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, NOVEMBER 1, 1917. NO. 44

I CHARGE THEE THEREFORE BEFORE GOD, AND THE LORD JESUS CHRIST, WHO SHALL JUDGE THE QUICK AND THE DEAD AT HIS APPEARING AND HIS KINGDOM; PREACH THE WORD; BE INSTANT IN SEASON, OUT OF SEASON; REPROVE, REBUKE, EXHORT WITH ALL LONGSUFFERING AND DOCTRINE. FOR THE TIME WILL COME WHEN THEY WILL NOT ENDURE SOUND DOCTRINE; BUT AFTER THEIR OWN LUSTS SHALL THEY HEAP TO THEMSELVES TEACHERS, HAVING ITCHING EARS; AND THEY SHALL TURN AWAY THEIR EARS FROM THE TRUTH, AND SHALL BE TURNED UNTO FABLES. BUT WATCH THOU IN ALL THINGS, ENDURE AFFLICTIONS, DO THE WORK OF AN EVANGELIST, MAKE FULL PROOF OF THY MINISTRY.—2 Tim. 4:1-5.

EXEMPTION, HONOR, RESPONSIBILITY.

There has been some criticism of the draft law because it provides for the exemption of clergymen and theological students from military service. Many ministers themselves hold that they ought not to be exempt from actual duty in the army and navy. There is nothing to prevent ministers from volunteering, and those who feel the urge of such duty ought to seek some kind of military service. A few heroic young preachers serving in the ranks might have a fine influence. Good men are needed in Y. M. C. A. war service, and young preachers who are capable of meeting the requirements may joyously take up such duties. However, it is of the principle involved in the legal exemption of ministers that we would write. Spiritual values are higher than material or political interests. It would be possible for a nation to gain the whole world and lose its own soul. Holy motives are necessary to justify war. A people who are engaged in desperate war need spiritual safeguards lest they hate and degenerate. They must keep in mind that the war is for principle and not for revenge. They must be able in the true sense to love even their enemies. Pseudo patriotism must be suppressed, genuine patriotism must be aroused. Preachers more than any other class of men are capable of making the proper distinctions and of appealing to the higher motives. Then there must be a better understanding of the principle of self-denial so that the people who are permitted to remain at home may equally with the soldiers practice that noble virtue. The Government recognizes the intimate and influential relation of the preachers to the people in promoting and maintaining the morale of civilians as well as soldiers and desires that ministers remain at their posts to encourage and inspire their churches and communities with the highest ideals. In no other way can the moral solidarity of the country be so surely secured and preserved. Believing thus, the Government is unhesitatingly appealing to the preachers and the religious press to exhort for the sale of Liberty Bonds and for food conservation and to call their churches to prayer for our cause. The exemption and these calls upon the ministry are to be regarded as high honors and evidences of confidence. It therefore behooves every preacher to render the fullest possible service. As the real leaders of the people the pastors have now tremendous responsibilities and marvelous opportunities. Duty to country is so nearly akin to duty to God, and patriotism so like to religion, that it becomes possible to create holy enthusiasm and exalted ideals as never before. By experiencing what is required in genuine loyalty to one's country, one may come to realize the extent of his responsibilities to the Kingdom of God. The Churches that have reluctantly given a few thousand missionaries are now sending a million sons to be soldiers, and the Christians who have contributed cents to save the world from sin are now offering billions of dollars to save themselves from German domination. Surely there may be a new vision of service, and faithful ministers of Jesus Christ may help to present it. Pastors, who have been underpaid and overworked, will now cheerfully undertake new duties and joyously carry heavier burdens if by becoming more truly "partakers of Christ's sufferings" they may help Christ to save the world.

A CHALLENGING CONTINENT.

Few of us have informed ourselves concerning South America. It is for us an unknown land. We fail to realize its vast areas and its political and commercial possibilities. Bolivia, merely a name to most of us, a country without a seacoast, is larger than Japan, the Austrian Empire, and Italy combined. Peru is as large as all the United States east of Illinois. Argentina is equal to twenty-five Pennsylvanias. Little Venezuela is bigger than two Swedens, and Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Brazil can take in our United States and Germany and Portugal. Chili, a narrow strip west of the Andes, if laid down on North America, would reach almost from the Panama Canal to Alaska. South America has 7,276,000 square miles of land, the larger part usable. Much of southern Brazil and practically all of Uruguay and Argentina are level prairies. The arable portion of Peru equals the combined areas of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and California, and yet only seven per cent has been improved.

The mineral wealth is almost fabulous. Gold is found in every South American state. In Bolivia a mine is worked in which pre-Inca, Inca, and Spanish miners excavated miles of tunnels. The present modern plant will run at full capacity for years merely working over rejected quartz. Silver has been mined in a certain Bolivian mine for two thousand years, and yet the visible supply does not seem to be lessened. Copper is found in greater quantities than in our wonderful Arizona, Michigan, and Montana mines. It is claimed that the diamond deposits in Brazil are comparable with those in South Africa. There is abundance of coal in Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, and yet most of the coal used in the eastern part of the continent is imported. Iron is abundant in Chile, and more tin comes from Bolivia than from England and Australia. Oil has been discovered in Peru and Argentina, while Chile produces great quantities of nitrates, the value of its output in 1912 being $113,000,000.

The forests of South America are regarded as of greater value than its mines, and the fertile soil of the tropical regions produces marvelous crops of sugar, coffee, rubber, rice, wheat, corn, tobacco, and alfalfa. In 1914 Brazil exported 11,271,000 sacks of coffee, and yet cultivated only a fraction of its coffee land. Cotton grows on the coast of Peru and is considered the finest in the world. On account of the tremendous supply of mountain water irrigation could be practiced on a large scale. Millions of cattle and sheep graze on the prairies of Argentina, and the possibilities of increase are almost incalculable. In that one state are 30,000,000 cattle, 12,000,000 horses, and 80,000,000 sheep.

A great resource is the navigable rivers. Brazil has 10,000 miles navigable for ocean steamers and 50,000 for light-draught vessels. An ocean steamer can run 2,500 miles up the Amazon. The Parana is navigated 2,400 miles, and the LaPlata is 120 miles wide at its mouth.

A recent writer has said: "Latin America may already be considered as independent, from an agricultural point of view; it possesses riches which are peculiar to it; coffee to Brazil; wheat to Argentina; sugar to Peru; fruits and rubber to the tropics. It may rule the markets of the world. The systematic exploitation of its mines will reveal treasures which are not even suspected."

This immense area is sparsely populated. Argentina, almost one-third the size of the United States, has fewer people than has New York. It is estimated that if it were populated as densely as Japan, Argentina alone would have 413,000,000 people. Brazil, populated like Massachusetts, would accommodate 1,346,000,000. Lack of stable governments and of railroads long hindered immigration, but in recent years Europeans have poured in by hundreds of thousands. In Columbia, Venezuela, the Guianas, equatorial Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia conditions are favorable to Negroes and East Indians; while in the temperate regions of Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, and Chile the climate is attractive to people of Europe and North America. It is believed that in the near future, particularly as a result of the present war, there will be a great immigration from Europe by those who seek to improve their conditions.

As South America was originally controlled by Spain and Portugal, it was largely settled by their people, and their speech and customs were imposed. For nearly three hundred years Spain and Portugal dominated and merely exploited the country. Influenced by the American and French Revolutions, most of the people of South America in the early part of the Nineteenth Cenutry threw off the Spanish yoke, and established republics, but their governments were not strong and chaos long reigned. The Portuguese royal family fled to Brazil and established a kingdom, which continued till 1889, when, after a brief revolution, it became a republic. It must be remembered, however, that the experiences of North and South America are distinctly different. The latter was occupied through conquest by bloody adventurers. Its type of civilization is pre-eminently Latin. Its republics have the defects of the Latin races. Their pioneers lacked the tolerance and civil and religious ideals of the English and Hollanders. They established consolidated central governments without the federal principle. Their universities, colleges, and lower schools, until recently, were almost exclusively for the ruling classes. A vicious system of land ownership has produced unfortunate social conditions. Most of the land has been in the hands of a few. In Chile, for example, the tillable soil is all held by seven per cent of the people. Unused land is not taxed. Thus population has been kept from increasing, few villages and towns have developed, a sturdy middle class is lacking, there is contempt for labor, and initiative is stifled. Indian blood is in most of the population, and in certain sections the native inhabitants still exist almost untouched by even the crudest civilization.

Roman Catholicism was long the only religion, and it did not seriously affect the life of the people. The spirit of intolerance prevailed. The Inquisition had prevented freedom of religious thought and practice, and when the republics were established Romanism was written into their constitutions. While legal tolerance has at last been achieved, true spiritual worship is rare. South America virtually has no Bible, and, as Rome is not a preaching Church, the people are destitute of the best religious influences. The immoralities of those who have represented Rome have driven the more intellectual into infidelity and skepticism.

Missionary work has been begun, and, when the inadequate force is considered, has really accomplished large results. The need is great. Lord Bryce says that Latin America's grave misfortune is "absence of a religious foundation for thought and conduct." Robinson writes: "After three centuries of nominal Christianity any conversion of its people which will involve the practice of elementary teaching of Christianity lies still in the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3.)

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PERSONAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

OUR TRUE FRIENDS WILL PROVE THEIR FRIENDSHIP NOW BY PROMPTLY REMITTING ON ARREARS, AND BY SECURING NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Billy Sunday is to begin a meeting November 4 in Atlanta, Ga.

In the New Mexico Conference the El Paso District reported about 1,300 accessions.

The New Mexico Conference assessed itself $440 for the School of Theology of S. M. U.

The Mammoth Spring League has organized a mission study class, and the members are busy on "The Lure of Africa."

Married.—October 27, at the home of the bride, by Rev. T. O. Rorie, of Dalark, Mr. Arch L. Elder and Miss Jodielee Hunter.

Rev. S. F. Dykes, a superannuate of North Arkansas Conference, wants his brethren to know that his address is Sweetwater, Texas.

The choir at Mammoth Spring has installed a $400 piano which they are giving the church, and the members attend prayer meeting in a body.

Rev. J. F. Etchison, formerly of the Arkansas Conference, now a member of New Mexico Conference, is continued as a supernumerary this year.

Rev. P. R. Knickerbocker reported for Trinity Church, El Paso, 436 accessions, nearly 200 on profession of faith, and $19,108 raised for all purposes.

At the recent session of New Mexico Conference Rev. W. W. Nelson was transferred to Little Rock Conference, and Rev. R. L. Armor to North Arkansas.

Dr. Stonewall Anderson, Corresponding Secretary of Education, delivered a masterly address at the educational anniversary.—Texas Christian Advocate.

The Brazilian Annual Conference has memorialized the General Conference asking for a resident Bishop who shall give at least six months each year to that field.

The Honeywell union revival meeting began Sunday evening in the new tabernacle with a large attendance. It is expected that all the Little Rock churches will assist.

A joint meeting of Arkansas superintendents and principals and the Conference on Rural Life and Education will be held at Hot Springs, November 12-14. A splendid program is offered.

Rev. R. R. Moore called Friday and reported favorable conditions in his strong church at England. As one of its former pastors he was attending the Winfield Memorial Home-Coming.

Friday of last week Brother John Vinson called. He is one of the old and faithful members of Primrose Church, and has lived for thirty years in the same place a few miles south of our city.

Rev. and Mrs. Jack Linn, evangelists, who just closed a meeting at DeVall's Bluff, on Monday began a two weeks' service in our church at Humphrey, Ark. Rev. A. E. Jacobs is the pastor.

The Mammoth Spring people evidently appreciate Rev. E. N. Bickley. They have given him a tailor-made suit for Conference as well as other things, and have paid his salary in full to date.

In addition to those who were mentioned last week as taking part in the Winfield "home-coming," Rev. R. W. McKay and Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, former pastors, were present and had places on the program.

While looking after some of his members at Camp Pike last Friday Rev. J. D. Kelly of McRae called. He has had about 140 conversions and 100 accessions this year and hopes to make a good report at conference.

A resolution was adopted by the New Mexico Conference asking the General Conference to grant our women laity rights; another for the removal of the time limit; and another favoring the reorganization of American Methodism.

Tuesday Rev. C. O. Steele of Hot Springs called. He was here on account of the First Church "home-coming," having a place on the program Sunday evening. He is bravely bearing his bereavement in the loss of his son.

The quarterly conference of Augusta Station, of which Rev. Henry Hanesworth is pastor, adopted appropriate resolutions concerning the exemplary life and strong Christian character of the late John L. Connor, who had been a useful member of that church.

The following appointments at West Texas Conference are of interest to Arkansas readers: H. M. Whaling, Bastrop; S. F. Goddard, Manor; J. F. Lawlis, Alamo, San Antonio; P. B. Summers, Blanco; R. G. Flummer, transferred to North Arkansas.

Rev. C. P. Parker, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Little Rock, has resigned, and with the approval of Bishop Winchester will give his services to army work at Camp Pike. His congregation made him a $500 gift in token of their appreciation.

Last Friday Rev. J. R. Sanders, who is now living with his daughter at Carlisle, brightened the office with his genial presence. He came to the First Church Home-Coming, and, being one of the oldest members of that church, has many interesting memories of it.

At New Mexico Conference a resolution was adopted requesting our Bishops to inaugurate a movement to raise $100,000 for the work of our Church in the army camps. It ought to be done. Other Churches are enterprising large things. Our Church should do its part.

Dr. Cadesman Pope, after three months in North Carolina and Georgia, is at home in Helena. He writes: "The very scenery at Junaluska is uplifting and the tonic atmosphere makes one feel almost young again, but when it comes to the feast of reason obtained from the lectures it is simply inexpressible."

October 29 Dr. E. B. Andrews died at Providence, R. I. He had been president of Brown University, and was ousted from that position on account of his advocacy of free coinage of silver. He then became superintendent of Chicago schools, and later president of the University of Nebraska. He was a writer of history and economics.

News has come that James J. Loving of Pine Bluff has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, Engineering Corps. He was a Hendrix College student before going to West Point, is a grandson of the late Rev. J. Loving of the Arkansas Conference, and son-in-law of Superintendent J. H. Hinemon of the State School for the Blind.

The Executive Committee of the International Sunday School Association officially announces that it will hold its fifteenth convention in Buffalo, N. Y., June 19-25, 1918. This is a delegated convention, and all Sunday school workers desiring to attend are requested to confer with the general secretaries of their State Sunday School Associations.

The forty-fourth annual volume of Peloubet's S. S. Commentary has been issued. This volume is the first in the new cycle of Improved Uniform texts, covering a period of eight years. Associated with Rev. F. N. Peloubet, D. D., in this great work is Prof. Amos R. Wells, one of the best known of our Biblical students. Over 125 illustrations. $1.25 net.

Commenting on the New Mexico Conference, the Texas Advocate says: "We do not exaggerate when we say that the twenty-eighth session of this promising Conference was the best in its history. Bishop Lambuth evidently came from his knees. His themes for discussion were particularly timely, and his discussion was penetrating and left a gracious aroma upon the entire body."

Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Robertson of Sheridan have just had a message from their son, Hugh W., that he is now an ensign in the U. S. Navy, having volunteered a few weeks ago. He is a graduate of Hendrix College and Columbia University, and for three years has been on the editorial staff of the New York Herald. His new work is in connection with the transmission of information.

A large part of the library of the late Dr. W. E. Boggs has been placed in the care of Rev. G. G. Davidson, presiding elder of the Fayetteville District, to be given to the pastors of his district. This is a gift worthily bestowed and also highly appreciated by the preachers, not only for the value of these books, but because of the high esteem in which Dr. Boggs was held by these men.

