

# Arkansas Methodist

"SPEAK THOU THE THINGS THAT BECOME SOUND DOCTRINE."

Official Organ of the Little Rock and North Arkansas Conferences

VOL. XXXVI.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917.

NO. 36

HEAR THIS, O YE THAT SWALLOW UP THE NEEDY, EVEN TO MAKE THE POOR OF THE LAND FAIL, SAYING, WHEN WILL THE NEW MOON BE GONE, THAT WE MAY SELL CORN? AND THE SABBATH, THAT WE MAY SET FORTH WHEAT, MAKING THE EPHAH SMALL, AND THE SHEKEL GREAT, AND FALSIFYING THE BALANCES BY DECEIT? THAT WE MAY BUY THE POOR FOR SILVER, AND THE NEEDY FOR A PAIR OF SHOES; YEA, AND SELL THE REFUSE OF THE WHEAT? THE LORD HATH SWORN BY THE EXCELLENCE OF JACOB, SURELY I WILL NEVER FORGET ANY OF THEIR WORKS. SHALL NOT THE LAND TREMBLE FOR THIS, AND EVERY ONE MOURN THAT DWELLETH THEREIN? AND IT SHALL RISE UP WHOLLY AS A FLOOD; AND IT SHALL BE CAST OUT AND DROWNED AS BY THE FLOOD OF EGYPT.—Amos 8:4-8.

## THE SECURE SOUL.

Adversity truly tests character. Suffering discovers the capacity and quality of our humanity. In peace and prosperity the resisting and enduring powers may relax. There are subtle temptations which assail the soul at rest and insidiously undermine character so that when the stress and strain come the defenses are down. The soul that daily rests in God and finds in Him help and refuge is the only soul that is prepared for the time of trial. Forget God in prosperity, and you may in the grossness of your nature fail to find Him in your time of peril. Admit God in your quiet hours, and He will fill your soul when the storms rage. Then are you secure.

## CHRISTIAN LIBERTY.

It is a cardinal aim of the Gospel to make men free. And there is far more in the freedom that Christ came to bring than most men are accustomed to think. It is the most sweeping type of liberty ever conceived. In its last analysis it is a declaration of the rightful sovereignty of the will of each individual man, as we shall see a little later in this brief paper. Beyond that it is impossible for any conception of liberty for finite beings to go.

The bondages from which we are to be emancipated are various. There is political bondage, social bondage, the bondage of custom, convention; there is ecclesiastical bondage, the bondage of priestcraft, the bondage of creed, including the bondage to Moses, what St. Paul called "The Law;" there is spiritual bondage, bondage to evil habit, bondage to sin and to the powers of evil. It was to bring liberty to every captive and to set every prisoner free, no matter what the form of his enslavement, nor to whom enslaved, that Christ came.

It may be thought that in this scheme political liberty is a thing outside the range of the purposes of the Gospel. But it is not. The Gospel is directly concerned with it. It is perfectly true that the Gospel teaches us that a man may faithfully serve God under any form of government, and it is equally true that God has long borne with tyrannies in the governments of men. But the Gospel is radically and essentially opposed to tyranny, and has provided for its utter extinguishment from the whole earth. The doctrines of regeneration, divine sonship, universal brotherhood, and an immortality in which every man may reign as a king and a priest unto God—these doctrines bring an investiture of dignity to man which is utterly inconsistent with any form of slavery, and they cannot be preached without working out at least the disenthralment of the human race. If you will consider it, there is a deep logical and moral necessity that men should be free, for, while a man may be faithful to God in any condition and

according to his opportunity, it yet remains true that an enslaved man has but little opportunity, and even God has a chance with him only within the sphere of his opportunity. Therefore it is that God means to lift the foot of man from all necks, so that all men may be free to obey Christ's injunction, "Call no man upon the earth your master, for one is your master, even God," and so that God himself may say directly to every man as he said to Job, "Gird up thyself, and answer me, like a man!" There is obvious pertinency in this hour of world-struggle, for it sanctifies the cause of democracy as the cause of God. Liberty is not a mere human luxury; it is a solemn and sacred thing, and our boys who go to war, together with all who truly stand behind them, ought to know this.

As to ecclesiastical bondage, the Church is a divine institution, not that God ever organized it, either in the days of Abraham or in the days of John the Baptist or on the day of Pentecost, or at any other time or place; men organized it; but God intended that it should be organized, and God has adopted it as the chief organ of his kingdom on the earth. Moreover, the authority of the Church is limited by its commission from on high. That commission gives the Church authority to teach and power to say who shall be in its fellowship, according as the Church is able to understand the gospel limits of both these functions; but the commission has never included lordship over the consciences of men. In the last analysis every man is at liberty to say what he believes and what he will do; he answers to God.

On two points the Jew could not understand St. Paul's doctrine of Christian liberty. He could not understand that "The Law," moral and ceremonial, had been superseded by the Gospel; that the whole method of procedure had been shifted from a system of external statutes to a system of gracious teaching administered by the Church and the Holy Ghost, changed from external statutes to internal inspiration. There are many very good people who are not Jews and who do not yet understand this. But it is true, nevertheless. This is what St. Paul meant when he said, "Ye are not under the law, but under grace," and it is what he meant when he told the Galatians that the law was our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ, but that since faith had come we are no longer under a schoolmaster. The second point the Jew could not understand was that the powers of the Church in administering its discipline had also been greatly altered, that alteration being part and parcel with the passing of The Law. We cannot here argue these points. But if any man will take the pains to understand St. Paul, he will find that his doctrine of Christian liberty destroys all manner of bondage, bondage to a superseded institution, "The Law," which had been God's code for ages of time, bondage to custom, convention, creed, sin, habit, the devil, all bondage of whatever sort. It went even further, and perhaps that is the most striking fact about it—the Christ who had thus emancipated him, and stood him up on his own feet in front of earth and heaven, had not even himself laid the hands of authority upon him; he had made to him his appeal, the appeal of his emancipating power and of his mighty love, and St. Paul, in the free exercise of his own sovereign will, had bowed in adoration to that emancipating power and that conquering love, making himself the bond-slave of Christ. And he calls upon all men to do likewise. There is no such sweeping conception of liberty to be found in any other teaching on earth. It, again, makes liberty a solemn and sacred thing, respected by even God Almighty.

Our space is consumed. But we cannot close without adding that there is special pertinency in

this view, also, in view of our negotiations looking to the unification of American Methodism, and the notion that some entertain that we must in some way hold a dominant hand upon the Negro contingent in our Methodism. The Negro is entitled to develop on his own lines. To deny it is to violate Christian liberty.—J. A. A.

## THE DENVER CONFERENCE.

Having agreed to represent our General Board of Education at the Denver Conference, I had arranged my itinerary so that I arrived at Pueblo, Colo., the seat of the conference, Thursday evening. What was my delight to be met by the pastor, Rev. J. A. McKee, and my young brother, Rev. L. C. Beasley, recently of Little Rock Conference, and now of Walsenburg, Colo., and immediately conveyed by auto to the pleasant home of Mr. G. C. Suter, the chairman of the official board, where as an ex-Missourian I was entertained by ex-Missourians in true Missouri-Colorado style.

Brother Beasley preached that night, and it will be no surprise to his Arkansas friends to learn that he preached a good sermon and that he had made a fine record at Walsenburg, and had been elected assistant secretary of the Conference. His health has improved in this bracing climate and he is delighted with his surroundings. His wife and her mother and his two little ones were at the conference, and Baby Ruth was baptized by the Bishop Saturday morning, together with the little daughter of Brother Kern, after which the Bishop made a beautiful and impressive address on the significance of parenthood and the responsibility for the early training of children.

Bishop Hendrix, who has held this conference fifteen times and now has completed a quadrennium of administration, presided with great tenderness and efficiency. He knows the Denver Conference and is wonderfully loved and trusted by the brethren. Having deliberately reduced his weight, he looks thin, but is unusually vigorous. His grasp of details is remarkable and his insight into the world situation is keen and comprehensive. His addresses and expositions of Scripture evidence increasing intellectual and spiritual power, while his sermons on Sunday morning and night were great deliverances. The morning service was at a Northern Methodist Church, with four congregations uniting, and the night service was at a Baptist Church with three other congregations.

As there are only eighteen pastoral charges, or one district, in the Denver Conference, the attendance, lacking the local preachers and many laymen, is not equal to that of a district conference. This makes it possible to expedite business. Ample time was given to reporting the charges, but so much time was consumed by addresses that, the session having begun Thursday and practically closing Saturday at noon, there was no debating of board and committee reports. Although most of the preachers face difficult conditions, all reported collections and salaries in full, except two, and a collection of \$44 was taken to round up everything. The preachers, practically all transfers, many coming for health, led by their trusted and efficient presiding elder, Rev. T. S. Wheeler, are a band of faithful and heroic men. The loss in membership by removal is so great that the number reported, 2,271, registers an increase of only two. The enrollment of 2,706 Sunday school scholars is gratifying. Brother Gunby of Farmington, N. Mex., whom I knew in Missouri, reported 23 bright, intelligent Navajo Indians in school, several of them members of his church.

The charges in this Conference are in two groups, one a line from Denver south to New Mexico and Oklahoma, the other around Durango, in south-  
(Continued on Page 3, Column 3.)

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A. C. MILLAR.....Editor

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## PERSONAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Dr. J. H. Dye of Searcy paid this office a pleasant call last Wednesday morning.

Rev. R. L. Cabe is assisting Rev. J. E. Waddell in a revival meeting at Smackover.

Rev. Marion S. Monk of Camden is assisting in a very successful revival meeting at Waldo.

While in town on Sunday school business August 30, Rev. W. T. Martin of Dardanelle made us a short call.

Rev. J. J. Mellard, pastor on the Richmond charge, reports everything progressing nicely on his charge.

A big tent meeting is in progress at Pangburn. Brother C. C. Griffin is assisted by Evangelist Curge Spinks.

Four new missionaries and two new stations are to be given to Africa this year by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This, the four hundredth anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, finds the number of Protestants 170,000,000.

Rev. A. O. Graydon of New Edinburg has just closed his revival campaign, and reports 41 accessions to the church.

An Epworth League and a Woman's Missionary Society are contemplated at Old Camp Springs Church, on the Kingsland charge.

Rev. H. H. Watson, our pastor at Morrilton, begins his revivals meeting September 9, and will be assisted by Dr. O. E. Goddard of Galveston, Texas.

While the Epworth League assembly was in session at Lake Junaluska twelve young people offered themselves for the ministry and mission work.

Rev. C. C. Daniel of the Alabama Conference has been elected president of Southern University, Greensboro, Ala., to succeed Dr. Charles A. Rush, resigned.

News comes from Rev. R. L. Glasgow of Roland that twelve more people have united with the church, thirty-four additions in three weeks. They have started to remodel their church.

The Intercollegiate Intelligence Bureau at Washington, which is in touch with colleges and universities throughout the country, has filled 5,000 government positions with college men.

Rev. S. R. Twitty of Fordyce spent last week on the Kingsland charge, at Grace Church. There were 13 accessions to the church and some excellent work done among the children.

The Northern Methodist Church has arranged for a collection to be taken Sunday, September 16, to provide for the work maintained in the various military camps by its Board of Home Missions.

Rev. D. H. Colquette, field agent, American Bible Society, went to Dallas, Texas, this week to lay in a fall stock of Bibles for the Arkansas depository and to plan for his fall campaign in the interest of the Society.

Dr. John C. Granbery of the faculty of Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex., has gone to France for service to the French soldiers under the direction of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

The Lutheran Synod of Southwest Virginia is

said to be the first division of the United Synod of the South to approve "unification recommended by a joint commission" of the three chief bodies of Lutherans in the United States.

Rev. W. W. Nelson returned to Stamps last week, after a most delightful month's vacation, during which he attended the Winona Lake Bible Conference, Winona, Ind., and spent some time in Chicago. He had five additions to the church Sunday.

In the Conferences of the Gulf Division of our Sunday school territory there were enrolled during the year ending June 30 226 teacher training classes with 2,774 students. The North Alabama Conference ranked first, with 68 classes and 1,047 students.

In the Atlantic Division of our Sunday school work, including the Conferences from Baltimore to Florida, the number of Wesley Bible classes increased in seventeen months from 1,758 to 3,710. The North Carolina Conference led, with a gain of 314 classes.

Mrs. Lloyd Rainwater of Morrilton, through Rev. J. P. Robertson, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Morrilton, ordered 135 army Testaments from the American Bible Society for Company D, camped at Morrilton. These are a gift from Mrs. Rainwater to the soldiers.

Miss Esther Case of near Batesville, for many years a missionary of Mexico, has taken a degree at the George Peabody College for Teachers, in Nashville, during her enforced absence from her field of labor, and is now attending to the affairs of the Foreign Secretary's office.

Brother J. E. Waddell writes: "I have just closed a revival meeting at Parker's Chapel. We had fine attendance from the beginning to the close. I received seven into the church, and the church is greatly revived. Everything is moving on nicely on the El Dorado Circuit."

A Furlough and Emergency Fund of \$100,000 for the professors of Middlebury College has been created by the late Henry Freeman Walker. The income from this money is to be used for giving a year's furlough to every member of the faculty who has served seven years or more.

On invitation of Bishop Candler, a convention of laymen met at the School of Theology of Emory University, August 22, to consider the status of the university and advise concerning its development. They were much impressed and issued a stirring appeal to the church for further co-operation.

Many of the famous Osborne prison reforms are being introduced into the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H., by its acting superintendent, Lieut. Commander Thomas Mott Osborne. The prisoners have reorganized a Navy Mutual Welfare League. They are allowed to play games in the open for a short time at noon.

Contributions to date to the building fund of the Alpheus W. Wilson Memorial Church, Baltimore, amount to nearly \$15,000. These contributions have come from individuals and charges in the Baltimore Conference. We doubt not that many throughout the church will be anxious to have a part in the building of this church as a memorial to the late Bishop Wilson.

A new newspaper, called The State, "an independent weekly newspaper devoted exclusively to the interests of Arkansas," has made its appearance. It is published at Batesville by C. A. Vane, and is the official paper of the Arkansas Good Roads and Drainage Association, Arkansas Division, George Washington National Highway, and Arkansas Fish and Game Protective Association.

Mayor Harry H. Litty of Memphis has made great advances toward securing quiet Sundays in that city by reviving and enforcing old laws. Beginning last Sunday the pool halls were closed, gambling suppressed, and grocery stores closed at 10 a. m. He has also ordered a strict enforcement of the laws prohibiting the sale of liquor and cigarettes. No Sunday picture shows or theaters are to be allowed if the mayor has his way.

Hon. Josiah H. Shinn, formerly State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Arkansas, during recent years engaged in literary work at Washington, died there September 2, aged 68. He was born at Russellville, and after years of experience as an educator became a journalist and author, having published "The South in Public Education," "Illustrated Arkansas," "A History of the American Peo-

ple," "Education in Arkansas," "Russia at the World's Fair," "English and Russian." He had become an authority on history.

The editor of the Review of Reviews, in the September number, says: "It is the firm opinion of President Wilson and other leaders in government and education that the freshman classes ought to open with full strength to carry on all branches of their work. Every effort should be made to persuade students that the government does not want them until they have graduated. It is desirable that qualified students should enter the freshman class at an early age, and try to graduate as soon as possible after completing their twenty-first year."

A communication from Charlotte, N. C., gives assurance that that city is a safe place for the soldiers in the cantonment, and that good influences will be about them. "Our city ordinances prohibit certain things on the part of our citizens nor the army to throw down these safeguards so long established in this thoroughly Presbyterian community. We are pleased to say that when the soldiers come to Charlotte they will be received as our boys, and will be expected to conform to the Sabbath observances." As this comes from the secretary of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, it will be a very great satisfaction to good people.—Herald and Presbyterian.

Mr. W. E. Hogan, Assistant Secretary of Education, says in the (Nashville) Christian Advocate: "Reports for 1916-17 show that there were enrolled last year in all the educational institutions of our church only 903 ministerial students. The number enrolled in the same institutions in 1915-16 was 910. The number attending other institutions is not available, but it is a reasonable assumption that we did not have more than 50 young ministerial students in colleges other than our own. The 903 ministerial students in our schools are distributed among the various classes of institutions as follows: Universities, 259 (190 of these were students of theology); A and B class colleges, 348; junior colleges, 177; academies, 119. Since a number of our standard colleges of liberal arts maintain preparatory departments, and since more than half the students in the junior colleges are in sub-college classes, it is clearly apparent that we had last year not more than six hundred and fifty ministerial candidates pursuing college or theological courses. In other words, we did not have as many as seven hundred men who were continuing their general education beyond the minimum requirement for admission on trial, and this in spite of the fact that 'all ministerial candidates are strongly urged before entering the traveling connection to secure, if possible, a thorough collegiate education.'"

On his recent vacation trip the editor met in Yellowstone Park, Mr. John D. Dunaway of Conway, Mrs. King of Helena, and Mr. Bynum Giles of Texarkana, the latter being manager of one of the Company Camps, and Mr. Frank Reedy, bursar of Southern Methodist University, who had conducted a party through the Park, as has been his custom for fifteen years, who is an admirable chaplain and rendered appreciated service; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gates of Crossett and their son Philip and wife, at their Colorado ranch; also Mr. Levi Wilcoxon and wife of Crossett, and a number of others who were visiting at the ranch; at Colorado Springs Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stubbs, formerly of Conway, and Mrs. Dr. Greeson and Miss Myrtle, and Mrs. John Dunaway, Sr., of Conway, Rev. A. C. Browning of the Missouri Conference and Brother Parker of the same, both of whom are at the Springs for health, Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb of Capitol View Church, Little Rock; and Rev. R. E. Dickenson, pastor of our church there, and his wife, and is under many obligations to them for courtesies in seeing the city; at Denver Dr. W. F. McMurry, the big, businesslike Church Extension Secretary, who was en route to Oakland, Cal., and who helped to spend an hour most pleasantly; at Denver Conference Rev. Fred Bond, formerly of Arkansas and Oklahoma, and Rev. J. D. Z. Munsey of Oklahoma. New friends innumerable were discovered.

Planning how he might best change from vacation to regular tasks, the editor arranged to spend last Sunday with Rev. R. L. Jackson at Gravette

and Decatur, the first charge in Arkansas as one comes down the Kansas City Southern Railway. The Saturday night train was late, but Brother Jackson was on hand at Gravette and quickly conveyed the editor to a hospitable home where a restful night was enjoyed in the salubrious climate of the Arkansas Ozarks. While it was perceptibly warmer than it had been in the mile-high altitude of Colorado, still the temperature was not unpleasant, and it was good to be in the dear home State again. Sunday school was attended and found to be large and well organized. A splendid congregation was faced at eleven o'clock, and after a bountiful dinner the run of twelve miles was made in an automobile to Falling Springs, a country church about four miles west of Decatur, where a crowded house was closing Sunday school and remained for the sermon. Return was quickly made to Decatur, where a hundred people were in attendance at Epworth League and a large audience listened to the preaching. Gravette is a fine town. Our church building is a creditable modern structure, and our people active and individual. The parsonage is neat and grounds well kept. The preacher is almost raising his food in the garden. Falling Springs is a strong farming community, where our church was organized long before the railroad produced local readjustments. Brother S. I. Harrison, who was licensed as a local preacher two years before the writer was born, is the Nestor of this church, and was present with words of cheer for the preacher. Decatur is only a village, but is surrounded by a thickly populated orchard country and the church is well attended and supported. With a fine piece of property and advantageous location, Decatur ought to become the head of a reorganized modern circuit. The pastor of this delightful charge, Rev. R. L. Jackson, who was so active and useful while a student at Hendrix, is meeting expectation. He is moving things, and the people are cheerfully responding to his efforts. Large congregations, strong Sunday schools, and big lively Leagues attest his activity and popularity. He and Mrs. Jackson are unstinted in their praise of their people and surroundings. To the editor the day was a blessed return to his field of labor.

