

ARKANSAS METHODIST

"SPEAK THOU THE THINGS THAT BECOME SOUND DOCTRINE"

Official Organ of the Little Rock and North Arkansas Conferences, Methodist Episcopal Church, South

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HO, EVERY ONE THAT THIRSTETH, COME YE TO THE WATERS, AND HE THAT HATH NO MONEY; COME YE, BUY, AND EAT; YEA, COME, BUY WINE AND MILK WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE. WHEREFORE DO YE SPEND MONEY FOR THAT WHICH IS NOT BREAD? AND YOUR LABOR FOR THAT WHICH SATISFIETH NOT? HEARKEN DILIGENTLY UNTO ME, AND EAT THAT WHICH IS GOOD, AND LET YOUR SOUL DELIGHT ITSELF IN FATNESS.—Isaiah 55 : 1-2.

ZEAL WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

There are good, conscientious people in the Church, who are so loyal and zealous that they would die for the Church of their choice, and yet they are so ignorant of the real life and work of the Church that they criticize without understanding, and often inflict serious injury upon the institution which they love. The work of a large denomination, like ours, is today so complex that the average member has first hand acquaintance with only a small part of it. He may easily fall into the habit of criticizing men and measures that have not come under his personal observation, and wholly misrepresent them. About the best corrective is his Church paper. If he reads that regularly and discriminatingly, he may keep in touch with all parts and departments of Church activity. The information derived from the Church paper is more accurate and dependable than the news gleaned from the secular press. The purpose is higher and the means better; and the Church editor corrects inaccurate statements when he discovers the errors, a thing which the secular paper rarely does. It is good to be zealous, but it is better to be zealous and right.

VIEWS OF A MISSIONARY STATESMAN.

Dr. Robert E. Speer, the great Presbyterian missionary secretary and president of the Federal Council of the Churches, who has returned from a year's study of the leading countries of Asia, in a recent address said: "One outstanding impression is the hope of the peoples of the world in the good will and help of America. It makes an American almost ashamed to see the way so many of the Asiatic people have idealized his country; how they have pinned their hopes and expectations to it. He wonders whether even part of these hopes of theirs will be fulfilled."

Then he adds: "Another vivid impression is the need of more and fuller co-operative action by our Churches. I wish that we could unite ourselves in wise and more efficient ways to accomplish the great task. More ought to try to help one another more in our territorial allotments of missionary responsibility. For instance, in Southeastern Asia I believe that the Methodists can care for the problem of Singapore and the lower Straits Settlements. If others of us have the power or inclination to share the burden, let us discharge our sense of responsibility by working with and through the agencies of our Methodist brethren."

He concludes: "One other great impression with which we have come home, is the impression of renewed confidence and hope. There are difficulties enough and the chariot wheels drag heavily, but anyone who takes the long view, can see more than the difficulties and the hindrances. He can see the sure and steady gains, the strengthening of the empire of Christianity throughout the world, the weakening of resistant forces, the seepage of the ideas of freedom and justice through the thoughts of men, the ever clearer recognition of our Lord Jesus Christ as the supreme moral judgment and the only adequate Savior of mankind."

OUR HOSPITAL MOVEMENT.

On another page in this issue will be found the "Report of the General Hospital Board to the Annual Conferences." It is worthy of a careful reading.

On account of the fact that the assessment made for the support of the Board will not produce funds till next year, the Board has not employed a secretary. However, under the direction of Bishop Candler the cause will be presented to the Annual Conferences, and Conference Boards will be organized and the Golden Cross Society will be inaugurated. This Society, based on a simple plan providing for annual memberships, should reach a large number of our people and do much to create interest and secure funds for the hospital movement.

This is one of the great human interests which we as a Church have almost ignored. It is high time that we were bestirring ourselves. It is certain that thousands of our people are ready for it, and will enthusiastically enlist.

In Arkansas, for years, a few men have had the question before them, but have not felt that the time had quite come to launch the movement. Now, with the support of General Conference action, we should prepare to act. We need a hospital in Little Rock, where we have more members than any other denomination. The central location and the size of the city demand it. Then, at Hot Springs, where nature has done so much, we must have a great Sanitarium for the whole Church. Let us consider this problem seriously. We shall be pleased to have suggestions on this important subject.

"SOME THINGS TO THINK ABOUT."

The Labor World is one of the truly great organs of labor. While it is true to the cause which it represents, it is big enough to see both sides of a question. In a recent issue the following remarkable editorial appeared under the above caption:

"At a number of successive conventions the United Mine Workers of America, by considerable majorities of the votes of delegates representing every local Union in the organization, have adopted resolutions declaring for a nationalization of the coal mining industry."

"Every Socialist, every anarchist, every Communist, every I. W. W. and a large number of Single Taxers are militantly in favor and are advocates of nationalization of the coal mining industry."

"Hundreds of thousands of unthinking or surface-thinking voters, and a like number of emotionalists, sentimentals and those ignorant of the tremendous portents of such a measure would vote for such a step."

"Hundreds, perhaps tens of thousands, of editors and news-writers would daily or weekly advocate the voters to approve such a measure—some by outright confiscation, others by taking over mining properties and compensating the owners at an appraised valuation."

"Thousands of sensational, shallow blatherskite preachers, sand-lot orators, 'labor skates' and fellows who love to bludge others for their own amusement under the enthusiasm and intoxication of their own verbosity would urge such a step from pulpit, in Union meetings—where much mischievous propaganda finds expression and receptive hearers—from sand-lot 'soap-boxes' and others would pass by no opportunity to spout and sputter and spew out defamatory, slanderous and libelous denunciations of the men who are engaged in coal production at great expenditure of time, labor, special effort to gather knowledge

concerning safety and economy, and at tremendous risks to their capital.

"Do those who advocate such a step realize that nationalization of coal production means the nationalization of railroad and other transportation, of confiscation 'for the general public' of all crops of wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, cotton, wool, fruits, live-stock and miscellaneous products of the farm and dairy and poultry house? Coal is no more necessary than are food and raiment. Do these self-intoxicated folk realize that this would necessarily mean the tearing into 'scraps of paper' the Constitution of the United States and of every one of the 48 States that compose them? That it means the throwing overboard of every dearly-bought human right and personal freedom for which the Forefathers strove and fought and suffered? That it means Sovietism, the destruction of all the ties of family and kindred that are dear to the human heart, and without the exercise of which mankind gravitates back to pure animalism? That it would paralyze all individual initiative and effort and ambition among men? Russia is a striking example of what nationalization means."