The Texas Advocate says of Bishop Mouzon: "He was a member of West Texas Conference when elected to his present office. He is beloved by his brethren. They trust his judgment, they respect his convictions, and they admire his gifts as a preacher. His presidency gave great satisfaction. He knew the field and the men. He inquired carefully into every phase of the work. He was a brother among brothers."

Rev. W. E. Bishop, our pastor at Belleville, writes: "On October 11 our parsonage caught fire and in a few moments was consumed. We lost all of our wearing apparel except such as we had on. Saved only three feather beds, a few chairs, and the cook stove, but not a book, excepting three that were loaned out. Our people have stood by us nobly in this time of distress and need, and have brought us under many obligations."

Our Sunday School Board, at its last annual meeting, adopted the following departmental groupings and names: One, two, and three years, Cradle Roll; four and five years, Beginners; six, seven, and eight years, Primary; nine, ten, and eleven years, Junior; twelve, thirteen, and fourteen years, Intermediate; fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen years, Senior; eighteen to twenty-three years, Young People's; twenty-four years and over, Adult.

Tuesday Dr. M. N. Waldrip of Central Church, Hot Springs, called on his way to Lonoke, Carlisle, and Hazen, where he speaks for Henderson-Brown College. He is very proud of the fact that he has three boys in the Army service—Paul Bascom, corporal, baritone soloist in 142d Artillery Band; Marion Fitzhugh, bugler, Co. B, 142d Artillery, and Lovick Pierce, second-class seaman on U. S. S. Pueblo, an ocean greyhound. He is running Roosevelt a close race.

At First Church, this city, during the "home-coming," Dr. T. E. Sharp preached; Dr. W. R. Richardson was not able to be present and Rev. H. F. Buhler took his place; Dr. W. F. Andrews made an address Saturday night and preached Sunday morning; the reception Saturday night was well attended and pleasant; Sunday night addresses were made by Judge W. C. Ratcliffe, Hon. L. B. Leigh, Mrs. W. P. McDermott, Mr. H. T. Harrison, and Rev. J. R. Sanders.

Rev. A. E. Clement of Nashville, for some years commissioner of Galloway Memorial Hospital, has been appointed assistant financial secretary of the General Board of Education. His field of work will be in campaigns for funds for schools of our Church. Within the past six months he has directed the work in campaigns which have secured $150,000 for schools of our Church. His appointment gives him the privilege of answering calls from any part of the Church.

Commenting on the West Texas Conference, the Texas Advocate says: "The men perpetuate the spirit of their heroic predecessors. They are accustomed to hard work. They do not complain. They came up to Corpus Christi after a most trying year. A year of almost unprecedented drouth had been upon them. Thousands of their people had removed to other sections of the State. Their statistics revealed a net loss of 2,000 members, but, despite these untoward conditions, the reports show an increase in collections of more than $2,500 over any previous year.

A method which greatly simplifies the process of making photographic reproductions of bacterial colonies on culture plates has been found by Walter S. Fields, instructor in plant pathology, College

of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, and is described in the offical publication of the American Phylopathological Society. The value of the discovery lies in the fact that it saves time and money in the study of bacteria and can be utilized by the research worker in medical science as well as the plant pathologist. Mr. Fields' process is a rapid one, and many prints can be made in a short time.

Some of the men of our Church who have been named as chaplains in the United States army are: In the regular army, Rev. W. P. Baird of the Louisville Conference, Rev. G. F. Rixey of the Missouri Conference, Rev. John B. Peters of the Virginia Conference; in the national army, for service during the war, Rev. C. M. Reves of the North Arkansas Conference, Rev. John Paul Tyler of the Baltimore Conference, Rev. E. Rosemond Stanford of the Central Texas Conference, Rev. W. C. Cowart of the Missouri Conference. Rev. Henry G. Gatlin of the Southwest Missouri Conference has been appointed chaplain in the navy.

The many friends of Rev. C. O. Steele sympathize with him in the loss of his son, Hugh M. Steele, who October 23 died at St. Luke's Infirmary in our city. He was manager of the Pasteurized Milk Co. of Hot Springs, and the Sentinel-Record states that his death came as a distinct surprise, as he had been ill but a short time. He enjoyed great popularity, being jovial, congenial, and actively interested in charities. He is survived by his father, Rev. C. O. Steele, his wife, two sisters, Mrs. Fred Gray of Hot Springs and Mrs. Marlott of Oakland, Cal., and two brothers, C. O. Steele, Jr., of St. Paul, and Rufus Steele of San Francisco. Dr. Forney Hutchinson of Little Rock assisted in the funeral services at Hot Springs.

Last Sunday night the editor was at Sheridan Station with Brother A. M. Robertson. The League service was attended. With Sister Robertson's assistance a fine program was executed. Fully one hundred people were present. It is a live and aggressive League. The large church was filled with a very attentive audience to listen to a patriotic sermon. This is Sheridan's first year as a station, and its success under the care of Brother Robertson fully justifies the new arrangement. There has been a healthy growth and there are prospects of a fine report. In recent years Sheridan has been transformed. Many brick stores and comfortable residences have been erected, and the handsome court house and public school building would be a credit to any community. It is becoming a strong business center. The fine macadamized road running through the town and county east and west is attracting attention. Ere many years the cut-over lands now in great abundance will be turned into stock ranches and farms. Judge Waddell, father of our Brother J. E. Waddell, is county judge and is greatly interested in good roads and general progress. Sheridan has natural gas, and the station is a pleasant place, but the parsonage is not adequate. Doubtless those wide-awake people will soon remedy this defect. The circuit parsonage is just across the street from our station parsonage.

Last Saturday the editor went to Sheridan, where he was met by Rev. C. A. Fuller of Sheridan Circuit, and after dinner at the parsonage, passage was taken to the country in Brother Fuller's Ford. A patriotic address was delivered to a good audience at Bethel and Saturday night spent at Brother Hamil Tabor's. At eleven Sunday a fine congregation was found at Marvin's Chapel, about five miles west of Bethel. A good Sunday school assembled at Marvin. After dinner at Brother Oliver Tabor's return was made to Bethel and a sermon was preached to a splendid congregation. Then the Ford made a quick journey back to Sheridan for the night service. Bethel and Marvin's Chapel are two strong churches in good neighborhoods where live many whose names are familiar, such as the Tabors, the Watsons, and the Caples. There seem to be new life and ambition in these good societies under the spiritual leadership of Brother Fuller. Sheridan Circuit, as now constituted, includes parts of the old Sheridan Circuit and of Redfield Circuit, in fact, everything outside of Sheridan in Grant County, except one church. It is rather a sparsely populated region, but there are good farmers and fine people, and indications of progress. Grant County now has a macadamized road running clear across east and west, one of the best in the State, but this journey did not follow that road. Brother Fuller has secured a splendid parsonage and big lot at Sheridan at a bargain, and they will soon be paid for. He loves his people and they appreciate him, and will enable him to make a fine report.

HONOR ROLL.

The following pastors have secured their apportionment, or over, of new cash subscribers:

North Arkansas Conference.

Pastor—Charge.	Apportioned.	Secured.
J. W. Black, Melbourne Ct.	25	25
R. L. Jackson, Gravette and Dec.	18	20
S. D. Camack, Osage Ct.	10	12
F. R. Hamilton, Prairie G.	11	13
A. H. Dulaney, Springdale	18	18
W. J. Jordan, War Eagle Ct.	12	18
C. M. Reves, Helena	25	31
J. J. Galloway, Earle	20	21
C. F. Hively, Gardner Memorial	15	23

Little Rock Conference.

J. W. Nethercutt, Austin Ct.	20	21
B. B. Thomas, Lonoke	25	26
B. F. Musser, Capitol View	20	29
W. R. Harrison, Highland	20	38
H. A. F. Ault, Oak Hill Ct.	10	12
J. C. Johnson, Prescott Ct.	19	19
A. L. Miller, Dierks	20	24
J. H. Ross, Winthrop	15	17

NEW CASH SUBSCRIBERS ON THE CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN.

North Arkansas Conference.

Batesville District, B. L. Wilford, P. E.	58
Booneville District, J. H. O'Bryant, P. E.	28
Conway District, James A. Anderson, P. E.	73
Fayetteville District, G. G. Davidson, P. E.	227
Fort Smith District, J. K. Farris, P. E.	48
Helena District, W. F. Evans, P. E.	94
Jonesboro District, F. M. Tolleson, P. E.	140
Paragould District, J. M. Hughey, P. E.	17
Searcy District, R. C. Morehead, P. E.	65
Total	750

Little Rock Conference.

Arkadelphia District, B. A. Few, P. E.	85
Camden District, J. A. Sage, P. E.	78
Little Rock District, Alonzo Monk, P. E.	226
Monticello District, W. C. Davidson, P. E.	108
Pine Bluff District, W. C. Watson, P. E.	83
Prescott District, J. A. Henderson, P. E.	122
Texarkana District, J. A. Biggs, P. E.	99
Total	801

HENDRIX ENDOWMENT.

The investment we make in Hendrix College is the largest dividend-paying security we can possibly make.

First. Because Hendrix is permanent;

Second. Because of our debt to higher education;

Third. Because Hendrix College is a vital factor in promoting intelligence and virtue, the very bulwarks of our civilization;

Fourth. Because of the great privilege and the imperative duty of Arkansas Methodism to raise five hundred thousand dollars by July 1 next, as the first step in a far-reaching plan for a greater Hendrix College;

Fifth. Because conditions over which we have no control compel immediate enlargement of plant, equipment, and additional endowment;

Sixth. Because by failure to cover the $500,000 the future effectiveness and usefulness of Hendrix College will be seriously handicapped;

Seventh. Because the proper care of this college will enable you to give to your children the best type of higher education at home.

The past week has been full of success. Brother Buhler secured two thousand dollars Sunday. The writer secured through the mails a gift of one thousand a few days ago, with a probable two thousand. When it comes in this way, unsolicited, it speaks much.

Continue, my brethren, to pray for us, and mention our campaign often in your public services. We are succeeding!

On to $500,000!—James Thomas, Agent.

ARKANSAS METHODIST COMMISSION.

North Arkansas Conference, since last report..$31.00
Little Rock Conference, since last report..... 0.00

BOOK REVIEWS.

America and the Orient: Outlines of a Constructive Policy; by Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; published by the Missionary Education Movement and Laymen's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada, New York.

As a missionary in Japan for many years Dr. Gulick has had opportunity to make a close study of the "Oriental Question." He seeks to show the real relation of China and Japan to the white races, and particularly to America. Indicating the unfair treatment of these Oriental peoples by the Western nations, he argues the necessity of a change in policy so that, when these great peoples have adopted Western civilization, they may not use their power for enslaving or destroying, but for upbuilding. America more than any other country has the confidence of these peoples, and hence it is in better position wisely and successfully to solve some of the pressing problems. Our relations to these awakening nations must be established in a statesmanlike way and in a Christian spirit. The future, not of our country alone, but of the world, largely depends on the correct handling of the situation during the next twenty-five years. The book was written before the United States were drawn into the World War. Now, if possible, the conditions are even more critical, and demand prompt and Christian treatment. It will pay every lover of his country to study the problem as presented in this little book. Much of the matter is merely suggestive, but abundant material for research is given in an excellent bibliography. The editorial note offers the following explanation: "The Missionary Education Movement and the Laymen's Missionary Movement earnestly invite the serious attention of the constituency of the Christian Church to the moral issues and questions of Christian principles involved in the relationships of America and the Orient. These questions cannot be solved by diplomacy alone. They can be solved only by national application of the Golden Rule to our own relations with these lands. While these movements are concerned solely with the Christian principles involved and can assume no responsibility for specific legislative proposals, we urge, nevertheless, upon Christian citizens, the careful study of the proposals for comprehensive immigration legislation that have been worked out by Dr. Gulick, and also of any similar proposals tending to the solution of these problems in a way thoroughly honorable to the peoples concerned."

A CHALLENGING CONTINENT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

seemingly distant future." Bishop Stuntz says: "Missions are needed in South America because righteousness is needed there. The burdened hearts among missionary statesmen of the Kingdom in South America are oppressed by the painful and pitiful lack of the means to train and develop that type of intelligent lay and ministerial leadership which has been the salvation of Protestantism in Europe and America, and without which there can be little hope of a conquering Church."

The leaders in this great continent are awake to the greatness of their resources and possibilities. Government has become stable. Education is encouraged. At the close of the Great War conditions will rapidly change. A continent is challenging Christianity. What shall our answer be? The United States should furnish the men and the money to make democracy in South America safe for the world. Our own Church has flourishing missions there, but we are not taking full advantage of our opportunities. Let us undertake larger things.

What a marvelous transformation in the quality of the work done in every business of life by Christian people, what grand deeds of noble service to the needy, one should see, if those who bear Christ's name were to offer the whole of their life and its work and pleasure to Him! How it would dignify life's work! How joyous it would make even the service of lowly drudgery! "We are a holy priesthood!" It is ours to offer continually to God "spiritual sacrifices." Do not miss the privilege. You will miss life, if you do not rightfully exercise your "holy priesthood."—The Bishop of Montreal.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

AUTUMN.

I think last night as the sun went down
God took of the sunset's glow
A dash of yellow and red and gold—
The colors the angels know—
And after dark, in the quiet night,
With His Art's divinest ease
He painted His earth, for at dawn as I woke
There was gold on the maple trees.
—E. McNeill Poteat, Jr., in Biblical Recorder.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE.

The subject of church architecture has been called to the attention of the Board of Church Extension in the report of the corresponding secretary from time to time. At the Annual Meeting of 1915, a committee on architecture was appointed to act with a like committee from the General Sunday School Board, these two committees forming a commission to "study and recommend plans to the Board of Church Extension for the construction of churches adapted to modern Sunday school work."

At the Annual Meeting in 1917, after reporting the work of this commission, I submitted the following:

"I have studied the architectural problem carefully for several years, and had hoped to work it out on a basis that would enable the office to handle it without the services of a man selected for this particular duty, but have concluded that this is not possible. The corresponding secretary is already overloaded with work, and the architectural need of the Church is such as to command the time of a competent man.

"I do not believe that the best interests of the Church would be served by the selection of a professional architect to conduct this department, for three reasons: (1) I do not believe it would be wise for us, as a Board, to enter into competition with qualified and responsible architects throughout our bounds; (2) the Church would be unwilling to pay the salary necessary to command such a man, and (3) it is not necessary for us to undertake to do in detail the architectural work of the Church.

"We should, however, place ourselves in position to render the necessary assistance to every building committee, and this consists of practical suggestions as to arrangements of buildings, information as to competent architects, advice as to contracts, and the preparation of plans and specifications to be used by the smaller communities, which are building houses of such cost as not to interest the professional architect.

A Methodist preacher with some architectural taste and interest in the proper housing of our people is the best possible man. In addition to the work suggested above, he could render valuable service by responding to the numerous calls upon the office for lectures and addresses at institutes, summer gatherings, etc., upon the subject of church architecture, and by speaking upon the subject at the Annual Conferences,

Rev. J. A. Baylor of Holston Conference, Architectural Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.

where he could also present the general work of the Board, thus making it possible for your office to keep in closer touch with the Annual Conferences and the Annual Conference Boards of Church Extension.

You would be astonished to know the number of calls upon the office for architectural exhibits and addresses upon the subject of the proper housing of congregations, and one need travel through the Church not a very great distance to realize that waste of money and mistakes in the arrangement of our church buildings, to say nothing of the utter lack, in some places, of architectural dignity and consistency. We owe it to our people to render this service.

"I doubt not there are several brethren in the Church who could serve us efficiently in this capacity. I have knowledge of one or more whom I believe to be eminently qualified, and whose names I am ready to suggest if it is your wisdom to establish the department of architecture."

