the use of the Commission. The discussion relative to Southern Methodist University was essentially the same which was presented April 23, 1915, to the Board of Education in the section headed "Southern Methodist University."

I received no word of any kind from the Commission or from Bishop Candler, or from Dr. Lamar, or from any member of the Commission, concerning the paper containing the discussion relative to the charter and connectional arrangement of Southern Methodist University.

Recalling the fact that it was widely published that Southern Methodist University had been made the connectional university west of the Mississippi River, that as such collections and assessments were asked for it, and the Sunday School Board requested to divide the endowment fund for the Chair of Sunday School Pedagogy equally between the Southern Methodist University and Emory University, that the participating conferences in their actions relative to the University assumed that the pro-

visions of the charter as to legal rights of control were satisfactory, that Dr. Bradfield defended the same position before the Board of Education of the Missouri Conference, that the Commission seemed to assume the charter to be satisfactory in its "proposals and requests" to the participating conferences and in its resolutions indorsing the plan of other conferences joining with the participating conferences in the ownership and control of the university, and not receiving any word from the Commission concerning the questions which had been raised in the paper requested, I naturally inferred that the charter of Southern Methodist University was satisfactory to the Commission and that in its judgment the questions raised in my paper were without merit.

I believed, for what appears to me to be good and sufficient reasons, that the arrangements to connectionalize the University, so far as the actions of the Commission were concerned, were concluded; and that the arrangements were such that, if they remained unchanged, would result in the future in misunderstandings and injury both to the University and to the Church.

As I saw it then and as I see it now, there was but one course for me to pursue—lay the matter before the Board of Education, which I understand has general supervision of all the educational work of the Church. Consequently, without in any way intending to reflect on anybody, I put the case as I saw it before the Board of Education. The Church must be the judge as to whether or not my act places me in the attitude of a "mischief-maker." After reviewing with care the whole matter I find no sufficient reasons to disavow what I did.

Dr. Bradfield says that there is a small contingent "in the Church which indulges the hope that the Commission will fail in its great work." If he meant to class me as one of that "contingent" he was never more greatly mistaken. I have the profoundest respect for every member of the Commission and the greatest concern in the success of the enterprises which it has in hand. I now offer, as I have done before, my personal and official services to the Commission and to the authorities of the Universities for any service I am able to render. I began as early as in May, 1915, to endeavor to make the November Bulletin of the Board of Education a "University Number," devoting the entire number to our two new universities. I stand related to these universities exactly as I do to every other educational institution of the Church. It is both my duty and desire to help them all to the fullest extent of my ability.—Stonewall Anderson, in Texas Christian Advocate, October 7, 1915.

DR. STONEWALL ANDERSON'S DEFENSE.

(Editorial in Texas Christian Advocate, October 7.)

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a communication from Dr. Stonewall Anderson, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, in reply to our editorial of September 16. The article bears as its caption, "The Secretary of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 'A Mischief-Maker.'"

We wish to assure the Secretary at the outset that the "mental perturba-

tion" which he seems to discover in our editorial is purely the reflection of his own state of mind. We wrote regretfully, it is true, but never more deliberately. A careful re-reading of our editorial in the light of Dr. Anderson's reply thereto discovers to us no reason for the modification of either its spirit or form. There are times when even brethren must speak plainly to each other and such a time in the present discussion had fully arrived.

We do not remember in the entire history of our Church a situation similar to the one in which we now find ourselves. For the first time an executive officer of one department of the Church insists upon supervising the work of like officers in another department of the Church. For the first time an executive officer of one department of the Church insists upon publishing, and does publish, a transcript of the executive meetings of another department of the Church. We say that we do not remember anything quite like this in the whole history of our Church. The progress and harmony of our Church in the past have been due to the willingness of the great departments each to content itself with doing the work committed to it.

If there is any reason now for a departure from this method of doing things, such reason does not appear. On the contrary, there is every reason why this rule should be adhered to in matters now under consideration. For a quadrennium the Church has been agitated as to the matter of education. The past quadrennium has been a quadrennium of educational controversy. Brethren have not seen things as other brethren have seen them. The past quadrennium was destructive in its character. We emerged from this era of controversy and suits at law with the entire loss of our central University.

We began the new quadrennium with a great constructive program. We selected a commission of men and told them to study the situation and, removed from the agitation of controversy, to do what the interests and the honor of the Church required. The General Conference told its Commission to act "as fully and as freely" in the matters submitted as the conference itself could act. The General Conference, moreover, voted down a resolution, submitted by the Board of Education, that the institutions which should be founded or taken over should be founded or taken over with the "concurrent recommendation of the General Conference Board of Education."

In the face of the instructions given the Educational Commission by the General Conference and without regard to the Church's imperative need of rest from agitation and controversy, our Secretary of Education insists upon taking a hand in the making of the charters for our new institutions and publishes his criticisms of the incomplete work of the Commission far and wide throughout the Church. We repeat that such conduct is unprecedented in our history, is a violent departure from our methods in the past and can have as its result only mischief and confusion.

Upon the principle here announced we stand and as to the propriety of its application by the General Secretary of Education we are willing that the whole Church should judge.

Having said this much in a general way, there remain some specific observations to be made as to the con-

tents of our Secretary's communication:

1. Dr. Anderson's own statements reveal that the Educational Commission has treated him with the consideration and courtesy to which his official position entitles him. The Commission from the beginning has understood that the sole authority to establish the proposed new schools was entrusted to it, but at all times has been willing to avail itself of whatever assistance our Corresponding Secretary could render. Accordingly, as Dr. Anderson says, members of the Commission have sought his counsel. The Secretary of the Educational Commission had no hesitation in sending to Dr. Anderson a transcript of his minutes when requested to do so. There was nothing in the proceedings of the Commission to which Dr. Anderson was not welcome. In the spirit of the utmost frankness the President of the Commission or any member of that body was willing to discuss the affairs of the Commission with our General Secretary of Education.

2. In February or March of the present year a conference between Dr. Lamar and Dr. Anderson was held with reference to the forms of government of the new universities. In that conference our Secretary pointed out what he considered to be valid objections to the charter of Southern Methodist University. These objections Dr. Lamar asked to be put in writing in order that they might be presented to the Commission. This the Secretary kindly consented to do, and accordingly on March 25 of the present year copies of these objections were sent both to Bishop Candler and Dr. Lamar. This transaction shows how willing the Commission was to receive Dr. Anderson's suggestions and how ready he was to give them. Thus far everything is well. Dr. Anderson has no complaint of the Commission and the Commission has no complaint of Dr. Anderson.

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD

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.

Can You Write a Letter Like This?

Mrs. Theo. Kuker, Florence, S. C., writes us under date of Aug. 29, 1915, as follows: "I have ordered 'REN-WAR' for several people and many others come to me for the name and address. As my recovery has been so wonderful I am happy to recommend such a sure remedy. It has never failed to relieve those who used it." This is only one of many such letters received by us almost every day. You, too, can be well, if you will. "Renwar" relieves rheumatism, by removing the cause, uric acid, from the blood. For sale by all druggists 50c per bottle, or sent postpaid on receipt of price if your druggist cannot supply you. WARNER DRUG CO., Nashville, Tenn.

GREGORY'S ANTISEPTIC OIL

Guaranteed prompt and soothing relief for Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Inflammation, sore or tired feet, bites and stings of insects; its prompt use prevents blood poisoning; also used internally for Cramps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Colds. 25¢ and 50¢ Bottles - ASK YOUR DEALER BRINGS SOOTHING RELIEF RIGHT NOW

Sunday Schools that have used the Thornburgh Catechisms will be pleased to know that they may be had at 50 cents a dozen from A. C. Millar 300 East Sixth St., Little Rock, Ark.

The friendly interchange of views was creditable alike to both.