"It is a time to think—to weigh well, ponder and consider. To stem the tide of Bolshevism, of Sabbotage, of criminal thinking as well as of criminal action, men who know something about the genesis of human freedom and liberalized government after 40 centuries of effort and struggle must abandon their complacent attitude and enlist in the ranks of those who are in active warfare against the propaganda of ideas and urgings to action that would destroy civilization and relegate mankind back to the laws of tooth and claw, and to barbarism and the jungle."

CITIZENS, AWAKE!

While the principle of the referendum to amend the Constitution is found in our State Constitutions and the Federal Constitution, we go to Switzerland for the initiative and for a more general use of the referendum.

Those who initiated Amendment No. 13 desire to make it very easy to amend our Constitution. If No. 13 is adopted our good Constitution may be changed by a mere handful of voters, because it will not require a majority of all the votes cast at the election as at present. This is not in keeping with the method of Switzerland. In that country with about the same number of people as we have in Arkansas, an amendment cannot be initiated with less than 50,000 signatures. In Arkansas only 20,000 or 25,000 would be required. In Switzerland the amendment, after it is initiated by 50,000 voters requires an absolute majority of the voters, and in some Cantons even a referendum requires a majority of all the registered votes to carry it.

The people of Switzerland believe in popular self-government and get better practical results than we do, but they are unwilling to have their Constitution amended by a small number of voters. Why should we in Arkansas think less of our Constitution? Why should we put the welfare of 2,000,000 people in the hands of a little group of visionary agitators? The Constitution is the bulwark of our liberties. It protects the weak and the defenseless. Is it right so to change the Constitution as to endanger the liberties of the weak and ignorant members of society?

Citizens who believe in a stable form of government are urged to organize to arouse the people to the pernicious character of Amendment No. 13.

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A. C. MILLAR

Editor

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PERSONAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

If Amendment no. 13 is adopted, we shall have the rule of a minority. Is that what you want?

What are you doing to help your neighbors to understand the dangerous character of Amendment No. 13?

Are you planning to pay your Centenary and Educational pledges? They are sacred obligations and should not be forgotten.

Rev. M. R. Lark reports a meeting at Figure 5 on the Van Buren Circuit. Bro. Sturdy did some fine preaching. There was one conversion.

Rev. J. M. Williams of Plainview writes that they expected to begin a meeting there on August 20. Rev. L. P. Law is to conduct the services.

Remember your Centenary pledge. The cause of missions is fundamental. We ignore it at our peril. The Church cannot prosper if it neglects this work which the Master commanded.

Have you renewed your subscription to the Arkansas Methodist? If not, why not? It needs the money. It cannot run without money. Help it, and you help every interest of the Church.

The coldest spot in the world is in Washington, D. C., where 515 degrees below zero was registered in the laboratory of the Bureau of Mines where scientists are trying to liquify helium gas.—Ex.

Rev. and Mrs. L. A. Smith of Sherrill called Monday as they were returning from Heber Springs where they had spent three weeks resting. They enjoyed their vacation and appreciated the waters of the springs.

A very successful teacher-training class led by Prof. Harry King of Galloway College, has just been closed at Rector. The pastor, Rev. M. S. Horne, recommends Prof. King's work highly. They are having a good year at Rector.

Remember your Educational pledge. Our Church schools are necessary to train our young people for the highest and holiest service. Let us make these schools strong and worthy. Investment in them will bring large dividends in consecrated life.

Rev. C. W. Drake, superannuate of Little Rock Conference now living at Batesville, writes that he is still confined to his bed and has been unable to sit up for some three months. Being away from most of his old friends, he is often quite lonely.

Rev. F. G. Roebuck of Bearden writes: "Things are moving along well at Bearden. Splendid congregations at all services. 150 at Sunday school yesterday. The pastor is the recipient of a new

Underwood typewriter as a gift from one of his members."

The meeting at Marion under the leadership of Rev. Burke Culpepper is growing in interest, according to the pastor, Rev. J. R. Nelson. It promises to be one of the greatest revivals ever experienced in Crittendon county and will continue for two weeks.

Parents, are you making a wise choice of the college which your children will attend? Are you considering their moral welfare? Are you selecting a college that will train your children to be the kind of Christians that you want them to be? This is fundamental.

Rev. J. H. Bradford of Nashville and Dr. F. C. Robinson of Little Rock were pleasant visitors at this office Saturday. Bro. Bradford is running for the chaplaincy of the Senate and counts on the support of his Methodist friends. He is one of our most worthy veterans.

A group of progressive Chinese women, most of whom were educated abroad, has just published a demand for a clause in the Constitution of their country providing universal suffrage and guaranteeing the right of women to hold public offices and membership in parliament.—Ex.

What are you doing for your Church paper? It is promoting all of the enterprises of your church. Are you strengthening it for this service? It is the publicity organ of every good cause. How can they be promoted without the paper? How can the paper do its work without your support?

Are you studying Amendment No. 13? Are you discussing it with your neighbors? If you refuse to inform yourself and fail to do your duty in helping to defeat it, you may seriously regret your indifference when you are compelled to pay the cost of countless foolish amendments that will be submitted.

We are building up a system of strong denominational schools. They are Methodist institutions, intended to help Methodist parents to train their children in the way they should go. Are you planning to patronize your own schools? If not, why not? You should be prepared to give a satisfactory answer.

Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for sixteen of the largest railroad organizations of the country and author of the celebrated "Plumb plan" of railroad operation and ownership, died of heart trouble in Washington on Tuesday of last week. He was a graduate of the Law School of Northwestern University.—Ex.

The longest legislative day in the history of the United States Senate came to a close at 2.50 P. M. on Wednesday of last week with the adjournment of the body out of respect for the memory of the late Senator Crow of Pennsylvania. The "day" began at noon on April 20 and continued for 104 calendar days.—Ex.