#### DEATH OF REV. W. E. BOGGS, D. D.

It was with profound regret that just before returning we learned of the death of Dr. Boggs, our pastor at Fayetteville. Born at Spotsylvania, Va., December 23, 1859, the son of Lewis A. and Elizabeth R. Boggs, Waller Edwin Boggs was educated for the Episcopal ministry, but took up the practice of law until he was converted in a Methodist meeting, when he responded to the call and entered the itinerant ministry. He served Charleston and Huntington, W. Va., several charges in St. Louis Conference, Shreveport, La., and at San Antonio, Waco, Dallas, and Fort Worth, Texas; also at Malvern, Hope, and Camden, Ark. He had transferred to North Arkansas in 1915, and was closing his second year successfully at Fayetteville. He was stricken with paralysis while preaching, August 19, at a union service, and died August 24. He was a man of full and accurate scholarship, with a strong logical faculty, hence he was capable of discussing the profoundest themes. His commanding appearance would attract attention and his masterful delivery would hold his hearers. He was doing fine work, but having been in declining health for some time, it had been feared that his strength might fail at any time. He is survived by his widow, two sons, a daughter, and four grandchildren, all of whom have the sympathy and prayers of his brethren who had learned to love him.

#### SLOW TRAINS.

A certain book which the editor has never had time nor disposition to read is said to make much sport of "A Slow Train Through Arkansas," as if such a train were never known elsewhere. The editor can testify from sad experience that he has just traveled in ten States on trains which were advertised as fine and fast, and has found every one almost cruelly crowded, and practically every one sinfully slow. Every one, except on a few short side trips, was behind time, on three occasions from four to six hours, causing painful delays and failure in two instances to carry out cherished plans. A wretchedly slow train just be-

fore entering Arkansas caused the missing by one minute of an Arkansas train which was running on schedule. It would now be a malicious pleasure to see the author of "A Slow Train" riding a five-hour belated non-Arkansas train and missing by a hairbreadth a good, punctual Arkansas train. Candor forces the admission that there are slow and belated Arkansas trains, but "there are others."

#### PRACTICAL PROHIBITION.

During his recent journey of four weeks in ten States, most of them dry and the others soon to be dry, the editor did not see a single person even slightly under the influence of liquor, and saw only three persons whom he even suspected of drinking. Prohibition is a success in the once "wild and woolly West," and the people are delighted and satisfied with their righteous adventure, and would not consider a return to the saloons and concomitant evils. Doubters from the effete and drunken East may profitably do research work in the West and South. There is little question as to the character of the thesis that would follow honest seeking for the truth. The nation must and will follow the moral leadership of these sections.

#### HENDRIX ENDOWMENT.

The month of August, 1917, in our campaign was a successful one in spite of the excitement incident to the draft army, which touched every community and set agog the neighborhoods canvassed by our team.

The fact is, the people are ready to do their best as a rule, especially when led by presiding elders and pastors who comprehend the real issues ahead of us as a church. Should we fail to reach our goal of \$500,000 it will be the failure of our ministry; if we succeed, it will be the success of our preachers. We are absolutely dependent upon them.

We feel that this winter will bring to us greater success than that already obtained. Pray for us, brethren.

On to \$500,000!—James Thomas, Agent.

#### HOME AGAIN.

Having had four weeks of absolute surcease from editorial tasks, I find myself again at the desk much refreshed and profoundly grateful to those who have so kindly and efficiently carried on the work of the office. For nearly three weeks I did not see a copy of the paper, and two issues were not seen until I reached home, yet I felt sure that the work was being well done because those in charge were competent and faithful. While the vacation was fully appreciated, still it is good to be at home again and in the regular routine.—A. C. M.

#### NEW CASH SUBSCRIBERS ON THE CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN.

##### North Arkansas Conference.

Batesville District, B. L. Wilford, P. E.	57
Booneville District, J. H. O'Bryant, P. E.	22
Conway District, James A. Anderson, P. E.	71
Fayetteville District, G. G. Davidson, P. E.	223
Fort Smith District, J. K. Farris, P. E.	40
Helena District, W. F. Evans, P. E.	85
Jonesboro District, F. M. Tolleson, P. E.	131
Paragould District, J. M. Hughey, P. E.	13
Searcy District, R. C. Morehead, P. E.	44

Total ..... 686

##### Little Rock Conference.

Arkadelphia District, B. A. Few, P. E.	63
Camden District, J. A. Sage, P. E.	69
Little Rock District, Alonzo Monk, P. E.	134
Monticello District, W. C. Davidson, P. E.	68
Pine Bluff District, W. C. Watson, P. E.	68
Prescott District, J. A. Henderson, P. E.	69
Texarkana District, J. A. Biggs, P. E.	65

Total ..... 536

One gift which every human being possesses and for its use will be held responsible, is the capacity to exercise influence on other lives. In fact, every one of us does exercise some kind of influence, either for good or ill. Some are capable of exerting wide influence. Some might exert much more than they do. The power of friendship, the power of relationship, the gift of speech, of eloquence, the talent for writing, the ability for leadership, all

are channels of influence, talents which should be used in the service of God and His kingdom.—Paris T. Farwell, in the Congregationalist.

#### THE DENVER CONFERENCE.

(Continued from Page 1, Column 3.)

western Colorado, and a portion of adjacent New Mexico. Our church was in Colorado practically as early as the Northern Church, in many places earlier, but prejudice and lack of funds and men at the critical period retarded normal growth; while the other church, with abundant men and means, pressed in and possessed the land, and now has one of its great Conferences in Colorado with possibly 250 charges. Very naturally our preachers and people look forward to unification to help in the solution of some problems. The custom of exchanging fraternal greetings exists, and Dr. W. F. Steele, grandson of the sainted Amos Binney of Compend fame, and son of the great Dr. Daniel Steele, himself a member of the faculty of the University of Denver and secretary of Colorado Conference, delivered an informing and truly fraternal address, to which Bishop Hendrix made cordial response. Both recognized the value of unification and the difficulties of consummation, but expressed the hope and belief that in due time and in the best way, God's own way, it would come. That seems to be the general sentiment. Unification is not to be forced, but it is coming, so that a united and prepared Methodism may meet the great world issues which must be settled by Christianity after the war.

A pleasant feature was the presentation in a felicitous address by Rev. R. E. Dickenson of a gavel, made of wood from Aztec ruins, to Bishop Hendrix, who feelingly replied and promised to place it in his historic collection, about which he related interesting incidents, mentioning the fact that ours was the first Protestant church building in Denver.

Bishop Isaac Lane of the Colored Methodist Church, now eighty-three years old, who had been resting in Colorado, dropped in, was affectionately introduced by Bishop Hendrix, made a characteristic address, and accepted a collection for Lane and Payne Colleges.

The Conference Woman's Missionary Conference held simultaneous sessions in St. Paul's M. E. Church, and attended the final session for an address by the Bishop. These noble women, like the men, are doing great work under difficulties and deserve much credit for their achievements.

I was given a very cordial reception and right of way at the educational anniversary, and thoroughly appreciated my opportunities. One of the enjoyable events was an auto ride Saturday over the city. Pueblo, located on both sides of the Arkansas River, with seven railroads and one of the greatest steel plants in the country, with a cosmopolitan population of 65,000, is justly dubbed "the Pittsburgh of the West." It has broad streets, beautiful parks, a good water supply, fine schools, a magnificent court house (a city hall of large proportions is in process of construction), two excellent Y. M. C. A. buildings, and some fair churches.

Our own church is a substantial structure centrally located, and the parsonage is unusually good. The popular and efficient pastor, Rev. J. A. McKee, had just closed his second year, and so established himself in the confidence of all Christians that he had consented to become Y. M. C. A. secretary for boys' work. His people regret to lose him as pastor, but rejoice that he is to remain in their midst.

Rev. T. S. Wheeler was elected delegate to General Conference with Rev. T. E. Bundy alternate, and Hon. J. R. Killian of Denver lay delegate.

The next session of the conference is to be at La Veta.

At the Sunday night service Dr. John M. Moore ably discussed the future responsibility of America in the light of present world conditions, after which the appointments were announced. Brother Beasley was returned to Walsenburg. Rev. A. N. Evans, who had been stationed at Denver, was transferred, and Rev. S. M. Williams of Missouri Conference was sent to Denver. Pueblo was left open, with Brother McKee supplying it till a regular appointment could be made. Rev. R. E. Dickenson was returned to Colorado Springs.

Attendance at this conference gave me a far better understanding of the Western situation.—A. C. M.



## CONTRIBUTIONS.

## QUITE ALONE.

I am seated here quite alone in the old Methodist Church at Tulip. I am pretty certain of the fact that there is not another such house of worship standing intact as this, in all Dallas County, if indeed, in all south Arkansas, built in 1848, deeded clear of debt, and I presume in due time formally dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. I may be mistaken as to there having been a dedicatory service conducted here. But sure I am God's people housed here were no strangers to frequent communion of the Holy Ghost; to this I can testify with all confidence. Like the good colored woman who when asked by her pastor if she had ever been confirmed? answered, "Bless your soul, honey, I's been confirmed a hundred times." O yes, could these old walls, this altar and that dear old pulpit speak today they would fairly shout, "Glorious things are spoken of thee O house of God." "The Lord shall count when he writeth up the people, This man was born there." The hallelujahs that waked the echoes of time in this old house have long since blended with much people in heaven, saying, "Alleluia: Salvation, and glory and honor and power unto the Lord our God." A good congregation has gathered and is now being addressed by Hon. Paul G. Matlock of Fordyce and H. Matthews of this place in the interest of Red Cross organization. And I am pleased to report that the speakers were given the very best attention, resulting in a most commendable collection of seventy dollars.—James E. Caldwell.

## THE OPPORTUNITY OF METHODISM.

World revolutions, like harvests, come in their time. That we are now in the midst of such a revolution everybody knows, and everybody should know that it promises to prove such an upheaval as the world never saw before. The first four centuries of the Christian era saw a very great change in almost all that is changeable in human society; but the world has changed more in the last fifty years than it did in those eventful centuries. Moreover, this revolution shakes the whole world; not the little group of land about the Mediterranean only, but every continent and every nation. It is still more important to note that not only earth, but also heaven is shaken. Society throws off its old garments as lightly as a laborer lays aside his coat. A great nation passes from absolutism to democracy with such promptness and ease that we can only judge that it is swept on by a power greater than itself, call it what you will. Call it the spirit of the twentieth century, or call it the hand of God, it is a force that has hardly begun its work. Old creeds and forms in religion as well as in politics are likely to yield before the rising tide.

The world was ripe for a revolution in the sixteenth century, and the revolution came. Then, as ever, the judgment began at the house of God. From absolute indifference to religion the Christian world awoke to intense concern. The revolution that made Protestantism awake Roman Catholicism from its sleep and produced a real reformation in Rome itself. Methodism was born of the social upheaval of the eighteenth century. When the smoke of the present

conflict clears away, will Methodism be God's agent to reconstruct society?

God will not neglect his work. He will find his workmen, and he will lay before them the most stupendous task ever touched by human hands. What is the task? The ever-enduring task of preaching the gospel. It must be preached by a theology that is simple, reasonable and easily grasped and appreciated by the modern mind. It must be preached by a system of Christian work far more efficient than any the past has known.

The problem of preaching a reasonable, believable gospel ought not to be difficult. Was ever a real preacher without such a message? No preacher should be able to doubt seriously his theology. But this can not be unless he works out his system in his own laboratory. We are disciples of St. Augustine, but we follow his example more closely than his theories. He was, in his day, a free thinker. He fitted the gospel into the grooves of thought then followed. The modern preacher must do the same. He must be no heretic. The essentials of Christianity are ever the same; but he will have no great use for the doctrine of total depravity; he will know but little of the fall; he will, if he is an educated man, be a true disciple of modern science; but he will believe in God, and in his Son and Lord, and in the Holy Ghost. He will believe, too, in the "wrath to come," whether he uses that term or not. To him salvation will mean deliverance from sin, and sin will mean as much of horror as our fathers meant by hell. He will preach a forcible gospel, a reasonable gospel, a convincing gospel, a true gospel.

As to the work, it is likely that a century hence people will say that in the good year of grace 1917 the churches thought that their only business was to take care of the ministry and to beat up recruits, and that they were not very efficient even in those labors. Will Methodism meet the needs of the world in the day of its reconstruction? No other church can do the great work so easily. Must theology be reconstructed? Methodism is bound to nothing but the Christian faith. We reverence the fathers, from Augustine to Wesley; but we do not regard them as infallible, and fortunately they do not agree among themselves. The man who does not seek for truth in his Bible, his head and his heart, is no true Methodist. The man who finds the truth and is afraid to preach it is no preacher.

If we can claim that no other church is so little hampered in preaching, we must doubt whether we can boast so much of our church machinery. Ezekiel's wheel used to be a favorite Methodist text. We do not use it now, for we doubt whether our machine is perfectly free to move at the Spirit's bidding. Its efficiency is doubtful. A little study of statistics will show that the Baptist church outgrows us, and so do most of the other churches. Even a casual study of the field will show that we are actually losing ground among the farmers. Whole circuits are dead in the woods.

Fortunately we are even freer in the matter of method than in that of doctrine. We believe in bishops, but, unlike the Episcopalians, we do not regard them as necessary. We are perfectly free to dispense with them and with the presiding elders, too, whenever we think we can do better without them. Our method is sim-

ply a method; we can modify it or discard it.

The time is short. God is placing before us an open door. He calls us to enter and to do his work and preach his word. It is time for us to study the whole problem of church efficiency as we have never studied it before; and it is time to begin our work anew with the best methods that can be devised.

Above all, it is time to pray for and to expect the guidance of the Spirit. Our theologians may be able to recast our theology so far as such work is needed, provided they are beyond the reach of church authority and beyond the fear of heresy hunters. But a dead theology can do no good. There is no work or device in the grave whither it has gone. Prophets must come before theologians. The utterances of the prophets are often crude, for the Spirit does not teach grammar or logic, and the prophet is usually too busy to learn them; but the rule of Christianity must always be, "Quench not the Spirit; despise not prophesyings." If there is no God in the world, there is no prophet; there need be no priest.—S. M. Godbey, Waldo, Fla.

## SUPERANNUATE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Believing that a great many members and friends of our church are not fully informed concerning the organized movement known as the Superannuate Endowment Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, it will be the endeavor of the present article to furnish such information.

This connectional fund was originated by the General Conference of 1902. Does some one inquire why? The answer is simple, as it should be startling. The superannuates, widows and their children had never been properly supported, and this fund was meant to supplement their support.

This is a permanent fund; that is, the principal is not to be used, but invested, the interest only being available for distribution to claimants. For illustration, should one pay in \$100, and should five per cent net interest be obtained, then at the end of one hundred years he would have paid \$500 to the support of conference claimants, and the original sum he gave would still be on hand and drawing interest. Making the safe assumption that proper pensions are due the veterans of the Cross, and that paying into this fund is even better than giving to a mere charity, how could one make a better contribution than to this fund?

The preachers have subscribed and paid liberally, some of them lavishly, considering their ability. As a rule, however, the preachers are not aggressive workers for the fund. The first plan for creating the fund by taking up collections yearly in the churches failed, and the fund was in danger of collapsing.

To prevent this, the one per cent assessment was fixed on all the conferences, except Foreign Mission conferences, as a safety expedient. So that it is now a law that each annual conference shall endeavor to collect for this fund one per cent of the sum paid for ministerial support the preceding year. Strangely enough, some of the conferences have not yet adopted this assessment in full. So, it transpires, that only about \$35,000 was collected last year on this account, whereas it should have been from five to ten thousand dollars more. Will joint

boards who need to, please give heed to this?

The making of bequests to this fund is most appropriate and very important. The last bequest made is recent and liberal. We suggest to those intending to make bequests to confer with us before doing so.

We close this article by inviting attention to the purchasing of annuity bonds. No more important suggestion has been made here. In this connection we can make you a good business proposition. Address, John R. Stewart, Sec., Nashville, Tenn.

## WHY GO TO COLLEGE NOW?

Over 70 per cent of the men and women who achieve anything like notable success are college men and women. The percentage has been increasing, and will be higher still in the years to come. The decision every young man and woman makes this month about going to college will have much to do with the possibility of his rendering large service and achieving success.

Every vocation is calling for college trained workers. Big business is demanding higher standards of ethics and efficiency. The five and ten thousand dollar positions are hard ones to fill. There is a constant demand for men who can "deliver the goods." Opportunity is now knocking and calling young people to prepare.

Present conditions both here and abroad make it impossible to over-emphasize the importance of going to college this year. Those who are in a position to know recognize this and have made a nation-wide call for our young men and women to make every possible effort to go to college and train themselves for their opportunity. Many of these calls have been published in these columns. A few others will be quoted, as a sort of last shot before the colleges open.

The New Republic says: "If we neglect education in the next two or three years we are headed for defeat in the years after the war. We shall be helpless in the supreme battle of reconstruction."

"If we close our colleges and universities, if we turn every school yard into an armed camp, if we neglect research and science, are we really 'bending every energy to win the war?' We are bending every energy—except the most important of all—reason. Call it what you will—education, science, training, leadership or intelligence, reason is the commander-in-chief of all our energies."

"In the total of 60,000,000 people of productive age in the United States, the 350,000 students in colleges and in normal and technical schools constitute about one-half of one per cent. As Dr. Claxton shows, their going to college will not lower the productive capacity of the country as a whole to any appreciable degree. But their not going to college will weaken the nation incalculably."

The country will need all the trained men it can get—many more than it now has. There will be men in abundance to fight in the trenches, but there will be a dearth of officers, engineers, and men of scientific knowledge and skill in all industries, in transportation, and in many other places where skill and daring are just as necessary for success as in the trenches.

Our railroads, ship yards and factories will demand trained men, and our colleges must keep going full blast to supply them. China and Rus-

sia will need new leaders and builders in the war and after the war. Our colleges and universities must supply them. The colleges and universities of Europe are now almost empty. America cannot come to the rescue unless her own colleges keep shop.

Young men should ponder well this message from the Dominion of Canada:

"The Canadians feel deeply the original mistake of not holding their students for later and more responsible work. They feel that multitudes of their strongest college men were practically thrown away through the ordinary enlistment, and this has already brought about a dearth of educated leaders to the loss of the country and the carrying on of the war. Already there is a serious shortage of teachers and of doctors, especially in the country districts. They report quicker results by training students in the universities and then in the short officers' training camps than through the ordinary army training. For college men, members of the university staff, who have had officers' training, are more efficient in general than army officers as instructors. Their advice is to keep undergraduates at least two years before enlistment.

\* \* \* The Canadians are now convinced that boys of 18 or 19 should be dissuaded from enlisting. The colleges and churches have been the greatest agencies for teaching the meaning of war. The Canadian universities have gained the complete confidence and respect of legislative and administrative officials by doing the best work in training and making themselves the chief centers of patriotic life in the country. Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana says: 'The heads of our schools are proposing to lay emphasis upon the subjects tending to successful prosecution of the war, and I desire to urge young men and women of high school and college age to make every effort to enroll for studies this year. True patriotism in our young men and women not old enough to go to the front may well consist in preparing mentally and physically for the future.'