3. In April, a few weeks after the written objections had been sent to Bishop Candler and Dr. Lamar, the Board of Education met. The Commission had had no meeting. No opportunity had been given it to consider Dr. Anderson's suggestions. However, Dr. Anderson had been notified that a meeting of the Commission would be held in Texas during the year. But Dr. Anderson was not willing to wait the meeting of the Commission. He was not willing to wait to see what would be the effect of his advice. On the contrary, he launches his criticisms at the Commission before the Board of Education. He tells his Board that in the Vanderbilt matter the Educational Commission was instructed to do one thing and did a "different" thing and "issued to the Church a lengthy statement, which has been widely published, setting forth the reason for the course pursued." As to the charter of Southern Methodist University he tells his Board, among other things, that "there is not one word in the charter to intimate that the University is ever in any way to have a Connectional relationship." "Clearly," he says to his Board, "as matters now stand, a group of Annual Conferences are the sole owners and are nominally, at least, in supreme control." He asks: "Is it not clear that the non-participating conferences of the Church have no shadow of claim to the ownership of the University and that the power possible for them to exercise in its government is 'less than the shadow of a shade' and what they have of authority may be canceled at any time by any one of the participating Annual Conferences?" His avowed purpose in making these criticisms is that the Board of Education "might consider suggesting to the Commission a reconsideration of the matter of the ownership and government of Southern Methodist University with the view of making a more satisfactory arrangement."

Dr. Anderson is not content to tell his Board these things; but, before the Commission can meet to consider

his advice, he publishes his criticisms in the July Bulletin of his Board and sends them throughout the whole Church. Is this co-operation? No! But it is Dr. Stonewall Anderson's idea of co-operation. And against such an idea of co-operation we have complained and will complain.

4. Dr. Anderson seeks to justify his action by saying he "believed" the action of the Commission with reference to the charter of Southern Methodist University was concluded. Believed! It was his privilege to know. He could have known for the mere asking. The mail route was still open between Nashville and Atlanta. Surely the past courteous behavior of the Commission warranted him to ask if he were still in doubt. Moreover, should not the very fact of inquiries being made of him by members of the Commission concerning his ideas of a charter have indicated that the Commission was still considering the matter? Should not the very fact that the Commission would meet in Dallas at larger cost have indicated that vital matters concerning Southern Methodist University were to be considered? Moreover, did not the very resolutions of the Commission recite that its action of which Dr. Anderson complains was but "in part" the arrangements yet to be made for cementing the University to the Church?

5. Dr. Anderson says:

"While it is true that the Commission has a perfectly free hand, so far as the Board of Education is concerned, it is also true that when the Commission has established universities, these come under the general supervision of the Board in all matters in which all other schools do except in the particulars, wherein the General Conference has given to them special exemptions and privileges."

Answer: This is true. But the Commission is to be the judge of when the proposed universities are "established" and not the Secretary of Education. It is not the right of our Secretary to announce to the Church that these institutions have "passed from the hands of the Commission" while the Commission is yet busily engaged in perfecting their charters. At this very moment a sub-committee of the Commission is engaged in finishing the work on the charter of the Southern Methodist University which the Commission in its Dallas meeting was unable to complete.

6. Dr. Anderson says:

"When I take into account the words of instruction and all the circumstances connected with the appointment of the Commission, I am unable to find sufficient support for the position that the Commission is justified in providing a form of government for its universities in which the right to elect trustees is shared by any other body—whether that body be an Annual Conference, a group of Annual Conferences, or a Board of Trustees. Under the decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, the General Conference was given the right, though modified, to confirm or reject trustees elected by the Board of Trust to fill vacancies occurring in that Board. The General Conference rejected that method of divided control as being undesirable for a Connectional institution. I have regarded this action, with other reasons, as having the strength of a positive requirement that, in our Connectional institutions, the right to elect trustees shall be lodged exclusively in the General Conference."

Dr. Anderson needs to refresh his mind as to the instructions given the Commission by the General Conference. Section 13 of the resolutions finally adopted by the conference relates to the establishment of new institutions; Section 14 to the taking over of institutions already established. Concerning the first the Commission was instructed to "take such steps as are necessary to incorporate the same so as to secure to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the ownership and control of the same in perpetuity." Concerning the taking over of institutions already established the instructions to the Commission read as follows: "Said Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to take over any institution of higher education now established; provided the ownership and control thereof be secured to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South or to some other governing body of the same, in perpetuity."

It is well known by the framers of the measure that Section 14 of the resolutions was written with reference to Southern Methodist University. This institution was known to be owned and controlled by a group of conferences, "governing bodies" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Had the Commission, therefore, only required of these conferences the submission of the names of their trustees of S. M. U. to the General Conference for confirmation, it would have fulfilled the instructions of the General Conference. However, we will not follow Dr. Anderson in discussing matters which are not relevant to the present stage of the Commission's work. And had Dr. Anderson been able to restrain himself and allow the Commission to complete its work he would not now find himself in the embarrassing situation of discussing a stage in the work of the Commission as though it were the Commission's completed work.

The method of "divided control" was not rejected by the General Conference. The conference refused to further co-operate with Vanderbilt University because the court practically placed the full control of the institution in the hands of its trustees. These trustees had repudiated the Church, denying that her conferences had established Vanderbilt University, and the General Conference was not willing to be content with the mere shadow of control left it by the court. The case is not at all analogous to the situation in hand.

7. We thank Dr. Anderson for his lengthy discussion of his conception of the limitations under which the Educational Commission operates. Had these views been communicated to the Commission itself rather than to the press, they would have evidenced a desire to co-operate with the Commission. Their only effect now will be to stir up controversy in the Church.

8. Dr. Anderson says:

"Dr. Bradfield says the 'intent' of the Board of Education in recommending to the General Conference the passage of the law providing that 'no university or college or theological school be established (nor existing one adopted) without the concurrent recommendation of the General Conference Board of Education,' was that the Board might control the work of the Commission. It gives me genuine pleasure to assure the Doctor that he was never more mistaken. This law, so far as it relates to colleges and uni-

versities, has been in the Discipline since the General Conference of 1902. See Discipline for 1902, par. 59; also Discipline for 1910, par. 59. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Education for the last quadrennium, held at Nashville, March 16, 1914, the terms "theological schools" were added and the provision was put in the form in which it now stands, passing afterwards the Board of Education, Committee on Education and the General Conference. This slight alteration in the form of the law was framed five days before the decision of the Supreme Court of Tennessee in the Vanderbilt case; and I think I am safe in saying, at a time when every member of the Executive Committee stoutly believed that the Church would win the suit."

Answer: Dr. Anderson is inaccurate in his statement of what we said. What we did say was this: "The intent of this provision, for a time, escaped the attention of the General Conference. And had this action remained the final action of the conference, then the Board of Education would have been charged with the duty of reviewing the actions of the Educational Commission and would have had the power to nullify its acts. The General Conference, however, discovered the provision and clearly foresaw the confusion which might arise therefrom, and amended it by providing that this clause should not apply to institutions the establishment of which had been committed to the Educational Commission."