Sad is the day for any man when he becomes absolutely satisfied with the life he is living, the thoughts that he is thinking, and the deeds that he is doing; when there ceases to be forever beating at the doors of his soul a desire to do something larger which he feels and knows he was meant and intended to do.—Phillips Brooks.

If you fail to work against Amendment No. 13, it may be adopted, and then you have virtually allowed the Constitution to be destroyed. In these days of Bolshevism and radical Socialism, are you willing to give the agitator the power to compel you to vote on all kinds of freak measures? It is time to talk and organize if you want to save the Constitution.

Dr. J. H. Reynolds of Hendrix College is at Lake Junaluska as a member of the commission of our Church to negotiate with the commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church over points of conflict growing out of occupation of the same territory. He is to deliver a series of addresses at the conference of Laymen on Evangelism, and will attend a meeting of the Board of Lay Activities.

Buy only what you know. This simple little pointer of five words would prevent about one-quarter of all losses in the world of finance..... Almost every business man of fifty years of age has a little bundle of so-called "securities" in his safe. They are tied with a scrap of string; and the only valuable thing in the bundle is the string. He bought what he did not know.—H. N. Casson in Forbes Magazine.

Oh, yes, we believe in luck. Every man who holds a big job gets there through luck. All he has to do is to cultivate a pleasing personality; make himself well liked by others; sow seeds of kindness and good cheer wherever he goes; perform his work better than the "unlucky" man does; render the most and best service possible, regardless of the salary he is getting. Luck does the rest.—United Shield.

On account of the recent death of Rev. William Goudie, the president designate of the British Wesleyan Conference, Rev. John E. Wekerley has been elected. He is sixty-four years old, was educated for business, but feeling called to the ministry studied at Didsbury and Handsworth. He has been very successful in city work and is popular with the poor and unfortunate. He has been secretary of the Conference for years.

Dr. John W. Cline, who is on his year's leave of absence, has retired from the presidency of Soochow University, and Dr. W. B. Nance, for some years vice-president, will become president. Dr. Cline's return to China has been delayed, and he has agreed to assist in the work at Scarritt Bible and Training School at Kansas City while he remains in this country. He and Mrs. Cline have been resting at Mena and have found it a delightful place.

A statistician in the United States Post Office Department has estimated that 11,335,000,000 letters passed through the mails of the country last year. On this basis it is stated that every citizen would have received 112 communications if these letters had been divided equally among the whole population. The department expert applying the same study to other countries announces that the "per capita exchange" for Great Britain is 84, for Germany 25, and for Italy 24.—Ex.

A few years ago the question was seriously asked whether the denominational college was worth while. To-day we hear no more questions of the value and efficiency of the denominational college, but on every hand we find men and women who are eager to help endow institutions that give assurance that the boys and girls who attend them will be instructed in the essential laws of God and eternal truth while they are ascertaining the facts of science and philosophy.—Christian Observer.

Every city and village in our agricultural districts will find it good business to provide comfortable quarters for the farmer's family while in town. If the municipality or the merchants show by their acts that they have the comfort of their out-of-town customers and visitors always in mind trading in the town will become a pleasure. A good way to secure trade and hold it is to have the goods to sell, advertise them, and make customers not only feel at home in the store but in the city itself.—Farm & Ranch.

The rest cottage or rest room is becoming an institution in progressive towns and cities catering to the farm trade. There was a time when the farmer and his family drove into town and while the head of the family transacted business the wife and children spent weary hours sitting around stores or in the wagon waiting for him. In many cities and villages today there are found comfortable rest rooms for the wife and children and perhaps a place fixed up in the county agent's office for the accommodation of the husband.—Farm & Ranch.

Dr. John Paul, for the past five years vice-president of Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, has been elected president of Taylor University, Upland, Indiana. Dr. Paul is recognized and esteemed in religious and educational circles. He is an able preacher, the author of several books, and widely known as a successful evangelist. Before his connection with Asbury College he served on the faculty of the Meridian Colleges in Mississippi, and he has been closely related to both the Northern and the Southern Methodist Churches by membership in their committees.

Our own colleges—Hendrix for young men, Galloway for young women, and Henderson-Brown for both boys and girls—are better than they have ever been. They have done good work, but they can do better work. Are you arranging to send your boys and girls to these fine institutions? If you have not yet secured their catalogues, send for them and inform yourselves concerning the terms and advantages. In sending your children to these Methodist schools you are doing the best possible for the youth and also helping to strengthen the Church that established them.

"The Arkansas Methodist In Every Methodist Home In Arkansas"

German fondness for beer is not confirmed by the first straw vote taken in Germany on the question of prohibition. In the town of Bielefeld, Germany, 12,626 votes for and 416 against prohibition was the result. Asserting that Germany wastes 3,500,000,000 gold marks (pre-war valuation) annually in alcoholic drink, German prohibition leaders purpose to vote the Fatherland dry. If the practical-minded German, with his power of decision, ever gets into his head the idea that drink is economically unwise King Gambrinus may follow Kaiser Wilhelm into exile.—Louisville-Courier Journal.

The founder of the American Institute to Promote the Teaching of Deaf Mutes, to which he donated \$250,000, Dr. Bell was at the youthful age of sixteen an extremely successful teacher of those born with speech and hearing. At twenty-four he was an expert called upon to develop the teaching of these unfortunates in the public school system of Boston, and he never lost his interest in their welfare or failed to contribute to the advancement of the methods of teaching them. Next to the telephone his labors in this field are surely his greatest claim to the immortality which is unquestionably his.—The Nation.

The co-operative marketing idea has become deeply rooted in this country. Some commodity organizations are bound to fail, just as other business interests go into bankruptcy, but the well managed organization, supported by a loyal membership, is bound to increase the profits of the producers, without increasing the cost to the consumers. It is an age of organization. Producers should not become discouraged, but should remain loyal to their organizations, correcting past errors and removing incompetent officials. A shorter road from producers to consumers is necessary—it is also inevitable.—Farm & Ranch.

After printing a weekly serial from the Bible for three months, the *Topeka State Journal* finds this to be the most successful feature the paper has ever published. Inquiries and comment concerning it have come to the editors from every State in the Union, and from numerous foreign countries. Following the lead of the *Journal*, several other Kansas papers are also publishing the Bible. Publication of the Bible by the *Journal* was undertaken at the suggestion of Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps." Each installment consists of about 3,000 words, the Weymouth text of the New Testament being used.—The Dearborn Independent.