The Indianapolis Star, in an editorial of July 30, 1917, says: "If the war should be prolonged for two or three years, the universities and colleges offer unusual opportunities for initiating or supplementing the researches in chemistry, physics, and medicine that may be of incalculable value to industry and to the government. Such research work not only will make the institutions efficient supporters of the country, but will give students who may assist in it a clear advantage for subsequent service, whether it be in the war or in commerce and industry after the war. Apart from practical uses such as these, the colleges can become definitely the nucleus for visualizing and intensifying national spirit, thereby serving their best function as a formidable instrument of freedom and democracy.

"Still another practical value attaches to college education in these days of stress. The war in which the United States is now engaged opens a new page of diplomatic history and practice that will necessitate a revision, in post bellum days, of all the country's methods of international dealing. We shall enter largely into world affairs—we are there now—but it will be necessary after the war to preserve our status. The pro-

tean shift of ambassadors, ministers and consuls, peculiar to American politics, will be incompatible with new conditions. Service in the Department of State should become a life profession, instead of a partisan incident. We shall need young men as well as mature men trained in international history, law and practice. The preliminary training can be obtained best in the colleges, and now is the time to begin."

The demand for college men and women has been increasing all the while in normal times. Now, under the stress of war, when many men are leaving positions of importance and trust to enter the service of our country, the demand has been more than doubled. It becomes one's patriotic duty to educate himself. The demand is for men with well-rounded and well-balanced training, for men with heart trained as well as head and hands. Statistics show that a large majority of men and women who achieve distinction have been trained in church schools, where these three forms of training receive their proper emphasis.

The call to college has been loud and clear. It has been made by men who know the need, by the leaders of our land. There is no mistake about the need or the opportunity. It is up to the young men and women and their parents whether they will heed the call and prepare for their golden opportunity.—G. A. Simmons.

#### COLORADO COLLEGES.

Having read much of educational institutions and progress in Colorado, I determined to visit as many colleges as possible. To be sure, all were in vacation and only buildings, equipment, and grounds were in evidence, but to one accustomed to college conditions, these material factors afford the elements for a fair assessment of intellectual and spiritual values; hence I feel reasonably safe in giving an appraisal without having seen faculties or students.

As the larger part of Colorado's permanent population is congested in an area fifty miles wide and two hundred miles long, running from the Arkansas River to Wyoming, and including the cities of Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, and the fertile irrigated lands, it is natural that its institutions of learning should, with few exceptions (one being the Normal College at Gunnison), be located in this rich and populous district.

**Colorado College.**—This institution, with a well kept campus of 50 acres, is in the best residence section of beautiful and far-famed Colorado Springs. It is the oldest college in the State, having been founded in 1874 as an undenominational Christian school under Congregational auspices. On account of its admirable location in an attractive health resort filled with millionaires, the college has had liberal support both at home and abroad, and, although it is only a small college in its type, it has become the best known institution of its kind in the West. It has a group of handsome and substantial buildings far better than those of the University of Arkansas, and almost equal to any university in the South. Indeed, for their purpose I would prefer them to the buildings of Vanderbilt University. Palmer Hall, a fire-proof structure, built of red sandstone, alone cost \$287,000 fourteen years ago, and today could not be built for \$400,000.

The library, the gift of N. P. Coburn of Massachusetts, cost \$50,000, and is an architectural gem. Cossitt Memorial was built with \$110,000 given by Mrs. A. D. Juilliard of New York, and contains the gymnasium, a stadium, reading room, dining room, and is the center of the social and athletic life of the college men. The Perkins Fine Arts Hall, costing \$37,000, contains a large auditorium, and the lecture and practice rooms of the Department of Music and the Art Gallery. There are shops, an Engineering Building, a small exclusively Administration Building, a President's Residence, and five dormitories, besides several smaller buildings, including the Astronomical Observatory. All of these are well equipped. The endowment is \$1,000,000, and there are scholarship funds amounting to about \$60,000. A large forest is owned and a Department of Forestry is maintained. The faculty numbers 68, and 778 students were enrolled last session. For twenty-nine years Dr. W. F. Slocum was president and to him its success is largely due. Dr. C. A. Duniway, recently president of the University of Wyoming, a vigorous leader of fifty-one, has just come to the presidency. This truly great small college, ten years older than our Hendrix College, is substantially what the administrators of Hendrix have sought to make it, and what it doubtless will become in the next decade if the aims of Doctors Reynolds, Thomas, and Johnston can be actualized. The success of Colorado College convinces me that Hendrix can be made to equal it, and even surpass it in holy purpose.

**The University of Denver.**—On a commanding eminence about seven miles southeast of the center of Denver, the great city of the Rockies, is the university of the Northern Methodists of Colorado, a mighty and militant host. The buildings include a massive stone Administration Hall, a large Science Hall, a fine Library, an excellent Gymnasium, and an immense, but unfinished Auditorium, and, in addition, the handsome Hall of the Iliff School of Theology, and several minor buildings. These are well equipped, and there are some endowment funds. (I do not know how much). The faculty, headed by Dr. Buchtel, who was elected governor of the State and served without severing his presidential relation, is large and strong, and the student body representative of this progressive Church. This splendid educational plant is the product of the prodigious labors of such men as Bishop Warren and Bishop McDowell and President Buchtel. The strategic location is prophetic of a great future. Our sister Methodism is laying solid foundations in these virile Western Commonwealths which are now the saving salt of our Nation. When unification comes these fundamental forces will be powerfully felt in spiritualizing the vigorous life of the section which may dominate our destiny, and, where Orient and Occident meet, may shape the formative elements of a world civilization.

**The University of Colorado.**—Boulder, thirty miles northwest of Denver, nestled under the shelter of picturesque foothills of the Rockies, is one of the loveliest cities of five thousand population in the world. Something in it suggests our own Fayetteville, the gem of the Ozarks. In itself Fayetteville surpasses, but in total envi-

ronment Boulder is superior. At this season, (August) the lovely lawns and full-foliaged trees, forced to perfection by irrigation, are almost paradisaic in their verdant enchantment. Homelike, not palatial, residences prevail. The University, on a beautiful campus at the south end of the town, has sixteen substantial and fairly handsome buildings, chief of which is the immense red-stone Administration-Auditorium Hall, costing \$300,000, the gift of Mr. A. J. Macky, the auditorium, capable of seating 3,200, being unfinished on account of litigation over the bequest. The splendid Law Building is the gift of the millionaire, Senator Simon Guggenheim, and the Denison Building, used for advanced and research work in Medicine, is the gift of Mrs. E. S. Denison in memory of her son, Dr. H. S. Denison. The State provides liberal appropriations, and in the next ten years will add much to the buildings and equipment. The faculty is strong and the student body is large. A summer session is maintained, and hundreds of students from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas enrolled this year, drawn largely by the wonderful summer climatic and scenic attractions. Here our own Dr. W. A. Webb of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, has been wont to come, lecturing on English. Here I had the pleasure of meeting Prof. O. B. Staples, of Louisiana State University, once in our college at Muskegon, who has been summering there occasionally for fifteen years, and who became my chaperon. With increasing advantages and cosmopolitan spirit, the University is fast becoming one of the great State universities. Arkansas, with her state university somewhat similarly situated, ought to provide equal facilities for the Ozark region. We, too, could have a great university if we had men of vision, and not so many petty, piddling politicians, in the Legislature. One of Boulder's summer features is a well sustained Chautauqua.

**The Agricultural and Mechanical College.**—Fort Collins, a flourishing city of 5,000, situated 44 miles north of Boulder in a wonderfully rich, irrigated agricultural country, is the seat of the college for Colorado farmers. Its campus, nearly level, is

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shaded and fairly well kept in spots, its Administration and Library Halls, although roomy, are old remodeled structures, and are neither sightly nor convenient, but several of its new buildings, notably the Hall of Home Economics, the gift of Senator Gugenheim, are stately, substantial and modern. They are carefully equipped for practical work. The barns and stables and other buildings for stock and implements for experimentation and use are convenient and commodious. Blooded horses, cattle, hogs and sheep abound. Ample land is available for experimental and demonstration farming. In all respects the institution emphasizes its real character as a practical training school for farmers and engineers with special reference to the environment and needs of its patrons. It has a strong faculty and large enrolment when the limited real farming area of the state is considered. Its value may be judged by the progressiveness of the farmers in its sphere of largest influence. In that vicinity are highly tilled farms producing immense crops of wheat, oats, alfalfa, cabbage, potatoes, sugar beets and sugar beans, and beans for seed houses. I heard farmers boasting about 97 bushels of oats and 60 bushels of wheat and 20 tons of sugar beets to the acre, the ordinary yield of wheat being about 40 bushels. If Arkansas had concentrated appropriations on one agricultural college, east or south of the center, we might have had a great school for practical farmers instead of four rivals weakly struggling for existence, but we prefer to gratify local ambitions and waste our substance in riotous experiments.

**The State Normal School.**—When all has been said in praise of the foregoing institutions, the superlatives must nevertheless be reserved for this superb training school for teachers, which is located at the charming little city of Greeley some fifty miles southeast of Fort Collins and a little further northeast of Denver. This town, almost level and originally treeless is now a bower of beauty in the midst of fine farms. The college campus, gently sloping up from the town has been so adorned with trees, shrubs, flowers, and drives that it rivals in loveliness any college campus which I have seen. The old Main Building is dignified, commodious and convenient, and the newer structures are architecturally and practically almost models. Here, again is a new building, the gift of Senator Gugenheim, who has set a noble example for millionaires in public life. The little house for the social activities is a veritable gem and the cottage for practical exemplification of homemaking is as a jewel set in a crown of enchanting verdure. Everything displays order and exquisite taste. The youth who studies here breathes an atmosphere which must inspire and ennoble. Until recently, when a branch normal was established at Gunnison for the western portion of the state, Colorado concentrated her efforts in behalf of teacher-training upon this worthy institution, and thereby made it one of the best in America. Arkansas has so far adopted this policy, and if it is continued until the Normal at Conway equals the Greeley institution our own state will have developed an institution whose fame will spread beyond our borders. It is needless to particularize further. Let the doubter visit Greeley and satisfy himself.

The State School of Mines is located at Golden, about twenty miles west of Denver. I did not have time to see it. Its work has been good, but a board of politicians is now apparently determined to destroy the goodly enterprise by foolish fumbling with the faculty.

I was saddened to learn, while in Pueblo, that our own Church had once possessed desirable school property there, but had allowed it to slip from our grasp. What different history might have been written if that institution had been adequately maintained!

Palatial high schools in the cities, substantial high schools in the towns, and comfortable and oftentimes architecturally attractive buildings in village and country are mute witnesses of Colorado's educational ambition.

With strong schools, prohibition, woman's suffrage, climate, and scenery Colorado is bidding for leadership among the commonwealths of our nation.—A. C. M.

#### CONVENTION OF AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF CONFERENCE ENDOWMENT FUNDS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

##### Last Lap of a \$20,000,000 Campaign.

(By Rev. J. T. B. Smith, Editor of the Veteran Preacher and other publications of the Board of Conference Claimants.)

The Church is wholly responsible for the poverty of the preachers, declared Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn., at the convention of the Agents and Secretaries of the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, August 22nd to 24th. Seventy-five agents were present from every state in the Union, leaders in the campaigns for \$20,000,000 for pensions for preachers.

Among the speakers at the convention were Bishop Thomas Nicholson, resident Bishop of the Chicago Area; Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley, D. D., Chicago, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Conference Claimants; Rev. F. T. Keeney, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. Appleton Bash, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. E. H. Dashiell, D. D., Wilmington, Del.; Rev. Olin F. Mattison, D. D., Evanston, Ill.; Rev. C. W. Karns, Carlisle, Pa. Rev. Julius A. Mulfinger spoke on the work in the German Conferences. Rev. C. W. Bloomquist, D. D., represented the Swedish Conferences. Special emphasis was given to publicity and addresses were made by Mr. James Keeley, Editor of the Chicago Herald, on "The Secular Press;" Rev. Dr. Dan B. Brummitt, editor of the Epworth Herald, on the "Church Press," and Rev. J. T. B. Smith, Editor of the Veteran Preacher and publications of the Board of Conference Claimants, on "General Publicity." Dr. H. H. Sweets, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., General Secretary Board of Ministerial Education and Sustentation of the Presbyterian Church, gave an interesting address on the program of the sister Churches.

Mr. W. A. Burch of Evanston, Illinois, addressed the convention on "The Stereopticon and Movies."

Mr. Henry A. Collins of Havana, Illinois, spoke on the subject of "Life Annuity Bonds as a Form of Investment."

Miss Helen Minchell Young of New York, who represented the Christian Advocate, gave a very interesting ad-

dress on the subject of the women of the parsonage.

Rev. H. E. Draper, D. D., of Austin, Texas, represented the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and gave an address on the work being done in the Southern Church. Dr. Draper was given the privileges of the convention and when he appeared on the platform to speak, the whole audience rose en-mass. He gave a splendid address on the work of the pension agencies in the South, especially referring to the work being done in the West Texas Conference.

Bishop Mitchell, in the course of his address, said: "If the preacher in his old age is in comfortable circumstances, it is in spite of what the Church has done to make him poor. All this is because the Church has given him only a bare support during his effective years, and has required him to give all his time to the ministry, frowning on any effort to supplement his income by engaging in any money-making scheme. The preachers have succeeded admirably in raising funds for new churches, colleges, hospitals, asylums, Church Boards and every other agency the Church employs for carrying on its great enterprises at home and abroad, but they have been poor beggars for themselves. At last the laymen of the Church have taken this matter in hand and now a great movement is managed for the old veterans by them." The Church has not been giving a pension but a "pinchin." The day laborer is better remunerated than the preacher. It will not be long until every veteran will be comfortably cared for in his old age. The Church now confidently calls our brightest and noblest young men to its pulpits and holds out the assuring prospect that in their old age they will not be forsaken."

Bishop Nicholson said that the minister is at the center of political and public life, and that this campaign will do several things for the minister. It will raise the minister's salary and restore to the ministry its proper place in modern society.

Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Conference Claimants, who is at the head of the movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church and is Chairman of the Interdenominational Secretarial Council, in a very interesting survey of the field said: "The program of the Protestant Churches involves the securing of \$52,000,000 for permanent endowment. It is believed that a strong campaign of publicity as to the essential character of rational pension provisions for retired ministers would lead great benefactors to give to ministerial pensions in terms of millions, instead of thousands, as some have done. In the M. E. Church more than half of the 105 American Conferences are engaged in campaigns for invested funds. Last year there was paid on all claims \$1,222,000, beside \$80,000 in conferences outside of the United States. The combined service of the retired ministers and other conference claimants represent 145,797 years, sufficient to have kept the 'seventy' sent out by the Lord two thousand years ago, preaching from that day until today."

Rev. Henry H. Sweets, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., Secretary of the Ministerial Educational and Sustentation Fund of the Presbyterian Churches in the United States, said: "There are fifteen Churches represented in the denominational council who are seek-

ing funds for pensions for preachers. These Churches have a membership of 13,455,649 and 70,963 men in the ministry. Last year these Protestant Churches aided from the Pension or Relief Funds of the Boards 5,149 ministers, 3,880 widows and 733 orphans, beside many dependants in their homes. The average assistance rendered to each family was only about \$210 per year. These Churches are now seeking fifty million dollars in endowment funds. To provide for the faithful veterans of the Cross will remove the one inglorious mark of the Church's history."

Dr. Draper's remark was received with enthusiasm when he said that the struggle of today is not for today but for a vast future and that the most significant meaning of this whole movement is a ministry for the future. The greatest heritage that we can leave to the next generation is a ministry strong enough to crystallize that sentiment about the Cross of Jesus.

#### THE LIFE STORY OF BISHOP MORRISON.

A recent writer has asserted that autobiography like the painting of one's portrait is usually a poor performance as there's no chance for a proper perspective. The criticism does not apply even remotely to the autobiography of Bishop H. C. Morrison. "My whole earthly career," says the Bishop "seems like a strange romance"; and he has given the world a book which reads like a romance, proving once more that truth is stranger than fiction. We have here the portraiture of a great man who kept in close touch with the unseen world, who heard and obeyed the voice of God, and who never hesitated to go where duty called him. The style is simple, unique, impressive. There are no hobbies, no platitudes, no dogmatic claims of infallible judgment, no rancor in his heart toward those who differed with him. The narrative is embellished with many stories and incidents connected with his eventful life and ministry.

There are two great outstanding facts in his experience; his conversion, and his call to preach the gospel. Of these facts he never had a doubt, and they gave strength and consolation in times of stress and temptation. His call to preach was sudden and forceful and immediately

#### LISTEN TO THIS! SAYS CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT NOW

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers.

It is a sticky ether compound which dries the moment it is applied and simply shrivels the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of very hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.



he conferred not with flesh and blood. During the Civil War he was suddenly and strangely impressed that duty called him to the Confederate Army. Quietly leaving his pastoral charge he soon found God's place for him, saw many soldiers converted, and ministered to many who were sick or wounded. While serving twenty-five years as pastor in some of the most important appointments of the Church, he witnessed more than 8,000 conversions.

At the General Conference in 1890 he was elected one of the missionary secretaries. The Missionary Board had become involved in an oppressive debt amounting to \$172,000. He held this responsible position eight years, traveled about twenty times the distance around the earth and in twenty months collected \$188,000. Altogether more than \$3,000,000 have been poured into the treasury of the Church by his hand. In 1898 he was elected to the Episcopacy by the General Conference which met in Baltimore. Since that time he has presided over most of our Annual Conferences and those of Mexico and Brazil. I heartily agree with Dr. George H. Means, the able editor of this volume, who says in his conclusion, "He has always been orthodox to the core, he had no patience with Advanced Thought, New Thought, Science, falsely so called, and all the other fads, fancies and follies that have cursed the Church in later years. Converted by the grace of God to the old time religion in the old time way, he has championed the old time methods and held the Church to the old land mark."

In the Appendix is a very interesting chapter called "Reminiscences and Reflections", intended for the benefit of young preachers. These timely hints and suggestions may be profitably read and practiced by all ministers.

More than half the book is filled with Gospel Talks—original inspiring messages, breathing the true Evangelical Spirit. These talks are unique, practical and suggestive. We are reminded that Christianity's offer to the world is not a high ideal or a perfect ethic, but a cleansed heart and a new life. In the final paragraph of the story the Bishop says, "I know that the evening shadows are lengthening, but at even' time it is light. Every glittering star is jeweled with a joy, and some of my fondest earthly hopes that perished in their bloom will ere long be changed to an eternal fruition."—Theodore Copeland, D. D.

#### MR. W. E. WATSON TO BE COACH AT HENDRIX COLLEGE.

Of Mr. Watson, Dean A. S. Pegues of Southwestern University says: "I do not hesitate to say that he has all of the qualities, of person and of character, which will make him a leader among his students. He is held in very high esteem by our entire faculty, and, as far as I know, is a great favorite. I have no doubt about his ability to command the respect and the enthusiastic following of your student body. In the second place, he has had five or more years' experi-

ence in football, is a letter man in that branch of athletics, and has the reputation of having been one of the stars on almost every team in which he has had membership. He knows the game thoroughly. He plays it with ease and skill. I am sure he can teach others to play it with ease and skill. In the third place, he has had a good many more than five years' experience in baseball to his credit. Almost during the entire time of his residence in Southwestern he has been a member of our first team in baseball. During the last two years he has been one of the pitchers, and is regarded throughout the State as a most excellent pitcher. I think also that he would coach in track athletics and basket ball with great satisfaction."