Under ordinary conditions it is most desirable that the Board of Education should have the supervision intended to be given by the clause in question. Our educational affairs would have been in far better condition if such a provision had been placed in the Discipline twenty-five

SALTS FINE FOR ACHING KIDNEYS

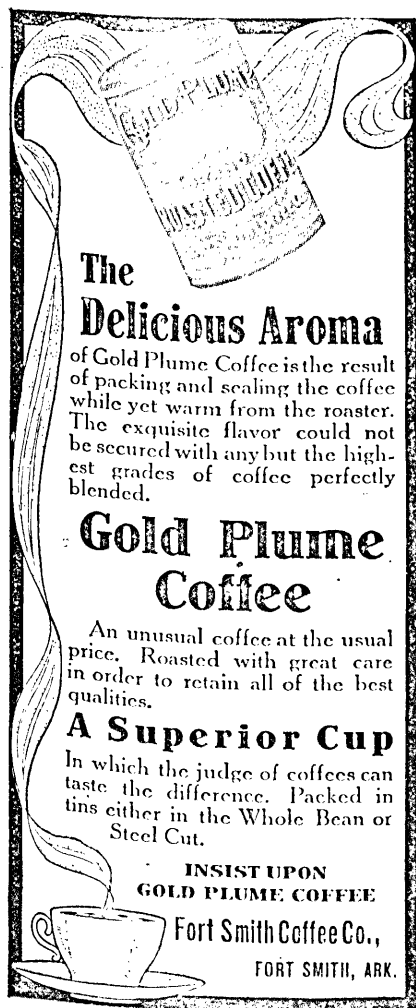
**We Eat Too Much Meat, Which
Clogs the Kidneys, Then
the Back Hurts**

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness, and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store 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 is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.



**The
Delicious Aroma**
of Gold Plume Coffee is the result of packing and sealing the coffee while yet warm from the roaster. The exquisite flavor could not be secured with any but the highest grades of coffee perfectly blended.

**Gold Plume
Coffee**

An unusual coffee at the usual price. Roasted with great care in order to retain all of the best qualities.

A Superior Cup
In which the judge of coffees can taste the difference. Packed in tins either in the Whole Bean or Steel Cut.

**INSIST UPON
GOLD PLUME COFFEE**

**Fort Smith Coffee Co.,
FORT SMITH, ARK.**

Woman's Missionary Department

Edited by
MRS. W. H. PEMBERTON
303 E. Sixth St., Little Rock, Ark.

PRESS SUPERINTENDENTS.
North Arkansas Conference
MRS. L. K. MCKINNEY
Marvell, Ark.
Little Rock Conference
MRS. H. C. RULE
Crossett, Ark.

Communications should reach
us Friday for publication next
week.

GOOD WORK OF VOLUNTEERS.

During the past months our auxiliaries have been urged to send out volunteer workers to organize the women in adjacent territory still unorganized by the Woman's Missionary Society, M. E. Church, South. Many pledges have been given and organizations have been thus effected.

The first one reported to Mrs. B. W. Lipscomb, Secretary Home Base, at Nashville, Tenn., is the adult auxiliary at Tomberlin, Ark., which was organized October 1 by members of England Auxiliary with Mrs. E. E. Henson, President; Mrs. R. E. Gibson, Treasurer, and Mrs. Beadie Lemons, Corresponding Secretary. Let us hear from the other Arkansas Volunteers!

IS THIS YOUR DISTRICT?

Increased membership but a decrease in finances is the report of one District Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society in Arkansas.

What has caused this discrepancy; this failure in finances? The crops are good and the people of Arkansas have been mightily blessed from day to day.

Have some of our women become careless or forgetful? It has been said the manner of meeting financial obligations is an index of character.

Fortunately for us there is time to redeem ourselves by meeting our obligations to the Woman's Missionary Society before December 31.

Every woman who falls in this lowers the record of her District and the failure of her District will sadly affect the report of her conference organization.

Unless our dues and pledges are paid in full we shall handicap the Missionary Council in its work at home and abroad. Our failure to measure up even in one District in Arkansas

will cause distress among men, women and children who look to us for the Bread of Life.

Who knows there is only one Woman's Missionary District in our Commonwealth that is behind in meeting financial obligations? Not one has been reported as having gone beyond the goal, though our hope is that all may reach it this year. They will if every member will come loyally, liberally and lovingly to the help of her own District!

IF YOU HAVE NO DISTRICT?

That is if you, dear reader, have failed to join the Woman's Missionary Society, M. E. Church, South, you are a lonesome woman. You need our companionship and we need your cooperation in this great organization of Methodist women.

We all love to contribute to the Conference Pledge for the extension of Missions and Free Will Offering during Week of Prayer, but the actual cost of membership in our organization has been summed up as follows:

"1. One or two hours a month for informing myself on the most vital interest of my Church.

"2. Dues per month, 20c; per year\$2.40
For Conference Expenses,
per year50
For support of worn-out
workers, per year..... .10

Total\$3.00
"Or less than a cent per day."

The Missionary Study Class will bring you culture, and intelligent, prayerful interest in our missionaries will increase their usefulness. Beyond computation your life will be enriched through partnership with God in redeeming the world.

Board of Education along with his study of the "limitations" of the Educational Commission.

In this controversy with Dr. Anderson we have been constrained by a profound love for the Church. We are jealous of her institutions. These are critical days in our history. There never was a time in our history when there was less need for agitation and controversy and greater need for peaceful constructive work. The Educational Commission has worked tirelessly and with an eye single to the glory of God in the advancement of the educational interests of our great Church. The Commission had not expected the challenge to its work from the direction in which it has come. Nothing that it has said or done will justify such a challenge.

For Dr. Anderson personally we have only the most brotherly feeling; with Dr. Anderson as Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education we are disappointed. The controversy between us is now closed. We are content that the Church shall judge the correctness or the incorrectness of our respective positions.

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

Mrs. J. M. Hawley, Conference Corresponding Secretary, writes:

"During the six weeks' Membership Campaign in September and October the yearly district meeting was held in each of the nine districts. A fairly good proportion of the auxiliaries were represented in each meeting, and the delegates put enthusiasm into the good programs which were everywhere given. The Membership Campaign, its plans and purposes was the central thought around which all the talks and discussions were grouped.

"In every District there were women to volunteer for the work of organizing new societies in their own neighborhoods, and under the stimulus of the meetings the delegates went home to work harder and more wholeheartedly to build up their auxiliaries and bring in the "uninterested women" of their churches.

"Mrs. S. S. Harris, Field Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Council was a highly appreciated visitor at each meeting, and gave valuable and attractive service in institutes, public addresses, and "word in season" wherever it could help.

"The reports for the third quarter were given too early to show much of the results of the Campaign, and still nine new societies had been added. North Arkansas now has 109 auxiliaries, with 2,317 members, 122 of whom have been added since last quarter; 19 Young Peoples' Societies, with 301 members, and 43 Junior Divisions, with 1,083 children enrolled, 83 of whom were not reported during second quarter. Helena and Jonesboro show largest increase in number of auxiliaries and new members.

"The total collections for quarter were less than those of either first or second quarter, \$1,935.30.

"The total receipts for the three quarters past have been about \$6,000, with \$2,202.58 paid on the Conference Pledge of \$5,500.

"In the two conferences, Arkansas and White River, last year's receipts reached nearly \$10,000, with over \$4,000 paid on Pledge.

"If we have 'a little argument with ourselves,' shall not each one of us ask, 'How much shall I give this year for missions?'

"Surely we shall not give less than heretofore, and thereby put ourselves on record as favoring retrenchment in our own missionary enterprises.

"Certainly we shall not be content to simply hold our own with another \$10,000 in 1915, when that amount was given in two separate conferences in 1914."

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Items From Conference Corresponding Secretary's Report.

In number of new adult members, Arkadelphia District reported 39, Camden 23, and Little Rock 19. Monticello District reports largest membership, 608 adults. To the Missionary Voice, Arkadelphia District reports 150 subscribers, Monticello 146, and Texarkana 130. For Christian Worker, Arkadelphia District reports 31 subscribers, Camden 22, while Pine Bluff and Little Rock each have 21. Monticello District reports 12 Mission Study classes, with 193 members; Pine Bluff, 11 classes, with 217 members; Texarkana, with 10 classes and 205 members. During the quarter Christian Stewardship was presented by 11 auxiliaries in Monticello, nine in Little Rock, and eight in Texarkana District.