Gypsy Smith, who is scheduled to preach in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, on Aug. 27, will visit a number of American cities during his stay in this country. In connection with the announcement of his coming to the United States he reports a remarkable religious awakening in England. "Never before have I seen such turning to God, nor such a spirit of unity among the churches," says the great evangelist. "The largest buildings available are packed daily and twice nightly, thousands of people waiting for nearly every service; 4,500 men and women have professed conversion and sought admission to our churches."—Zion's Herald.

The rapid increase in the number of Chinese educated in America is owing to the United States having remitted for educational uses a great part of the Boxer indemnity allotted to it. It would be hard to instance a wiser use of money. China got thereby a new set of leaders and America a greater extension of trade relations and influence. When Great Britain recently asked Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister at London, how to induce more Chinese students to come to England the young graduate of Columbia reminded the British government of the American precedent and that China still owes Great Britain twenty-three more installments of the Boxer indemnity.—Youth's Companion.

And now the Methodists of South Africa are moving steadily, if cautiously, toward church union. At the recent Conference of the South African Wesleyan Church, a leading official declared that union in the near future was inevitable, while another leader of the Primitive Methodist body said that it was quite unnecessary to wait for union in South Africa until the churches at home had come together. The work of the Wesleyan Church in South Africa is quite extensive, there being over one thousand ministers at work there in

connection with that body. The political union in South Africa has had a very marked effect upon the church union movement. Certainly the idea of a united Methodism is laying rather strong hold upon the modern followers of John Wesley.—Christian Guardian.

When nations dislike each other, as more and more the recently allied nations are doing now, it is not due to anything the people have done or planned; it is due to something that has been done by men who had no orders to do it. Between the nations are the internationalists. Contrary to the indications of their name, they are not engaged in cementing the nations together, but in driving them further apart. They have stolen a name that enables them to operate under false pretenses. They are the sowers of misunderstanding and dissension. They are the explanation of all that confuses and surprises the plain people of all the countries. Once they are seen and understood in a world-wide understanding, the time of trouble is past. The people shall know the truth then, and the truth shall make them free.—The Dearborn Independent.

A cablegram announcing the death by drowning on August 7th of the Rev. Harry L. Hughes, evangelistic missionary to Japan, has been received at the Board of Missions headquarters in Nashville. Harry Hughes was a Centenary missionary and went out two years ago, and was in charge of the work at Nakatsu. He was born 32 years ago at Iuka, Miss., but at an early age went with his parents to Texas, where practically the whole of his life was spent. He was educated at the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. After his graduation, he served for a short time as pastor at Ralls, Texas, going from there to his assignment in Japan. His support was undertaken as a Centenary special by the business men's Sunday School class of Dallas. He was considered one of the finest young men ever sent out by the Mission Board, and his loss is keenly felt by Southern Methodists. Surviving him, are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hughes, of Hillsboro, Texas, his wife and two children, who are now en route to this country from Japan. No details as to the circumstances of the drowning have yet been received.

MOUNT SEQUOYAH.

The Western Methodist Assembly Board met at Fayetteville Aug. 17-18. On account of poor train service and the change of date the attendance was smaller than had been expected, but those who were present worked hard and transacted much business.

The question of a name came up, and it was decided to call the corporation the Western Methodist Assembly and to change the name of East Mountain to Mount Sequoyah. It was thought best to retain the name Western Methodist Assembly, which had been used from the beginning, as it is intended for the Methodists west of the Mississippi River.

The name Sequoyah was chosen for the mountain, because it was the name of the great Cherokee who led his people west, gave them an alphabet and is supposed to have camped on this very spot; and because it is customary to give Indian names, such as Chautauqua, Winona, and Junaluska, to summer-assemblies. The lady who suggested the name was unwilling to have her own name published.

After fixing the name articles of incorporation were secured for the Western Methodist Assembly.

It was decided to begin work immediately, and Major E. M. Ratliff, who was selected superintending engineer, was directed to have the underbrush cleared away, and secure estimates and bids on materials for sewers, water mains, water tower, and administration building and have them ready for consideration by the Executive Committee in a few weeks. The Citizens' Committee was requested to build the good road to the entrance near the top of Mt. Sequoyah as speedily as possible so that other building may be done.

Hare & Hare, of Kansas City, nationally known landscape architects, had been employed to lay out the grounds; but, as the plan was not quite complete, it was found inexpedient to offer lots for sale. However, it is expected that the plans will be ready within thirty days, and then arrangements will be made to sell lots. Several persons were present ready to buy, and others were reported. As soon as it can be done arrangements will be made to put the lots on sale. Meanwhile

any friends who wish to secure lots would do well to write to A. C. Millar, president W. M. Assembly, 221 E. Capitol Ave., Little Rock, Ark., as the number of lots will be limited. The lots are very desirable on account of their proximity both to Fayetteville and the Assembly. Sewer and water mains will be laid so that the lots will be served. A beautiful drive will follow the brow of the plateau on the mountain top, and many lots will front on this and have an outlook of twenty to fifty miles over the valley. The prices will probably range from \$300 to \$1,500 according to size and location.

To the Executive Committee and certain subcommittees was left the task of carrying out the plans. As there is sufficient money to make the initial improvements, a program will be worked out for next summer. It is the purpose of the Board to avoid debt; hence the erection of a big hotel will not be attempted until the sale of lots supplies sufficient funds. It is believed, however, that ample accommodations can be furnished in cottages and rustic dormitories.

As the spirit of Fayetteville has been so fine and the Citizens' Committee is cooperating so fully our Board passed strong resolutions of appreciation.

Several members were present who had not seen the site, and a number of visitors. It was interesting to see their enthusiasm and hear their words of approval as they climbed the mountain and took in the wonderful scenery. Among the visitors were: Prof. and Mrs. Cody of Georgetown, Texas; Prof. and Mrs. Beeson of Stillwater, Okla.; Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Wright of Central Texas Conference; and Judge Cockrell of Dallas.