This was referred to the Committee on Organization, which reported on Monday afternoon, as follows:

"We endorse the plans for the construction of churches recommended by the Commission on Architecture to the Department of Architecture of this Board, and we recommend that in the development of this Department the Executive Committee be authorized to employ a competent man to assist the corresponding secretary, and fix his salary."

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the Board.

After mature deliberation the position provided for was tendered, by the Executive Committee, to Rev. J. A Baylor, pastor of Broad Street Church, Knoxville, Tenn., a member of the Board of Church Extension, who has had the matter under consideration for several months.

At the recent session of the Holston Conference, being duly recommended by his Conference, Brother Baylor was appointed, by Bishop Waterhouse, Architectural Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, and will enter upon his work November 1st, having his headquarters in the office of the Board at Louisville, Kentucky.

It is the judgment of the Executive Committee that Brother Baylor is the proper man to develop this department in such a way, and to such a degree, as to make it very helpful to all church and parsonage building committees. I am sure the ministers and laymen of our Church will give to him patient and faithful co-operation in his difficult and important task.

Mail for this Department should be addressed to the Board of Church Extension, 1115 Fourth Street, Louisville, eKntucky.—W. F. McMurry.

TAKES $10,000 IN BONDS.

The Board of Church Extension of the M. E. Church, South, subscribed for $10,000 of Liberty bonds in the following communication:

"Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18, 1917.—The Rev. E. L. Powell, D. D., Pastor First Christian Church, Fourth and Breckinridge, City.—My Dear Dr. Powell: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in the office of the Board at 1115 Fourth street, this city, on yesterday, by unanimous vote of the committee I was instructed to subscribe in the name of the Board for $10,000 worth of Liberty bonds, and am handing you herewith the subscription.

"Under no government on the face of the earth has evangelical Christianity had such an opportunity as under the government of the United States, and the church or churchman who does not appreciate the privileges enjoyed is not worthy of the name.

"Our government is fighting for fundamental principles which the church stands for, and while this Board is engaged solely in the work of church and parsonage building, it having assisted nearly 10,000 needy congregations to houses of worship during the thirty-five years of its history, nevertheless it is the unanimous judgment of the gentlemen charged with the responsibility of handling its large interests that it cannot do less at this time than have a part in strengthening the hands of the government in this struggle for the supremacy of the principles dear to the heart of all who are interested in the well-being of the human race.

"Wishing you and your co-laborers success in your patriotic work, I am, yours sincerely.—W. F. McMurry, Corresponding Secretary."

YES, THEY WILL.

This country is spending $20,000,000 per day for war. Our property has turned into wealth.

The brethren of our sister Methodism met at Niagara Falls a few days ago and planned a campaign to raise $8,000,000 a year for five years for foreign missions. The Young Men's Christian Association is now raising $35,000,000, and the college students alone are to raise $4,000,000. With these splendid movements comes an inspiration for others to move for big things. In the South we have not felt seriously the war. We are prosperous and are in danger of losing sight of God. Again the nation is getting the support and attention of the masses as never before. President Wilson is the man of the hour. Our nation and our war program are the big things before us. We must succeed. We cannot afford to lose. But in succeeding as a nation, are we planning for big things as a church? Our eyes are turned as a nation to the foreign nations. Are they turned in a big way as a church? We must plan tremendous movements or be overshadowed by ou sister Methodism and our nation in their big plans.

May we see our duty and do it. We must plan big things.—J. M. Workman, Henderson-Brown College.

HENDRIX COLLEGE NOTES.

The heating plant which was burned some time ago is about ready for use.

President Reynolds addressed the teachers of Lawrence, Sharp and Randolph counties at Pocahontas last Saturday. He spoke at the Methodist Church both morning and night last Sunday.

The faculty, students and college are showing their deep interest in the war. Professor Simmons was recently appointed to raise funds in a large district in central Arkansas for circulating libraries in army camps. He organized his district and raised more than the sum alloted. Professor Simmons was also appointed to supervise the subscriptions for Liberty bonds in the schools of Conway. He designated Professor Wilson to have charge of the work in Hendrix. The college, faculty and students of Hendrix subscribed $3,600.

President Reynolds has been called upon for work in connection with the food conservation movement and the effort to raise $35,000,000 for Y. M. C. A. war work. He attended the district meeting for the latter purpose at Dallas, Texas, some days ago and the state meeting at Little Rock last Tuesday. He is devoting practically all of this week speaking on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. war work and food conservation. The students of Hendrix are responding patriotically to both of these causes under the leadership of Prof. W. O. Wilson.—Reporter.

FUN FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Even if the war should not extend through another summer and thus give our boys a taste of real campaigning, mobilization has already gone so far as to make this fall and winter the great adventure for thousands of them. After one has seen, as I have, marching thousands of them, the one impression which remains uppermost is, "Aren't they young!" They are literally boys, rosy and crude and proud and handsome and raw. Many have seen great cities for the first time. Their world has suddenly expanded beyond all previous experience.

Even if many of the best and finest had not volunteered, the draft would have done its work in changing the popular atitude toward soldiers. Nobody will look down on the uniform now, for it is our own boys who wear

it. The danger seems rather to lie in the opposite extreme. "Let the men in uniform have anything they want." The feeling back of this sentiment is worthy of all praise.

For the next few months our boys will be trained on home soil. They are driven hard. Their work is serious. All of us approve the deadly earnestness with which our government is going about the business of getting an army ready for war. The spirit of the individual soldier will determine the spirit of the army. The manner in which he secures his relaxation from the hard grind of drilling will profoundly affect that spirit.

It is worth while, therefore, that the matter of the right kind of recreation for the men in training be taken up with the same seriousness of purpose and the same efficiency of organization which makes us proud of the government's record to date. In order to provide this recreation in the best possible way, steps have been taken to mobilize the whole American people. The chief point is to enlist all those who come into personal contact with the soldiers. Anything that will give these boys to understand that their fellow citizens approve of them and believe in them will help them to tide over attacks of loneliness and home-sickness without resorting to the distraction of doubtful amusements. To pick up a boy in your automobile and converse with him as if he were a neighbor's son (or your own), to invite him to your table for a home meal, to welcome him to church or Sunday school, to get his friends and him together for a little excursion or party, above all to bring him into contact with women, good women, who will be kind to him—all this will make a better soldier of him.

All of us wish, in a blind sort of way, to bear a hand. The mother whose boy is in khaki wants to "mother" every uniform she sees. People who live near the army camps have a better chance than the rest of us. But even so their efforts are apt to be desultory and inadequate. For my part I am glad to find that with our usual American genius for teamwork and organization, plans have already been laid to systematize this whole business. It will not be possible to capitalize the vague but very real good will of the average American and the hospitable heart of the true American woman for strengthening our soldier boys against the sudden strain of their new life.

Under the auspices of the government and with the approval of President Wilson, the Playground and Recreation Association of America is organizing this campaign. Skilled workers will be placed in all the army camps. They will furnish the local churches, clubs, civic organizations and individual citizens with ideas, plans, suggestions, programs. They will help to carry all these into effect. They will specialize in giving the boys a good time. They will compete with the questionable resorts which cater to the soldier only for his money and without regard to his morals.

We shall all want in on this. We must let our soldiers feel that they are ours, that to a man we are backing them up. The rest of us, those not living near to any camp, can at least help to pay the bill, for like everything else worth while, this is going to cost money. Store this name away in your memory, "The Recreation Association of America," and be ready when the hat is passed. It may be your own boy who will profit by it. —G. B. Winton.

KEEP THE ISSUE CLEAR.

In the October 18 number of the Methodist my good friend and much esteemed brother, Rev. H. F. Buhler, goes very far afield in the discussion of my protest against the League Cartoons, giving us a very extensive essay on heredity, environment, the ability of men to rise above these hampering restrictions and accomplish seemingly impossible things through the power of personal initative, etc. Concerning these things I have only to say that he is wholly mistaken in assuming that my views of personal responsibility differ from those which he sets forth. In fact, I am in perfect agreement with him in all of these matters, but I cannot allow him to raise a dust to obscure the real issue involved in this controversy. That issue was plain in the beginning and has been brought out even more distinctly in the progress of the discussion. To make it still clearer let me say that according to the reports made to our last Annual Conference there are in the bounds of the Little Rock Annual Conference 529 organized churches and 114 Epworth Leagues, leaving a total of 415 churches in which the League is not organized. Now, who is responsible for this state of affairs? Brother Buhler unhesitatingly answers, the pastor; and because he holds this view he places at the head of the League column in the Methodist a number of extravagent pictures in which he portrays the faces of these inefficient, careless, lazy preachers, who, according to his view, are responsible for the fact that there are 415 churches in the Little Rock Conference which have no Epworth Leagues. He even insists that many of these pastors have no Leagues because they are not in sympathy with the League work, and that some of them were actually opposed to the work. This idea has found expression not only in the lopsided, lamper-jawed, long-faced, and ridiculous caricatures which appeared in the Methodist, but, as a matter of fact, in frequent expressions used by Brother Buhler and some other League leaders in the Conference and District meetings of the Leagues.

Now, I have tried to insist that the pastors are not wholly responsible for this failure to organize Leagues in all the churches. That there are many churches where the conditions are such that it is utterly impracticable to carry on the work of the League. That there are many other churches where there is ample material for a League, but where the League is not at work, and not even organized, not because of the indifference or opposition of the pastor, but because of the indifference, worldliness or other defect among the young people of the church and community. That to continually criticize and caricature these pastors in the presence of our young people will cause them to lose respect for our ministry, and instill into their minds a subtle spirit of disloyalty to their church. I have not claimed, and will not claim, that the pastors are wholly without blame for this great disparity between the number of churches and the number of Leagues, but I do insist that the great body of our preachers are loyal to all the work of the church, including the Epworth League, and that they are making an honest effort to promote the work to the very best of their ability.

In conclusion I wish to commend not only to Brother Buhler, but to all Methodist people the following wise and timely words of Dr. Ivey, the editor of our Christian Advocate:

"In these days when to many the eyes of our church seem bloodshot, its voice raucous, and its spirit billigerent, and when it is facing the danger of reporting the smallest gain in membership for years, there is a crying need of a clear head, and a warm heart, the brotherly hand clasp, the kind word, the clear conviction, the unswerving faith in God and our fellow man, the evangelical passion, and the sanctified consciousness that the high mission of our beloved Methodism which God has so signally blessed and will continue to bless for all the time to come is to co-operate with God in saving the world that is lost. Shall we not hush all clamors, join our forces, and advance with him against the common foe?"—J. A. Sage.

THE SUPREME DUTY OF THE HOUR IS—BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

The great question before America today, a question which is being watched with eagerness by the Allies hoping for the best results, and which is being watched with equal eagerness by Germany with a hope of disastrous results, is the Liberty Loan issue.

The people of America must not only subscribe the full amount, but oversubscribe it, and do it with a joyous enthusiasm which will give the hardest possible blow to Germany and the greatest encouragement to our allies.

"Buy Liberty Bonds!" should be preached from every church in this country. "Buy Liberty Bonds" and endow religious and charitable organizations should be a dominant thought throughout the country.

If once the people of the whole country could be made to realize the importance of buying these Liberty Bonds with a view to contributing them to the endowment of religious and philanthropic activities, hundreds of millions of dollars might be raised for work of this kind to the good of the giver, to the good of the causes, and to the good of the nation.

Liberty Bonds should be bought and given freely to the missionary organizations of the country, to the Red Cross, to hospitals, to schools and colleges.

Every man who has in mind the possibility of ever endowing any of these institutions should now, to the utmost stretch of his financial ability or credit, buy bonds and use them for that purpose. Even if he cannot pay for them in full at present, he can buy them and pay for them out of future savings and have them available for endowment.

But millions of people could buy from $50 to $1,000 worth of bonds, and thousands could buy from hundreds of thousands to a million dollars' worth of bonds for endowment purposes.

It would be well if this phase of the Liberty Loan bond-buying work could be stressed in the pulpit, in the schools, in the press and in every effort that is being made to arouse the nation to the Liberty Loan, which means to us liberty from Germany's domination.

Some people have been narrow enough to think that the pulpit is not the place from which to preach in behalf of Liberty Loans. If ever there was a time when the pulpit should give voice to a great world issue, it is this. Of what avail will it be to hope to preach salvation to the individual soul if all civilization and all Christianity should suffer eternal damnation from Germany's atheistic barbarism? And German atheistic barbarism will overrun the world and overrun Christianity and civilization unless we of this country do our part. The responsibility is on you individually. What are you going to do about it, reader?

The farmers of the country have in the last two years raised crops which, by reason of war conditions, taken in connection with reduced output, show a gain of $15,000,000,000 over the value

of their products of the two preceding years. Here is their supreme opportunity. The cry went forth throughout the land three years ago, "Buy a bale of cotton." It was founded on a false basis, but the cry should go forth now, "Sell a bale of cotton and buy Liberty Bonds!" Sell not one bale, but many bales, and buy Liberty Bonds.

A Baltimore business man owns a small cotton farm in the South. He received word this week from his farmer that the crop had been sold for $6,500. He immediately wired t hat every dollar of it should be invested through local banks in Liberty Bonds.

Let every cotton grower in the South catch the same spirit, and this section could itself take a large proportion of these Liberty Bonds, for personal investment, for endowment of missionary and other religious activities, or for contributions to their regular work. If a man proposes to give $50 or $1,000 or $50,000 during the coming year to missionary or other religious or philanthropic activities, let him buy Liberty Bonds and make his contribution in bonds, for the churches and the missionary societies could use Liberty Bonds as readily as they can use cash.

Let it not be understood that the advice which we are giving to Southern cotton growers is not urged with equal emphasis upon the wheat and corn growers and upon other farmers throughout the land. They are reaping profits proportionately greater even than cotton growers. Let them all use their profits, whether they be already in cash or in products raised, for the purchase of Liberty Bonds. If they have not sold their crops, their grain or cotton or other things can be available with the local bankers for credit on which to buy bonds.

No greater curse could come upon this country than the use of these enormous profits for selfish ends or for the accumulation of money made in this time of war and out of this war, instead of feeling that this money should be dedicated to the uses of Christianity and humanity. Upon the highest utilization of this money rests the future moral and material welfare not only of the farmers who have produced it, but of the nation.

In the eighth chapter of Deuteronomy will be found some words that need to be studied not only by the farmers, but by all others who are making money, for they are as applicable to this hour as they were to the people to whom they were directly spoken:

"And when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied; * * * And thou say in thine heart, My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth. But thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth, * * * And it shall be if thou do at all forget the Lord thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish. As the nations which the Lord destroyeth before your face, so shall ye perish.

If those who in this hour of civilization's supremest tragedy and civilization's most awful suffering accumulate wealth say to themselves, "My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth," and in their selfishness retain it instead of devoting it to the service of humanity, "they shall surely perish," for unto them shall come the voice, "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee."—Manufacturers' Record.

THE NATIONALISM OF THE SOUTH.

[An address delivered by Hon. Joseph T. Robinson, United States Senator from Arkansas, at the laying of the corner stone of the Representative Church, Washington, D. C., October 8, 1917.]

The United States now encounters the second great test of the strength and permanence of its institutions.

The first test came with the Civil War. Its result was the dominance of nationalism over local sovereignties. The South asserted and sought to maintain by force of arms the right of the States which formed the Union to dissolve it.

From Appomatox until now the spirit of nationalism has gathered strength. Federal agencies have been multiplied, federal activities have been increased and expanded so that American citizens, North and South alike, now look to the nation for the exercise of power, and seldom appeal to the municipality or to the State.