Little Rock District reports 12 auxiliaries with Social Service committees; Monticello and Texarkana nine each, and Camden seven. All districts report a fair number of committees for local work.

Finances.

In finances Monticello District reports \$454.14; Arkadelphia, \$410.42; Camden, \$372.60; Little Rock, \$316.40; Texarkana, \$263.37; Prescott, \$209.74, and Pine Bluff, \$183.09; all sent to Conference Treasurer for the quarter, making the total \$2,209.76. The Secretary of Monticello District, Mrs. W. S. Anderson, received reports from all except one of her adult auxiliaries for the quarter.

HONOR ROLL.

Auxiliaries reported on the Honor Roll were Camden Juniors, Young Ladies of First Church, Texarkana, and adult auxiliaries at Junction City, Warren and First Church, Texarkana.

BABY DIVISIONS AND JUNIORS.

Mrs. Moffett Rhodes, Second Vice President, who has charge of our children, reports:

Amount of enrollment fees, \$3; on Pledge, \$19.56; Junior membership offerings, \$40.56; on Pledge, \$33.73; Specials, \$12.25; Conference Expense, 75c. Total sent Conference Treasurer, \$109.85. Supplies reported, \$50.75.

Number of Baby Divisions in Conference, 24. Added during quarter, 1.

Number of members in Baby Division, 375.

Number added during quarter, 20.

Junior Division.

Number of Junior Divisions in Conference, 64.

Number added during quarter, 7.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They work while you sleep.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret to-night will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

DON'T USE SOAP

on your hair. It is too strongly alkaline and will do a great deal of damage. The hair should be of a soft and silken texture. Each individual hair is of delicate construction and requires scientific, careful treatment. If your hair is harsh, dry, coarse and scanty then you are not giving it proper treatment. The hair needs food just as the rest of your body and in order to keep your scalp nourished and your hair plentiful and beautiful, you should supply it with the proper food and treatment. The Creoles of Louisiana possessed a formula for keeping the hair beautiful and for many years kept the secret to themselves, but now you may enjoy their discovery by using "La Creole", Hair Color Restorer, the same recipe which the Creoles used. It darkens hair in the natural way and keeps the scalp in healthy condition. For sale by all reliable dealers. Price \$1.00. Manufactured by Van Fleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.

TRY THE OLD RELIABLE

WINTERSMITH'S W CHILL TONIC

For **MALARIA** CHILLS & FEVER
A FINE GENERAL STRENGTHENING TONIC

625 NEW Bible STORIES
Illustrations & Scripture Anecdotes
Interesting Stories for Bible Talks, Christian Workers and Home Instruction. Arranged under Topical Heads for use of Speakers, Teachers & General Reading. Complete Manual of New World Pictures on Bible Subjects. Vest Pocket size, 128 pp., Cloth, 25c. Mor. 35c. postpaid. Agents wanted. GEO. W. NOBLE, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Address Dept. M.

Number of members in the Junior Division, 1,350.

Number of members added during quarter, 150.

Number of subscribers to the Young Christian Worker, 72.

Number of Junior Mission Study classes in the Conference, 14.

Number of members in classes, 347.

Number of Junior Divisions presenting Christian stewardship, 12.

Number of Junior Divisions studying Social Service, 12.

Number of Junior Divisions having committees for local work, 10.

Number of Junior Divisions on Roll of Honor, 2.

Only 28 reports were received this quarter, but our hope is that every auxiliary will be heard from before the close of the year 1915.

Mrs. Rhodes is keeping this department before the auxiliary Second Vice Presidents and a good number of them are enlisting the children in missions. Many of these little ones have had joy in contributing to the box of 150 dolls recently sent by Mrs. Rhodes to the children in our Laura Haygood School in Soochow District, China, for a Christmas present.

MISSION STUDY AND PUBLICITY.

Mrs. H. C. Rule, Conference Superintendent, reports 10 new adult and six new Mission Study classes and nine adult auxiliaries in organized Bible Study. Fifteen auxiliaries send Missionary news to weekly papers.

Mrs. Rule has sent out circular letters, leaflets for October, November and December, Bulletins and Week of Prayer literature to District secretaries, who supply the auxiliaries. Some auxiliaries have been careless about reporting, which defect should be remedied. She thanks the Auxiliary Publicity Superintendents for papers containing notices of excellent meetings held during the summer, which she found on her return home late in September.—Mrs. W. H. Pemberton, Little Rock Conference Corresponding Secretary.

CALOMEL MAKES YOU SICK UGH!

"Dodson's Liver Tone" Better Than Calomel and Can Not Salivate.

Calomel loses you a day! You know what calomel is. It's mercury; quicksilver. Calomel is dangerous. It crashes into your bile like dynamite, cramping and sickening you. Calomel attacks the bones and should never be put into your system.

When you feel bilious, sluggish, constipated and all knocked out, and believe you need a dose of dangerous calomel, just remember that your druggist sells for 50 cents a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone, which is entirely vegetable and pleasant to take, and is a perfect substitute for calomel. It is guaranteed to start your liver without stirring you up inside, and can not salivate.

Don't take calomel! It makes you sick the next day; it loses you a day's work. Dodson's Liver Tone straightens you right up and you feel great. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and doesn't gripe.

For Sale.—Nice building lot, 150 by 185 feet; one block from Methodist Church, three blocks from depot, and two blocks from public school. Write W. O. Wilson, Conway, Ark.

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE DISTRICT MEETING.

The Woman's Missionary Societies held the Booneville District Meeting October 8 at the Methodist Church, Ola, Ark., Mrs. H. Hanesworth, District Secretary, presiding.

A large number of delegates and visitors from Plainview, Dardanelle, Booneville, Bellville and Danville auxiliaries were present and were cordially welcomed by the people of Ola. Beautiful palms, ferns, flowers and posters adorned the church, which was kindly opened to us by the pastor.

At 9:30 Friday morning the meeting was opened with devotional service by Rev. Meyers, the pastor host, who read John 3rd chapter. Mrs. W. Jacoway gave beautiful greetings for the Ola Auxiliary to which Miss Witt happily responded. Reports were read from auxiliaries followed by that of the District Secretary, who said there were only 10 adult Missionary Societies in Booneville District and very few titheers. She presented the campaign for organization and a number of delegates heartily responded when volunteers were called to visit unorganized territory.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional service by Rev. C. H. Bumpers of the Methodist Church of Plainview.

A discussion on Mission Study was led by Mrs. Joe Howard, in which Mrs. W. M. Adcock and others took part.

In Mrs. W. Jacoway's talk on Young People's work she said if any one feature of the Woman's Missionary work could be termed the "cream of the work," it would be that connected with the children and young people.

Mrs. S. S. Harris, who was quite a help and blessing to the Conference, led the institute on Our Funds and Week of Prayer.

Friday evening Mrs. Harris gave an address on, "Conditions at Home and in the Orient," which was an inspiration to all who heard it.

Plainview had the largest delegation present, being represented by seven. Each delegate left feeling she had a greater vision of what it means to uplift humanity and a burning desire in her heart to help advance the kingdom of God.—Mrs. Joe Howard, Superintendent of Publicity.

ITEMS FROM AUXILIARIES.

The Woman's Missionary Society at Alpena Pass was organized in January, 1915, with eleven members. Ten of us pay the twenty-five cents monthly dues. We have also paid our ten dollar pledge and the four dollars to Scarritt Bible School. We have a Junior Society of twenty-five members, who have paid a pledge of five dollars. Five copies of Missionary Voice are taken. This quarter three new members were added to the Adult Society. On the first Sunday in July our pastor preached on the Woman's Work. The Adult and Junior Societies marched to the church while the choir sang, "Onward Christian Soldier." After the sermon, song by Juniors, and talk by the President, an offering was taken for Scarritt Bible School. Recently the President of Green Forest Auxiliary and members, 40 in all, came down for a union meeting with us. After enjoying our dinner under the trees and drinking the pure spring water that bubbled up through the rocks, we spent an hour or two in a social way before going to the church, where we listened to a number of talks and papers on the Mis-

sionary work. We bade each other good-bye, hoping and believing we had been helped and strengthened for future service.—Mrs. A. C. Briggs, President Missionary Auxiliary of Alpena Pass.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Items From Auxiliaries.