As the Farmers' Short Course was being given at the University, the hotels were full and homes crowded, but delightful entertainment was found in the homes of friends. The big luscious peaches and grapes brought in at the Board meeting were appreciated and were a revelation of the products of that favored region.

I had the privilege of explaining the Assembly to the 600 fine-looking farmers and their wives who were attending the Short Course. Dean Knapp is doing a great work in bringing them together for inspiration and information.—A. C. M.

BOOK REVIEW.

The Ministry; by Charles Lewis Slaterry, D. D., rector of Grace Church in New York; published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; price \$1.25.

The author says: "This book has been written not only for men seeking to know their vocation, but also for men who have definitely decided to enter the ministry." We may add that it will be profitable reading for those already in the ministry, because it will reassure them and cause them to appreciate their calling more highly. The conclusion, after comparing the ministry with other callings, is: "But it seems as if to the Christian minister who has lived finely and unselfishly there must come a more nearly invariable sense of God's approval. The world has been thrust into the background. The things which are eternal have been chosen for the chief emphasis. In spite of all misgiving, in spite of all littleness and narrowness, in spite of all failure and sin, there has been, by God's mercy, an always increasing desire to serve men in the highest and deepest parts of human life, to kneel down, as the Master knelt, and wash the disciples' feet, to ascend the mountain as the Lord went up, and to catch, with the other disciples, the glory which God reveals to reverent and patient spirits. A ministry faithfully served among men, far or near, in country or in city, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, wise or foolish, may be counted upon to bring to a man that most indestructible gift, the consciousness of the love of God."

* * * * *
* Those who are paying up arrears now have *
* our heartiest appreciation, because this is *
* that part of the year when collections are *
* meager. Doubtless others who read this will *
* look at the address label, calculate the amount *
* past due, add \$1.50 to extend the subscription, *
* draw a check for the amount and mail it to *
* the Arkansas Methodist. It is an easy thing to *
* do, and yet many forget or defer it, and thus *
* contribute to the difficulties of making a good *
* paper. *
* * * * *

CONTRIBUTIONS.

MEETING OF JOINT COMMISSION

Pursuant to promise made in the Religious Telescope two weeks ago, we reproduce the general statement and series of four resolutions passed in Columbus, Ohio. This was at the joint meeting of the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the United Brethren Church. The two commissions held separate meetings on the evening of July 12, considering what approaches should be made and in what form.

In attendance upon our meeting were the five active Bishops, and following additional members: W. G. Clippinger, G. D. Gossard, T. D. Crites, E. L. Shuey, W. R. Funk, and J. M. Phillippi. A. T. Howard also was at this preliminary meeting and in the sessions of the following day. It was agreed that our Church is in no position to hasten into actual union with another, or to rush into negotiations. But, it was felt that the commission, duly appointed by the General Conference, has its duty to perform when an opportunity presents itself similar to the one under consideration. There could be no other purpose in appointing such a commission. So this matter of grave importance was approached with a sense of the responsibility it involved, and with earnest desire and prayer for divine guidance and blessing. Doctor Howard advocated that no forward step be taken which did not include negotiations with the Evangelical Church and with the Methodist Protestant Church, speaking to this same point in the meeting of the two commissions upon the following day.

Dr. W. M. Bell, senior member of our College of Bishops, was our president, and President W. G. Clippinger was elected secretary. Bishop W. A. Candler, senior in the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was the president of the visiting commission, and Dr. E. B. Chappell, fraternal delegate to our last General Conference, was sec-

retary. It was arranged for the senior bishops to preside alternately, Bishop Candler speaking first for his church and Bishop Bell following for our own, both stating what seemed to be the situation and the sentiment in their respective denominations. The forenoon meeting was devoted largely to fellowship and acquaintance, with a general free interchange of views.

The visiting brethren could not have shown a finer spirit in every particular. They comprised two bishops, one college president, one editor, two conference superintendents, and a number of distinguished laymen, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and California being among the states represented. The brethren from the South were entertained at luncheon by their northern hosts, which gave opportunity for an interchange of views and for enlargement of knowledge touching the work and spirit of the two churches.

During the afternoon session, a recess was taken to formulate the resolutions appended below. It seemed, after studying the questions involved, that a better acquaintance and closer fellowship were necessary for any future consideration of the question of federation or union. So, in harmony with the resolutions, a committee was appointed by each body to direct an exchange of courtesies. Our institutes, and Bible conferences, and commencement occasions may be graced with the presence of our Southern brethren, and representatives of our Church may be shown the same courtesy on similar occasions in the South.

Naturally, the matter of the negro question, and racial lines in general, was made a subject for discussion. But of this the Telescope may speak later. It will be a matter of general interest, and would be such in the absence of any negotiation whatever. We may have something to say also regarding the publication interests of our sister church.

This meeting had to do only with the Southern part of the Methodist body. Our commissioners were very frank to state that, if the two big Methodist churches intended to come together and to swallow up the United Brethren between them, an immediate end would be made of the negotiations, and this particular point the visiting brethren understand full well. What the future has in store as to the Southern church and ours we cannot forecast. The character of these men was admirable, and the fellowship delightful. The experience our church has had in the last twenty years naturally makes it conservative regarding any negotiations for union, so that those who desire a rapid movement will suffer disappointment. To have loved and lost may be better than not to love at all, according to the adage, but we doubt whether that can be applied to church union negotiations.—Religious Telescope.

EPIGRAMS FROM EUROPE

By Walt Holcomb.

Belgium the land of beginning again. Beautiful Brussels the little Paris of Europe. Brussels is the Headquarters of the Methodist Mission for the whole of Europe. Geographically and financially Brussels is the logical location for our work in Continental Europe.

Bishop W. B. Beauchamp has been assigned to this, the 12th Episcopal District. His wonderful insight into conditions here, and great foresight as to the future needs of the work, make him the one outstanding man for this situation. While the Church elevated him to the office of Bishop be-

cause of his great service at home, the work that he will accomplish here in Europe during his quadrennium, will doubtless surpass the most sanguine hopes of our Church.