This transition from federalism to nationalism has been gradual, yet so continuous that even students of political science have been slow to grasp its full significance.

In the present test of our institutions the issue is not confined to mere defensive or punitive purposes, but it involves the future influence of this nation in the progress of the world.

The result of the war with Germany will determine the fate of the Monroe Doctrine and settle the question whether the United States shall continue to exercise an advisory and controlling influence over the Western Hemisphere.

It will also decide whether the principles of the Monroe Doctrine shall hereafter apply, in modified form, in European politics for the protection of the feeble against the strong and of the peaceful nation from encroachment by militant powers.

The success or failure of our arms in this momentous struggle involves the triumph or repression of democracy throughout the world.

The South brings to the conflict unity and loyalty equaling, if not excelling, the patriotism exemplified by other sections. She has not only acquiesced in the doctrine of "nationalism," but she is marshaling her forces to maintain the nation's honor at home and its power abroad.

A few months ago a Confederate reunion was held in the city of Washington. Along Pennsylvania Avenue and past the President's reviewing stand in front of the White House marched the spectral fragments of the hosts that more than half a century ago composed the gallant armies of the South. Their faded flags and tattered uniforms suggested gallant struggles, brilliant victories, and bitter defeats. But they were no longer seeking to dissolve the Union or to establish State supremacy. Their assemblage in the nation's capital was a fitting climax to the pathetic and romantic story of "The Lost Cause."

Every veteran expressed his loyalty to the stars and stripes and many of them declared a willingness to enter the ranks and assist in carrying the flag to victory.

In the furnace of fierce conflict with an insolent foreign foe, whatever remains of sectionalism will disappear forever, and henceforth the North and South shall be known only in history, geography, and poetry.

How proud has been the record of the South's rebuilding! How valuable has been her contribution to the progress of the nation!

The best-known figures in Statuary Hall are representative of Southern men. The most famous heroes and leaders of the Revolutionary period were Southern born. It was a Southerner, Patrick Henry, who fired American hearts with enthusiastic love of freedom in the hour when political liberty was first conceived. The greatest champion of individual rights mankind has known was the immortal Thomas Jefferson. Washington, America's greatest hero and statesman, came from Virginia to champion the cause of independence.

If the indomitable Grant embodied the spirit of Northern energy and resolution, in the knightly soul of his great antagonist were epitomized the dash and courage of the South. Through sacrifice and sorrow to the burial of long-cherished hopes and ideals Robert E. Lee retained his honor unstained, his manhood unblemished.

Among the names of illustrious American orators, none shine with brighter luster than the names of those great Southerners, Sergeant S. Prentiss, Henry W. Grady, and Bishop Charles B. Galloway.

In the test of civil war the awkward and untutored Lincoln arose to champion the cause of nationalism. His love for the Union made its preservation possible; his generosity to the South made its restoration complete and perpetual.

In the present crisis we rejoice in the leadership of the scholarly Wilson, whose love of liberty, of justice, and of humanity make him a worthy match for Lincoln. While Mr. Lincoln's services identified him with the North, he was Southern by birth and in blood and instinct.

Mr. Wilson's birth and training entitle the South to claim him as her son. His courage, learning, and capacity for leadership fit him for recognition in the select company of the nation's greatest men—Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

Considering the poverty and social problems which the Civil War imposed upon the South, nothing in history parallels its recovery and progress. Measured by the three great tests of modern civilization, economic development, and advancement in education and in morals, the history of the South in the post-war period and particularly during the last two decades reads like a tale of fiction. No comprehensive review of this alluring subject is appropriate or permissible in this address, yet some brief mention must be made of this remarkable progress if even an imperfect idea is conveyed of what the South has already done and is accomplishing in the upbuilding of the nation.

The South has always been great in agriculture. Nowhere else have resources and conditions combined in equal degree for the advantageous conduct of the real wealth-producing occupation. The prevalence of agricultural pursuits has contributed to conditions which have made the South an ideal land in which to live. Agriculture has kept the population rural and saved the South from the vexatious troubles inseparably associated with labor conditions in great industrial centers.

Her white people are of pure Anglo-Saxon descent, loyal by nature to democratic policies and institutions.

The old system of agriculture, with its plantations, semifeudal tenantry, and antiquated methods of cultivation, is giving place to improved methods and instruments which will conserve and utilize the great natural advantages and abundant resources of this land of sunlight and song.

Of late years manufactures have come to the South, and the power possibilities of Southern streams make certain that she will soon rival, if not surpass, the North in many forms of manufactures. This change in industry is bringing new industrial problems, including labor disputes, which will gradually be extended to agricultural employes. The increase in all forms of wealth production during the last seventeen years is marvelous beyond description.

Gratifying as must appear this economic development, the advancement of education in the Southern States has been even more amazing.

The Civil War not only interrupted education in the South; it destroyed almost every facility and institution of an educational character.

The survivors of that conflict and

their descendants faced the great task of restoration under overwhelming difficulties. Poverty was so universal that every hand was turned to toil. Crippled warriors, young children, and refined women gave themselves to physical labor and by tireless energy revitalized the wasted fields and rebuilt the ruined homes.

The burden of illiteracy became appalling. Through decades of depression this load was borne with patience until at last it is about to be thrown off . The educational system of the South now provides common schools at public expense, available for every citizen, and co-ordinates these common schools with high schools, State universities, private colleges, and sectarian institutions of learning.

In 1900 the average percentage of illiteracy among white children between ten and twenty years of age in the Southern States was 9.5 per cent. In some of the States it ran as high as 17 per cent. In none was it lower than 6½ per cent.

In 1910 this average in the same States had been reduced to 5½ per cent. At present it is about 3 per cent.

Similar progress has been made with the negro race. White Southerners have not only taxed themselves for the education of the children of their own race, but they have also made liberal provisions for the education of the negro race, whom conditions have made unable to contribute materially to their own cause.

This simple and incomplete recital implies indescribable sacrifice by the Southern whites for the promotion of social and political improvement through education.

The so-called race problem, for the first half century peculiar to the South, has been solved in so far as such a problem is capable of solution by the exercise of sound sense and charity on the part of Southern whites. The race problem seems to have been transferred, for the present at least, from the South to other parts of the Union. Wherever it arises in our country, we who know its dangers and difficulties will assist our fellow countrymen in finding and in applying a sane remedy.

In religion and in morals the Southern people have kept pace with their advancement in industry and education. Methodism has been one of the greatest, probably the most powerful, factor in the moral uplift of the South. The peculiar government of our Church, which provides a universal ministry, has assisted in raising the standard of conduct in private and public life, as well as in exalting the ideals of our people.

The Methodist circuit rider has been the pioneer in moral reclamation. Without his services and sacrifices, the present glory of the South, attested by the highest standards known to civilization, could not have been achieved. The South is happy, prosperous, and loyal. Her people sing a song of new glory.

"A song of the South in new glory,
Fronting the days that are bright.
The shadows fall back from her forehead;
She stands in the light, in the light.

She stands with fair Faith for her helmet,
In the strength of high purpose and trust,
Dead hopes to the dead past forever,
And the red sword of hate to the rust.

Then forward to highest endeavor,
Queens of the sisterly States,
Forward and faltering never,
The world at your welcoming gates.

Forward in grace and in glory,
Veiling the past with its scars,
Forward till splendid the story
Is writ in the roll of the stars."

Atheists and infidels usually classify Christians as either hypocrites or fanatics. Numerous as these may be, it is easily demonstratable that usefulness and happiness among mortals find their sources in the Christian attributes—faith, hope and charity.

The foolish fallacy that any old place is good enough for worship is no longer orthodox. Still, it is astonishing to observe how many enjoy luxurious homes and clubs and are indifferent to the necessity for attractive churches.

Some men devote years of toil to constructing ornamental dwellings, who, with strange inconsistency, denounce monumental church buildings as useless, if not sinful.

A proper appreciation of the relation of religious organizations to the pregress of mankind comprehends the obligation upon Church members to provide places of worship suggestive of the potency of religion in the development of the nation. The church spire in the United States has become the emblem of moral progress, the visible symbol of the most exalted ideals in civilization. Permanence and beauty are fundamental characteristics of every religion worth promulgating.

These ceremonies signalize a notable achievement of Southern Methodism.

Almost sixty years ago far-sighted leaders of the Church planned to erect in the nation's capital an edifice representative of the power and influence of the Church. They knew that Washington city would become more and more the political heart of the nation and foresaw its expanding influence upon the moral and intellectual life of the people. With commendable pride they aspired to have our Church keep pace with the activities of other organizations in this great center of thought. But this dream of the fathers was not to be speedily realized. Before material progress had been made civil war blighted the South, impoverished its people, and made impossible the speedy consummation of the meritorious enterprise we celebrate today. For many years following the war our people were so oppressed with other obligations which taxed their resources and exhausted their energies that it seemed impracticable to promptly resume the construction of this edifice. The work of restoration was slow and difficult, but it gathered impetus until the South stands triumphant above her former desolation, prosperous and progressive.

The progress of this enterprise closely parallels the social, industrial, and moral development of the Church and of the people who have fostered and promoted it.

The names of two Arkansas men are closely connected with the conception and constuction of this beautiful building.

It was an Arkansas minister, one of the best and greatest men our State has known, the Rev. Andrew Hunter, who moved the adoption of the report providing for its establishment at the General Conference in 1858. He lived to serve God and his fellow men for half a century after the plan was conceived.

After the enterprise had been revived and while its success was still in doubt, another son of Arkansas, my boyhood friend and companion, the Rev. George Sexton, was called by the Church to take the lead in promoting the erection of this beautiful monument to Methodism. His broad experience, his fidelity to the South and to the great Church and cause in which he labored have assured the completion of this work begun so long ago.

The genius of mankind seems to have turned itself to works of destruction. Wrath thunders in fury on land and sea. The most beautiful structures erected during centuries of toil are falling in ruins. Millions of men hide in trenches and sally forth to die, or return to live again in the muddy, blood-soaked ditches along the far-stretched battle fronts of Europe. Destructive forces swim in the seas and circle among the stars. Pain and privation everywhere keep companionship with despair and death. When the lustful Turk and the bloody Teuton no longer menace civilization, when civil and religious liberty have been made secure, the misery and desolation of war will end and peace will return to bless the world. Germany will no longer be the intellectual center of the world. That proud distinction will have been transferred to our own country. God save us from the false theories which have made German "kultur" a curse to all mankind! Let the cross, emblem of sacrifice, become the universal emblem of the united nations of the world.

The hardest lesson for mortal minds to comprehend is the immeasurable value of sacrifice as a factor in the progress of humanity. Nevertheless, this lesson is taught in every important event. It runs through profane history and the writings of the prophets and the apostles. The principle of sacrifice underlies religion. It glories every deed of charity and heroism. The sublimest, most inspiring words that sound on mortal ears are "Gethsemane" and "Calvary." Let this building stand as a monument to the sacrifice of a great people and a growing Church. Let it become a center of moral influence that shall be felt throughout the nation. Let it be a monument to the glorious dead and an inspiration to the noble living.

U. S. LIQUOR LICENSES.

Up to September 30, 1917, there had been only 24 liquor licenses issued by the U. S. Revenue Department for the entire State of Arkansas; all but two of these, and possibly all but one, are druggists, leaving only one who took out license with the purpose of boot-legging. This one, who took out license from Argenta, transferred it to Hot Springs.

These druggists are all located as follows: Six in Little Rock, two in Fort Smith, three in Pine Bluff, seven in Hot Springs; three in Texarkana, one in El Dorado, and one at Dillon Springs, who also may be a druggist, though I am not informed as to this.

These druggists are honorable men and are laboring under the erroneous idea that a U. S. revenue license will give them some sort of protection. In this they are mistaken, for no less an authority than Judge Jacob Trieber says that a U. S. license is not necessary for any druggists to a lawful business. Under the laws of the state they cannot sell anything with a U. S. license that they cannot sell without it. Under the law, the possession of such a license is prima facia evidence that the holder of such license is a violator of the law. Under these circumstances I wonder why these honorable druggists pay the revenue and secure what is ordinarily called a U. S. License.—Geo. Thornburgh, Superintendent, Arkansas Anti-Saloon League.

RAILROADS AND SHIPPERS CO-OPERATING ON WAR'S TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Reports just compiled for the Railroads' War Board indicate that the travelling public in general and the shippers in particular are giving the finest kind of co-operation to the railroads in the handling of the increased traffic that the war has produced. What this co-operation means may be gleaned from these facts:

Since May 1st, the railroads, aided by the loyalty and understanding of the public, have been able to reduce their passenger service by approximately 25,000,000 miles. This has released thousands of train crews and locomotives for use in the freight service and cleared thousands of miles of track, thereby facilitating the movement of coal, food products and supplies needed by the Government.

Nearly a Half Million Freight Cars Saved.

In addition to the foregoing saving of equipment and trackage, the shippers, big and small, have rallied so splendidly to the slogan "Make one car do to the work of two", that a sav-

ing of close to half a million freight cars has been accomplished. This saving of freight had enabled the railroads to move approximately 25 per cent more freight since war was declared than during the same period last year.

How Car Space Has Been Saved.

Intensive loading and general increase in the size of the "trade units" used by the various industries has rendered possible the saving of car space. Cotton, for instance, which was formerly moved in units of fifty bales, now moves only in units of 65 and 75. As there are 18,000,000 bales to be moved by rail each season, the increase in the trade unit in this one commodity alone has prodceed a saving of anywhere from 83,000 to 115,000 small cars.

Sugar, on which the carload minimum from the South was formerly only 24,000 pounds per car, now moves only on a 60,000 carload minimum.

Realize Value of Intensive Loading.

The producers of manufactured food products, especially the canners, have also come to a realization of the value of intensive loading, and are now loading virtually all of their cars to capacity.

Coal, which has been loaded beyond capacity on most lines since the beginning of the war, is also moving freely now, although labor trouble in some parts of the country is tending to counteract the efforts of the railroads to meet the abnormal demand for fuel. During the past month the supply of cars on the "lake coal" lines has been increased 25 per cent and there has been some increase in the movement of bituminous coal to the lake ports, but it has not been proportionate to the increased supply of cars as labor trouble has tended to decrease the mine production.

Must Exert Renewed Efforts.

Although excellent results have been achieved to date through the co-operation of the shippers, the travelling public and the railroads, it will be necessary for all concerned to exert renewed efforts, as the abnormal demands upon the railroads in the movement of both troops and supplies is constantly increasing, while the securing of new equipment is virtually impossible.

Twenty-five hundred cars a day are required by the Government to move food and supplies to the men in training at the National Army, National Guard and other encampments, while the demand of the Allies for cars to carry export goods to the seaports will be practically doubled. All of this additional traffic must be moved by the railroads, although they have only three per cent more equipment than they had at this time last year.

RAILROADS IN WAR SERVICE.

Outside of the War Department and railroad circles few persons realize how much the railroads of this country have done and are doing to win the war. Since the first of last August they have transported 502,000 soldiers to training camps without a hitch and the proof of the perfection of the service is that so little has been heard about it. Had everything gone wrong the country would have rung with the story.

Secretary of War Baker paid the railroads a fitting tribute by saying: "This strikingly illustrates the patriotic co-operation of the railroads with the government and also the tremendous capacity of American railways. I think the railroads deserve great credit for this achievement."

Five days after Congress declared war, the chief executives of the leading railroads met in Washington to consult with the Council of National Defense and "pledged themselves with the government of the United States, with the governments of the several states and with one another, that during the present war they will co-ordinate their operations in a continental railway system, merging during such period all their merely individual and competitive activities in the effort to produce a maximum national transportation efficiency."