#### THE BREAKDOWN OF MINISTERS AND OTHERS.

One of the most brilliant and eloquent clergymen in the East, a man full of wonderful works for his denomination—he is not Unitarian—and for a dozen large civic, educational, and philanthropic enterprises, has collapsed, physically and mentally. In a letter to a friend, a minister of another branch of the Church—again, not a Unitarian—he has written in the most pitiful strain of his usefulness being over, of being no good, of his utter lack of confidence that he can ever "come back." He has gone off into the country to be rehabilitated, if he may be, and as we have no doubt whatever he will be. Just the same, the situation wrings the heart. It is not a sporadic case by any means. We do not mean to imply that it is peculiar, either, to the clergy, for men in vast and small undertakings, with cares driving them by day and disturbing them by night, are legion. The average man, seeing the leaders of industry, commerce, banking, education, politics, religion, and all the other significant business of our intensely complex world, gets no intimation of their burdens, or of the tugging, tugging, on the vitals of their bodies, their brains, and their souls.

One of the bromides that irritates us is that these instances of breakdown show how the breed is thinning out, and how we are becoming a flabby, ease-loving people. The principal reason for distraught nervous systems today among men has little to do with the softening of the fibre. They take just as good care of themselves—we believe better—than their fathers did. The point is they are doing three, four times as much work as their sires, and more difficult as well. Take the case of the clergyman. We know positively that he has done the work of three strong men. He has amazed his associates. He has been in the center and heart of every splendid movement for community and church betterment for nearly twenty years without a let-up. He has simply worn himself to a frazzle.

The character of the ministry is such that thought of self does not as promptly obtrude itself as it does in callings for the services in which there is compensation. In the latter, a man feels that he can turn over to colleagues what he must leave off and be immune from compunction, because the latter will be paid. The minister does not only the unpaid work, which others are unwilling or unable to do, but the most difficult work from a standpoint of ethical and spiritual efficiency. His tasks call upon the upper regions of his being in a peculiar degree and with wearing constancy.

That is what every man must understand. He must consider the gradations in mental and spiritual life. To work out an intellectual problem in philosophy is one thing; to function day after day in terms of faith and hope and philanthropy is another exceedingly finer thing, calling upon the most delicate, the most nearly divine faculty in man. This is exactly what our clerical neighbor has been doing, and this is what his brethren are doing. They know what he is going through, for they, too, have been on the ragged edge of his unhappy state.

How can they "keep it up?" How can they escape the bete noir that they are as well out of the way—a mental condition as accursed as it is false; for the finest spirits, it would seem, are touched first by its malignancy. The first answer is for them to take themselves and their work less seriously than they do. This is as good medicine for business men as for clergymen. Life once ran for weeks a little "box" with this in it: "Why do you take yourself so seriously?" The more weighty the responsibility, the more the need of this balancing reminder; for the fundamental verity, as some one has said, is balance. Oh, how refreshing to see a clergyman who can detach himself from his job—and from himself! We think of the secretary of a church board, who went yearly through a grinding routine of forty-six weeks. He could spread himself out on the grass, look up in the blue, and exclaim—almost a sursum corda—"Thank God, no preaching, no praying, for six solid weeks!"

The next important thing is to harden up the body to meet the extraordinary demands made upon it by the mind. Take a race horse. What infinite nicety is bestowed that he shall keep in fettle; for the mettle of him, which is of his spirit, will be exactly according to the co-ordination of every part of his body. One cannot permanently get firm fruit of the spirit out of an infirm body. The texture of the soul and its works will show in the texture of the flesh and its grace.

Not to be disregarded is the importance of study, the steady repletion of the mind with facts and thoughts. To attempt to call savagely upon an unstocked storehouse for a sermon or address, as many ministers do, means sinful violence to the nervous structure. The eloquent are chiefly in danger.

It must be reckoned, too, that a parson is on his job seven days a week. In respect of God's sabbatic law, he is the worst of all sinners. The Sunday automobilist is saintly, from the physical view, in comparison. Lincoln based the seventh day of rest on natural law, in advising commanders in the Civil War; that is a good place on which to found every religious mandate. We could never understand, by the way, why ministers were so keen for "shop" meetings on Monday; just as it passes understanding how innumerable men in other callings must look over their mail on Sunday! Every man should take one day entirely off.

Of the minister who is now recuperating it is to be hoped, with all kindness, that he will use more discretion in his zeal through the coming years; for his present plight, unfortunate and appealing as it is, might have been avoided by that same quality of temperance and proportion which is at the heart of his winsome discourse and his private talks to his people.—Christian Register.

#### ONLY ONE CONDITION (?)

"There is only one condition previously required of those who desire admission into these societies, a 'desire to flee from the wrath to come, and to be saved from their sins.'" Thus saith our General Rules, and thus I read to my congregation last Sunday morning. But is it true? I know that it was true when it was first put in the General Rules, but is it true now? Beyond this one condition, does not a grown person have to believe every syllable of the Apostles' Creed before he is baptized, and does he not have to 'ratify and confirm' this promise and vow of faith if he was baptized in infancy? While I find no fault with our baptismal covenant, I do say that this 'one condition' statement in our General Rules is misleading.—J. Wilson Crichlow.

#### HEADACHES AND OTHER ACHES AND PAINS.

Pain keeps the thoughts of the sufferer continuously on the ailment that is causing the pain, and in this way it acts to retard recovery.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are their own best advertisers. The wonderful degree of success that they have met with for more than 25 years has been entirely due to their efficiency.

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Furthermore, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills do not constipate, do not derange the stomach or leave any disagreeable after-effects when taken as directed.

If you suffer from any ache or pain you will not be out any money to try these pills. Go to your druggist and purchase one box of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Use them as directed and if the results are not satisfactory return the empty package to the druggist and he will immediately return you your money. No questions will be asked. You are the judge of the merits of these pills. Could anything be fairer than this?

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

#### 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, 300 E. Sixth street, Little Rock, Ark.

#### PEARS! PEARS!

Preserving pears in two bushel lots or more. Express paid within 50 miles of Little Rock, \$1.25 per bushel, cash with order. Over 50 to 100 miles, \$1.50. Over 100 to 200 miles, \$1.75. Any late order received after pears are gone we will cheerfull refund amount. We also grow for sale a general line of fruit and ornamental trees and plants. Reference, Bank of Cabot, any merchant of Cabot.

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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PUBLICATION

## Woman's Missionary Department

Edited by

MRS. W. H. PEMBERTON.....303 East Sixth St., Little Rock, Ark.

PRESS SUPERINTENDENTS:

North Arkansas Conference.....Mrs. A. B. Haltom, Newark, Ark.

Little Rock Conference.....Mrs. H. C. Rule, Crossett, Ark.

Communications should reach us Friday for publication next week.

WANTED—By the Superintendent of Social Service a report of the September meeting from every auxiliary (Adult and Y. P.) in the North Arkansas Conference. Send in by October 1st to Miss Nellie Denton, 1022 N. 11th St., Ft. Smith, Ark.

"Pray, for prayer is power."

The Kingdom of God in Legislation.  
Bible Lesson: "Our Lord and the Golden Rule." (Matt. vii. 12; xxii. 34-41.)

Hymns 382 and 347.

Prayer: For judges and jurors.

Reports of officers.

Reports of committees.

General business.

Topic: "Social Legislation Regarding Industry."

Note: Finish business for quarter. Send reports.

Miss Denton sends us the following interesting and instructive communication on labor laws:

Miss Nellie Denton,

1022 N. 11th St.,

Ft. Smith, Ark.

Dear Miss Denton:

I am just in receipt of your favor of the 24th inst., making inquiry about several matters pertaining to labor.

As far as I know, there is no real agitation in this state now for social insurance, and I hardly think that the people of our state are prepared to accept, at this time, a measure of that sort. It would, no doubt, be a splendid thing for every man and woman in the State of Arkansas to pay, as they would their taxes, the actual cost of insurance that could be handled by the State without a large overhead expense and very small rate, and I hope to see the time when such will be the law.

As to the workmen's compensation, that question was brought before the Legislature of 1915, but the bill that was written was so unfair to the laborer that it was defeated. Legislation along that line must be carefully scrutinized from the laborer's viewpoint, for the reason that it could be made wholly inadequate and very detrimental to the injured workman. About three years ago a bill of this sort was introduced in Congress, and was endorsed by ex-President Taft, but it was so unfair and obnoxious to the laborer, in that the amounts fixed for injuries were so small that it was not much better than no compensation at all, and the railroad men, as a whole, all over the United States, fought the bill vigorously and brought about its defeat. And there is where the trouble lies with workmen's compensation. There is no doubt but what compensation for injuries, regardless of the liability, is right; but the employing class will not agree to a measure unless they believe that they will get off lighter than they now do in damage suits, and the workmen will not agree to one unless they believe that they will be somewhat compensated for their loss; for instance, it is human nature for every man to feel that he is careful and will not be hurt by his own negligence; and if he is hurt by the negligence of some-

one else, he is entitled to real compensation. But, under the proposed Federal law, if I remember correctly, a man would receive only about \$500 for the loss of an arm, and that would be paid in installments, which would practically amount to nothing, and other injuries paid for at about the same ratio.

In regard to your inquiry as to the hours of labor, there is, and has been for a number of years, an agitation for an eight hour work day among the laborers, and while they would hail such a law with delight, I don't think they have any hopes of obtaining same any time soon. The nine hour law we have in this State for women is a good law, but is defective in, that it does not state between what hours the nine hours should be worked, and the employer can start a woman to work at one o'clock in the day and work until eleven o'clock at night and not violate the nine hour law for women, for the reason that a day constitutes twenty-four hours, and covers both night and day, when, in my judgment, the law ought to provide that the hours should be like that of the Child Labor Law, that they should not be worked before six o'clock in the morning nor after seven o'clock in the evenings.

Trusting that this answer will be of some benefit to you, I am,

Very respectfully,

Ben D. Brickhouse,  
Commissioner of Labor and Statistics.

### SOCIAL SERVICE STUDY, THIRD QUARTER, 1917.

#### Labor Legislation.

##### Minimum Wage.

1. Has your State a minimum wage law? Yes.

What are its main features? Regulating the hours of labor, safeguarding the health, and establishing a minimum wage for females in industry in Arkansas.

What wages are paid under the law? See Section 7 of Minimum Wage and Maximum Hour law.

##### Hours.

1. In your State how many hours may women work daily and weekly in factories, in stores? Nine hours daily, 6 days weekly, or not more than 54 hours in any one week.

In what other occupations are the hours limited? In laundries, express or transportation companies of the State. See also sections for canning and candy factory exemptions.

2. How is the night work of women limited? The law does not limit night work for women.

3. How are men's hours limited in your State? The hours of men are not limited in this State.

##### Social Insurance.

1. Has your State a workmen's compensation law? What classes of workers are covered? The Employers' Liability Law passed in 1913 is the only law under which workmen may receive compensation for accidents.

2. How soon after accidents are injured workers entitled to cash bene-

fits? As soon as damage suit has been settled in the courts.

What cash benefits are paid? Amount of damages determined by court.

3. What medical care is given? No provision is made for medical care.

4. Is there a Board to enforce the law? No, those wishing to recover compensation must bring action in the courts.

##### Administration.

1. In your State what Bureaus or Commissions are there for enforcing the laws? The State Labor Commissioner has charge of enforcing the laws, but his powers are rather limited.

What laws do they enforce? The Commissioner and his deputy are very active in the settlement of labor disputes and in enforcing the child labor law.

How many inspectors do they employ? There are no other inspectors attached to the State labor office.

2. What are the penalties for breaking the labor laws? The penalties for breaking labor laws differ. For instance, the violation of the law for not providing seats for female employees is punishable by not less than \$10.00 or more than \$50.00. Violation of the Child Labor Law is punishable by a fine of not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$100.00, and there are various other laws all having different penalties.

3. How many men are at work in the factories and stores of your State? How many women? How many boys and girls under 16? There are no accurate statistics for the number of men, women and children employed in these establishments in this State. (The Suffrage Association estimates that there are 50,000 women in industry in this State).

4. What organizations in your State are working for better labor laws and for law enforcement? The chief organization working for betterment of labor and for law enforcement is the State Federation of Labor. There are of course some social agencies also concerned in this matter who gladly give their co-operation and active assistance. The State Conference for Social Welfare is one of these agencies.

Our thanks are due Mr. Murray A. Auerbach of the United Charities Association of Little Rock for furnishing us the answers to these questions. Our leaflet says that 40 States and Territories of the United States have since 1910 passed compensation laws—but Arkansas is not among this number. Also the question of Wheat is health insurance, which came up in our first quarter's study is discussed again. These and the question of a law regulating the hours of work for men, led me to write the State Commissioner of Labor asking him what the Arkansas working man's views on these matters were. I enclose a letter from him answering these questions.

One more thing, this topic is a very vital one—in these war times. I quote from Miss Mabel Howell's letter to the Conference Superintendents: "Labor laws are a real war necessity. We must profit by the sad experience of England, who in the early frenzy of war, let her barriers protective of labor be broken down. Similar attempts have been made in this country. Had it not been for the veto of Gov. Whitman of New York recently, the entire code for the protection of men, women and children in industry in

that State would have been set aside under the plea of war." Now, let me urge every auxiliary in these two Conferences to make this September Social Service meeting a real force and do it as a part of real war service that you are called on to render for your country.—Nellie Denton, Conference Superintendent for North Arkansas.

### DISTRICT MEETING.

The Searcy District Meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the North Arkansas Conference will be held at Heber Springs, September 11 and 12, and will open at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

Every society is urged to send one or more delegates.

Mrs. F. M. Tolleson, our Conference president, will be present.

Come praying for a spiritual and profitable session. — Mrs. Henry Hanesworth, Secretary.

### LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

"Seasons and months, and weeks and days,

Demand successive songs of praise."

It was with grateful hearts that we read in last week's Methodist of our fine 21 per cent increase in finances for this first half-year.

I wish that each auxiliary might join heartily in singing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," and as we sing, let us ask ourselves what part we and our auxiliary have had in this advancement of our work.

The new organizations which have remitted to the Conference treasurer have great cause for joining in this "anthem of praise," for they have been a great factor in this and other lines.

Already we are well into the last month of the third quarter. How fleeting are the months, constantly reminding us that time is not waiting to give us a convenient season.

I am sure that, even while our summer attendance has been below the average, our faithful treasurers have not failed in their duty to collect, and are seeing each delinquent member, giving her an opportunity to meet her obligations in full for the quarter, thereby making a full and complete quarterly report.

We are prone to judge everything by comparison, and as I have watched the methods of our government in raising, not only the enormous war funds, but our multitudinous army, and the wonderful results, I have had in comparison God's kingdom and God's methods and the results. If we, as a Christian nation, would serve our King with half the zeal we serve our country, with what force and haste we could conquer the world for Christ!

The raising of this great fund and vast army has worked no hardship on any, but by the little "bits" from the millions, much has been accomplished. Oh, how I covet the "multitudes" for my King's army! Let not one of his claim exemption from obedience to the great command, and we shall know the "heathen for our inheritance."

Let's "fall into the double-quick step," so that we will surely be on a veritable run by the end of the year, and we shall have an overwhelming victory.—Mrs. S. W. C. Smith, Treasurer.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PUBLICATION



## Sunday School Department

### CONTRIBUTORS:

**A. L. DIETRICH**.....Field Secretary, Gulf Division  
1414 Twenty-third Ave., Meridian, Miss.  
**REV. C. N. BAKER**.....Field Secretary, Little Rock Conference  
207 Masonic Temple, Little Rock, Ark.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON SEP. TEMBER 16.

By B. S. Foster.

The Fiery Furnace. Daniel 3:16-27.  
Time: The events narrated in this lesson are supposed to have occurred in the summer of 586 B. C., not long after the destruction of Jerusalem.

Occasions For Erecting the Image: The empire of Nebuchadnezer was composed of many heterogeneous members. The gods of the Babylonians were local deities and it was doubtless the hope of the king to bind the different parts of his empire more closely together by establishing a universal religion. It was very natural that the king should select Merodach, the local deity of Babylon to be made the Supreme God. He knew this would be an unpopular step and probably arouse opposition hence the presence of the army and the severity of the punishment to be inflicted upon any who might refuse to bow before the image. Doubtless many of his men in authority who were jealous of the despised captives, suspecting that they would refuse to worship the image, encouraged the king to impose the severest possible penalty. This is a good illustration of the meanness and littleness of jealousy.

The king had conquered every foe, was imbued with a sense of his own importance, and could not be expected to brook the slightest opposition to his will and we are not surprised to read that he was "full of fury and the form of his visage was changed against" the three men of a despised race who dared disobey his command.

We, looking back at the events narrated in the light of the character of the three men involved, would be as much surprised if they had bowed before the image as the king was at this refusal.

What a man will do under given circumstances is determined by his character. To be thrown into a fiery furnace was not nearly so horrible a thing to the thought of these young men as it would have been to stultify themselves and play the moral coward. History furnishes many instances of like heroic devotion even unto death. Sam Davis and David O. Dodd may serve as modern instances. To real men many things are worse than death.

Any man who "purposes in his heart" that he will not defile his body as these young men purposed in theirs, and who lives in daily companionship with God as they lived, will always be able to say in the presence of trial, "I am not careful to answer thee in this matter." What would happen if they refused to bow before the image was not the question in the mind of these young men, but rather what the consequences would be if they should do the thing they knew to be wrong.

Do we not reverse the case when we talk to young people about what it costs to be Christians, to be true, to be men? Should we not rather stress what it costs not to be all these?

Let us learn to put first things first. The father does not martyrize over what an awful thing it is to have to support his family, but he shudders when he thinks of what a dreadful

thing it would be if he did not support them. The mother does not enroll herself among the martyrs because she has toiled and moiled for those she loves, but she would despise herself if she did not.

Paul did not sit down in his old age nor anywhere along the way and martyrize over his sufferings, but with the inward joy that comes to every true man he said, "I have fought a good fight. I have kept the faith." And that should be the noble purpose of every man: have kept the faith, faith with myself, faith with that which I represent, faith with God.

Side by side with such a man will always walk another and his form will be "like the Son of God."

### THE COUNTRY'S LIQUOR BILL.

"Labor of about 1,000,000 men; seven billion pounds of food-stuff; houses, lands, transportation, etc., all to the value of \$1,750,000,000.

Sixty-eight thousand men and women killed by alcohol, \$116,000,000.

Sickness produced by alcohol, \$150,000,000.

Lowered efficiency in work due to alcohol, \$600,000,000.

Crime due to alcohol, \$300,000,000.

Debauchery in public office ???

Total yearly cost of alcoholic beverages, \$2,916,000,000.

This is nearly double the amount of the special taxes asked for the support of the war for the first year.—The Commoner.

### JUNALUSKA TRAINING SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.

Following are the Arkansas enrollments at the Junaluska Training School for the season of 1917:

North Arkansas Conference—Mrs. B. B. Biffle, Piggott, Senior Department teacher and District Teacher-Training Superintendent; Miss Johanna Linke, Piggott, Junior Department teacher; Rev. Cadesman Pope, Helena, Wesley Bible Class teacher.