Bishop Beauchamp preached his initial sermon to our English congregation in our Chapel in Brussels, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, July 16. His subject was "Lord increase our faith." The message was one of uplift and power. It sounded the note of evangelism which is uppermost in the heart of the bishop for his people here. I preached at night to the French congregation from Isaiah 1:18. Pastor Thonger interpreted the message. The chapel was full of earnest, reverent and attentive hearers. Rev. Luther Bridgers sang a solo at each service which made a wonderful impression upon those present.

Dr. D. A. Sloan is the Director for all our work in Europe. He is capable, courteous and constant in his efforts to advance the material and spiritual cause of Christ. Rev. W. G. Wilmot, the gifted and gracious Englishman is the superintendent of our religious work in Europe, and pastor of our English and French congregations in Brussels. Rev. W. Thonger, the fascinating Frenchman, is the assistant pastor and superintendent of our Bible Colportage work.

Our school property is great in location, and equipment. "Les Marraniers," the French for "The Chestnuts," is the name that is emblazoned on the building of our High School for Girls. Miss Elizabeth Duncan, the charming daughter of Dr. James Duncan of the Alabama Conference, is the principal of the school, assisted by Miss Dean, and Miss Boehringer and a Belgian staff. Splendid foundational work is being done along educational lines.

Our orphanage is one of the most suitable buildings, and with the very best location possible for a wholesome environment for the little orphans, some of whom were made fatherless and motherless by the late cruel war. Forty little boys and girls greeted us with happy smiles and hearty handshakes, while we could not keep back the tears. Our half interest in the splendidly equipped hospital is one of our best investments in Brussels.

At Antwerp we have a great church building erected by the Germans, that we secured after the war as confiscated property. Pastor Wm. Thomas is making inroads upon the strongholds of sin and superstition, through his evangelistic messages and methods. Herstal, a suburb of Liege is the location of our great institutional church for Belgium. It is on the line of the German invasion of Belgium, and within a few miles of where the first shots of the Great War were fired. We shall have spacious buildings and numerous activities in Christian endeavor, including Bible classes, young people's services and evangelistic effort. Our social work includes a well equipped temperance cafe. Mr. F. Cuenod is the director of this great work.

Ypres, the famous old city of Flanders Fields, that was completely destroyed and devastated by the four years' constant fighting between the German and British, is the location for our most promising work in Belgium. Our property is on the main street near where the Post Office stood, in sight of the world-notable Cloth Hall. While they are rebuilding this city, the "people called Methodists" will be reconstructing humanity. Our director is Rev. M. Pinkerton, the earnest Scotchman. Mr. L. N. Murphy of Irish extraction has charge of the social work.

As we made the round of all of our

Mission points with Bishop Beauchamp, Dr. E. H. Rawlings, foreign secretary, Dr. Sloan and Brother Bridgers, the place that impressed us most from a patriotic viewpoint was the old blown-up fortress of Loncin, where upon a stone we found inscribed the last words of a Belgian soldier, who preferred to die rather than to surrender to the Germans, the following message,—"Passer-by, say to all Belgium and France, here lie 550 heroic Belgians, who sacrificed their lives for all Belgium all France and all the World." With uncovered and bowed heads we dedicated every drop of our blood to Christ and His Church, to make impossible further warfare.

Brussels, Belgium.

A MESSAGE TO METHODISTS EVERYWHERE

The message referred to is to the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but it fits well the situation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, hence we pass it on. It is an appeal from the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to their own people to save the Church from the calamity of a failure of the Centenary program.

In their address the bishops tell how, in the providence of God, the Centenary Movement came; how its ideals and purposes were approved by Methodist people everywhere; how it gave to other Protestant Churches the inspiration to attempt great tasks, and how it heartened the Christian world. They say further:

"Just as the Movement had attracted the attention of the world, alas, the Church cooled in its ardor and slackened in its enthusiasm. Now it is even suggested that the very word 'Centenary' is distasteful. Much has been made of the mistakes in policy and procedure; but men of experience know that mistakes always mark momentous movements. It is declared that the frequent appeals for funds has produced irritation in many quarters. Thoughtful people will not forget the stress of these recent months and years. Many destructive forces have been at work. These must be offset by the employment of higher agencies. Frequent and repeated were the calls for men and money during the war. Never in the history of this nation did its citizens pour out their substance with such lavish hands. That this worked hardship upon many caused no abatement of effort. There was no time for debate, no justification for delay. The crisis simply had to be met. It was met.

"Surely it would not be unreasonable in this hour of the extreme peril of our Lord's Kingdom throughout the world to ask that the members of the Methodist Church should meet the crisis by the gift of one-tenth of their income. Our Church has never given in this proportion. If it were to do so now, the financial demands, even of these days, would be fully met and more. Frankly there can be no cause for irritation in the matter of appeals for money until the Church shall have met the standard of the gift of one-tenth of the income of its members.

"The task of the Church is but fairly begun. If the conditions of world-life were not so desperate the case would not be so tragic. But for the Church to slacken its efforts at this juncture will be an unspeakable calamity of world-wide proportion. India and the Orient are restive, tumultuous. The world war has come and gone and, alas, without the chastening to the belligerent nations of Europe which was earnestly hoped for and expected by those of spiritual discernment. At this moment the



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nations of Europe are seething in bitterness and hatred. As for our own country, it literally riots in pleasure, in luxury, in money madness, in materialism. This is not the hour to consider our task as either accomplished or hopeless. Notwithstanding all admitted error in judgment and all failure in high purpose, we record it as our deliberate conviction that the period since the launching of the Centenary has been the greatest in the life of the Church since we have known the Church. As the direct result of this forward movement we have today a new and larger and more virile Methodism. Our Pioneer leadership inspired similar understanding in all the other Christian communions of the country. And it is not too much to claim that we have today a new and larger and more virile Protestantism.

A new note is manifest in the preaching of the evangelical pulpits of the United States. The despair of these recent years has brought to truthful hearts a new consciousness and realization of the resources which are in Christ. In these great facts lies the hope of a new and better world."