The executive committee of five then selected now directs the operations of all the railroads as a single system. In doing this the railroads acted voluntarily and no law has been enacted to enforce co-ordination. They have received no guarantee of compensation such as the British government gave to the English railways which are assured of the same net returns that they earned before the war began.—N. Y. Commercial.

WHAT THE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR SAYS.

No other power in this free country can more effectively reach the homes and put through a great systematic program of voluntary unselfish service than the organizations which represent the religious faiths of our nation.

While our boys are offering their lives in the trenches we are asking the folks at home to make this daily sacrifice at table in order to make victory possible and help suffering humanity.

We are appealing to churches and other religious societies to undertake a definite campaign to enlist our people for food conservation, pledging them to use for themselves the foodstuffs not suitable for export, of which we have an abundance, and to use sparingly the wheat, meat and sugar which are so terribly needed to feed the hungry men and women of France and our other allies.

Food Administration is an adventure in democracy.

By self-control, not by decree; by co-operation not by compulsion; to provision our allies sufficiently by conducting our own households wisely—that is what the Food Administration stands for.

Starvation or sufficiency will in the end work the victory.

To carry on the war without economic danger, we must carry a large part of it now, during the war, from savings at the present time.

Food conservation is to stabalize not to disturb conditions.

This is a service in which every man, woman and child may enter.—H. B. Grose.

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.

OUR WEEK OF PRAYER NOVEMBER 5-11.

Our Goal $25.000.00.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, expects every auxiliary to observe the Week of Prayer with supplication, thanksgiving and free-will offerings for the enlargement of our medical work in China and our missions on the Gulf Coast.

The war has increased our missionary obligations by more deeply revealing the world's need of the gospel to heal its sin and make it one.

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE W. M. S.

Report of Corresponding Secretary for Third Quarter:

Adult Auxiliaries, 104.

New Adult Auxiliaries, 1.

Members of Adult Auxiliaries, 2,542

Young People Auxiliaries, 20.

New Young People Auxiliaries, 1.

Members of Young People Auxiliaries, 312.

Number Junior Divisions, 43.

Members of Junior Divisions, 1,034.

Baby Divisions, 29.

Members of Baby Divisions, 290.

Subscribers to Missionary Voice, 1154.

Subscribers to Young Christian worker, 209.

Auxiliaries using leaflets, 122.

Using Bulletin, 113.

Number Mission Study Classes this quarter, 70.

Members of Mission Study Classes, 1,139.

Auxiliaries presenting stewardship, 93.

Number Social Service Committee, 106.

Local Committee, 68.

Scholarships supported, 1.

Biblewomen supported, 7.

Boxes supplies reported sent, 2.

Above rather small totals show that all of the nine district secretaries did not hear from whole number of their auxiliaries by any means—30 names of auxiliaries which appeared in last quarter's figures were omitted from those of third quarter, altogether; 24 of those counted in 167 shown above did not make any sort of a report—hence the apparent losses on several points.

The splendid showing made by the treasurer's report proves that many of the auxiliaries which will keep still at reporting times are doing, if they are not telling about it, as we should like to have them.

MRS. J. M. HAWLEY,
Conference Cor. Secretary.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE. W. M. S.

Notes From the Executive Meeting.

(Mrs. W. H. Pemberton.)

On Thursday, October 26, the Executive Board of Little Rock Conference, W. M. Society, met at Hotel Marion, Little Rock, for a review of work accomplished by our auxiliaries during the past three-quarters of the year and for the furtherance of plans to finish the year creditably and worthily.

The members in attendance were: Mesdames F. M. Williams, President; C. F. Elza, and Moffett Rhodes, Vice Presidents; S. W. C. Smith, Treasurer; W. H. Pemberton, Corresponding Secretary, and H. C. Rule, Supt. Pub. and Mission Study. The unavoidable absence of Mesdames W. E. Barkman, Supt. Social Science; T. P. Gantt, Supt. Supplies, and M. B. Sumpter, Rec. Sec., was much regretted. Mrs. Moffett Rhodes was chosen secretary pro tem. Guests for the day were Mrs. Jas. Thomas, Honorary President; Miss Gilvesta Harris, returned missionary from Korea and District Secretaries, Mesdames W. S. Anderson, R. M. Briant, B. W. Bowe and Joe Goetz.

Regrets on being unable to attend the meeting came from Mesdames J. A. Patterson, W. D. Ferguson and H. M. Harper.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mrs. Jas. Thomas.

Mrs. Williams read from "an old letter" which she said was written by a soldiers of long ago, but is of great value to us today, for Paul's Epistle to the Philippians shows how a Christian may be cheerful despite adversity and may even rejoice in the day of peril. She spoke of our need for contentment, thankfulness and Christian experience in this time of national distress.

Her beautiful talk was followed by a cycle of prayer for our boys in khaki; for the men and women who are trying to safeguard the morals of the young men; for our members and our missionaries and for their work at home and in foreign fields.

As Mrs. Patterson is not in robust health, Miss Gilberta Harris was appointed her assistant to visit the auxiliaries and charges of Arkadelphia District.

Encouraging reports were given by the conference officers, and district secretaries, although all expressed the conviction that extra earnest efforts must be made by the members of auxiliaries in order to meet the goal for the year. We lack a great deal of having reached the ten per cent increase in membership and finances and must hasten ourselves mightily in order to finish the year worthily.

Mrs. James Thomas reported good work in behalf of the Hotchkiss Memorial Scholarship fund and urged that loving, sincere endeavor be made to raise the eleven hundred dollars needed to complete the fund.

Mrs. S. W. C. Smith, treasurer, commended many auxiliaries for faithfulness, and expressed the hope that they will rally together and raise in full the $8,000 Conference Pledge which has been but little more than half paid into the conference treasury. The district secretaries made hopeful talks, adding much to the happiness of the meeting. The one secretary who had succeeded in ex-

tracting or coaxing reports from all auxiliaries in her district for the last quarter was Mrs. R. M. Briant, of Prescott District, with a charming little speech. Mrs. Williams presented her an ever ready pen in token of appreciation for her tireless labors. Mrs. Briant responded happily, saying this gift came at the right moment, for her third fountain pen had just been worn out in strenuous correspondence. It was good to hear from Mrs. C. F. Elza and Mrs. Moffett Rhodes, of the growth and steady advancement in the work of our children and young people, and of more interest in Mission Study from Mrs. H. C. Rule. With fuller reliance upon God and looking to the members of the Little Rock Conference W. M. Society for loyalty and renewed energy in His work, we adjourned feeling refreshed and enheartened.

Our meatless luncheon at the Marion was not only good and sufficient but was attractively served. The peas, beans, beets and potatoes were palatable and a poached egg on the spinach graced the middle compartment of the up-to-date vegetable platter with "a place for everything and everything in its place."

SOCIAL SERVICE BULLETIN, 3RD QUARTER N. ARK CON.

Social service activities have centered around the war service this quarter. Testaments have been presented to the soldiers, scrolls containing soldiers names placed in churches and sent to Mrs. R. W. McDonnell; prayer circulars to pray daily for them formed and many services rendered for their temporal needs, such as collecting pillows and serving hot meals. In addition to this Batesville reports visiting the armory and getting every Methodist boy to join the Home Department of the Sunday school, whereby they promised to study the lesson each week and appointed one of their number as teacher.

Nearly all the auxiliaries reported doing Red Cross sewing and knitting.

Legislative Work.

Booneville wrote to Gov. Pleasant in regard to the saloon at Alexandria, La. Batesville urged the passage of the National Prohibition Bill and Food Conservation Bill.

Special Work.

The Delineator Seventh Baby Campaign which is conducting a survey in Helena and Fort Smith under the Women's Clubs is interesting many of our women in the work. In Helena our society service superintendent was chairman of a committee of 60 local women in Ft. Smith two members of the social service committee were chairman of wards and the others were members of the surveys in both First Church and Dodson Avenue Church.

Y. P. and Juniors.

Three Y. P's. societies reported this quarter, Batesville, Jonesboro and Augusta. They are doing Red Cross sewing. The superintendents reported many Junior societies carrying on the study as outlined in the Y. C. W. and doing social service work through committees.

Corrective and Benevolent Institutions.

Regular visits were made to jails, county farms, and a Bible study class conducted in the Refuge Home.

Program Meetings.

Splendid social service meetings on Labor Legislation were held in nearly every society reporting.

Thirty-one adult societies and three Y. P. societies reported this quarter, making one-quarter of the adult auxiliaries and one-sixth of the Y. P. auxiliaries to whom literature was sent.

NELLIE DENTON,
Conference Supt.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE, WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Number of young people's auxiliaries, 35.

Number reporting this quarter, 21.

Number of members in entire Conference, 604.

Number of members added during quarter, 43.

Number of life members, 1.

Subscribers to Missionary Voice, 46.

Subscribers to Young Christian Worker, 4.

Number of mission study classes this quarter, 7.

Number of auxiliaries presenting "Christian Stewardship," 7.

Number of auxiliaries having committee on social service, 9.

Number of auxiliaries presenting social service topics, 7.

Numbes of boxes of supplies sent this quarter, 1.

Number of auxiilaries using press, 7.

Financial Report.

Pledge paid during quarter	
Membership offering for quarter	$ 57.85
Relief Fund for quarter	.20
(Japan and Orientals on Pacific Coast)	81.87
Life Membership	15.00
Specials this quarter	1.00
Totals for missions	155.92
Conference Expense Fund	6.70
Total sent to Conference Treasurers	162.62

Local Work and Social Service.

Amount expended in giving relief	.75
Amount expended on parsonage	3.00
Amount expended on church	110.00
Delegates' expenses	11.00
Total	$124.75

For Quarter Ending Sept. 30,

Baby Division.

Number of Baby Division in Conference, 26.

Number added during quarter, 1.

Number of members in Baby Division, about 250.

Number added during quarter, 22.

Junior Division.

Number of Junior Divisions in Conference, 56.

Number of members in the Junior Division, about 1,200.

Number of members added during quarter, 43.

Number of subscribers to the Young Christian Worker, 300.

Number of junior mission study classes in the Conference, 17.

Number of members in classes, 380.

Number of Junior Divisions presenting Christian stewardship, 8.

Number of Junior Divisions studying social service, 9.

Number of Junior Divisions having committees for local work, 4.

Names of Junior Divisions on Roll of Honor, 2.

Financial Report.

Baby Division.

Amount of enrollment fees	$ .75
Amount of pledges	4.20

Junior Division.

Amount of membership offerings	$ 41.85
Amount of pledge	40.91
Amount of Conference expense fund	2.60
Total sent to Conference Treasurer	90.31
Total amount expended for local work	19.00

Report of Conference Superintendent of Study and Publicity.

Number of auxiliaries in Conference, 105 adult; 26 Y. P.

Number reporting this quarter, 27.

New Adult Mission Study classes reported, 10.

Number of members enrolled this quarter, 470.

New Young People's Mission Study classes reported, 2.

Members enrolled this quarter, 50.

New Junior Mission Study classes reported, 10.

Members enrolled this quarter, 105.

Reading Circles reported, 1.

Missionary Libraries reported, 2.

Adult Auxiliaries reporting organized Bible Study classes, 18.

Members enrolled this quarter, 267.

Young People's Auxiliaries reporting organized Bible Study classes, 2.

Members enrolled this quarter, 18.

Auxiliaries using Bulletins in monthly meetings, 27.

Auxiliaries sending missionary news to weekly papers, 17.

ITEMS FROM AUXILIARIES.

Mt. Tabor.

Mrs. W. H. Thompson, corresponding secretary, writes of the interest manifested by the members of this new auxiliary with eight members. They sent $6.75 dues to our conference treasurer recently, and are anxious to learn more about our work.

Winfield Memorial.

Through Mrs. Jas. Thomas, we learn the auxiliary at Winfield Memorial church, Little Rock, is meeting its financial obligations by the quarter and that September reports along all lines of activity were most encouraging.

Y. P. of Camden.

The Young People's Auxiliary of Camden sent a box of supplies to needy ones last quarter.

Fordyce and Huttig.

The Adult Auxiliary of Fordyce expended $13.50, and Huttig Auxiliary raised $2.00 for local charity.

Stephens Juniors.

During the last quarter the Juniors of Stephens raised $5.00 for local and $5.00 for work in the church.

Warren.

A friend who withholds her name sends an account of a pleasant social meeting of the auxiliary at Warren on October 9, when their mite boxes were opened. These boxes, or banks, represented pigs and the ladies found their savings equal to one hundred dollars. Hereafter, they will have a china "pig killing" instead of a bazaar.

Texarkana.

Miss Lama Floyd, corresponding secetary of the Young Ladies Auxiliary of Fairview church, Texarkana, writes that the auxiliary "has taken on new life since the Young People's Summer Conference held at Henderson-Brown College in July. The four delegates who attended the conference returned full of enthusiasm and ready to do their part to make our society one of the best in the Little Rock Conference." They now number 21, having gained 5 new members.

They raised their pledge from seven to ten dollars and have paid one half of the amount into the Conference treasury. Five subscribe to Missionary Voice and twenty-one are members of the Mission Study class and are now much interested in "Comrades in Service." This fine report should stimulate us all to greater activity.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. LOU A. HOTCHKISS.

(By Mrs. F. M. Williams, for Central Church Auxiliary, Hot Springs.)

We meet today in joyous mood to refresh our minds with the gifts and graces of one beloved whose spirit mixes and mingles with us yet, our sainted Sister Hotchkiss. Methinks could she speak she would not have us spend much time in telling of her birth of where she was born, or even where she spent the years of her life on earth as it would be of small moment compared to the life that now is in the Home of the Soul. Suffice to know she was well born and the part of years well lived and the memory of her is like the perfume of a delicate flower that lingers after many days. This should be a joyful occasion when bursts of happy song should tell to the world the story of the redeemed one, ascended unto the Lord and crowned by His own hand. The coronation of royalty is a happy occasion and the crowned one comes into possession of royal estate. Could the estate of any earthly crownhead, so unstable in this day, compare to an inheritance from the King of kings and the Lord of lords? How futile are the works of man compared to the plan of the Father, when we think of the gigantic struggle in which men are now engaged for an earthly crown of but a few years, and then read in God's message to us that "henceforth there is laid up a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous judge

shall give unto all that love his appearing."

However much we'd love to crown our faithful ones for service well rendered it is but for a season, for the laurel wreath fades with the day and immortelles are but lasting in name, but the crown of glory fadeth not away.

Always proclaiming the power of Christ to forgive sin and the song of her life being "I am a sinner saved by grace," yet she claimed the promise that to the faithful would be given a crown of life. So we think of our sister today, who by righteous and faithful living has been admitted into the realm of Christ the Lord, wearing a crown of righteousness that fadeth not away.

Yet again she would not have us dwell altogether on her heavenly home, but like her Lord would say, "go down into the valley and serve where the needy are," so we bring her life before you today that fresh inspiration may urge us on to the purpose of service to the needy, that through her influence workers may be trained to take the message of Jesus to the remotest parts of the earth.

As we sit by the lake and watch ripple touch ripple till it reach the shore, so does life touch life till the end of time and we scarcely know the value of the influence of our lives.