Mrs. Johnson of Ashdown reports a flourishing Junior Society, which has nearly raised their \$10 pledge through their mite boxes. They are taking up "Around the World With Jack and Janet" in their Mission Study class.

Camden's Auxiliary is having a union study class with ladies of other churches of the town.

For Foreman Auxiliary the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. B. Aydelotte, writes: "We are putting forth our best efforts to collect all dues, etc., and think we will succeed."

This auxiliary by special invitation held an all-day meeting at Arkinda with Mrs. Schofield. The morning was spent in reviewing the work of the Church. After a sumptuous dinner a business meeting was held and work for the fall season was planned. Such all-day meetings are an inspiration.

Dermott reports a Junior Society with 19 members, and we are happy to welcome the wide-awake young people.

WHAT OUR WEEK OF PRAYER MEANS.

"We must make the occasion just what the name given to it suggests—viz., a time of fervent, earnest, prevailing prayer. This prayer will include thanksgiving for past blessings: "Let your requests be made with thanksgiving." It will also contain petitions for God's wisdom and power with those who plan and execute his work, petitions for the increase of consecrated workers at home and abroad and for money with which to advance his cause. And while we pray we must also make it a season of sacrificial, self-denying giving. Our gifts will be in keeping with our real prayer. Shall we not give for his cause even what we need and can sorely do without? It would be a glorious way to honor our King for every woman and child connected with the Missionary Society to give the price of something seemingly necessary to her comfort and happiness. The recurring sense of need of these things we have done without for our Lord's service would bring such a glow of joy to our hearts as no possession could possibly give."

Whether our Week of Prayer, November 7-13, shall bring a great blessing depends upon the auxiliaries to the Woman's Missionary Council. A fine program has been arranged. Coming together with praise and thanksgiving will strengthen our members spiritually and mentally. Liberality in free-will offering we must have for

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON, NOVEMBER 14.

By Prof. R. E. Womack.

Daniel in the King's Court. Daniel 1:1-21.

Golden Text—Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.—1 Cor. 16:13.

On this world's Temperance Sunday the story of Daniel in the king's court furnishes us the basis of our study. The scene of our story is laid in Babylon, in the year 605-4 B. C. The ruling king at that time was Nebuchadnezzar, who had only recently come to the throne. His father, Nabopolassar, had shortly before conquered the great Assyrian kingdom to the northward, and Nebuchadnezzar himself had defeated the Egyptian king and had besieged Jerusalem, carrying away in chains the king, Jehoiakim, and many persons of noble rank. Thus the kingdom of Babylonia was the greatest political power in the world at that time, being rivaled only by Media. The city of Babylon, situated some six hundred miles to the eastward of Jerusalem and about fifty miles south of the present site of Bagdad, was its capital. A city of somewhat over a million inhabitants, a rich commercial center through which much of the trade of the world flowed, it was also the capital of the civilized world. It is referred to often in the

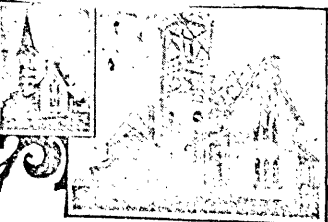
the support of our work on the Pacific Coast and for opening our evangelistic work in Japan.

We need nine thousand and seven hundred dollars on the Pacific Coast. There we employ five Oriental preachers for the Japanese and Koreans. We have a night school with two teachers at Alameda, two kindergartens, various departments of settlement work, and are accomplishing much good among these foreign-born peoples.

In Japan the women of the M. E. Church, South, are to undertake the support of six missionaries, nineteen Bible women, six kindergartners, and the Lambuth Memorial Bible Woman's Training School. Ten thousand dollars must be raised to enterprise this work. In round numbers twenty thousand dollars must be brought in during the Week of Prayer or the Woman's Missionary Council will fall short of its obligation. Let no auxiliary in Arkansas fail to do her part in contributing cheerfully, gladly, liberally, and in praying earnestly for the success of this branch of our work. To invite friends is only due courtesy and they may gladly contribute to our free-will offerings. Where it is impossible to observe the week designated by the Missionary Council, an early date may be appointed and the program carried out. Shall not the Methodist women of Arkansas measure up to obligation in this crucial time?

Methodist Benevolent Association

A Mutual Benefit Brotherhood for Southern Methodists. Issues Whole Life, 20-Premium Life, Term to 60, and Disability Certificates. Benefits payable at death, old age, or disability. Over \$152,000.00 paid to widows, orphans, and disabled. Over \$40,000.00 reserve fund. Write for rates, blanks, etc. J. H. Shumaker, Secretary, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.



Before and After the Fire

Nobody knows when fire or lightning or wind will rage and destroy.

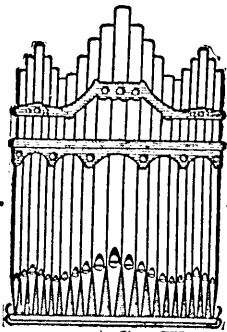
Some church building is being harmed by one of these destroyers somewhere every day. Absolute protection against loss is furnished, and money saved the assured, and Methodism perpetuated, by

The National Mutual Church Insurance Co., of Chicago—The Methodist Mutual

No assessments. All that you have guessed about mutual insurance may be wrong. If you want to know, write for information to HENRY P. MAGILL, Secretary and Manager, Insurance Exchange, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Alice Hargrove Barclay, Agent M. E. Church South, 214 Norton Building, Fourth and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Old Testament. These are some of the expressions used by various writers to describe it: "the great," Daniel 4:30; "the praise of the whole earth," Jer. 51:41; "the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency," Isa. 13:19; "the lady of kingdoms," Isa. 47:5; "tender and delicate," "given to pleasures, "dwellest carelessly," Isa. 47:1-8. From these and other expressions we conclude that Babylon was not only a renowned, wealthy and beautiful city of pleasure-loving people, but also a city given over to luxury and the grossest corruptness and licentiousness of manners and morals. It is said that these were carried to frightful extremes.

An understanding of all this is necessary to an appreciation of the situation in which Daniel was placed, and of the significance of his actions. All the conditions were favorable to action of quite a different sort. (1) He was a long way from home, and the restraints of home influences. (2) He was a mere youth—still in his teens—an age when young men are most susceptible to evil influences. (3) He was surrounded by luxury and vice and living in an atmosphere where sin was fashionable. (4) It was a dangerous thing to refuse to obey the king's orders. Humanly speaking, compliance would have been much the safer policy. Certainly here was an environment not calculated to react favorably on the young captive. Yet he had certain things in his favor. In the first place, he had religious convictions, the result of careful training in the Hebrew faith. What a compliment his conduct on this trying occasion pays to his home training. His refusal to eat the king's meat, and drink his wine did not arise out of mere perversity, but out of religious scruple. To him such food was unclean, and participation in the idolatrous ceremonies attendant on heathen banquets was a sin, and he refused to allow himself to be led into temptation. In the second place, he proposed to be guided by his convictions. "But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank." (Dan. 1:8). The average young man would have persuaded himself that this was an unusual situation and would have compromised himself, but not so Daniel. He was no ordinary man. To him right was everything. How many



The Pipes of Esteycraft

are playing hymns, anthems, wedding marches and funeral dirges all 'round the earth.

Esteycraft is as busy as ever, for as churches in this country multiply and methods change, the Esteycraft must suggest new conditions and new facilities for increasing musical efficiency.