Little Rock Conference—Rev. C. N. Baker, Little Rock Conference Sunday School Field Secretary; Miss Mammie Briant, Hope, Superintendent of Junior Department; Miss Marcie Coltart, Little Rock, Superintendent of Beginner Department; Rev. R. L. Duckworth, Hot Springs, Director of Religious Education Central Church; Miss Mabel Ethridge, Hope, Superintendent of Primary Department; Mrs. W. B. Ferguson, Little Rock, Superintendent of Elementary Division, First Church Sunday school; Mrs. N. J. Gantt, Sr., Magnolia, Junior Department teacher; Mrs. N. J. Gantt, Jr., Pine Bluff, Junior Department teacher; Mr. C. E. Hayes, Little Rock, Chairman of Conference Sunday School Board and Superintendent of Winfield Memorial Sunday school; Mrs. C. E. Hayes, Little Rock, Primary Department teacher; Mrs. M. D. McClain, Little Rock, Superintendent of Beginner Department; Miss Fay McRae, Little Rock, Beginner Department Story Teller; Miss Ruby Miles, Little Rock, Primary Department teacher; Rev. A. M. Shaw, DeWitt, Pastor; Mrs. Clay E. Smith, Little Rock, Conference Elementary Superintendent; Mrs. James Thomas, Little Rock, Senior Department teacher.

Rev. Forney Hutchinson, pastor of First Church, Little Rock, and Rev. J. D. Hammons, pastor of Winfield Memorial Church, Little Rock, were at the Lake the last few days of the school. Mrs. Clay E. Smith was the only person granted a gold seal training certificate—which is the complete certificate given by the Teacher-Training Department of our Church.—A. L. Dietrich.

### TEACHER-TRAINING ENROLLMENT.

The following is the enrollment of teaching-training students and classes from the Conferences of the Gulf Division, June 20 to August 20:

Alabama Conference—Six classes; 78 students, at Arlton, Cottonwood, Luverne, Dothan, Pinckard and Ruthersford.

Little Rock Conference—Two classes, 26 students, at El Dorado and Hermitage.

Mississippi Conference—Two classes, 18 students, at Enterprise and Jackson; one individual student at Mt. Olive.

North Alabama Conference — Ten classes, 111 students (including nine individual students, at Birmingham, Cherokee, Ellswood, Florence (2), class, seven students, at Clarksville. Toney, Village Springs, Waterloo, Aniston, and Greensboro.

North Arkansas Conference — One class, seven students, at Clarksville.

North Mississippi Conference—Four classes, 53 students, at Rienzi, Sturgis, Waterford and New Albany.

Total From the Division—Twenty-five classes, 294 students.

Aggregate from the whole church for the same period, 68 classes, 858 students.

During this time diplomas have been granted to students from Division as follows:

Alabama Conference—Three standard at Greensboro.

Little Rock Conference—One Gold Seal at Little Rock (to Mrs. Clay E. Smith).

Mississippi Conference—Two Standard at Washington.—A. L. Dietrich.

### NOTES FROM THE FIELD SECRETARY.

On To Hot Springs! No wide-awake Elementary Sunday school worker can afford to miss the Conference for Elementary Sunday School Workers to be held in Hot Springs October 2, 3, 4. It is the purpose of this conference to bring to our own Conference the same kind of work that was done for the whole church at Junaluska this summer. We are very fortunate in securing practically the same Elementary Workers that we had at Junaluska. If you did not go to Junaluska, be sure to go to Hot Springs. Hot Springs is going to entertain. The Sunday School Board is paying for the speakers. All you have to do is to come. Are you coming? Watch for the program in next week's Methodist.

Pine Bluff District Organizes.—According to a plan agreed upon by the District Conference the Pine Bluff Sunday School Organization has been completed with the following officers: Rev. W. C. Watson, chairman, ex-officio. Prof. L. E. Bassett, president; Hon. A. R. Cooper, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Lucy Critz, teacher-training superintendent; Miss Rozelle Lemons, elementary superintendent; Miss Edith Jackson, Home Department superintendent; Dr. H. E. Martin, Wesley Bible Class superintendent.

All these officers were present at a

meeting recently held in Pine Bluff and give promise of doing a great work under that splendid Sunday school elder, Rev. W. C. Watson.

Camden District Still Pushing Ahead.—Not content with their splendid spring drive in Sunday school work, the Camden District is still doing things. Recently a splendid Teacher-Training Class of sixteen members was organized at Chidester, where Brother F. R. Canfield is the popular pastor and Brother Clinglin is the superintendent.

A letter just received from Brother Cabe at Kingsland says: "In connection with our recent Quarterly Conference the following program was rendered:

1. The Value of Open Programs to the Sunday school.

2. What I Would Do if I Lived in a Community Without a Sunday School.

3. The Cradle Roll.

4. The Home Department.

5. How To Make a Sunday School a Success.

It is little-wonder that the Sunday school interest is alive in a district where the presiding elder conducts such programs at his Quarterly Conferences.

How They Had a Great Revival At Mt. Tabor.—Brethren, would it not do your soul good to get into an old-time Methodist meeting where the preacher never got a chance to preach; where everybody shouted; where everybody seemed to be working for the salvation of the unsaved, and where the preacher just had to go off and sit down and shout himself till everybody was converted and in the church? Well, that thing happened to your secretary while out on the Austin Circuit with that big-hearted pastor, Jesse Nethercutt, right recently. When it was all over and I asked the reason why, Brother Nethercutt replied: "It is because Brother Smith has a Sunday school that never dies with a band of teachers who continually work for the salvation of their pupils, and Brother Sam Lassiter has a League that conducts an experience meeting every Sunday night." Brethren, try this recipe and see how it works.

Looking Ahead. The Little Rock Conference Sunday School Board is planning something big for the Sunday schools of our Conference in October. Keep your eye on this page and pray for, Your Secretary, Clem Baker.

### "WHAT BEAUTIFUL HAIR!"

Have you ever heard that remark made as some one passed by who had carefully kept hair? Did it not make you envious and did it not make you ashamed of every coarse, stiff or grey hair in your head? Did it not make you wish that you too had kept your hair carefully and could hear similar compliments passed on you? Don't envy a beautiful head of hair. It is your privilege to have one. The beauty of the hair depends entirely on its care; and its luster depends on the food on which it subsists. Hair must be fed. Every single hair is a distinctly individual living thing and it demands food. Unless you feed it, it is going to be stiff and coarse and void of beauty. Follow the example of the Creoles of Louisiana, who pride themselves on their hair. Get their recipe. It was kept as a race secret for many years but you can get it now by asking your dealer for "La Creole," the natural hair dressing or by sending one dollar to the Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE DEPARTMENT

H. F. BUHLER, Editor.....Y. M. C. A., Little Rock  
J. H. PIERCE, Treasurer, Little Rock Conference.....Box 529, Little Rock  
HOWARD JOHNSTON, Treasurer, N. Arkansas Conference.....Conway, Ark.

### NOTES FOR SEPTEMBER 16: RALLY DAY PROGRAM.

#### General Suggestions.

1. Advertise the meeting extensively with appropriate posters and items in the daily papers.
2. Decorate the League room attractively. Have League artists make large emblem and Rally Day banner.
3. Have ushers and welcoming committee on duty.
4. Assignment of parts should be to those who will do them forcefully and intelligently.
5. The Council should have estimated the budget for the year so as to secure the amount at this meeting.
6. As October is missionary rally month, the Fourth Department is not brought into this program.
7. See to it that every Leaguer is present. Use phone, send special invitations. Have a class join the League at this service.
8. These are all general suggestions for the forward work of each department in the League.

#### Program.

Hymn 383: "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

#### Prayer.

Hymn 420: "True-Hearted, Whole-Hearted."

Scripture: Acts i. 1-8.

Talk: "A Christian's Power."

Acts i. 8 is the key verse to the whole book of Acts. In it will be found the description of the expansion of Christianity from Jesus to the uttermost part of the earth. But this expansion was to be dependent upon one essential factor. Without this all-important element no Christian Church could ever have grown out of the disciple band in the capital at Jerusalem. That element was the power that was given by the Holy Spirit. You will notice that the work was to be done by men empowered by the Holy Spirit. God always works to accomplish his ends through human instrumentalities, but human factors without divine aid are never able to accomplish a big task. It is God and man working together that wins the world.

This same note runs through the whole of the early apostolic history of Christian triumph. When, for instance, the lame man was healed in chapter iii., verses 12-18, Peter instantly met the wonder of the people by saying that it was the power of Jesus that had healed the man. If Peter and the other apostles realized that nothing could be done without Christ's power working through them, certainly we cannot hope to do any mighty works without this same power in us. Because their lives were one with Christ (see Ephesians iii. 14-19), they had Christ's power. And so our lives must be united in love and faith to Jesus if we are to do his work.

How can we get this power? We get it (1) by asking him to cleanse us from all sin; (2) by asking to know his will; (3) by constantly praying for the gift of the Holy Spirit and opening our hearts to receive it; and,

**Tired Mothers.** It's hard work to take care of children and to cook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides. Tired mothers should take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, assures restful sleep, and helps in many ways.

lastly, by doing the task nearest to us in the confidence which we may have that he will help us. Along these ways, any one of which the leader may develop more fully, the Christian must gain his power.

Scripture references: 2 Corinthians xiii. 1-9; Romans vi. 1-9; Matthew xviii. 21-35; 1 John iv. 7-21; Acts xvi. 25-32.

**"The Big Drive."** By the President. (What it is: The forward movement of the Epworth League to have an Epworth League in every pastoral charge and every Chapter a Standard League. How attain it? All at it all the time.)

**"Standard of Efficiency."** By the Secretary. (The points in the Standard brought out, the certificate and seals explained. See the July Era.)

Hymn (quartet) 402: "Hark! the Voice." (Tune, "Autumn," 171.)

**"The Policy of the First Department."** Monologue by a member:

"We had the best League meeting last Sunday night, and we're going to have one every Sunday. How do I know? Why, we've made such good plans. We've planned interesting meetings for the next six months. O no; not on dry, uninteresting subjects, but live, up-to-date ones, helpful to us young folks. Each meeting has a special feature. How'll folks know about it? Hey? There's an Advertising Committee. What's its business? Its business is to get out an attractive poster each week, put it in a conspicuous place, and put notices in the papers. Won't it seem fine to see our League really advertised? Yes, Ruth is the First Department head, and she's put us all to work. Already she has Sam working on the League choir. Of course we're to have one! You see, when we go to the Old Ladies' Home to hold our services the choir will sing for us. Yes, we expect to hold a service there once a month. Why don't we visit the shut-ins of our own Church? Well, they are to be visited, but the Social Service Committee wants to do that. What's the Watch Committee? You're on it? Why, that's the committee that keeps the record of attendance and of how many and how often members take part. I'm so glad! You'll have to come to every meeting to keep the records accurate. Isn't it fine about the Quiet Hour Covenant? Yes, we've set that goal at at least half our membership. Yes, that's the covenant, that promises to read the Bible and pray at least fifteen minutes each day. Fellow Workers? Why, that's one we've adopted too. Already ten of us have signed that pledge to try to win one for Christ this year, and we want ten more. What's my special job? I'm on a committee to encourage church attendance and to urge the young people to take part in the public worship. I'm so enthused over League work! Isn't it great to have good plans ahead? Won't you be proud when our Chapter gets a gold seal? Whew! I'm glad I belong to the Epworth League!"

**"Me and My Committees."** By the Third Department Superintendent and his committee. (This committee should be divided into subcommittees. The chairman of these subcommittees should be seated with the Third De-

partment Superintendent and rise as he is introduced.)

Third Superintendent. I am the Department of the League that plans to make the young people have a good time. I also try to appeal to their intellects. I couldn't do much without help, so I will introduce you to my helpers. Together we're going to make every young person enjoy living this year. First, let me introduce Mr. Entertainment Committee.

Mr. Entertainment Committee. I'm delighted to meet you. The fun we're going to have! At regular intervals I shall plan a social or entertainment, and they'll be "crackajacks." I shall permit no cliques or stiffness. Some will be literary, others pure fun, but all will be worth while. Once in a while we'll have a lecture, a pageant, or a lyceum.

Third Superintendent. Next, let me present Mr. Decoration Committee.

Mr. Decoration Committee. It's my business to make the surroundings attractive. So when you come to League expect to find everything in order and looking pretty. I shall have appropriate decorations for special occasions.

Third Superintendent. Let me introduce Mr. Welcoming Committee.

Mr. Welcoming Committee. Mighty glad to meet you. Let's shake hands. Every time you come in that door I'll be there to shake your hand, and I expect you to smile.

Third Superintendent. Next, I want to present Mr. Lookout Committee.

Mr. Lookout Committee. I will always be on the lookout, first, for absent members; second, for new members. You who are not Leaguers beware! Your time is coming.

Third Superintendent. Allow me to introduce Mr. Culture Committee.

Mr. Culture Committee. Don't look scared. I'm harmless. I'll do you good. I'll recommend good books. I'll arrange a library so you can secure the books suggested. I will also arrange a reading circle, which will enable you to learn more about your Church history and doctrine.

Third Superintendent. You have met my friends. You can help them, and they will do you good.

**"The Helping Hand."** Dialogue by two members of the Social Service Committee.

A. To which division of the Social Service Committee do you belong?

B. The visiting division. I'm to visit the sick, the strangers, and the needy.

A. Do you provide the flowers, provisions, and things?

B. O, no! Alice is chairman of the Distributing Committee. We just tell her when we need flowers, provisions, or literature, and her division gets them ready. Which is your division?

A. I'm in the survey division. You know about that.

B. No, I don't. Tell me.

A. We are to find out whether refuse is thrown carelessly about; if the streets are drained; whether or not stores are screened and sanitary; to find out conditions in the homes, especially how the negroes live. My division is as interesting as Helen's.

B. O, yes! Helen's division plans special things and is called the Special Division.

A. Yes, the Special Division provides for special occasions, such as Thanksgiving and Christmas. It's fine to be a social server, isn't it?

Hymn 411: "O Master, Let Me Walk With Thee" (two verses). Solo.

"I Am a Junior." By a Junior.

"I am a Junior. I want to go to Junior League because there I can learn of God and his love for me. I find out how to put in practice what I learn. I can learn about our Church, how it started, and the many good things it does. I can learn to sing and pray. I want to give my heart to Christ. In the Junior League I can learn what it means to join the Church. Won't you Seniors help us to have a big Junior League?"

**Pledging the Budget.** The Treasurer explains the items in the budget. Pledge this budget the best way conditions locally seem to justify.

Hymn 408: "Lead On, O King Eternal."

**Pledge** said by all present with right hand uplifted: "I pledge loyalty to my Epworth League, to the work it has undertaken, to the principles it upholds, and I promise to do 'my League bit' as faithfully as I can."

League benediction.

### IT WILL TAKE YOU TO WIN THIS CAMPAIGN.

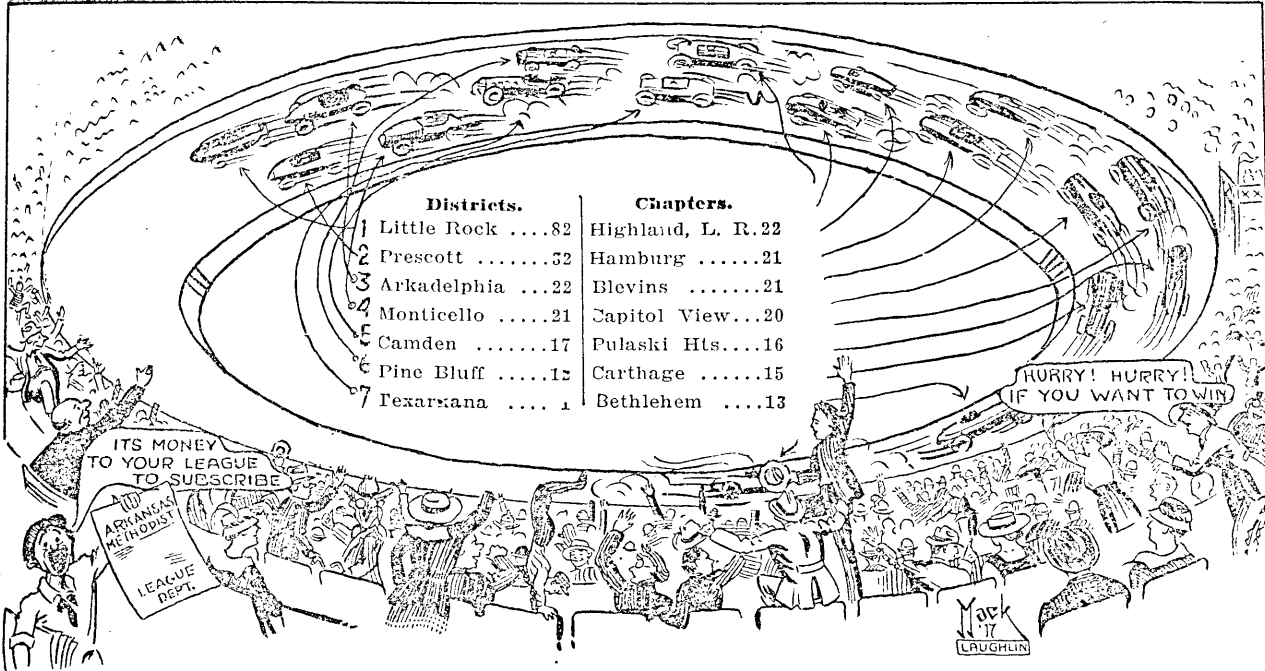
Remember that it takes 250 subscribers a week to get the 1,000 in September. You have had a month to organize and make plans so all you have to do is to work your plan. With 135 chapters the task is easy if each comes out from the realm of slackers and gets in the push. There is no chapter that cannot send in three subscribers for one week, no matter how poor, how many have been secured, or how thoroughly the field has been worked by the pastor or committee. If each League would do this the total would be 405 next week. Leaguers why not do it? Show your colors and do some real work, no matter how great the obstacles. The Methodist will make your League go and make it more efficient. Then we as Leaguers can't afford not to reach the goal set in the campaign, it would be a reflection on us and especially on our ability to do things. Let's not let the devil and the world laugh at us. If you are a real Leaguer show the campaign that you are and that you are willing to work for the success of the Little Rock Conference Epworth!

### Girls! Use Lemons! Make a Bleaching, Beautifying Cream

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothen and beautifier.

Just try it! Get the three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is simply marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

CAMPAIGN OF LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE LEAGUERS FOR 1,000 CASH SUBSCRIBERS.



KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE WINNER!

This week shows no marked changes. Little Rock District has a safe lead, but Prescott has displaced Arkadelphia and is now running a poor second, 82 to 32. Hamburg has advanced from ninth to second, and Hope enters with 11. Watch for a dark horse, or several of them.

Leagues, just the same as for the Red Cross or to fight in the ranks against the Germans. If to be a Leaguer means anything, let's show it; if not, let's quit it.

FOUR TOWNS IN CAMDEN DISTRICT PLEDGE 100.

At the Camden District League Conference in session at Fordyce last week the matter of the Methodist campaign was discussed and four towns, Fordyce, Camden, El Dorado and Magnolia assumed the responsibility of securing 25 subscribers each, making 100 for the four chapters. This means that the remaining Leagues of the district with 50 subscriptions will give the district its pro rata share in the campaign. This is an easy plan and shows how simple the work. Why not try this in your district? Each district securing 150 would give us the thousand at once.