Joan of Arc little thought that her impulse of heroism would be sounded through the ages to inspire other women of other nations to bravery and loyalty and that her spirit of heroism would quicken the women of France today in the endurance of hardship and valiant service in the greatest struggle that has ever come to them as a nation. When Florence Nightingale went over the battlefields in the eventide after the battles of the Crimean war, receiving from the wounded soldiers the name of the "Angel of the Candle," she did not know that the great organization of the Red Cross was being born and through her influence would be the mighty factor in the relief of suffering in war and other disasters that come to the children of men. When Frances Willard stood in their barn door and purposed in her heart that she would do something for humankind instead of the boyish pranks she so much enjoyed, she little dreamed that in less than a generation a trail of white would reach across our continent from the southeast to the northwest and that national prohibition is in sight before we forget the color of her hair or the expression of her eye. When Susanna Wesley gathered her children about her and the neighbors who chose to come on Sundays to study the Bible and the principles of the religion of Jesus, she little knew she was laying the foundation for the great leader of Methodism. Neither was our sainted Sister Hotchkiss conscious of the power of her influence, not only in her home town but throughout the Little Rock Conference among the men and women of every station and walk of life and in the nurture of the Woman's Missionary Society of the conference of which she was so long president.

Greatness is not always marked by the great results of the things done but for the small beginning of newborn idea and by the patience and faithfulness in its care and development.

But to one other maybe, Mrs. H. D. McKinnon, a life-long friend of Sister Hotchkiss, can we attribute like praise for the nurture of the young missionary society of the Little Rock Conference, now strong and vigorous, whose annual report last year showed more than $26 000 in gifts to missions, and a singular coincidence is that the daughters of these founders of the missionary society have served as our conference treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth McKinnon Floyd and Mrs. S. W. C. Smith, so their works do follow them.

A usual habit of women in church office is always wanting to give it up to others, and I was impressed by a remark from a colaborer of Sister Hotchkiss', that she was not always trying to give up the office of president of the conference, and I thought of myself each year trying to give up the presidency and was reminded that the horse that is always wanting to go forward is the one that pulls the load instead of the one upon which the load is being pushed.

The joy of service was another expression of the joy of her whole life regardless of circumstances or condition, for well do I remember that when the sweet daughter Mattie was called to her heavenly home she met me with trembling voice but sparkling eye and said, "Sister, this is my greatest sorrow but my greatest joy."

She was a prodigal giver, an hilarious giver of her time, strength and means to the cause she loved so well. Really she might even be accused of selfishness in the joy of giving. How well we remember the little black reticule and the free hand that gave when others far more able were giving a like or smaller amount.

Often travel-tired, hand aweary from much writing, but always ready to go, to do, and ever rejoicing in the work of the Lord.

Ever since God spoke light into the world there has shined here and there some ray of the brightness of the sun, so the life made bright by the Sun of Righteousness will continue to shed its rays unto the perfect day when we shall be gathered about the throne where Christ himself is the Light of Day.

Sunday School Department

CONTRIBUTORS:

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SUNDAY SCHOOL NOTES FOR NOVEMBER 11.

By J. Q. Schisler.

Nehemiah's Prayer. Nehemiah 1:1-11.

Lesson Outline: 1. The Man. 2. The Situation. 3. The Prayer.

1. The Man, Nehemiah—

Little, if anything, is known of him except what is revealed in this book, but he is generally accepted as the author of the book. He was of the tribe of Judah. He was cup-bearer to King Artaxerxes, a position of trust and honor. He lived at Shushan one of the three capitals of Persia.

Nehemiah kept alive a love for Jehovah and for Jerusalem, the holy city of his ancestors. He did this, too, in a very unfavorable environment, where luxury, heathen debaucheries and other forms of worldliness abounded. In this respect, Nehemiah is worthy to rank with Daniel. But environment neither saves nor damns a soul necessarily. Environment did not ruin Joseph nor save Judas—though Joseph was thrown into a bad environment and Judas into a good one.

Nehemiah was a true patriot. He desired better things for his people than for himself and he desired righteousness for both above everything else. There is abroad in our land today a cheap sort of patriotism that consists chiefly in holding office in societies with patriotic names, in writing letters to ministers, teachers and others urging them to do various things aside from their regular work, and in speechmaking and hand-clapping on public occasions while privately many of these pseudo-patriots are filling their coffers at the expense of their fellows who are too busy trying to make an honest living to join in such demonstrations. That is not the kind of patriotism that Nehemiah had, nor is it the kind that will defeat Germany and the devil. Nehemiah's patriotism was rooted in righteousness, and so must be our own if we are to be victorious as a nation or as individuals.

2. The Situation.—Let it be remembered that Nehemiah was in Shushan many miles from Jerusalem, that the first return of the Jews from Babylonian captivity was 91 years before this time, that in the meantime the temple was rebuilt and dedicated and that Ezra and others had returned from Babylon to Jerusalem just 13 years before the date of this lesson. Ezra went to Jerusalem for the purpose of repairing the temple (Ezra 7:16-20). No attempt seems to have been made by him to re-establish the city of Jerusalem. To that task Nehemiah was called. And it was a very necessary work because of the unfavorable conditions under which the Jews in Jerusalem had to live. The walls were down and the gates had been burned. "The colonists were often pillaged, and some of their number were stolen away and sold as slaves to the heathen. Robbery and murder were often resorted to."—Adult Bible Class Quarterly. In addition to these difficulties they were still under Persian authority and not a free people. Their taxes were heavy and some of them had likely been drafted into the Persian army in the west.

Nehemiah was engaged in the King's service in Shushan where he had accumulated considerable property and where he was trusted and honored as an officer of state. One day Hanani, a relative, and other men of Judah came to Shushan. Nehemiah inquired of them concerning Jerusalem. They gave him a gloomy account as indicated above. Then "he sat down and wept, and mourned certain days", more than three months, "and prayed before the God of heaven."

3. The Prayer.—Dr. Harry F. Ward points out a thing that is necessary to remember as we study this prayer. And that thing is the call that "awoke the spirit of patriotism" in the heart of Nehemiah. And this call "led to tht prayer as the prayer led to his life task." The author of that call was God, the messengers by whom it was delivered were Hanani and his friends, and the basis of its appeal was the need of Nehemiah's kinsmen in Jerusalem. But for this call we probably never would have heard of Nehemiah. And many a man since that day has come into prominence and "God has highly exalted him" because when called to duty he has, like Nehemiah, gone praying to its performance.

Verse 5. "I beseech thee, O Lord God of heaven." This shows that Nehemiah had a high conception of God. He was not only the "God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob" as most of the Jews expressed it, but to this religious layman he is the God "whose throne was high over all thrones and tribes and nations of earth." An exalted conception of the greatness of God is necessary to a prayerful and fruitful life.

Verse 6. "Both I and my father's

WONDERFUL EGG PRODUCER.

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit maker, write E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert, 6108 Reefer Building, Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" Tonic for $1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satised your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.

house have sinned." There is little evidence that Nehemiah himself had sinned except that hitherto he had been neglectful of the sufferings of his kinsmen. His confession here is that of one who is a member of a sinful society. He felt the sins of his people. He was so closely identified with them in his sympathy on account of their woeful state that he felt their sins as his own. There are religious leaders today, many of them laymen like Nehemiah, who suffer when the community in which they live sins. There are others who indulge in the sins of the masses and feel no compunctions for it. An eastern Arkansas planter was reproached by his pastor for charging a widow exorbitant prices for food while she and her family made a crop on his farm. He replied that he was operating under the system that all the farmers used and that if he did not charge high prices some other would. That systec is the cuse of many cotton sections. It is slowly breeding anarchy in the negro mind and is leading the landlord's families to indulgence in unmerited luxuries, to a scorn for their poorer neighbors both white and black, to a disregard of the value of human life, and to an independence that borders on contempt for and open hostility to God. And this "system" must end either in a Nehemiah-like confession of sin and restitution to society of ill gotten gains or it will ultimately lead to social disgraces and political turmoil.

Verse 10. "Now these are thy people whom thou hast redeemed by thy great power." The trite saying that "past blessings will not suffice for present needs" finds confirmation here. How numerous were the times of Judah's past redemptions. But she perhaps never stood in greater need of the hand of God in her affairs than when Nehemiah prayed for her. Judah's glorious past made Nehemiah feel more confident in his approach to God, but it was not a ground for mercy, for God's mercy is conditioned not upon past experiences, but upon present right relations with God. And right relations with God, we are told (vs. 9) can be had when "ye turn to me and keep my commandments and do them." But when that right relation exists and is maintained "though there were of you cast out unto the uttermost part of heaven, yet will I gather them from thence, and will bring them unto the place that I have chosen to set my name there."

Verse 11. "O Lord, I beseech thee, let now thine ear be attentive to the prayer of thy servant." Having now made confession for the sins of his people, and being encouraged by his remembrance of God's past redemptions of his people, Nehemiah now comes to plead for his people and for himself as he goes in to the King to make his request. This is a beautiful example of self-renunciation. His only prayer for himself was that he might have the blessing of God in his effort to serve his countrymen. May we all desire success not for our own sakes, but for the sake of those whom we serve and for the glory of Him who was the God of Judah and is the God of America. Then and only then can we be patriots after the type of Nehemiah.

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

A WORD ABOUT SUNDAY SCHOOL CHARTS AT CONFERENCE.

Charts, similar to the ones displayed at the Malvern Conference, are now being prepared by the Sunday School Board for use at the coming Conference at Arkadelphia.

Our 450 Sunday schools have wrought nobly this year, and we take this method of giving all public recognition for the things they have accomplished. Remember that these charts are arranged by districts, and each chart will show the standing of each pastoral charge in the district on the following points: Children's Day offering as compared with last year; amount paid on Sunday School apportionment as compared with last year; total enrollment as compared with last year, and the attendance on Go-to-Sunday-School Day. Banners will be awarded on Sunday School Anniversary night the same as last year—one each for the districts making the best showing on the above items, and one each for the schools making the best record on the same points.

Let each pastor and superintendent please be careful to see that he has the correct data on the above points before he comes to Conference in order that his school and district may get full credit.—Yours for a Great Anniversary, Clem Baker.

YOUR SUNDAY SCHOOL APPORTIONMENT MONEY.

In order that our Sunday school charts may be completed in full for display at Conference, will superintendents and pastors please send any remaining Children's Day money, together with the apportionment money raised on Go-to-Sunday-School Day, at once to R. E. Overman, treasurer, 910 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.? A word reporting your success in observing the day will be greatly appreciated.—C. E. Hayes, Chairman Sunday School Board.

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, Treas. N. Arkansas Conference....Conway, Ark.

NOV. 11. SEEKING WORTH-WHILE THINGS.

(Prov. 8: 10-21; Matt. 6: 33.)

Daily Bible Readings.

Monday, Nov. 5.—Seeking the Lord. Isa. 40: 25-31.

Tuesday, Nov. 6.—Seeking Wisdom. Prov. 2: 1-12.

Wednesday, Nov. 7.—Supreme Desire. Ps. 63: 1-11.

Thursday, Nov. 8.—Seeking God's Will. John 5:30.

Friday, Nov. 9.—Seeking Immortality. Heb. 11:13-16.

Sunday, Nov. 10.—The Divine Response. Heb. 11: 1-6.

A Characteristic of Our Time.

Our age is pleasure crazy. It is shallow ,thoughtless, concerned about today only. It is short-sighted, momentary satisfaction without reference to results are accepted on every hand. It is venturesome ,willing to go almost any length to answer the demands of selfish desires and even passion.

The question is constantly asked: "Do you think there is any harm in such and such?" The fact that the indulgence calls forth a question is sufficient evidence to condemn it, when we are seeking worth-while things. "I see no harm in the dance, in cards, in this or that," is a common expression today. The admission that one sees no harm is no reason that it does not exist. "There is a way that seemeth right unto man, but the end thereof is death." Any wrong soon loses its hideousness when practiced a while. Our discerning eyes become blinded to the blurring movements of this world.

After all it is not so much a matter of the great harm in any act, but is it the best thing for us, the worth-while thing. Granting for the sake of argument that card playing was harmless, is it a worth-while pursuit? Is it the best use of our time? Suppose the same time be spent in visiting the sick, reading good books, planning a program, a social ,calling by phone someone to attend some service, reading to some shut-in, praying for a more effective life, carrying flowers to sick, food to poor, leading some visionless life into the larger light, would our after years and the closing picture of life not be a million fold more glorious?

The real hurt comes from the way we perform the deed of kindness. Our spirit is in the worldly indulgence, we are enthusiastic over its success, willing to make any sacrifice of time, effort and means to make it go. But the endeavor for others or for self-development is too often done in a cold formal way.

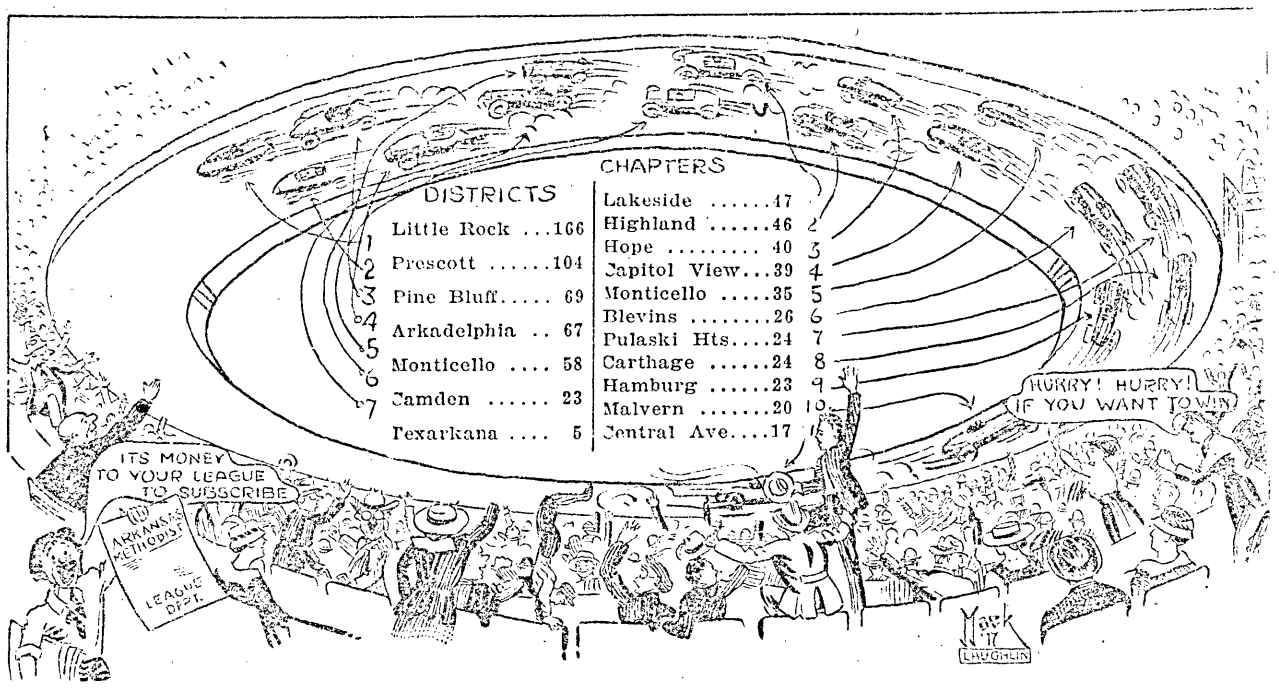
The Best Is Always Worth-while

Doing our best is our greatest developer. It encourages, enlarges our vision ,builds determination. The best League program is worth-while. It makes the indifferent and non-appreciative want to come and take part. The best Mission pledge, enlists those who would not be interested in a little or incommensurate pledge. The best social wins the approval of those not interested in League work. The best music attracts. The best effort at putting the Methodist in every home makes both member and outsider, young and old, compliment your persistency. The best life is the winning life, the effective life, the appealing life. Any of these bests are good.

Which Is the Strongest Competition In Your Life?

Character. Character is worth-while for it is eternal. A person has neither time nor strength for everything.

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



WATCH FOR SURPRISES NEXT WEEK.