Estimates and specifications on request.

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY
Brattleboro Vermont

young men of today have the principles of Daniel? And how many American parents are seeing to it that their children are trained up with real convictions which may be depended on to carry them through a period of stress such as this through which Daniel had to pass? The only salvation for any of us in the face of temptation is to purpose in our hearts not to defile ourselves. It is this that distinguishes the total abstainer from the tippler, and not merely the accident of residence in dry or wet territory.

It cannot be denied, of course, that environment has much to do with the prevalence of intemperance. According to figures given out recently at a state temperance convention in New Jersey there are fifty-two million Americans, or more than half the people of the United States, living under prohibition laws. By area more than 71 per cent of the United States is prohibition territory, and this will be increased twenty per cent when prohibition goes into effect in five states that recently adopted it. Ultimately this looks toward nation-wide prohibition. As a nation we are trying to make the environment of our young people good, in spite of the avowed purpose of the liquor interests to perpetuate the traffic. Such a purpose was set forth in a speech made by one of the officers of the Ohio State Liquor League a few years ago in these words: "It will appear from these facts, gentlemen, that the success of our business is dependent largely upon the creation of an appetite for drink. Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and if there is no new appetite created our counters will be empty, as will be our money drawers. Our children must go hungry, or we must change our business to something more remunerative. The open field for the creation of this appetite is among the boys. After men are grown and their habits are formed they rarely change in this regard. It will be needful, therefore, that missionary work be done among the boys, and I make the suggestion, gentlemen, that nickles expended in treats to the boys now will return in dollars to your tills after the appetites have been formed. Above all things, create appetites." But whether nation-wide prohibition comes or not, no intemperate person need lay the blame on environment; for in the last analysis the question of the attitude of each of us toward temperance resolves itself into this form, "Have I purposed in my heart not to defile myself?"

Nor can he lay the blame on heredity. There are no facts to prove that heredity tends to make a nation more drunken, nor is there any evidence that the children of inebriates are born with a craving for liquor. People have assumed this. It is true that they may be born with a tendency to self-indulgence, and this may be encouraged by the example of the parents, but heredity is not responsible for the "craving." At least this is the opinion of Mr. Arthur Shadwell in his book on "Drink, Temperance and Legislation." He quotes the testimony of a prominent Scotch physician who says the notion of heredity does nothing to help the drunkard, but everything to injure him. He feels compelled to give way to drink. We minimize the moral responsibility of the vicious and thus encourage vice. People look with too much leniency upon drunkenness and make too many excuses for the

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE NOTES FOR NOVEMBER 14.

By Rev. H. C. Hoy.

The Promise of Spiritual Certainty. Scripture References: John 7:17; 11 Tim. 1:12; 1 John 4:13; 1 John 3:14; 1 John 11:3.

Spiritual certainty has been the basis of the aggressiveness and power of Methodism. The people of England were uncertain as to whether one could know he was saved until Mr. Wesley and others came forth with the certainty of experimental religion. They knew from experience that they were children of God, and with that positive knowledge aroused all England starting a movement that has done much to clarify the religious status of earnest people. Thus let us discuss the following passages of Scripture:

1 John 7:17, "If a man will do His will he shall know the doctrine whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."

This passage means that if a person will do God's will because he is anxious to obey and be in accord with God, then the truth shall be revealed. A person has to be in accord with the Father, doing His will before the Holy Spirit can guide him into the understanding of the truth of the doctrines of salvation and Christ's Divinity. The apostles had to learn this lesson of absolute surrender and obedience to the Divine will before they found out the full meaning of the life and teachings of Jesus. They had to live the will of the Father in order that they might have the singleness of purpose to receive the revelation of the truth. God wants manly men to receive His doctrine, and only manly men have found an increased will and knowledge in the doing the will of the Father who blesses all that are in accord with the Divine. The Lord could never intrust the doctrines to disobedient men. Many through failing to do God's will lost the knowledge of the doctrines, hence he must return by doing God's will. To be in accord with the Divine enables one to discern between the false and true. The person who knows God's will

drunkard. What he needs is to have his will strengthened. Let every young man remember that no one becomes a helpless inebriate without a prolonged course of conscious self-indulgence. After spending several years of such life, a young man finished his self-indulgent career by committing murder. In a farewell letter to his family he said: "It looks to me as if I am born unlucky, for I have never been able to get on. I have had good chances in my life, but that cursed drink has been my downfall." This young degenerate laid all the blame on "luck" and "the drink." There is not a hint at his own moral responsibility. How different was his attitude from the sturdy determination of Daniel who "purposed in his heart." In the presence of a stronger motive the "irresistible craving" becomes resistible. No matter what the environment, no matter what one's inheritance from remote ancestors may be, firm religious convictions coupled with a lofty purpose to do right regardless of circumstances cannot fail to produce a character that will stand any test to which it may be subjected. But for Daniel's convictions and the purpose in his heart we would never have heard of him.

buries all selfishness and will be ready to heed the heavenly voice. The great expounders of God's truth have always done the will of the Father, so that they might hear His voice above the rumble of the world's conflicting interests. Harmony and obedience to God are necessary for the world's progress.

2. 2 Tim. 1:12. "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

Paul knew that he was saved at that time, and he knew his life was in safe hands because he had tested Jesus through many hardships, and doubted Him not. He had seen the Lord on the road to Damascus and never after that doubted but that the Lord was able to fulfill all His promises. There was a certainty about his faith and the Lord's presence that grew richer from day to day. We know that while the Apostle knew he was a saved man at that time yet he recognized the possibility of making a shipwreck out of his faith. He lived a life all the time in the presence of Christ and was happy to feel that each day was an experience of renewed confidence. He knew with an absolute knowledge that the Lord was able to keep the soul that he had entrusted to His care. Further, it was that certainty that sustained him in the darkest hours of his life when he was persecuted and cast out. He

HAVE DARK HAIR AND LOOK YOUNG

Nobody Can Tell When You Darken Gray, Faded Hair With Sage Tea.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair, and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

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.

Church Furniture

State your church requirements and send floor plan for Free Estimate on cost of Pews, Pulpits, Pulpit Chairs, Communion Tables, Collection Plates, Bookcases, Envelope Holders, Communion Cup Holders.

Biddle & Wells Mfg. Co.,
Main Office & Factory
JACKSON, TEXAS
Texas Office,
607 Juarez Bldg.,
DALLAS

Bank of America

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and 75c Bottles.

knew that the Lord was ever ready to keep him from destruction. It was this power of certainty that made him able to overlook the small annoyances and to comprehend things from the broad view of the Lord. This certainty rang out like a bell; it made people heed the message that he brought, winning its way to their hearts. Paul's certainty more than anything else drew the world to the cause he loved. He believed in Christ so strongly that the world had to come to his belief. The only way the Church can ever hope to win the world for Christ is by the knowledge of religion. A religion that is so certain that it will force people to acknowledge the power of the gospel to save. It has always been the period of certainty that moved the Church forward to new fields and victories. A time when men knew that Christ was keeping that which they had trusted to His care.

3. 1 John 4:13. "Hereby we know that we dwell in Him, and He in us, because He hath given us of his Spirit."

We find that the Lord fulfills His promise in sending the Spirit to lead us into the truth. He gives to every person a certain measure of the Spirit, in order that each person may know that he dwells in the Father and the Father in him. It is the knowledge of the Divine in man blending in union with God. The knowledge which through the leadership of the Spirit becomes a joyous experience of ones life and God united. It is a great privilege to know that your heart is the tabernacle of God. Nevertheless, because you may not have as rich an experience as some one else is no reason to be discouraged, for the Lord will dwell in you according to your ability to comprehend and appreciate. It may be true that your experience may be meager, but it is perhaps the beginning which shall culminate in great happiness. There is nothing like knowing that God is near, dwelling in you and you in Him because of the blending of yours and the Divine will.