THE BIG PUSH.

Notice the autos have made an exciting dash since last week. This is due to the fact that more subscriptions came in than in any previous week and we could buy more gasoline. How does your district stack up with the other six? Are you satisfied? Would you just as soon that the Germans win as for the United States? What about your chapter? Are you loafing just because some others won't work? How do you like Russia? Don't your League need any money; does the 50 cents for each new subscriber not appeal to you? Would you not like to have that gold watch? If you don't care for the League Library, why not win it anyway and the League editor will pay you the cash for it.

All ready for the next round! Honk! Honk! Honk! Speed her up! Weather is fine. Let's make the entire distance in one week and break all records.

LITTLE ROCK EPWORTH LEAGUE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Leaguers of the Little Rock District will please remember that our district conference and institute will be held at Lonoke October 6 and 7, Saturday and Sunday. This is to be the greatest conference ever held in the district. Each League should elect at least two delegates and write the president of the Lonoke League

HOW THEY STAND. District.

Little Rock	82
Prescott	32
Arkadelphia	22
Monticello	21
Camden	17
Pine Bluff	12
Texarkana	1

League.

Highland, L. R.	22
Hamburg	21
Blevins	21
Capitol View, L. R.	20
Pulaski Hgts., L. R.	16
Carthage	15
Bethlehem	13
Hope	11
Winfield	10
Lakeside, P. B.	10
El Dorado	9
Central Ave., H. Spgs.	7
Fordyce	6
Mt. Tabor	3
Junction City	2
First Church, L. R.	2
Mt. Zion	2
Hawley Memorial, P. B.	2
28th St., L. R.	1
Lewisville	1

that they will be there. It is time to get busy at the raising of your mission pledge. I hope that you can report at least half paid to treasurer, Mr. J. H. Pierce, by the time of institute. Remember the ten cent assessment for the conference, which please bring or send by your delegates or send to Trabue Overton, 1112 Welsh street, Little Rock. Each League should have a written report.—C. R. Mann, District President.

NEW LEAGUE ON HERMITAGE CIRCUIT.

The Rev. J. C. Williams, the aggressive and worth while pastor on the Hermitage charge organized a live League Chapter at Wheeler Springs August 25th. The new organization is out for business, two delegates having attended the Camden District Conference and the League is less than two weeks old. The young people are ardent admirers of their pastor. The following are the officers: Norman Steadman, president; Shelby Savage, chairman First Department; Velma Savage, chairman Second Department; Eunice Steadman,

chairman Third Department; Julius Smith, chairman Fourth Department; Ethel Smith, corresponding secretary; Virgie Savage, treasurer; Ethel Smith, secretary. Twenty-eight united with the League in the organization. They are going to get into the Methodist contest and crowd somebody for the Library. Other members of the new Chapter: Esther and Vera Braswell, Madie Calvin, Walter and Oscar Depson, Bethel and Stella Grider, Jeppie Harrison, Alvin Howard, Wesley Steadman, Carlton, Herman and Richard Steward, Artie, Hubert, Carlton and Guy Savage, Wodie, Floy and John Dee Smith.—Ethel Smith, Secretary.

CARLISLE LEAGUE ENTHUSIASTIC.

A report from Prof. and Mrs. Frencymeyer shows that the Leaguers at Carlisle are doing things. Not one has refused to lead since the organization more than three months ago; no one has failed to respond to the call of any duty. The devotional services are interesting, always beginning on the dot and the attendance is better than was ever anticipated. Prof. Frencymeyer and Mrs. Frencymeyer are the moving spirits in the chapter. Rev. J. T. J. Fizer is the interested pastor.

LONOKE JOINS THE REGULARS.

After considerable effort and persistency on the part of the pastor, Rev. B. B. Thomas, and some of the members of the church a League was organized at Lonoke Monday afternoon. The young people are determined to become a regiment in the regular army for righteousness and have so enlisted. They have signed up for four years and some of the older people are their security. Lonoke has probably the most talented young people to be found in that size town anywhere and with this ability consecrated we are sure that great things will be heard from this chapter in the near future. The following officers were elected: Miss Sue Percifull, president; Joe Robinson, vice president; Chaster Blackwood, secretary; Miss Annie L. Griffin, treasurer; Miss Hattie Holland, organist; Mrs. C. W. Ellis, chairman First Department; Miss Lillie Ellis, chairman Second Department; Miss

Mabel White, chairman Third Department; Miss Lucy Carr, chairman Fourth Department.

YOUNG PEOPLE IN EVERY CHARGE WHERE THERE IS NO LEAGUE WAITING ON YOU.

This is the ideal period of the year to organize new Leagues. What are you doing to give the League and its great value to others? If you have not assumed the responsibility of organizing a new League then you have missed some of the real happiness of League work. Please try it next Sunday and report names of officers to editor League Department. Then be responsible for the life of the new organization, see that it lives and makes progress. It will be a big thing for your own chapter, will give it new life.

RENWAR RELIEVES RHEUMATISM.

It is not necessary any longer to suffer those intense pains and aches of rheumatism. Renwar is a salts combination scientifically prepared to neutralize the uric acid in the blood, and thereby cure rheumatism. Don't wait until those rheumatic pains return. Buy a box of Renwar, and forget about that rheumatism. Renwar is an old well-established remedy. It is prescribed by the best of physicians, and has thousands of friends. President L. A. Bauman of Varley & Bauman Company, Nashville, says, "Renwar entirely relieved me of my rheumatism." For sale by druggists. Price 50 cents. Positively guaranteed by money-back offer. If your druggist doesn't carry Renwar in stock, tell him to order it for you from WARNER DRUG COMPANY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC

Sold for 47 years. For Malaria, Chills and Fever. Also a Fine General Strengthening Tonic.

WANTED—POSITION AS ASSISTANT TEACHER.

A young woman of college education and experience with good recommendations wants position as teacher in good school. Address Teacher, care of Arkansas Methodist, Little Rock, Ark.

THE ARMY TESTAMENT.

Made especially for the soldier. Bound in khaki; good paper and clear print. We sell at cost of manufacture, which is 30 cents each. Have just received a new shipment. Order of the American Bible Society, D. H. Colquette, Field Agent, Little Rock, Ark.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority and directions contained in the decretal order of the Chancery Court of Pulaski County, made and entered on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1917, in a certain cause (No. 21706), then pending therein between B. W. Green, Agent, et al., complainants, and H. E. Farrabee et al., defendants, the undersigned, as Commissioner of said court, will offer for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east door or entrance of the county court house, in which said court is held, in the county of Pulaski, within the hours prescribed by law for judicial sales, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1917, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot Five, Block 12, Forrest Hill Addition to Little Rock, in Pulaski County, Arkansas.

Terms of Sale: On a credit of three months, the purchaser being required to execute bond as required by law and the order and decree of said court in said cause, with approved security, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from date of sale until paid, and a lien being retained on the premises sold to secure the payment of the purchase money.

Given under my hand this 6th day of September, A. D. 1917.

W. S. BOONE,  
Commissioner in Chancery.



# CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

## WHEN NAN GOES TOO.

It isn't far to grandpa's house,  
When Nan goes too.  
Such lovely stories as she tells,  
You never knew.  
Up in the sky dream ships are blown,  
With every breeze,  
And funny dwarfs together play,  
Beneath the trees.

The mossy rocks are castles tall,  
Where giants stay,  
And every little winding path  
A king's highway.  
The bending willow tree is just  
A cavern green,  
And stolen jewels hidden there,  
Like rainbows gleam.

I almost saw a pumpkin coach  
All splendid pass,  
And heard a silver elfin horn,  
Down in the grass.  
We cross the bridge, and there's the  
farm,  
The story's through—  
It isn't far to grandpa's house,  
When Nan goes too.  
—Alix Thorn, in Zion's Herald.

## CHIPS OR APPLES.

Peter Clark Macfarlane, the brilliant writer, in the Lookout, makes a plea for discrimination in the selection of fiction.

"When I hear people arguing that they read merely for entertainment, and that, since their fiction supplies that need, its quality and character matters little, I am reminded of an anecdote read years ago. In it a father was reasoning with his son for wasting his time in reading trashy stories of the dime novel order.

"They keep you from putting anything better in your mind," argued the father.

"But they don't take up any room in my mind," answered the boy.

"Son," proposed the father, "go down to the cellar and bring me up a basket of apples."

"The boy, happy enough to be relieved of a doubtful argument, went cheerily, and was soon back with his basket heaped high with rosy fruit.

"Empty the apples here in the corner," was the next command, "and go and fill the basket half full of chips."

"The boy went, wondering. When he came back, his father said:

"Now put the apples back in the basket."

"But," protested the lad, opening his eyes wide, "they won't go in when the basket is half full of chips."

"That's the point, my son," answered the father, quickly; "and neither can you get your mind full of the things you are going to need to equip you for life when you already have it half full of trash."—The Watchword.

## DWIGHT'S SAMPLE PAGE.

Dwight Dawson wrote and wrote. He began the work soon after supper and at 9 o'clock he put the stopper

## DOING GREAT GOOD AT THIS SEASON

A superlative blood-purifying medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, combined with a superlative iron tonic like Peptiron Pills, makes the ideal all-round treatment. No other medicines possess such curative properties as these two working together.

Two dollars invested in these two medicines will bring better results than four dollars spent in any other course of treatment or attendance. It will be wise to get them today.

into the ink bottle with a little sigh. His Uncle Harvey Dawson heard the sigh and looked up from the paper he was reading. He noticed the ink-stained fingers and the open writing book. "Do you have a hard lesson for tomorrow?" he asked.

"I wasn't studying my lesson; I was practicing my writing. The county superintendent will visit our school some day next week, and I was getting a page of my copy book ready to show him. I have put three times as much work on it as on any other page. Don't it look nice?" Dwight held the book up for his uncle's inspection. "I think it is a fine sample page."

Dr. Dawson made no remarks on the work. "Let me see the book," he requested. He turned all the pages slowly and examined each one. "What is a sample page, Dwight?"

"Why—why," the boy hesitated, "it is one that a person gets ready for an exhibition, I guess. That's what mine is for, anyway, 'to exhibit to the superintendent,' as Miss Lane said," he ended with a little laugh.

"There is the dictionary; will you kindly look up the word 'sample' and read the definition?"

Dwight turned the leaves until he found the word he wished. "Sample, a small part of a large quantity shown as a representative of the quality of the whole," he read.

"In other words, a sample is supposed to be a fair likeness of its kind." Mr. Dawson turned to the sample page. "Now, Dwight, that page is unlike all the other pages in this book. It does not look like your usual writing at all. You took a great deal of care with this page, and you have not with the others. It isn't fair to exhibit that as a sample of your writing; that is a show page, not a sample page."

"Why, Uncle Harvey," Dwight gasped in surprise. "I thought you should always do a thing well to show to the county superintendent of schools."

"You should, but you want your regular work, day by day, done well, too. You can write very well when you try, but these other pages show that you do not try every day, but just for a special occasion. What if the superintendent should look at the other pages in the copy book?"

Dwight looked serious. "I—I had not thought of that," he confessed.

"If he should look at them, he would know that this page is not a sample page, and that you do your regular work in a careless way," Mr. Dawson laid down the copy book and took up his paper again.

The next morning when Dwight came down to breakfast he laid some money by his plate and looked a little shyly at his uncle. "I intend to buy a new writing book today; Miss Lane keeps them to sell, so we will have the same kind, and I am going to have the first page for a sample page; I will do every page as well as I can, and not just the one I will show to the county superintendent. He may see everything I have in the new book when he comes."

"I like that plan; I know your sample page will really represent your writing this time," replied his uncle, encouragingly.

"I am always going to remember that my sample work must be a good likeness of all my work," Dwight replied, earnestly. "I am glad you made me understand what a sample really is, Uncle Harvey."—Sarah N. McCreery, in The Herald and Presbyter.

## HOW ELEANOR SPENT HER BIRTHDAY.

It was Eleanor's birthday. She stood looking out of the window of her pretty room, surrounded by gifts, and yet she was far from happy. "It's mean, mother, that I should have a cold this time of all others. Gertrude always gives such lovely parties, and it's such a disappointment to miss it," she fretted.

"I know, dear; but when you are over the cold, you shall have a party."

Eleanor, however, was not to be pacified by any promises of future happiness. "I'm tired of dolls," she complained. "Every birthday Aunt Helen sends me a doll, and I wish she'd send me something else."

She gazed out at the shabby little house in the alley. Some people have moved into the house right back of us, mother. See, there's a little girl at the window; and did you ever see such a looking doll?"

As Mrs. Irving looked, she saw a pale, thin little face pressed against the dingy little pane and a battered-up doll, wrapped in a shawl, held close in the thin little arms. The day was mild, and the little girl feebly pushed up the window and leaned out. Just then a Newfoundland pup came bounding up the alley, ready for a romp with some one. Seeing the girl at the window, he sprang toward her. She jumped and drew back, dropping the precious doll on the pavement. The dog seemed to consider it a plaything for his special benefit. He picked it up, and shook it again, and then ran off with it in his mouth, strewing bits of doll all over the alley.

"Why doesn't she run after it?" asked Eleanor. But the little girl looked after the dog with a distressed, helpless look, and then laid her

head down on the sill, and Eleanor could see that she was crying.

"I believe she's sick," said Mrs. Irving, "and that doll was all she had; she seemed to love it so."

"Oh, mother, and I have so many! Mother, do go over quick and see what's the matter. Take her one of mine. I can spare it. Take Gladys."

Gladys was a pink-and-white-faced young lady with yellow curls and a dainty white dress with blue ribbons.

"Do you mean it, dear?"

"Yes, oh, yes. I'm so sorry for her, and I have so many that I won't miss Gladys at all."

Eleanor could hardly restrain her impatience as she watched her mother cross the yard to the window at which the little girl sat, and, after a few words, disappear inside the door. The pale face brightened as it looked up at the window of the big house at Eleanor, and the girl kissed her thin little hand.

It seemed as if Eleanor's face had caught the reflection of the sunshine on the pale one opposite when Mrs. Irving rejoined her little daughter.

"Is she sick, mother? Is she very poor, and did she like Gladys?"

"Yes, she's very sick, and she's very poor, and you never saw a little girl as pleased as she was with Gladys. The little thing is a cripple. Her mother is dead, and her father has to work early and late. He dresses and fixes her in a chair before he leaves in the morning, and there she has to stay until he comes back."

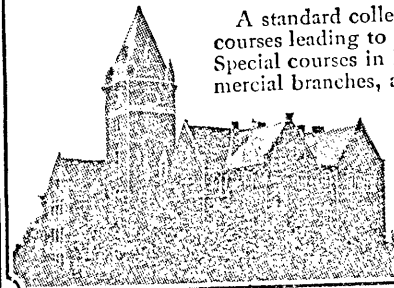
"Mother," and Eleanor looked very solemn, "I'm glad she's my neighbor."

"Yes, dear, we can do a great deal for her to make her life less miserable."

"I'm sorry I can't go out. I'd go

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right over to see her and take her some of the fruit Uncle Howard sent me this morning. Oh, I know what I'll do. When Frank comes home from school I'll ask him to fix me a telegraph wire, like the one he and Frank Morris used to have, and I can send her things that way."

It seemed to Eleanor as if four o'clock would never come, but it did at last, and with it Frank. He entered into the plan heartily and went to work. It was hard to tell which little girl was most interested—the one at the plate glass window of the big mansion or the one pressing her pale face against the little pane of the rickety house in the alley.

At last the wire was strung between the two windows. Eleanor took a bunch of white grapes and a red-cheeked pear and put them into a dainty basket. Then she wrote on a sheet of her new note paper with pictures of children at the top: "I'm awfully sorry you're sick. I'm sick myself, but not all the time like you."

I hope you like grapes and pears, and I hope you like Gladys. Good-by. Your loving friend, Eleanor Irving."

In a few minutes it came back apparently empty, but Eleanor found in the bottom a note, scrawled with a dull pencil on a scrap of wrapping paper: "You are so good to me. Thank you a thousand times. I like grapes and pears—I never tasted such good ones—and I love Gladys. I can't send you anything only my love. Your friend, Sarah Grey."

The next time the wire pulled, Sarah saw coming to her a square box. Her curiosity was great and her big eyes danced. When it reached the window she discovered some pretty note paper like Eleanor's, some nicely sharpened pencils, and another note from her friend. The next thing that went over was a book, one of Eleanor's best stories, for Sarah to read, and later a small bag of taffy, Frank's contribution, was sent over. Darkness came too soon for both girls, and then the wire had to be abandoned.

done.

Eleanor and her mother sat around the brightly lighted table, and Eleanor was saying, "Mother, I felt so miserable and unhappy this morning, and I know I was cross, even though it was my birthday and I got so many presents, and now I feel so happy."

"You see, you forgot all about Eleanor Irving and her aches and pains and disappointments."

And Sarah sat at the window, waiting for her father, looking with happy eyes toward the lights in the big house and hugging Gladys close to her heart, saying to herself that it had been the happiest day of her life.—Annie G. Mahon, in Christian Work.

## NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

### SPRING VALLEY REVIVAL.

Under the leadership of Rev. J. F. Taylor of Friendship Circuit we held our meeting on Oak Hill Circuit at Spring Valley. His good preaching was enjoyed by every one who heard him. He gave two very important lectures to the children. He preached a week, and every sermon was good. We certainly appreciated Brother Taylor's being with us. Our pastor, Rev. H. A. F. Ault, on account of illness, was not able to preach, but did some good spiritual work among the sinners. We feel very fortunate in getting loving, kind hearted men like Brother Ault. He is loved by every one. We had eleven conversions, nine of whom united with the church. Some backsliders were reclaimed. The church as a whole was revived. We thank God for what we saw and heard. Pray for us, brethren, that God's love may abound in our hearts.—Henry Grimmett, Lay Leader.

### MOUNTAIN VIEW MEETING.

We closed our revival with twenty some odd conversions, and several additions to the church. Brother J. B. Stevenson of First Church, Batesville, did the preaching, to the delight of all. It was remarked many times that he was the "old-time gospel preacher." I do not think there was an unpleasant feature during the entire meeting. We held the meeting under a tent in the court square. All the business houses were closed and the business men attended the services. At the close the business men stated that their business had been as good, if not better, than before. Brother Stevenson preached the gospel in its simplicity and purity, and proved to all his hearers that he wanted to honor his Christ and hide himself. We feel that this meeting was far-reaching, as it was attended by people from all over the county. Many of the soldier boys were saved. Brother Stevenson leaves the town with the pastor loved more and everybody loving him.—E. H. Hook, P. C.

### DE VIEW CHARGE.

We closed our revival meeting at Fakes Chapel August 12. Brother F. A. Lark of McCrory did the preaching. I have never seen a man preach the gospel in its beauty and purity as Brother Lark did while he was with us. Brother Guy Duffel of this community and Miss Ruth Pollet of Bradford had charge of the music, and they sang those hymns which seemed to stir the hearts and lives of those who listened to them. The church was revived and each heart was filled with love, and each soul was re-

kindled with fire from above, and this fire spread out and reached twenty-five, and out of this number twenty-three came into the church. About twenty-five fathers and mothers promised to have family prayer in their homes. We think we can join in with David when he said, "The Lord is our light and our salvation." We are praying that his praise shall be continually in our hearts and lives.—J. W. Moore, P. C.