The campaign must close soon. Now is the time to work. Lakeside, Pine Bluff, has gained first place, and the League at Good Faith, true to its name, has made a good start this week with eight. Capitol View, Highland and Lakeside have all enjoyed first place for a time. Who is going to hold it next week? Will it be you or the other fellow?

Character results from putting first things first. Which is the strongest competitor in your life, love of money, love of pleasure, love of social eminence, or love of character?

Peace. If we seek God, we shall find him, and he will give us peace of soul amid the stress, temptation, trial, sorrow, and even joy of life that is eminently worth while.

Purity. To be pure in heart is indeed worth-while. Knowing God makes us pure—pure in thought, pure in word, pure in deed.

Righteousness. To be a member of God's kingdom gives us the righteousness of God's kingdom. This righteousness is generous as well as kind; it goes the "second mile;" it makes life worth living to others.

Service. Finding and knowing God makes us want to work for him. We want to have a part in bringing His kingdom on earth.

HOW THE CHAPTERS STAND.

Lakeside, P. B.	47
Highland	46
Hope	40
Capitol View	39
Monticello	35
Blevins	26
Carthage	24
Pulaski Heights	24
Hamburg	23
Malvern	20
Central Avenue	17
First Church, L. R.	16
Nashville	16
Winfield	14
Bethlehem	13
Hawley Memorial	10
El Dorado	9
Prescott	9
Mt. Zion	8
Mineral Springs	8
Good Faith	8
Fordyce	7
Arkadelphia	5
Camden	5
First C. P. B.	4
Texarkana, First C.	4
Mt. Tabor	3
Center Point	3
Junction City	2
Des Arc	2
Rocky Mound	2
28st St.	1
Lewisville	1
Total	492

Immortality. A life rightly lived has nothing to fear in eternity. Finding God in this life assures an eternity spent in His presence.

THE THINGS THAT COUNT.

Not what we have, but what we use;
Not what we see, but what we choose—
These are the things that mar or bless
The sum of human happiness.
The things near by, not things afar;
Not what we seem, but what we are—
These are the things that make or break,
That give the heart its joy or ache,
Not what seems fair, but what is true;
Not what we dream, but good we do—
These are the things that shine like gems;
Like stars, in Fortune's diadems.
Not as we take, but as we give;
Not as we pray, but as we live—
These are the things that make for peace.
Both now and after Time shall cease.

—Selected.

Efficiency For What?

A young man of twenty-four stepped into a business office in a large city and walked up to a desk where an elderly man sat examining a bundle of papers.

"Look at that, father," the young man said with a smile of pride. "I've made nearly one hundred on my efficiency chart. What do you think of that?"

The business man looked up at his son with a smile and a feeling of pride at his appearance, and then his eye fell on the list of questions put by the efficiency bureau that had interested the young man to compete with many others for first place:

1. Are you physically sound and free from all trace of disease?
2. Can you apply yourself to mental labor without great fatigue?
3. Are you an exact mathematician?
4. Do you have any bad habits?
5. Would you be willing to employ yourself in a business that required honesty, quickness of judgment, keen intellect?
6. Are you quick to see and take advantage of a business opportunity?
7. Are you in debt? If so, how did you become so?
8. Do you have extravagant habits of dress, amusements, or social life?
9. Can you secure good letters of recommendation from business men in your city who know you?
10. How much money have you ever earned? and how did you earn it?

The father read the list and then, without a word, reached for a sheet of paper and put down the following:

1. Are you a Christian? Would you follow the teachings of Jesus if to do so should result in the loss of money and position?
2. Do you have some great cause of humanity at heart? and are you ready to give your heart's enthusiasm for it?
3. Are you as active and as useful in some church as you are in your business of money-making?
4. Do you pray and read the Bible daily?
5. Are you planning to do a man's part by sharing in the burden of good citizenship?

The father handed these questions to his son. The son read them, and his face paled and grew red by turns. He faltered. His father was a distinguished and deeply consecrated man who had lived consistently the life outlined in the questions. The son respected him as he respected no other man.

"Father," he said finally in a low voice, "that is real efficiency. I am going to try to live up to it; but right now I cannot answer those questions honestly and pass. It will take me a long time to qualify."

"It will take all your life," his father said gravely.

—Youth's Companion.

Illustrations.

To know God is life eternal. Moody tells of a mother whose child was an idiot. "If only it could recognize me!" she said. To know God is not only to make joy in heaven; it is to begin to live ourselves.

It takes work to get an education, work to maintain it, and work to accomplish much with it.—Elbert Hubbard.

Hollow trees are always the stiffest; but the mightiest oak, if sound, can bend. There is no policy like politeness, since a good manner often succeeds where the best tongue has failed.—E. L. Maggon.

The Deadly Chill.

A meeting gets chilled through when it drags. Don't let it drag. Don't wait to give others a chance to take part. Take the first opportunity to say what you have to say. If everybody did this, no meeting would drag. The cure lies with the individual—with you.

But then, of course, you must be prepared to take part. Prepare by praying at home for grace and strength and a simple message. Prepare by reading the daily readings, a notebook at your side, and by writing down any helpful thought that comes to you. On Sunday, before the meeting, go over your notes and choose the most helpful to give in the meeting.

Suggested Program.

Leader coming in on the dot asks all to kneel in silent prayer, closing with Lord's prayer in concert.

Song, "Work For the Night is Coming."

Scripture reading. (Have eleven persons stand together and read, each having thoroughly memorized his or her verse.)

Special music.

Two five-minute talks on two subjects discussed above.

Recitation, "The Things That Count"

Have two young men (one as father and other as son) give from memory the dialog, "Efficiency—For What?"

Song, "Jesus Calls Us From the Tumult."

Open meeting for discussion and answering questions.

What are some of the worth-while things for me? for our League.

What are some things I once disliked, but since have found worth-while?

Did the world consider that Christ's

carcer was worth-while when it ended on earth.

Song, "It May Not Be On the Mountain Height."

THE CAMPAIGN MUST CLOSE SOON. DO YOUR UTMOST. LOSE NO TIME.

When the Methodist campaign is over and you see the thrilling results obtained by those Leagues who did not slow up their energies and by those chapters and districts who have won rewards of high value and with them honor, then you will regret that you did not follow their example. You will see that with just a little effort you could have been winner. Your Mission pledge could have been paid out of the commissions of the subscriptions. Your League made more efficient with the Methodist with a full League page coming to them each week. There are some great surprises this week, make one for yourself at once.

Remember the first ten leagues sending in some report for the remaining three weeks will receive a prize. Several sent in some news items last week. The prizes will be mailed them soon.

Lake Side League.

This chapter is wide-awake and doing things. The devotional services are well attended. The music is good and the programs are of a high order. This chapter paid $100.00 to missions last year and pledges a like sum this year and is thinking of making it $150.00 before the end of the year. This chapter has made the highest pledge in the Pine Bluff district. Dr. H. E. Martin, the president, deserves much credit for the success of this chapter. Prof. Bassett is a most enthusiastic and efficient worker. The following officers were elected for the new year:

President.....Dr. H. E. Martin
Vice President.....Mrs. H. M. Fuller
Chm. 1st. Dist., Prof. L. E. Bassett
Chm. 2nd Dist.....Miss Willie Simpson
Chm. 3rd Dist.....Mrs. H. M. Fuller
Chm. 4th Dist.....Miss Winnie Wharton
Secretary.....Mr. Neil Hart
Treasurer.....Miss Florence McGhee
Era Agent.....Mr. Joe McCain
Agent Ark. Methodist, Mrs. W. H. Simpson.

SUPERANNUATE DAY.

Sunday, November 11, is to be observed throughout the Little Rock Conference as Superannuate Day, at which time the churches will discuss the needs of our beloved preachers who have served us so faithfully in the past. May I suggest to the Leaguers that they devote the whole or a part of their program on that date to this cause? Appropriate talks could be made on "Our Heroes of the Past," what they have done for us and their present needs, now that they are no longer strong enough to be in harness, and a collection taken to be added to the Superannuate Fund. This is a cause which all of us should have on our hearts, and I trust that every Leaguer will respond to the appeal. The Arkansas Methodist for November 8 will be a "Superannuate Number", and material may be found in this issue by those who are unfamiliar with the subject.

SALADO AND ROSIE LEAGUES.

The president of our League, Ernest Wycough, and the writer went to Rosie, a nearby village, on Sunday, September 30, and assisted the young people of that place in organizing a new League. The young people manifested much interest in the work of the Epworth League. The following were elected to office: Mrs. Celestia Long, president; Mr. Leroy Taylor, vice president; Miss Pearl Young, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Rayder Wyatt, Era agent; Mr. Sam Stewart, first department superintendent; Miss Lillian Edwards, second department superintendent; Miss Lela Edwards, third department superintendent; Mrs. Edna Hooper, fourth department superintendent.

This new League is doing some fine work. They now have a membership of about 25. I am sure they will make their League "go."

On Sunday, October 7, our League, at Salado, elected officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected: Mr. Ernest Wycough, president; Verner Bruce, vice president; Miss Jewel Fowler, secretary-treasurer; Miss Mabel Kaneaster, Era agent; Mr. Jack Holloway, first department superintendent; Miss Lena Kaneaster, second department superintendent; Mr. Barrett Uhler, third department superinendent; Mr. J. P. Miler, fourth department superintendent.

Our League is taking on new life. We have had one of the best Leagues in North Arkansas. Several of our best members are in the service of our country. We are going to do our best to have an "A1" League at Salado. We have at present a membership of about 30. Expect to make a big drive soon. Possibly a big contest with the League at Rosie.

Look out for bigger and better things from the Leagues at Salado and Rosie.

I would be glad to correspond with members from other Leagues. In that way we could help each other.—Verner Bruce, Reporter.

HAMBURG CHAPTER ORGANIZES SECOND LEAGUE ON HAMBURG CIRCUIT.

The Hamburg League officers and a few members went to Antioch, on Hamburg Circuit, Sunday afternoon and organized a League.

They organized with a membership of twenty-nine. We are very much encouraged over the interest shown. This is the second League organized on Brother Harp's Circuit in the last few weeks. Their officers are as follows: President, Miss Hattie Hasque, Hamburg, Route No. 3; vice president, Mrs. Ingram; secretary and treasurer, Mr. T. F. Miller; First department, Mr. W. C. Fleming; Second department, Mrs. Fred Miller; Third department, Mrs. Harrison Honeycutt; Fourth department, Miss Fannie Williams; Era and Methodist agent, Mr. M. C. Ingram.

Before the election of officers Dr. Crume, our president and Brother Harp, the pastor, explained the value of League work. A program was rendered by Hamburg League to give new ideas how to proceed. Mrs. S. C. Dean made an excellent talk on Third department. Each of the other departments were presented by the respective superintendents. Brother Harp is a live wire and interested in young people.—T. Pryor, Secretary Hamburg League.

STAMPS REORGANIZES.

The League at Stamps has been reorganized and is planning to do large things. Prof. J. H. Rainey, a Hendrix graduate, has been elected president. He has promised to get the chapter to send in a large number of subscribers to the Methodist at once. Rev. W. W. Nelson, the pastor, is a great worker and organizer of young people.

HALF YOUR MISSION PLEDGE WAS DUE ON NOVEMBER 1.

If you have not sent it to J. H. Pierce, Box 529, Little Rock, please do so at once. Our policy is to do things on time and with system.

HOLLY SPRINGS CIRCUIT HAS FOUR LIVE LEAGUES.

Every church on this charge that has a building has an active and progressive League. Nearly every home is taking the Arkansas Methodist. Pledges have been made to Missions. Rev. J. H. Glass is an enthusiastic League pastor and is in great favor with the young people.—Ruth Mann, Pine Grove.

MONTICELLO DISTRICT INSTITUTE NOVEMBER 15 AND 16 AT HAMBURG.

The Monticello district is working up and doing things; several new Leagues have been organized. The Methodist campaign has been pushed. A live institute will be held at Hamburg November 15 and 16. Each Chapter is urged to send at least two delegates, elect them or appoint them at once, see that they come. It is planned to make this the best institute ever held in the Little Rock Conference. The program is fine.—Harvey Haley, District Secretary.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

THE REASON.

Grandma Gruff said a curious thing,
"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing,"
That's the very thing I heard her say
To Kate, no longer than yesterday.

"Boys may whistle." Of course they may
If they pucker their lips the proper way;
But for the life of me I can't see
Why Kate can't whistle as well as me.

"Boys may whistle, but girls must sing!"
Now, I call that a singular thing.
If boys can whistle, why can't girls, to?
It's the easiest thing in the world to do.

So if boys can whistle and do it well,
Why can not girls—will somebody tell.
Why can't they do what a boy can do?
That is the thing I should like to know.

I went to father and asked him why
Girls couldn't whistle as well as I.
And he said, "The reason that girls must sing
Is because a girl's a sing-ular thing."

And grandma laughed until I knew she'd ache
When I said I thought it all a mistake.
"Never mind, little man," I heard her say,
"They will make you whistle enough some day."

—New Orleans Picayune.

THE LITTLE GIRL WHO PLAYED ALL THE TIME.

The Visitor and Sue Frances sat on the pleasant, shady piazza, eating cookies. Between bites they took long, straggly stitches in Lady Claire's sleeves—they thought they were making Lady Claire a dress. Since the Visitor's arrival they had played croquet and ball, go-a-visiting and school, travel and guess-what's-in-my-mind. They were really quite tired of playing.

"Who's that striped little girl 'cross there, wheeling a baby carriage, without any hat on?" inquired the Visitor.

Sue Frances took another bite, and answered: "Oh, that's the Little Girl That Never Plays. She's always wheeling or sweeping or something; she never plays."

"Never plays! Sue Frances Treworthy!"

"Well, honest, she never. I guess you'd pity her if you lived on the opposite side of her! It makes me ache."

The Visitor got up rather suddenly. "I guess I'll take Lady Claire to walk, she said; "she needs a constitution."

But it was not of Lady Claire's health she was thinking; she wanted to go a little nearer to the Girl Who Never Played, and see how she looked.

Across the street the baby carriage came to a stop as the Visitor approached. The Girl Who Never Played was smiling. She looked just like other little girls.

"How'd you do?" she nooded.

"No, thank you; I mean, I'm pretty well, thank you," murmured the Visitor, in some confusion. "You don't look a bit diff'rent," she added, honestly.

"Me? Diff'rent?" in wonder.

"I mean because you don't ever play. I s'posed you'd look—"

"Don't ever play? Me? Why, I play all the time!"

"Oh!" stammered the Visitor. "Oh, I hope you'll pardon me! I thought Sue Frances said you swept and—and worked."

"Why, I do; but I play all the time I'm doing it. I always take the baby out like this. What do you suppose I play then? I was playing it when you came across the street. You can't ever guess, so I'll tell you. I was playing bodyguard."

The Visitor's eyes opened wide.

"Yes," laughed the other, "I'm the bodyguard you know. The baby's the Czar, and he can't get out alone for fear of being bombed and things. I have to stay right with him every minute to bodyguard him. Then when I feed him I have to taste everything first to be sure it won't poison him—that's the way they do with the regular Czar, you know. I take little bites, and when it doesn't poison me dead I give it to the ba—the Czar, I mean. It's lots of fun to play that!"

"But—but you have to sweep a lot, don't you?" questioned the Visitor, slowly.

"'Course; and then I play I'm driving out the hordes."

"The—the what?"

"Hordes—of sin, you know, My, don't I sweep 'em out like everything! I make those old hordes fly, I tell you! But they will creep back, so next day I take the broom and drive 'em out again. That play's fun, too."

The Visitor's eyes were getting very wide open, indeed. She had never "played" sweep, or bodyguard the baby. Suddenly she remembered a kind of work you could not play.