4. 1 John 3:14. We know that we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren."

This is a good test as to whether you are obedient to the will of the Father, and as to whether you are keeping His commandments. A person who does not love the brethren may well know that the love of Christ is not in His heart, for the love of Christ constrains one to love all men. It makes all men his neighbor, and the great commandment, "love thy neighbor as thyself," finds its fulfillment in this test. It would be a good idea for every leaguer to apply this test to his life that he might discover his standing as a Christian. If you discover that you do not love the brethren it is time for you to seek the Lord, since you are not fit for the Kingdom of God.

5. 1 John 11:3. "Hereby, we do know that we know Him, if we keep His commandments."

This is one of the simplest methods of finding out for a certainty your relations with the Lord, and yet it is not necessarily final. We find that the mere mechanical keeping of the commandments will not avail anything, for the rich young ruler kept the commandments from his youth up, and yet lacked eternal life. Hence, it could not be made an infallible guide, unless willingness to keep the commandments is found. If one is willing to keep the commandments to

Books of Western Adventure

THE VALLEY OF THE MOON

By Jack London

The story opens in the city slums, where Billy Roberts, teamster and ex-prize fighter, and Saxon Brown, laundry worker, meet and love and marry. It ends out in the open country, where Billy and Saxon find new life and new hope.

12mo. Cloth. Frontispiece. \$1.35, postpaid.

THE PATROL OF THE SUN DANCE TRAIL

By Ralph Connor

It at times approaches the tensify of an exaggerated school of Western fiction. It gives a tolerably vivid picture of early days in the great Northwest.

12mo. Cloth. \$1.25, postpaid.

THE RIM OF THE DESERT

By Ada Woodruff Anderson

A dramatic story of Alaska. A well-rounded narrative, crowded with anecdote and adventure, with splendid descriptions of Washington and Alaska and with a love story whose complications are of an unfamiliar sort.

12mo. Cloth. Frontispiece. \$1.35, postpaid.

THE DONS OF THE OLD PUEBLO

By Percival J. Cooney

A love tale of old California. Before the Aztec eagle was replaced by the "Stars and Stripes" there was much fighting. Dealing, as it does, with war and love, this book will be found both historically and romantically of value and interest.

12mo. Cloth. Frontispiece. \$1.35, postpaid.

THE MAN OF THE DESERT

By Grace Livingston Hill Luta

Hazel Radcliffe, lost on the desert of Arizona, is rescued by John Brownleigh, a missionary. She is returned to her Eastern home in her father's private car, but dislikes society life, takes training as a nurse, and finally goes back to the desert as the missionary's bride.

12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. \$1.25, postpaid.

THE FLYING U'S LAST STAND

By B. M. Bower

The story has the heartiness and spirit of a Western tale, with the atmosphere of all outdoors, and the reader will never complain of lack of excitement and action.

12mo. Cloth. Frontispiece. \$1.30, postpaid.

THE LITTLE ANGEL OF CANYON CREEK

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

A story of the old days of the Western Colorado mining camps. Into one of these lawless camps comes little Olaf, a homeless wanderer from the East. His advent, followed by that of the Morrisons, makes a new era for Canyon Creek, which ends in the "cleaning up" of the entire town.

12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. \$1.25, postpaid.

DESERT GOLD

A Romance of the Border

By Zane Grey

The story is full of stirring and dramatic incidents. There are battles with Mexicans and long

journeys across the desert. Starvation and misery add to the tragic side, and a few merry cowboys contribute much humor and no little heroism.

12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. \$1.30, postpaid.

THE RIVER

By Ednah Aiken

A story of man's effort to harness the Colorado River and use it for his own ends. It has its romance, and the author writes in a swift, nervous, picture-making style that is pleasing.

12mo. Cloth. Colored frontispiece. \$1.35, postpaid.

OVERLAND RED

A Romance of the Moonstone Canyon Trail

By Henry Herbert Knibbs

The hero of this California story is a combination of tramp, cowboy, prospector, and philosopher. It fulfills the first duty of a novel—to be interesting.

12mo. Cloth. Illustrations in color. \$1.35, postpaid.

SUNDOWN SLIM

By Henry Herbert Knibbs

A story of the great Southwest. Like Overland Red, Sundown Slim is a hobo, but of altogether different type. A book of adventure, humor, and romance.

12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. \$1.35, postpaid.

GOLD

A Tale of the Forty-Niners

By Stewart Edward White

The actors are four young men who form a partnership and loyally stand by one another through ups and downs. It is hardly a novel; rather a vivid and picturesque account of the spirit, conditions, and life of those rough and adventurous times.

12mo. Cloth, Colored frontispiece. \$1.35, postpaid.

THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH

By Harold Bell Wright

The plot, through which there runs an intense love interest, is mighty in its conception and is carried to a satisfactory close with the smoothness of running water. The author knows the desert and desert life and has vividly clothed his story with the local color and breezy atmosphere of the West.

12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. 60 cents, postpaid.

THE CALLING OF DAN MATHEWS

By Harold Bell Wright

Big Dan, that manly man of convictions; Hope Farwell, so delightfully refreshing; the old doctor, true philosopher and poet; and poor little crippled Denny, so sympathetic, loving everything and everybody, are masterful character creations.

12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. 60 cents, postpaid.

THE SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS

By Harold Bell Wright

This realistic story of the Ozark Mountains brings you in closer touch with all mankind. It is replete with pathos and with humor.

12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. 60 cents, postpaid.

Smith & Lamar, Ag'ts

Nashville, Tenn.

Order From Nearest House.

DALLAS, TEX.

RICHMOND, VA.

the best of his knowledge with God's help then he may know he is a child of God. Hence the spirit in which one keeps or seeks to keep the commandments is the real test of one's relation to God.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

LITTLE ROCK AND ARGENTA PREACHERS' MEETING.

Hunter Memorial (C. N. Baker)—Brother S. S. Key preached at the morning hour to a very appreciative congregation. Other services about as usual. Good prayer meeting Wednesday night.

Twenty-Eighth Street (J. D. Baker)—Usual congregations. Sunday school best in several Sundays. Church, through stewards and pastor, is making desperate struggle to pay all finances in full for the year.

Highland Park (Rodgers)—Sunday was a great day in the history of Highland. The congregation held its first service in the handsome and beautifully finished new church. Great congregations at both hours. At night chairs had to be placed in the aisles. There were 301 in Sunday school. Brother Rodgers and his people deserve much credit for their wonderful accomplishment. More than that, all finances, salary and claims will be paid in full. Brother Rodgers makes things happen.

First Church (Hutchinson)—Fifty in prayer meeting. Fine congregations at both hours. Biggest congregation at night during this pastorate. One baby baptized. Seven additions to the church. Hutchinson is bringing things to pass in this great church.

Capitol View (Buhler)—Large congregations at both services; seven additions; one baby baptized; fine prayer meeting; more than a hundred present. Workers' Council had large attendance. League and Sunday school doing well. Night school growing.

Conference Sunday School Secretary (Duckworth) was at Hampton in a tour of Sunday school efficiency Saturday and Sunday. Reports much interest and growing enthusiasm in the work.

Brother S. S. Key of the Arkansas Conference was present and spoke of the joy experienced in meeting with the pastors, as it brought back memories of his active days. Brother Key preached a helpful sermon Sunday at Hunter Memorial.

Dr. W. F. Wilson preached at Winfield Sunday night, Dr. Thomas being at Dallas, meeting with Church Extension Committee. Dr. Wilson is assisting the brethren where his help is needed. He is rendering very valuable assistance two nights each week.

SOUR, ACID STOMACHS, GASES OR INDIGESTION

Each "Pape's Diapepsin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

at the Capitol View night school.