### THE ORPHANAGE.

Since my last report in the Methodist I have received special gifts as follows:

From the Missionary Society, Paragould, by Mrs. Guy Adams, treasurer, to renew the mattress and shades in the room furnished by the society, \$12; Rev. J. E. Caldwell, Tulip, \$1; Mrs. R. H. M. Mills, Pine Bluff, \$5; James W. Workman, Arkadelphia, \$5; Mrs. S. W. Redding, Little Rock, \$5; T. B. David, Clyde, \$2; from a friend who does not wish his name published, \$50; boys' rompers from Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Fain, Little Rock; water melons from Dr. and Mrs. O. E. Jones, Newport; croquet set and baseball set from Judge and Mrs. Frank Smith, Little Rock; Mr. Chris Ledwidge, Little Rock, very kindly gave us the use of a cow, and also is furnishing ice.

At my request, Senator Kirby caused to be sent to the Orphanage a large United States map.

Cow feed being so high, we thought it would not pay to feed a poor cow, so we sold one for \$50 and bought another for \$85.

A unique gift, and one highly appreciated for its value and for the spirit in which it was given, was an artificial lower limb to one of our girls who had lost her limb in childhood. The Leagues of Little Rock, headed by the League of Hunter Memorial Church, made the gift, the value of which was \$125.—Geo. Thornburgh, President.

### HERMITAGE CIRCUIT.

We have held three revivals up to date, namely, Carmel, Hermitage and Green Hill. We had no help at Carmel; held seven days; closed with 29 additions to the church. On July 5 we commenced at Hermitage, the pastor preaching on Sunday night, and Brother John P. Lowry came to us on Monday and did the preaching for two weeks. The meeting was a success in many ways. Seven added to the church roll, two on profession of faith and five by certificate and otherwise. Four backsliders reclaimed. Brother Lowry did us some hard work. His preaching was of the old type; just simple, pure gospel. His exhortations were good, and all appreciate him as a man of God.

August 19 we commenced at Green

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## Students! Parents!



WOODROW WILSON.

Preparation is patriotism. Rally to the call of your country by enlisting for college at once. The supreme need of America is to fill up the ranks of college-trained men thinned by the world war.

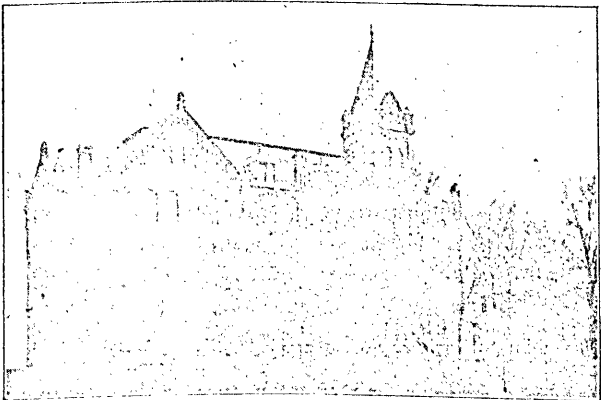
Your country calls. July 20 President Wilson sent out to American youth this patriotic appeal:

"Those who fall below the age of selective conscription and who do not enlist may feel that by pursuing their courses with earnestness and diligence they also are preparing themselves for valuable service to the nation. I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools, to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women."

Gen. Leonard Wood says: "The war promises to be long. Urge young men to finish their education."

Not only Uncle Sam, but the world, wants men who CAN. Prepare now for your OPPORTUNITY, the greatest that can come to the young people of any age. The war in killing off so many educated people, has trebled the demand for college-trained men. College men will be at the highest premium in history after the war. Get ready to supply the need. Where?

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Is Arkansas' great place for making this preparation. Why? Central, healthful, positive Christian influences, endowed, expenses low, university trained teachers, well equipped library and laboratories, work accepted at par all over the United States.

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THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

Conway, Arkansas

Hill, the pastor preaching Sunday night and Monday at 11, when Brother Applewhite came and helped us part of the first week. We were all helped by this godly man's presence with us, and he was delighted to meet with a great number of his friends of former days. We closed with 28 additions to the church, 20 of them on profession of faith and eight by vows. The congregation grew until there were more than 400 people. The meeting was conducted out in the grove, lighted up with gasoline torches. Miss Gertrude Gaddy made music for us and led in a song service a great deal of the time. She sang some splendid evangelistic songs alone, which had great effect. The young people of Green Hill gathered around this godly girl and did some splendid singing. Miss Gaddy is an accomplished, refined, Christian young lady, the daughter of Brother and Sister J. I. Gaddy of Hermitage, who are among the leaders of our church. The pastor, assisted by Miss Gertrude Gaddy, organized an Epworth League at Green Hill during the meeting. The League consists of a full corps of officers and 28 members. A finer bunch of young people you will not find anywhere. We also handled several copies of the Bible placed in our hands by the American Bible Society man, our well beloved Brother D. H. Colquette of Little Rock.

Well, we are not anything like through yet, having four more meetings of our own to hold, and have promised to help in two meetings conducted by our brother pastors. All things look good for a fine closing of Conference year. This is our third year on this circuit, and it promises to be our best year.—J. C. Williams, Pastor.

#### QUITMAN CIRCUIT.

We began a meeting at Morganton August 19 and continued until August 26. Rev. John W. Campbell of Quitman did some great preaching for us. The meeting was a success. Quite a

## UGH! A DOSE OF NASTY CALOMEL

**It Salivates! It Makes You Sick  
and You May Lose a  
Day's Work.**

You're bilious, sluggish, constipated and believe you need vile, dangerous calomel to start your liver and clean your bowels.

Here's my guarantee: Ask your druggist for a 50 cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone and take a spoonful tonight. If it doesn't start your liver and straighten you right up better than calomel and without griping or making you sick, I want you to go back to the store and get your money.

Take calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak and sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of harmless, vegetable Dodson's Liver Tone tonight and wake up feeling great. It's perfectly harmless, so give it to your children any time. It can't salivate, so let them eat anything afterwards.

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, 200 East Sixth Street, Little Rock.

sum of money raised and plans laid to build a new church. We have some great people at Morganton, and they are anxious to "do their bit" to advance the cause of the Master. If you have some people that you don't want to tell what they ought to do, send for John Wesley Campbell of Quitman. He will do the work. Two services at Wesley Chapel; three conversions. Pray for Quitman Circuit and pastor.—Paul Bates, P. C.

#### NEW LIBERTY CIRCUIT.

We have just closed a great meeting at New Liberty, my home appointment. Brother F. P. Jernigan of Pigott and Rector did the most of the preaching. He did good work. His preaching was plain, Scriptural and logical, and the kind that gets hold of folks. Brother Jernigan endeared himself to everybody in our community. Our meeting was a great victory for the church. We had 25 conversions and 21 additions to the church. The church was greatly revived and built up and made strong for the work of the Lord. Everybody feels good toward each other. This feeling of brotherly love was brought about by the meeting. Not only our own church, but all of God's people in the community are made better. We feel proud of the fact that quite a number of our Sunday school students were converted—boys and girls. We are planning to continue the good work. Pray for us.—T. H. Wright, P. C.

#### PEA RIDGE.

We began our meeting here on the first Sunday in August. On Monday Brother W. C. Martin came and did the preaching. He is one of our Hendrix boys and one of whom the school can be proud. He was alive with that Christian spirit that prevails at our college. He put his training into his sermons and there were fine results. Twenty conversions and quite a number reclaimed, four by vows, one by certificate. Our church received twenty-one additions, and our members were greatly revived. Pray for us and our dear Hendrix boy, Brother Martin.—C. E. Cullum.

#### EAST SIDE, PARAGOULD.

We were fortunate to have with us on the 2nd at night Hon. T. B. King, Commissioner of Education for Galloway College. He was a welcome guest at our church and made one of his great addresses to our people. May his usefulness be enlarged one hundred fold—long years of life and his tribe and type of laymen be multiplied by the hundreds and thousands.—Jas. F. Jernigan.

#### MEETING AT FLOYD.

I have just closed an eight nights' meeting at Floyd. I had Brother Jim Talkington with me. He did some great preaching. I think he is one of the best helps in a revival I ever saw. The people who know him are his friends. He lives his religion. There were some 20 or 30 saved, 17 joined the Church, and five babies were baptized. I was treated well by those good people of Floyd. The crowds were extremely large. The order was perfect. The Church got revived and the whole country got stirred. We have a nice new church at Floyd and some of the best people on earth, both young and old. Will begin my meeting at Rose Bud the 9th. Pray much for the meeting.—J. L. Shelby, Pastor.

#### GOD AND OUR NATION.

Nations sin. Communities sin. Individuals sin. All sin causes suffering. All sinners must inevitably meet days of reckoning. Thomas Jefferson said, speaking of slavery, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just."

No man less inspired than an Isaiah or Jeremiah does well in saying just what God is doing and what He is bringing about in these crisis times of nations. But it can be confidently affirmed that "God is not dead" and He is not indifferent to the national sins of mankind.

It was well said: "Man does some things, the devil does some things, and God does some things." But no man or devil and no combination of men and devils can circumvent the Almighty. He rules and overrules in the interest of righteousness. Sooner or later, every "Thus saith the Lord" will be vindicated. Man can exclude God from his own heart, but, though he delay, he cannot prevent, or permanently obstruct, the onward march of the kingdom of righteousness.

There are better nations and worse nations, yet the best nation is not faultless and without sin. No nation could stand except for the mercies of the living God. "The 'righteous' in Sodom would have saved the city. A few,

"Little and unknown,  
Loved and prized of God alone," may be saving many a city today. God is very long-suffering with the best of us.

The student of the Hebrew Scriptures learns that God uses one nation to chastise, and sometimes to destroy, another nation. Nations, as such, have no future existence. Their judgment must be in the places and in the centuries of their sinning. It must be that God has, and will yet make it manifest that He has a place and part in this most awful time of the Christian era. God is not far away and indifferent when nations turn themselves loose one upon another. Whatever else this world war means, it certainly calls every nation to "set its house in order," and says to every man, "Prepare to meet thy God."

Our own nation cannot too soon take account of its own shortcomings and wrong-doings. There are outstanding sins. In some things "the fathers" sinned and "the children" are perpetuating the sin. In some things the present is sinning worse than the past.

Some fifty years ago our nation compromised with evil-doers, and for gain (or revenue) became a partner in the wicked and woful business of making drunkards. And this utterly unholy partnership is continued. Scores and scores of thousands of our young men are ruined for time and eternity by this traffic in strong drink. And no word can tell the agony of mothers and wives, and sisters, and daughters directly due to this national crime. And who can tell what part the licensed saloon has had in dragging once pure-hearted girls and young women down to utter degradation and shame?

No man can drink or encourage others to drink, or contribute to the licensing of a liquor saloon, without practically favoring the moral ruin of his own sister or daughter, and the making of his own son a drunkard.

Our nation is guilty in this thing.

And pleasuring has become a growing habit and is becoming a vice in the United States. Probably no other people ever had so widespread tempor-

al prosperity as Americans have had for the most part of a hundred years. And what are the majority of us doing with our "means and increase?" Though thousands and millions are annually given to church and school and charity, is it not true here and today, as once in the temple, that the poor "cast in more," in proportion, than all the rich and well-to-do? Even in the churches is it not a fact that the richest, as a class, give far less, in proportion, than those having very little of this world's goods? Is not the pride of wealth widely and increasingly prevalent among us? Who can name any considerable number of the well-to-do or rich who are earning and saving expressly to give for the moral uplift, the spiritual welfare, of the masses who can do almost nothing for themselves? How prevalent the eagerness of such as already have enough to add acre to acre, bond to bond, and mortgage to mortgage! Getting money for "the love of money," getting money for the honor (?) of being rich, and getting money for display and pleasuring! The sacred and God-given talents of time and gold—are there many people saintly enough to be doing the part of good and faithful stewards, whose accounts will find approval, whose large means are not almost wholly used for self?

And the Sabbath! The foundations of our nation, especially in New England, were laid by men who counted the Sabbath as very sacred time. That Sabbath on Clark's Island, before Plymouth Rock was given a place in history, was monumental. What would the men of the "Mayflower" think of our present Sabbath-keeping? Was the Fourth Commandment the word of God? Is it any less His word today?

There are Godfearing people yet—multitudes of them—in New England.

#### WARNING ORDER.

State of Arkansas, County of Pulaski—ss.  
In the Pulaski Chancery Court.  
Bessie McCain, Plaintiff,  
vs. No. 21802.  
Jessie McCain, Defendant.  
The defendant, Jessie McCain, is warned to appear in this court within thirty days and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, Bessie McCain.  
September 5, 1917.  
W. S. BOONE, Clerk.  
J. A. GIBSON, D. C.  
A. J. Newman, Solicitor for Plaintiff.  
John W. Wade, Attorney ad Litem.

#### WARNING ORDER.

State of Arkansas, County of Pulaski—ss.  
In the Pulaski Chancery Court.  
Lillie Davis, Plaintiff,  
vs. No. 21800.  
Shelton Davis, Defendant.  
The defendant, Shelton Davis, is warned to appear in this court within thirty days and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, Lillie Davis.  
September 5, 1917.  
A. J. Newman, Solicitor for Plaintiff.  
John W. Wade, Attorney ad Litem.  
W. S. BOONE, Clerk.  
J. A. GIBSON, D. C.

#### WARNING ORDER.

State of Arkansas, County of Pulaski—ss.  
In the Pulaski Chancery Court.  
Ella Hart, Plaintiff,  
vs. No. 21789.  
Jackson Hart, Defendant.  
The defendant, Jackson Hart, is warned to appear in this court within thirty days and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, Ella Hart.  
August 30, 1917.  
W. S. BOONE, Clerk.  
J. A. GIBSON, D. C.  
W. H. Pemberton, Solicitor for Plaintiff.  
F. L. Young, Attorney ad Litem.

#### WARNING ORDER.

State of Arkansas, County of Pulaski—ss.  
In the Pulaski Chancery Court.  
Chas. M. Sisk, Plaintiff,  
vs. No. 21729.  
Minnie Sisk, Defendant.  
The defendant, Minnie Sisk, is warned to appear in this court within thirty days and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, Chas. M. Sisk.  
August 17, 1917.  
W. S. BOONE, Clerk.  
J. A. GIBSON, D. C.  
A. J. Newman, Solicitor for Plaintiff.  
John W. Wade, Attorney Ad Litem.



But are there not other multitudes, and increasing multitudes, who "think their own thoughts and follow their own pleasures" on the Lord's Day? If men really desire heaven and its holiness will they not choose the Lord's house and honor the Lord's Day?

But what throngs—and increasing throngs—are pleasure-seeking on all the good roads of New England every pleasant Sabbath! And does God care anything about it? Is He indifferent to the increasing travel and traffic on the Sabbath?

With about fifteen hours of daylight during all the planting-time and most of the harvesting, and eight or ten hours as the regulation work day in shop, factory and store, and half or more of Saturday free, what "necessity" for Sabbath gardening and field work?

Alas, alas, for our coming days if God cares for His own day! And alas, for the kind of men and women who will be the fruitage of Sabbaths abolished and used for gain-making and pleasuring! Less and less conscientiousness as to the Sabbath makes for the loss of all conscientiousness as to any law of God or any rights of man.

If a "sensibility of sin" is lost, righteousness loses its place in the heart and life. And when the foundations of society lack righteousness the superstructure falls. And every man, by his own daily living, is contributing to the ruin of the nation or to its recall and return to that righteousness without which no nation is exalted and made durable for ages.

If God cares, we must be careful.—E. C. Bass in Zion's Herald.

#### THE NEW EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

[At a recent meeting of citizens and educators held at Charleston, West Virginia, for the purpose of organizing a movement to establish a woman's college, President Dabney of the University of Cincinnati made the leading address. The proposition is to take the Lewisburg Seminary of the State and make of it an institution of the highest grade for women. An endowment and building fund of \$1,000,000 is to be raised.]

The Bureau of Education tells us that, omitting the co-educational

State universities from consideration, there are only four colleges of the first grade for women in this whole country south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. I am told that there is not a single college of this grade in West Virginia. Though a young State, West Virginia is rapidly becoming very wealthy, and her young women should have these privileges provided for them at home.

Everything shows that a new era is dawning for women's colleges. The first of the new women's colleges had no other ideal than to make them as nearly as possible like men's colleges. They were miniature men's colleges, with the same requirements of two or three languages, abstract mathematics, history, and questionable literature. At a time when the colleges for men were beginning to see that it was their duty to train for real life, the new woman's college entered the field to maintain these old outworn courses. "A contrivance of neglect which is neither a vintage ground nor olive ground," Macauley called it. "It might sharpen the intellect of those who devoted years to it, but it adds nothing to the comfort or the well-being of mankind." This early attitude was natural in women, but there could be nothing more absurd than a woman's college ashamed of the pursuits of woman.

Along with her training in liberal studies, woman should receive instructions how to lengthen life and to sweeten it; to avoid waste through ignorance; to beautify and bless the home; to enlarge the minds and capacities of women in pursuits especially congenial; to expand and perfect her character and give her the self-respect of an expert unequaled in her field. The woman's college of the future has a higher purpose than to copy the man's college. It will train women to work in the "vineyard and the olive ground" of life, and it will produce the wine and the oil which shall heal and strengthen the nation.

The desire of women to take part in civic life is not a desire to escape from the home, but a desire to advance the interests of the home, including that larger home, the city and the State. Economic and political questions are not the only ones concerning the citizen. Health, sanitation, education and morals are involved more and more in all our legislation and administration, and it is in relation to these questions that woman will be most helpful in public life.

The new woman's college will be vocational as well as cultural; it will train woman to work as well as to think. The question of training for self-supporting work is a very practical question for women. Only about one-half of all the grown women in our country are married and supported by their husbands. As a fact, one-half of all the women have to earn their own support for some part of their lives. From the ages of 20 to 35 one-half are married; only from the ages of 35 to 55 have as many as three-fourths of the women living husbands; over 55 years there are less than one-half married, and most of the others are widows. The census shows that women already work in all but three of the three hundred occupations listed.

Woman must have the best education because she is the mother and teacher of our future citizens. The ideals of our civilization come from our homes. Woman is the natural teacher of the race. Her training is, therefore, the strategic point in the

education of the people. Woman naturally hands on the education she has. No country which educates its mothers need ever fear the curse of ignorance. Money invested in the education of a man pays good dividends, but only for one generation; that invested in the education of a woman who lives with and for children yields dividends for generation upon generation. Moreover, the dividends on the man's education are apt to be material, while those on the woman's are educational, moral, and spiritual. As the priestess in the home, the natural teacher and the maker of men, the woman should therefore have the highest and deepest, the broadest and the best education we can afford.—Charles B. Dabney.

#### THE SERVANT IN THE SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Who is the greatest servant of society? The thinker or the worker? The man who works with his hands, or the man who works with his brain? Yes, both of them are workers, for it is just as difficult to work with the brain as with the hands. However, people are prone to think that the brain toiler is a man of semi-leisure, that the real worker is he who carries the hod and places the bricks. The wall builder and the machine constructor, the coal miner and the iron puddler, have their place as servants in this modern world, and they are not to be depreciated; but the most indispensable toilers are the teachers who train men to think. They stand on a promontory above and beyond the man whose ability classifies him as a thinker. To be able to teach others how to use their thinking faculties is rendering a service beyond estimation. Furthermore, to this man is incurred a debt which ought to stand against society in a most sacred relation. What do we owe the man who teaches us to think? Thinking is the highest exercise known to man. It removes him from the brute level, emancipates his soul, discovers for him the springs of pleasure, opens the way of life to ever-broadening fields, bring him in touch with God, who made this world an object for intelligence to exercise itself upon for ages.