"There's washing the dishes," she said, triumphantly. And as sure as you live the other little girl nodded with glee.

"Oh, yes, that's a splendid play!" she laughed. "I play it three times a day. Shipwrecked, I call it."

"Shipwrecked!" the Visitor gasped.

"Yes; the dishes tumble into the boiling sea. Waves always are soapsudsy on the tips, you know. I play a great ship has been wrecked, and I'm the life-saving crew saving the folks. The nice white dishes are the first-cabin passengers, and the cracked and nicked ones the second-cabins, and the pans and pots the steerages. The saucers are the boys, and the cups the girls, and the butter plates the little babies. It's the greatest play, that is!"

The Visitor went back to Sue Frances with a thoughtful face. She had quite forgotten Lady Claire, who dangled ignominiously by one leg.

Sue Frances was playing tea-party; she had tea all ready. "Well," she said, looking up from the gold-and-white teapot, "don't you pity her dreadfully, that poor little girl 'cross the way that you've been talking to? Think of never play—"

"She plays all the time," the Visitor said, quietly. "I know, 'cause she said so. She has splendid times sweeping and taking care of the baby, and—you guess what else, Sue Frances Treworthy! But you can't, if you keep right on guessing till the tip-end of forever. She makes a perfectly splendid play out of washing the dishes!"

The cambric-tea in the tiny gold-and-white teapot grew cold while they both sat gazing across the street with wonder-struck faces at the Little Girl Who Played All the Time, while she patiently, cheerfully wheeled the ba—the Czar, I mean—up and down in the sunshine.—Ex.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE RAILROAD RATES.

Please ask your ticket agent if he has rates for conference to Helena and return, and if he has not, ask him to write for same. Buy round trip tickets so as to get the reduced fare given by all railroads in the bounds of the North Arkansas Conference.—F. M. Daniel.

THE STEPHENS EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN IN PINE BLUFF.

On the first Sunday in September Rev. Geo. Stephens and his party, consisting of five helpers, Mr. Stores, the choir director, Mr. Roper pianist, Mr. James, cornetist and personal worker, Mrs. Powell, soloist and head of the prayer meeting captains, and Miss Burns, organizer and director of young peoples work. Much could be said in praise of these helpers for they are experts in their several fields, the best organized, the most cheerful, the most efficient company of Christian workers I have ever met with.

Mr. Stephens as an evangelist is in a class to himself and I am inclined to think more like D. L. Moody in faith, in prayer and in the simplicity of methods used. He is a strong preacher without any objectionable features so common to evangelistic work. No slang, no talking down to preacher or church. Just a level gospel preacher with prayer and faith and energy. The most irresistable and indefatigable worker I have ever met. His work is as thorough as he knows how to make it.

Our tabernacle, costing with annex something above $3,000, was ready and comfortably filled at the first service and the crowds held up to the last service with a decided increase each week. Seating capacity about 3,000. The music, the gathering of the crowds, the lingering of the people at the close of each service, the prayers, the testimonies, the requests for loved ones and friends, the rising of the tide, the victory, the tears, the agony, the rejoicing were wonderful to witness.

Our city was districted, and six weeks before the coming of the party we had about 40 prayer services a week in the homes of the people. After the party came our prayer meetings were doubled and carried on in connection with the meeting. There were more than an hundred cottage prayer meetings held each week of the campaign and they are estimated to be among the best results of the meeting.

About 1200 cards were signed by converts and those reclaimed. I estimate that above 600 people will be added to the churches of the city. A goodly number of those signing cards held membership in our churches and were greatly in need of the revival. There is a certain per cent in every city brought under the influence of the revival that sign for membership in some of the churches that are never found or if found will not join a church. We are greatly pleased with the Stephens party and the revival that they held in our city.—E. R. Steel.

MALVERN CIRCUIT.

I have only one more round to make before the convening of the Annual Conference. Let us make this round count. Within the Malvern Circuit there are many souls that seem to be so nigh to the Kingdom. Let us pray that these may stop halting between two opinions and decide for the right.

We have had a good year. I have enjoyed the work immensely. There have been ninety-one conversions and reclamations and eighty-one accessions to the church up to date. Some repairs have been made on the churches and a new appointment has been added to the work. One church

has already overpaid its assessment, another has practically paid out, and others are not far behind. Each appointment can pay its assessment without any sacrifice whatever. Never before has the farmer had the chance that he now has in a financial way.

Our conference claims for this year are $162. On this amount we have in hand in subscription, $125. I rather think that a circuit in the midst of such prosperity and with a membership of over three hundred, ought to pay this amount without a moment of hesitancy, and I believe it will.

Our adjourned session of the quarterly conferences will convene at Ebenezer at 10 o'clock a. m. November 20. J. A. Ledbetter, chairman of the Board of Stewards, and C. C. Haltom, secretary, urges that every official of the charge be present, for there is important business to transact.—Wm. Roy Jordan, P. C.

HOT SPRINGS METHODISM.

Perhaps in not all the existence of Methodism in Hot Springs has it been so well organized and effectively at work. The churches are all well manned and the preachers are universally popular. With five Methodist churches in so small a city as Hot Springs there is sure to be some overlapping territory, but the preachers understand each other and there is perfect harmony in all of our meetings together.

Dr. Waldrip is spending his first year at Central. He is drawing great crowds and is in demand on every occasion. If it is known that Dr. Waldrip is to speak there is sure to be a crowd. He always says something worth hearing. His work at Central this year has been constructive. He has gotten underneath everything and has seen every church society grow in effectiveness and spirituality. More than one hundred have been added to his membership roll. The church debt is six thousand dollars less than a year ago and several hundred dollars have been subscribed or paid on a new pipe organ. We need the pipe organ very badly and hope to have it by spring. Hot Springs is the proper place for Dr. Waldrip and Dr. Waldrip is the proper man for Hot Springs. We observed Holy Week with services every night and observed Easter as Decision day. Nine were received into the church on profession of faith and several by letter. All church obligations have been paid and the salary in advance most of the time. Everything will be paid in full with perhaps a surplus.

Dr. Hayes is spending his first year at Third Street. He has done a great year's work. His members say they have never heard such preaching as he has given them this year. Dr. Hayes is closing out his fiftieth year in the ministry and is still a live man. He studies as but few young men do and many of the best and newest books can be found in his library. The church is well organized and every department is effectively at work. Two meetings have been held during the year. The first meeting was held by the pastor himself with some very fine results. The greatest good done was his winning the church to Christ. That has to be done sometimes. The second meeting was held with Rev. Grover Cleveland doing the preaching. The meeting resulted in a large number of conversions and forty-three accessions to the church. This was the most effective meeting that has been held in Hot Springs this year by any denomination or church. The pastor is delighted with Brother Cleveland's work and says of him, that he is one of the wisest and most proficient young preachers he has ever worked with. Grover has religion. Dr. Hayes is happy over the accomplishments of the year. He has had some hard conditions to face, but no man could have done it more wisely and with more courage than he has done. He has lost a large number of members. Brother J. R. Loyd, who has been the man of strength in the church for years moved to Louisiana and two of the Campbell brothers have died. Grandma Smith has died, and others who have weakened the church financially and otherwise. J. O. Campbell was his Sunday school superintendent and a very strong supporter of all the work of the church. Yet, with it all the church has done well financially. Perhaps there will be a cut in the salary of less than two hundred dollars.

Brother Vaughn is in his first year at Oaklawn. He is loved by every member of the church so far as I can learn and has done an effective work. He is a strong preacher and a man of splendid organizing ability. His meeting was held by Brother C. L. Williams of Greenville, Texas. This was a great revival in the church and real good was accomplished. The salary has been paid every Monday morning this year. These good people doubled the salary over last year and have had no trouble in raising it. No finer body of people can be found than at Oaklawn. They are all poor, but religious and hard workers. Brother Vaughan has put his whole life into his work this year and has brought things to pass. The District Conference met with his church.

Brother Cleveland came to Park Avenue in June and since that time has made his way into the hearts of the people as but few men can do. He is a well trained and cultured young preacher. His work in Hot Springs will long be felt. He has held his own meeting at Park Avenue and took more than forty into the church. His church has been painted and papered or about six hundred dollars have been spent on the church for repairs. Brother Cleveland is in demand everywhere. People want him for meetings. His work at Park Avenue has been most satisfactory to himself and to the church.

Brother Byers, at Tigert, has gotten hold of those folks and organized them for greater service. The church is doing well. The membership had been transferred to Central and he has had to take them back and reorganize them. The Sunday school and League are both active and doing good work.

Brother Steele, our only superannuate in Hot Springs, is our most beloved preacher. We all love him and he loves us. He has observed his sixtieth anniversary in the ministry this year by preaching at Central and receiving sixty dollars in gold from sixty of his warmest friends. Brother Steele keeps up with the times and is conversant on all subjects of interest. He is an entertaining preacher, full of fire and zeal. When you hear him preach you would never think of him as being eighty years old. He is just passing through a very great sorrow in the death of his eldest son, Hugh Steele, who was buried last Wednesday.

Brother Hughes, who is working in the interest of the Superannuate Homes is not in the city much, but when we see him he is always happy. I think he has done well with his work. Bother Hughes is a highly organized, industrious and spiritual preacher. He will take a pastorate at this conference and of course he will succeed wherever he goes. Fortunate will be the church that gets him.

Dr. Few has worked hard and has made all of our labors easier. He is a strong preacher and splendid organizer. His presence is always a blessing to church and home. We all love him here in Hot Springs.

At Conference I was read out to Park Avenue, Hot Springs. I was happy over the appointment and went to it immediately after Conference. The people received me warmly and we had a happy time. While there about twenty-five were taken into the membership of the church and about three hundred dollars worth of repairs were made on the parsonage. In June I was appointed Director of Religious Education at Central

Church. I find myself quite happy in the work. Central Church is a wonderful church and some of God's most wonderful people have come to Hot Springs and joined Central Church. Brother Waldrip is one of the most delightful men to work with I ever saw. He is thoughtful and considerate of men and is never too busy to help me in any of my work. Brother Sigler is a great soul and has done everything that could be done to make this work go. I should be happy to spend the rest of my life at Central Church as the Director of Religious Education.—R. L. Duckworth, Secretary Hot Springs Preachers' Meeting.

MONTICELLO DISTRICT NOTES.

Everything seems bright for a fine closing of the conference year. The high price of cotton has put much money in circulation. Circuit preachers' salaries are largely paid. Some churches have over paid. Conference collections will be in advance of any previous time. With the specials from the stations and rich circuits we hope to report no deficit in the district. Our presiding elder, Brother Davidson, is a fine collector. I have never known him to fail to get more from a congregation than he asked. He is serving us the third year. All of us are pleased with him in and out of the pulpit.

Good reports come to us from the Hermitage Circuit. Brother Williams has some meetings yet to hold. He is an evangelist pastor. He will make a good report, the result of the year's labor.

Brother Pickering of the Lacy Circuit has a fine field for labor and is happy in his work. Pleased people and delighted pastor.

Brother Harp of the Hamburg Circuit is one of our good quiet pastors. He builds permanently.

Brother Van Camp is the genial pastor of Wilmot and Parkdale Circuit. Versatile, fluent, he will wear well.

Brother Roy Farr is called "Pure Gold." He is one of our best young pastors and serves a cultured people. He will be hard to follow. We hope he is a permanency in our district.

Brother Simpson, after serving three years on Snyder Circuit contemplates retiring from the pastorate for a short period.

Brother Augustus is a worker. He serves Lake Village and Arkansas City, both nice towns, but rolling ground for preachers.

Brother Lewis of Eudora Circuit leads all his predecessors on that delightful charge. It will be no longer a mission field, but one of our best circuits. The deft manipulation of this young, consecrated pastor lives after he has gone to other fields of labor. In no far distant day we will hear from Brother Lewis in the best pastoral charges.

The valley country is largely ours. The itinerant was there in ante-bellum days, preaching both to slave owners and slaves, carrying the gospel into the home of the rich and poor. Their labors were not in vain and fruitless. We are reaping the harvest.

Brother Hoover is closing his third year at McGehee Station and it promises to be the best year. That church grows under his leadership.

Brother Cummins of Tillar Circuit will come to Conference with a great report. It could not be otherwise with his cultured and wealthy people. His is one of the best Circuits in Southern Methodism. A good pastor and preacher with a loyal membership, things come to pass.

Brother Dean of Hamburg Station gives his labors to the people. He is not so much our pastor, but the pastor of Hamburg. Such pastors add no little to the Kingdom of God. May his tribe multiply.

Brother Cannon of Dermott Station is closing his third year. His is a fine people, cultured membership, led by a pastor who knows God, and loves the labor of a true disciple of Christ.

Brother Owen of Monticello Station has collected more money for the payment of church debts than all of us. He is one of our best pastors and preachers. He has brought cheer to many preachers in revival meetings on the poor circuits. We need more Owenses.

Brother Frank Hopkins of Mt. Pleasant Circuit will have a good report of his stewardship. His circuit is one of the best in Arkansas. The pay of the pastor is good, parsonage one of the best. His is a delightful charge.

Brother Clanton of Wilmar Station is a good preacher. We will hear good reports from him. He is an aspiring young pastor. We look for his promotion. Brother Applewhite, our camp preacher, is untiring in his labors. He has held a meeting at both camps and assisted some of our pastors in their revival work.

There is not a discordant note on beautiful Palestine Circuit.—R. Spann.

CARR MEMORIAL, PINE BLUFF.

This church has been coming to the front all this year, as many have learned through the columns of our Arkansas Methodist, some of the things that have been accomplished during the year. On last Friday evening a great company of our people were gathered in front of the parsonage as silently as could be. All at once someone said, "Hello," and of course Brother Evans went to see what was wanted. He saw Brother Barricklow leading a great army of people, men, women and children, all with either arms, hands or baskets loaded with something good to eat. They at once marched through to the dining room to unload these good things. And such a nice pile it did make! They piled on till the table was full, then on the floor.

There were sixty-three present and with all bringing something you can have some idea what a sight it was. And among it all was not a thing the pastor and family could not use. They were all good to sustain life. But they are too numerous to mention.

Then there was a small purse presented to the pastor's wife to use as she thought best for herself.

Oh, it was a big pounding and made us feel more than ever that these people love us and we know we love them. We serve a good people and shall never forget the many tokens of kindness shown us during the year.

We all went into the front room and hall and had some music and prayer by Brother Evans. Had a nice social hour together, which was enjoyed by all present.

And I want to say Sunday, October 21, was another red-letter day for Carr Memorial Church, as a result of a six week campaign led by Geo. T. Stephens and party. Thirty-four adults were received into the church and eight infants baptized.—Mrs. L. W. Evans.

TILLAR AND DUMAS.

We have finished our revival work for this year. We had with us at Dumas Rev. W. C. Swope of Charleston, Mo. Brother Swope is a great preacher and did good work for us, quite a number being saved and uniting with the church. At Tillar we had with us that princely layman, Thos. B. King of Memphis, and if he is a layman he is one of the best preachers I ever heard. Rev. Ed G. Phillips was with us and led the music.

Brother Phillips remained with us through our meeting at Winchester, leading the music and doing most of the preaching to good effect, there being several saved, four uniting with the church. Brother Phillips has the month of November open to any pastor who needs his help. If you need him write him at Siloam Springs, Ark. Our last quarterly conference will be held Sunday, November 28, at which time we expect to report everything in full.—J. H. Cummins, P. C.

OUR IDEAL FOR PEACE.

We want a peace that ennobles, not a peace that depraves and humiliates; a peace that raises, not degrades mankind; a peace which will leave the world better and not worse for the war.—London Spectator.