The Methodist Episcopal Church faces practically the same situation as our own—the slowing down of work in every field, home and foreign, to which Centenary money has been appropriated and the threatened abandonment of some Centenary enterprises. Our own College of Bishops has issued a statement and an appeal to their Church concerning this situation and this threatened calamity. Our leaders see that to fail now to carry through the program we pledged to complete will be for Southern Methodism to surrender the best chance that has yet come to make our Church a mighty factor in the bringing in of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. We must not fail; too much is at stake to even count the cost of carrying through the enterprises of the Missionary Centenary. Whatever sacrifices are demanded we must see it through. This, by God's help, we will do.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL BOARD TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

The General Conference at its recent session in Hot Springs, Ark., took the following action with reference to the establishment of a General Hospital Board:

First. That there shall be created a General Hospital Board of nine members to be nominated by the College of Bishops and elected by the General Conference.

Second. That the General Hospital Board be empowered to study the hospital situation in the Church, to provide a literature, and to devise plans for the promotion of the hospital enterprises and to assist in building and financing hospitals, in various communities throughout our connection.

Third. That the Board meet as

early as practicable and elect the usual officers, including a General Secretary.

Fourth. That this General Conference appropriate the sum of \$12,500 annually for four years to carry on the work of the Board.

Fifth. That the Board be empowered to select headquarters, procure a charter, and make any additional plans necessary to the permanent and continuous work of the Board.

The Conference also adopted the following with reference to the organization of the Golden Cross Society:

We have before us a memorial from a meeting in Dallas of delegates to the General Conference and others from the five Annual Conferences in Texas and the Los Angeles Conference asking for the organization of the Golden Cross Society as an auxiliary to the Board of Hospitals created as per our report No. 1.

This Golden Cross Society to be based on the plan of annual memberships as operated by the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and others, for the purpose of interesting the entire membership of our Church in the work of building and sustaining hospitals and in raising funds annually under the direction of the Hospital Board.

The Hospital Board has been duly chartered under the laws of the State of Georgia, and its office has been established in room 416 of Wesley Memorial Building.

During the first year of its operation, the General Hospital Board desires to secure at least two general results:

(1.) That each Annual Conference will organize a Conference Hospital Board, and

(2.) That the Conference Hospital Boards assist the General Board in the organization of Golden Cross Societies throughout the entire connection of our beloved church.

The Protestant Churches have left the work of hospitals too long in the hands of Roman Catholicism and secular authorities. Now there is a general movement among many of the Protestant Churches to correct this failure.

Our Church must not be behind the foremost in this matter. Already we have great hospitals in St. Louis and in Atlanta, and there are movements on foot to establish hospitals in two of the cities of Texas, at Memphis, and at other points in the Church.

It is hoped that the General Hospital Board will be able to promote all the hospital enterprises of our Church and to this end the co-operation of the Annual Conferences is earnestly requested.

In the Episcopal Address to the General Conference, the Bishops said: "It is to our sore discredit that with more than two millions of members distributed over one of the most prosperous sections of the world, we have but few hospitals worthy of the name in this day of advancement in the healing and surgical arts."

Enlarging upon this suggestion of the Bishops, Bishop Atkins, in an address to the General Conference, spoke wisely when he said:

"Brethren, we have been very late in properly interpreting the doctrine and doing of our Lord on this subject. I shall presently have to announce a Committee on Hospitals, which you ordered yesterday, requiring the Bishops to appoint it; and that they have done. In that connection, I would only say that we have lingered long along the way. We have allowed Roman Catholicism, with its abundant nurses and hospitals, to do for that ecclesiasticism what it was ours to have done for a better, higher, purer, more spiritual

ecclesiasticism. We have lingered too long in the way. Living in the midst of a population of more than two millions of members and twenty-five million people in sympathy with us, in a country prosperous beyond all other countries, we have neglected our sick and have not as a communion availed ourselves of what modern advance in medicine and surgery has made available for the relief and the life our own people."

This wise suggestion should command the attention of the entire Church and elicit ardent zeal on behalf of this great philanthropic enterprise.

On behalf of the General Hospital Board, I respectfully request that this communication be referred to a special committee by your Conference, who will give the matters therein most careful consideration and recommend to your adoption wise action appropriate thereto.

Wishing for you a pleasant and profitable session, I am,

Yours very truly,

Warren A. Candler,
Chairman.

GRIND THAT BLADE.

You are possibly one of the five-thousand four-hundred volunteers for Christian Life Service who has answered "Here" in recent months to our Church's roll-call for recruits. And no doubt you are tugging at the leash, straining upon the start and impatient to be off. Out there before you lies the world with its winsome lure to youth. You feel that you must get into the game. The pitiful needs of a sick world stir your soul and the holy impulse to which you have yielded urges you at once to the chosen task.

This impulse does high credit to your heart. But one's life must have the guidance of head as well as of heart. And more and more the conditions of life demand trained workers. You do not wish to find later on that as officer and leader in the army your information is outclassed by those you are set to lead. Think of a physician called to prescribe for a patient hovering between life and death, and himself innocent of proper knowledge of his materia medica, or a lawyer who has not read his Blackstone trying to plead great issues in court, or a druggist reaching on the shelf for a remedy without being able to tell bluestone from cyanide of potassium, or a man setting up for an electrical engineer who could not tell an ampere from a Bartlett pear until he touched the wrong wire and never had any more use of either on this planet.

It may even be possible that someone here or there, if he is a student for the ministry, is thinking like one of my college mates, who said he was tired of studying, so he believed he would quit college and join the Conference. This state of mind is by no means confined to students for the ministry. But any successful man will testify that such expected relief is imaginary and that the problems of school days are far outclassed by those of mature life.

It is said that during Dr. William A. Smith's presidency of Randolph-Macon College a "Bib. Lit." (i. e. Ministerial Student) came to him in great concern and said, "Doctor, the world is perishing. I cannot spend any more time here on books. I must go out and save it." The old Doctor said, with a twinkle in his eye, "I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll make this bargain with you. I will agree to go out every Sunday and preach in your place until you finish your education."

Any harvester knows that when he stops to whet his blade, or even to put it on the grindstone, he is not losing time, but saving it, and that

he can thus double or treble the amount of his daily work.

Now do not go rushing into life's harvest field and try to hack away with that old dull blade of yours. There is probably good steel in it, but it lacks an edge. In its present condition it will knock down as much wheat as it cuts. Put it on the grindstone of a college course, and then add the whetstone of a seminary or university or professional course, and you can multiply many-fold the sheaves to your credit in the harvest home. Get ready to live a full and victorious life, and not one handicapped at the start by incompetency.