The teacher; what a sacred place he occupies in life! What can he not do for the hungry, eager, inquiring mind! He has opportunity to mar a soul, and almost determine its eternal destiny. Then, again, he has power to make it. Among the ancient Persians, the monarchs selected for the training of the princes of the realm the four best men in the kingdom—the wisest man, the most just man, the most temperate man, and the bravest man. These four set out to make kings and princes for the realm. This was the ideal. If that selection had been properly made, would not that kingdom have existed unto this day? For a nation survives through the high character of its thinking men. Its workmen may be ever so skilled, but if its thinkers are narrow and selfish, their labor will be in vain. A nation rises by mind development, not by efficiency in the hands. The teacher is the inspiration of the nation. When he fails, the course of a people dips downward. His function is more sacred than that of a priest or prophet, and ought to be lifted above the level of professionalism, and protected against the spirit of commercialism. Somehow the modern world ought to have it displayed across the sky in mystic letters: "Teaching is a sacred task and ought to be undertaken only by those who seek to do good

and lose themselves in others." Like other avocations, preaching and charity work are under the peril of becoming commercialized. Men and women give themselves to teaching with love, abandon, and enthusiasm approaching self-renunciation. Later they are caught up by the scale of remuneration and lose sight of the opportunity of giving service; not all, but some; not all, but many. Remove the pecuniary motive and many would soon drop out of the ranks of these highly specialized workers.

The Church stands for the sacredness of the teaching profession. It demands that the teacher shall be provided for and relieved from the pressure of the financial motive. For the instructor is a servant of the church, upon the performance of whose duty in the name of Christ depends the future of Christianity. When the modern man awakens to his obligation to the one who taught him aright, he will be heard to say: "He was my teacher. He helped me more by his patience and sympathy than I will ever know. His example was a benediction; and to even breathe the atmosphere about him was a liberal education." He often stands, as the Master did, alone, misunderstood, unappreciated, toiling for others, ceaselessly giving himself until the cross bears him down beneath its weight. Then the servant in the school house, who gave himself that church and state, business and professions might prosper, is laid away amidst encomiums worthy of kings.—Western Christian Advocate.



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# QUARTERLY CONFERENCES

## ARKADELPHIA DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

Malvern Ct. ....Sept. 8-9  
Leola and Carthage ....Sept. 15-16  
Tigert and Lonsdale ....Sept. 16-17  
Pearcy Ct. ....Sept. 22-23  
Park Avenue ....Sept. 30-Oct. 1  
Friendship ....Oct. 6-7  
Cedar Glades ....Oct. 13-14  
Third Street ....Oct. 14-15  
Willow ....Oct. 20-21  
Malvern Sta. ....Oct. 28-29  
Dalark Ct. ....Oct. 28-29  
Arkadelphia Ct. ....Nov. 3-4  
Benton ....Nov. 4-5  
Holly Springs Ct. ....Nov. 10-11  
Hot Springs Ct. ....Nov. 17-18  
Central ....Nov. 18-19  
Princeton ....Nov. 24-25  
Arkadelphia Sta. ....Dec. 1-2  
B. A. Few, P. E.

## BATESVILLE DISTRICT. (Third Round.)

Mt. Home and Wesley's Chapel ....Sept. 4  
Mt. Home Ct., at Rockdale ....Sept. 5  
Yellville, Ware's Chapel ....Sept. 6-7  
Lead Hill, Zinc ....Sept. 8-9  
Calico Rock, Macedonia ....Sept. 22-23  
Mountain Oil ....Sept. 24-25  
Salado and Oil Trough, Rosie ....Sept. 26-27  
Desha, Desha ....Sept. 28  
Floral, at Oak Grove ....Sept. 29-30  
B. L. WILFORD, P. E.

## BOONEVILLE DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

Booneville Ct., at Sugar Grove ....Sept. 8-9  
Booneville Sta. ....Sept. 9-10  
Magazine, at Wesley ....Sept. 15-16  
Gravelly, at Gravelly ....Sept. 22-23  
Plainview ....Sept. 23-24  
Bigelow ....Sept. 29-30  
Adona, at Perry ....Sept. 30-Oct. 1  
Dardanelle, at Pishah ....Oct. 6-7  
Ola, at Ola ....Oct. 7  
Dardanelle Sta. ....Oct. 8  
Branch Ct., at Caulksville ....Oct. 13-14  
Paris Sta. ....Oct. 14-15  
Prairie View and Scranton ....Oct. 20-21  
Walnut Tree, at Egypt ....Oct. 28-29  
Danville Sta. ....Oct. 28-29  
Waldron Ct., at Mt. Pleasant ....Nov. 3-4  
Caldron Sta. ....Nov. 4-5  
Cauthron ....Nov. 5-6  
Belleville Ct. ....Nov. 10-11  
J. H. O'BRYANT, P. E.

## CONWAY DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

Russellville ....Sept. 1-2  
Dover ....Sept. 3  
Quitman ....Sept. 8-9  
Quitman Ct. ....Sept. 9-10  
Rosebud ....Sept. 15-16  
Naylor ....Sept. 16-17  
Greenbrier ....Sept. 22-23  
Damascus ....Sept. 23-24  
Conway Ct. ....Sept. 29-30  
Conway ....Sept. 30  
Clarksville ....Oct. 6-7  
Morrilton ....Oct. 7-8  
Springfield ....Oct. 13-14  
Plumerville ....Oct. 14-15

# ELDERLY WOMEN 'SAFEGUARDED'

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Hartman ....Oct. 20-21  
Altus ....Oct. 21-22  
Appleton ....Oct. 27-28  
Atkins ....Oct. 28-29  
London ....Nov. 3-4  
Pottsville ....Nov. 10-11  
Lamar ....Nov. 17-18  
The week next following will be occupied with adjourned sessions, dates of which will be given in due time. Pastors are requested to see that trustees and Woman's Missionary Societies have ready reports. It is most earnestly requested that all officers be present at quarterly conference. A vast amount of earnest work is to be done in order to take care of the interests in our hands. Let no man fail.  
JAMES A. ANDERSON, P. E.

## FORT SMITH DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

Midland Heights, 11 a. m. ....Sept. 9  
South Fort Smith, 8 p. m. ....Sept. 9  
Ft. Smith Ct., at Barling ....Sept. 15-16  
Greenwood Sta. ....Sept. 23  
Hackett Ct., at Hackett ....Sept. 29-30  
E. Van Buren, at Bethel ....Oct. 6-7  
Van Buren Sta., 7:30 p. m. ....Oct. 7  
Ozark Ct., at Bethlehem ....Oct. 13-14  
Kibler Ct., at Kibler ....Oct. 20-21  
Alma Sta., 7:30 p. m. ....Oct. 21  
Cass Ct., at Hickory Grove ....Oct. 27-28  
Ozark Sta., 7:30 p. m. ....Oct. 28  
Charleston Ct., at Weaver ....Nov. 3-4  
Mulberry and Dyer, at D. ....Nov. 10-11  
Hartford and Midland, at H. ....Nov. 17-18  
Huntington and Mansfield ....Nov. 18-19  
J. K. FARRIS, P. E.

## HELENA DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

Holly Grove, at Holly Grove, 11 a. m. ....Sept. 8-9  
Keville, at Shiloh, 3 p. m. ....Sept. 9  
Aubrey, at Rondo ....Sept. 15-16  
Brinkley, 11 a. m. ....Sept. 23  
Cotton Plant, 8 p. m. ....Sept. 23-24  
Turner, at Turner ....Sept. 29-30  
Helena, 8 p. m. ....Sept. 30  
Haynes, at Haynes, 11 a. m. ....Oct. 6-7  
Council, at Hughes, 8 p. m. ....Oct. 7-8  
Hickory Ridge, at Tilton, 11 a. m. ....Oct. 13-14  
Colt, at Smith's Chapel, 11 a. m. ....Oct. 20-21  
Wynne, 11 a. m. ....Oct. 27-28  
Parkin, 3 and 8 p. m. ....Oct. 28  
LaGrange, at Bartow, 11 a. m. ....Nov. 3-4  
Mellwood, at Elams, 3 and 8 p. m. ....Nov. 4  
Deviery, at Deviery, 11 a. m. ....Nov. 10-12  
McCrory, 11 a. m. ....Nov. 17-18  
Howell, at Jelks, 3 and 8 p. m. ....Nov. 18  
Wheatley, at Hunter, 11 a. m. ....Nov. 24-25  
W. F. EVANS, P. E.

## JONESBORO DISTRICT. (Fourth Round—In Part.)

Trinity Ct., Bono, Conf. 2:30 Sat. ....Sept. 8-9  
Brookland Ct., Pine Log, Conf. 2:30 Sat. ....Sept. 15-16  
Lake City Ct., Lake City, Sat. 2:30 ....Sept. 22-23  
Monette Ct., Macee ....Sept. 23-24  
Jonesboro Ct., Mt. Carmel, Sat. 2:30 ....Sept. 29-30  
Manila and Dell, Dell ....Sept. 30-Oct. 1  
Barfield Ct., Clear Lake ....Oct. 6-7  
Luxora and Roz, Luxora ....Oct. 13-14  
Wilson ....Oct. 15-16  
Nettleton and Bay, Net. ....Oct. 20-21  
Gilmore and Joiner, Whitton ....Oct. 21-22  
Marked Tree and Lepanto, L. ....Oct. 27-28  
Marion ....Oct. 28-29  
Crawfordsville and Bethany, C. ....Oct. 30-31  
Earle ....Nov. 1-2  
Vandale Ct., Cherry V. ....Nov. 3-4  
Harrisburg Ct., Farm Hill, Conf. 2:30 Sat. ....Nov. 10-11  
Harrisburg ....Nov. 11-12  
Brethren, by way of better preparation, I suggest that you take your Discipline right now, read carefully and fix in your minds the ten questions bracketed under four. With faith in our people, ourselves and our God, and by self-sacrifice and team work, let's close with full reports.  
F. M. TOLLESON, P. E.

## LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

Austin Ct., at Concord ....Sept. 15-16  
Lonoke, p. m. ....Sept. 16  
Highland, a. m. ....Sept. 23  
Henderson Chapel, p. m. ....Sept. 25  
Mabelvale Ct., at Primrose ....Sept. 29-30  
Capitol View, p. m. ....Sept. 30  
Benton Ct., at Sardis ....Oct. 6-7  
Hickory Plains, at Johnson's, a. m. ....Oct. 10  
and p. m. ....Oct. 10  
First Church, a. m. ....Oct. 14  
Winfield Memorial, p. m. ....Oct. 14  
Keo Ct., at Keo, a. m. and 2:30 p. m. ....Oct. 21  
Twenty-eighth St., p. m. ....Oct. 21  
Pulaski Heights, a. m. ....Oct. 28  
Forest Park, 3 p. m. ....Oct. 28  
Hunter Memorial, p. m. ....Oct. 28  
Oak Hill Ct., at Paron ....Nov. 3-4  
England, p. m. ....Nov. 7  
Mauville Ct., at Roland ....Nov. 10-11  
DeValls Bluff and Hazen, at H. ....Nov. 14  
Des Arc, p. m. ....Nov. 14  
Tomberlin Ct., at Tomberlin ....Nov. 17-18  
Asbury, a. m. ....Nov. 25  
Carlisle, p. m. ....Nov. 25  
Bryant Ct., at Bryant ....Dec. 1-2  
Brethren, this is the FOURTH round. Let the pastors see to it that the trustees have their reports on church property ready and in good shape. Also, press the connectional collections. Let the stewards look well after the "amount raised for the support of the ministry." My dear brethren, see to it that your faithful and hard working pastors are paid in full. The assessed salaries were put in small figures, the cost of living has greatly increased since the salaries were fixed. Don't wait to see what cotton is going to bring, but remember what it did

bring. Be honest with God and Zion will flourish.  
ALONZO MONK, P. E.

## MONTICELLO DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

Collins ....Sept. 15-16  
Warren ....Sept. 16-17  
Watson, at Watson ....Sept. 22-23  
Hermitage, at Ingalls ....Sept. 29-30  
Camps ....Sept. 30  
Snyder and Montrose, at Prairie Grove ....Oct. 6-7  
Palestine, at Vick ....Oct. 13-14  
Dermott ....Oct. 20-21  
McGehee ....Oct. 21-22  
Ark. City and Lake Village, at L. ....Oct. 26-28  
V. ....Oct. 28-29  
Tillar and Dumas, at D. ....Oct. 28-29  
Hamburg Ct., at Extra ....Nov. 3-4  
Hamburg Sta. ....Nov. 4-5  
Lacy, at Zion ....Nov. 10-11  
Crossett ....Nov. 11-12  
Eudora ....Nov. 17-18  
Wilmar ....Nov. 18-19  
Parkdale and Wilmot, at W. ....Nov. 23-25  
Portland and Blissville ....Nov. 25-26  
Mt. Pleasant, at Rock Springs ....Dec. 1-2  
Monticello ....Dec. 2-3  
W. C. DAVIDSON, P. E.

## PARAGOULD DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

Pollard, Cummings ....Sept. 8-9  
Hoxie and Portia, Hoxie ....Sept. 15-16  
Black Rock and Powhatan, Black Rock ....Sept. 16  
Old Walnut Ridge, Joblin ....Sept. 22-23  
Walnut Ridge, 8 p. m. ....Sept. 23-30  
Marmaduke, Hurricane ....Sept. 29-30  
Paragould Ct., Shiloh ....Oct. 6-7  
Pocahontas Sta. ....Oct. 13-14  
Pocahontas Ct., Oak Grove ....Oct. 14-15  
Maynard Ct., Siloam ....Oct. 16-17  
Reyno and Success, Biggers ....Oct. 18-21  
Corning ....Oct. 21-22  
Gainesville, Gainesville ....Oct. 27-28  
Peach Orchard, Scatter Creek ....Oct. 28-29  
Paragould, East Side ....Nov. 3-4  
Salem ....Nov. 3-4  
Mammoth S. and Hardy, Hardy, Conference 3 p. m. Monday ....Nov. 4-5  
Ash Flat, Ash Flat ....Nov. 6-7  
Ravenden Springs, Hopewell ....Nov. 8-9  
Smithville ....Nov. 10-11  
Imboden, 1 p. m. ....Nov. 12  
New Liberty, 11 a. m. ....Nov. 14  
Lorado, 11 a. m. ....Nov. 16  
St. Francis, Austin ....Nov. 17-18  
Paragould Station, 8 p. m. ....Nov. 26  
Let all reports be ready. Let all finances be up. Let all officials be present. Matters of great importance will come up.  
J. M. HUGHEY, P. E.

## PINE BLUFF DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

Gillett Ct., at Camp-Shed, a. m. ....Sept. 15-16  
DeWitt Sta. ....Sept. 16, p. m. 17  
St. Charles Ct., at Oak Flats ....Sept. 22-23  
Grady Ct., at Grady, a. m. ....Sept. 29-30  
Sheridan Ct., at New Hope, a. m. ....Oct. 6-7  
Sheridan Sta. ....p. m., Oct. 7, Oct. 8  
Roe Ct., at Elm, a. m. ....Oct. 13-14  
Stuttgart Sta., p. m. ....Oct. 14  
New Edinburg Ct., at Wheeler Spgs. ....Oct. 20-21

Alzheimer and Wabbaseka, at A. a. m. ....Oct. 27-28  
Sherrill and Tucker, at T. ....Oct. 28, p. m. ....Oct. 29  
Humphrey Ct., at H. ....Nov. 3-4  
Pine Bluff Ct., at Good Faith, a. m. ....Nov. 10-11  
Hawley Memorial, p. m. ....Nov. 11  
Rowell Ct., at Mt. Olivet, a. m. ....Nov. 17-18  
Rison Ct. ....p. m. Nov. 18, Nov. 19  
Swan Lake Ct., at Reydell ....Nov. 24-25  
Carr Memorial and Redfield, p. m. ....Sept. 30  
First Church, p. m. ....Nov. 28  
Star City Ct., a. m. ....Dec. 1-2  
Lake Side, p. m. ....Dec. 3  
W. C. WATSON, P. E.

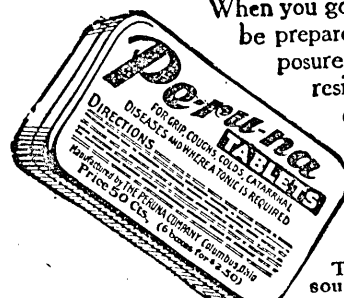
## PRESCOTT DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

Amity and Glenwood ....Sept. 8-9  
Whelen Springs, at Biene ....Sept. 15-16  
Prescott Ct., at Rocky Mound ....Sept. 22-23  
Mt. Ida, at Butram's Chapel ....Sept. 29-30  
Okolona, at Center Grove ....Oct. 6-7  
Gurdon ....Oct. 7-8  
Womble, at Caddo Gap ....Oct. 13-14  
Alpine, at Pleasant Hill ....Oct. 20-21  
Mineral Springs ....Oct. 27-28  
Nashville ....Oct. 28-29  
Delight, at Saline ....Nov. 3  
Orchard View ....Nov. 16  
Little Missouri ....Nov. 4  
Murfreesboro ....Nov. 10-11  
Columbus ....Nov. 11-12  
Washington ....Nov. 17-18  
Bingen ....Nov. 21  
Pleasant Grove ....Nov. 24  
Fulton ....Nov. 25  
Hope ....Nov. 25-26  
Emmett ....Dec. 1-2  
Prescott ....Dec. 2-3  
J. A. HENDERSON, P. E.

## TEXARKANA DISTRICT. (Fourth Round.)

De Queen ....Sept. 8-9  
Vandervoort, at V. ....Sept. 9-10  
Hatfield, at H. ....Sept. 15-16  
Winthrop, at Oak Hill ....Sept. 22-23  
Richmond and Wilton, at W. ....Sept. 23  
Lewisville ....Sept. 29-30  
Stamps, at night ....Sept. 30  
Bradley and Taylor, at B. ....Oct. 6-7  
Patmos, at Mt. Ida ....Oct. 13-14  
Horatio, at Walnut Springs ....Oct. 20-21  
Ashdown, at night ....Oct. 21  
Bright Star, at Doddridge ....Oct. 27-28  
College Hill (Conference at 2 p. m.) ....Nov. 4  
Fairview, at night ....Nov. 4  
Paraloma, at Wright's Ch. ....Nov. 10-11  
Cherry Hill ....Nov. 17-18  
Mena, at night ....Nov. 18  
Umpire (Conference 21st, at 2 p. m.) ....Nov. 20-21  
Fouke ....Nov. 24-25  
Foreman (preaching at night, Nov. 28; Conf. 29th, 2 p. m.) ....Nov. 28-29  
First Church, Texarkana (Conference 2 p. m.) ....Dec. 2  
My dear brethren, with the good crops, good prices, I can see no reason why we should not have full collections on everything. Pull for a clean sheet.  
J. A. BIGGS, P. E.

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When you go away on your vacation to camp or resort, be prepared. Change of water, different food, exposure and overexertion derange digestion, weaken resistance, encourage catarrh. Sometimes a vacation is costly.

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