Pulaski Heights (Twitty)—Services were well attended Sunday. Sunday school and League increased in attendance; six accessions. The revival is to continue through the week. Much interest is being manifested. Brother Thompson is doing some very spiritual preaching, and is delighting the people. The pastor has made permanent the Junior church in his congregation and proved its value in Christian training.

District (Monk)—Held quarterly conference at DeVall's Bluff and Hazen Saturday and Sunday. The pastor, Brother Clark, made splendid reports and expects to pay out. Sunday night at Des Arc, where Brother Rodgers is doing a fine work.

Brother W. T. Thompson spoke of the excellent faculty at Galloway and of the high grade of students and their interest in things Christian.

Mr. Caughey Hayes, the able Sunday school superintendent of Winfield, appeared before the ministers in behalf of a great Sunday school gathering on the afternoon of the last Sunday in this month to be addressed by our Sunday school leaders from Nashville, Tenn. The pastors agreed to push the interests of the meeting.

HUTTIG.

We have had a splendid year at Huttig. Dr. Arch C. Holder and his singer, Mr. Price, of Shreveport, La., held our meeting, and it was a good one. I had rather have them than any evangelistic team I know. We have had 42 accessions to the church this year. Every department of the church is prospering. The P. E.'s salary is paid in full and the pastor's will be, and possibly overpaid. All the general claims are paid in full except \$30.00, and we have one more missionary day in our Sunday school which will more than pay that. I have not asked for a single contribution, either publicly or privately; it has come as a result of our observing the week of prayer at the beginning of the year and Missionary day once a month in our Sunday school, and a free-will offering in our Missionary Society. I really do not feel natural, as I have always had to nearly walk my feet off getting up these claims. I wish every preacher's mind was thus easy and left free to study the highest interests of the church. In addition to all the above facts, the ladies of the Missionary Society have presented me with a nice suit for Conference. We have been the recipients of many tokens of love and appreciation from the day we came until now. These are indeed a fine people.—S. K. Burnett.

BOONEVILLE STATION.

We have just closed one of the best meetings ever held in Booneville. Dr. A. C. Holder, who lead our forces is one of the very best evangelists I have ever seen in a meeting. He is a strong, safe, sound preacher and the greatest worker I have ever seen. Mr. I. N. Price, who led the singing the first 10 days of the meeting is a great leader of song and a soloist of exceptional ability. These men make a really great team. There were one hundred and eighty-five conversions and reclamations. One hundred or more have joined the different churches of the town. Our own church has received over seventy. Our people are rejoicing over the great victory and are going forward with much hope.—J. H. O'Bryant, P. C.

OBITUARY.

PETERS.—Little Ford Peters died October 6, 1915, aged six year, one month and 18 days. He was the baby boy of several children and so bright, sweet and cheerful. His mother was teaching him at home; he learned very fast and was just ready to enter school, but suddenly the death angel visited the home of R. M. and M. E. Peters and took from the family circle Ford. He was sick just three days and when asked how he was feeling would always say, "all right." The home is made sad without him, but he is gone to live with God and the angels. Those little buds are sometimes taken away to bloom in heaven. We know that it is hard for parents, brothers and sisters to give up Ford, but he is only gone on before to live in a brighter world than this, and while you are members of the church militant rejoice at the thought that the family is represented by little Ford in the church triumphant. May God's blessing be with the family.—W. J. Davis.

MAULDIN.—L. C. Mauldin was born February 3, 1844, in Lowndesville, S. C., and died in Lockesburg, Ark., October 28, 1915.

He was converted at the age of 24 and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

He served as a soldier in the Confederate Army. On October 27, 1869, he married Miss Mary Jane Arnold. To this union six children were born, one son and five daughters. The son and three of the girls and his wife are still living.

He was a Royal Arch Mason. Brother Mauldin was a steward of the church, which position he had filled for several years with credit.

Our church has lost heavily within the last month in the deaths of Mrs. L. L. Brown, Mrs. F. C. Floyd and Brother Mauldin.—L. C. Beasley, Pastor.

HICKMAN.—Ray Hickman, son of Jno. M. and Alice Hickman, died September 31, 1915, in his eleventh year. Ray was as bright a boy as the writer ever knew. Some have said not a more apt scholar in the county. Surely "death loves a shining mark." He lingered a few days seemingly unwell, congestion seized him and suddenly, almost before the family knew it, his precious life winged its way from its earthly casket. He left parents, a sister, four brothers, one of whom is a twin brother, who sadly miss his cheerful life. Gone! Yes, gone from Marsden School, church and playmates, but living, ever living in memory sadly sweet. In the family lot in Marsden Cemetery is a mound of clay underneath which is the mortality of Ray, beyond earthly vision, beyond time lives, will ever live, the pure spirit of this noble boy. We sorrow not as those who have no hope. We will meet again. May our Lord comfort saddened hearts.—R. Spaun, Pastor.

BURTON.—Tamsey Buelah Burton (nee Jarrett), daughter of J. W. and Ida Jarrett, of Everton, Boone County, Ark., was born October 15, 1894. Professed faith in Christ at the age of 11 years. Joined the M. E. Church, South, when she was fifteen. Was married to Luther Burton June 28, 1914. Departed this life at the home of Boyd Frost, near Hegley school house, Clay County, Ark., October 26, 1915. After funeral services conducted

ed by the writer, her body was laid to rest in the cemetery at Mars Hill Church.

Sister Burton leaves a husband, a babe seven months old, father, mother, two sisters and three brothers to mourn their loss, but their loss is her eternal gain. Sister Burton passed away in the triumph of a living faith in Christ, exhorting her husband to become a Christian and raise their child for God and eternity. Truly our people died well.—L. F. Taylor.

GRACE.—Henry Porter Grace was born near Lawson, Ark., August 9, 1891, and died October 23, 1915. He professed faith in Christ in the summer of 1914, under the ministry of Rev. Jas. R. Rhodes, and united with the M. E. Church, South, at Rhodes Chapel, of Strong Charge. Porter was a good, obedient boy, always looking after the interest of his widowed mother and the children at home. Many commendable things are spoken of him.

He was sick about four weeks, but was not thought to be seriously ill till the last few days. He was carried to the home of his brother, Garland Grace, of El Dorado, that he might receive close medical attention, where he died. He leaves a widowed mother and four brothers, two sisters, together with a host of loved ones and friends to mourn his departure. The interment was at Hillsboro. The funeral was conducted at the cemetery by the Rev. W. C. Hiliard of El Dorado Station.—His Pastor, Alva C. Rogers.

Christ is the way for us to the Father, and his name is for us not merely a musical cadence wherewith to end a prayer or form a customary close of a collect—nay, to ask in Christ's name is to ask in the Spirit of Christ.—R. C. Charles.

REVIVALIST TELLS OF RELIEF FROM PAIN.

St. John the Divine, in his vividly drawn picture of Heaven, as his closing and most convincing argument of its glories states: "And there shall be no more pain." Rev. 21:22. In making this assertion St. John felt that no more glorious prospect could be placed before the human mind.

Pain saps our strength in the battle of life. It is the strongest helper of disease.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills bring wonderful relief from all pain. For the past 20 years these pills have been increasing in popularity, until now they are the most generally used remedy in use.

The Rev. R. M. Bentley, of Shelbyville, Ind., the popular revivalist, has the following to say about these pills:

"I feel it my duty to suffering humanity to say something in regard to Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I consider them a God-send. For myself I fail to find words to express my gratitude for the relief that they bring. Hundreds of times when it seemed the pain was too great to allow me to go on the platform I have found in them a sweet relief. I have used them for over 10 years and always tell others about the benefit that can be derived from them."

If you suffer from any pain, purchase a box and if you are not perfectly satisfied return the empty box to your druggist and he will be glad to give you your money back.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.