Maybe there is a vision in blue or pink that you have beheld and to which you have surrendered, or a youth good to behold who has been drawing rose-colored pictures to you of a vine-clad cottage with four feet on the fender in it. You are afraid perchance that the party of the second part will not wait for you to finish your college studies. Yes, they will, if they are worth while. And, if they will not, you will be fortunately delivered, as hard as it is to believe it now. Wait until you are a full-fledged apostle, and then you can "Lead about a wife." But do not force that dear little woman to try to subsist with you on a "calf pasture," so-called perhaps because the grazing is too short there to support a full grown couple, and where the people will half-starve you physically, while you half-starve them mentally.

All of which means, set your mind irrevocably to go to college this fall. Those of us who are now in the field will try to hold things down as best we can until you get your preparation. Yes, you can go to college. The will is half the way. A young boy walked forty miles over the mountains to a college leading a calf by a rope—his sole asset—and, figuratively speaking, rode that calf through a successful college course. One of our college presidents showed me a little two-room cottage on his campus which he gave free of rent to three boys who entered college with five dollars between them. They worked their way through school, and are now leading full and useful lives.

Write to the President of Your Conference College for information and get ready to put your blade on the college grindstone this fall. That way lies a life of power.

And parent, pastor, presiding elder, friend, help him or her so to do.—R. H. Bennett.

CALL TO THE COLORS.

Address By Hon. Minor Wallace, Before Century Class, First M. E. Church South, Little Rock, August 6, 1922.

Some weeks ago Mr. Bryan, for his Sunday Bible talk, used from the book of Daniel, which was our study, what he termed the greatest Bible lesson against drink; where wine was drunk at his feast and Belshazzar, the king, was deposed and his kingdom divided among the Medes and Persians. The application was to the light wine and beer proposal to the Volstead law, a subject, upon the whole, too little considered at a time that may prove a crisis in the future of prohibition.

It is not my purpose to deal with a particular phase, as I have hitherto had the opportunity to specialize on different phases of the subject; but I hope in a measure to clarify and dispel the nightmare of the situation, and stimulate prohibitionists to action in the premises.

Had it fitted into the divine purpose to depose wine with the king, the debacle of surrender to the lures and appetites of the flesh, might not have been re-enacted in human ex-

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perience, down to the Kaiser and his war lords! But to grip the human consciousness the Master sets examples in the light of which men must choose for themselves between good and evil. Were I called upon to point out the two distinctive forces—the most powerful enemies perhaps—to the last half-century of civilization, I would pillory them, Kaiser William and his government, John Barleycorn and his defiance of all government.

Some scientists have been telling us that for ten centuries the brains and bodies of the races have been saturated with alcohol, creating the warlike in men, the aggressive spirit and abnormal thirst for blood but recently witnessed among the nations. Did Germany with the highest per capita consumption of liquor among the warring powers—of all the nations indeed and by her unexampled atrocities and barbarities in war—not corroborate the truth of this statement? Anterior to the war, the Kaiser himself said, "The next world war will be won by the nation that uses the least amount of alcohol." Does America, foremost among nations for prohibition, with her part in the war, not furnish a reasonable fulfillment of the Kaiser's prophecy? With Lloyd George's assertion, too, that alcohol was a greater enemy to England than the German soldier, we may conclude that to have won the war and saved democracy and peace to the world, and brought the world safely over to these standards, it was necessary not only to overthrow absolutism, but also to proscribe alcoholism to be absolute, the beast of booze hostilities. The logical conclusion, then, is that the downfall of absolutism to be absolute, the beast of booze with the "Beast of Berlin" and Belshazzar of the banquet, must abdicate, be bodily and eternally put out

of the way. One of the best provisions too for the common defense, was common defense of the human machine, civil and military, at home and abroad, against the assaults of drink.

But the greatest danger to the cause in our country now is in the hour of victory, that the staunch friends of prohibition may conclude the war on the traffic is at an end, and in fancied security rest the lance, sheathe the sword. Oftentimes a successful election or decisive victory has been followed by reaction and the fruits of it lost. In a free government, where laws and change and repeal of laws are the outcome of varying moods of the people, a constitutional amendment, much less a legislative enactment, of itself, cannot settle any great moral problem or social reform. In the Federal, as well as some State constitutions perhaps, it is pointed out, there are provisions that may never become operative, because Congress or a Legislature had not passed the necessary enabling acts to make them so. While the organic may not easily be set aside or changed, the enforcement or enabling act may be, by any legislative body having authority in the premises. For illustration Congress by a majority could repeal or amend the Volstead Act, by a provision for the sale of wine and beer. But a two-thirds vote, which would not be affected by the presidential veto, would be required to propose or submit such amendment to repeal, or amend in that respect, the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The latter, however, is the only way light wines and beer can have constitutional sanction or legal existence. A few years ago Judge Taft, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, discredited it as a policy, and pronounced this constitutional inhibition on it, as a statutory measure. And he was not for prohibition, but the law, the constitution.

But unheeding, the liquor interests are seizing every opportunity to stock every Legislature and Congress with a majority of wets. Hypothetically John Barleycorn is dead and occupies a felon's cell in the potter's field. But of hydra, ubiquitous body and ardent spirits, all the parts are not interred with his bones—the evil lives after him. We trumpet forth constitutional prohibition, buttressed by statutory reinforcement. Yet we are but journeying forward on the right-of-way, which the League, the United States Commissioners and leaders of public opinion, hope in a decade or more, may be converted into a modern dry highway. To establish and keep this highway in repair, three essentials are demanded. The law to open the way; officials to watch and work, and public sentiment behind them to make the watch vigilant and the work effective. To these must be added co-operation or perfect co-ordination of local, state and national functions, for enforcement. Experience teaches three cycles of obstruction are to be encountered:

Open violation of law; lax administering to regular and irregular clientele by those permitted to dispense liquor; surreptitious evasion by criminal dodgers and dealers. Tightening the coils of public opposition exposes and minimizes these stages of degradation. And when the irresistible force we call public opinion gets behind the proposition in dynamic dead earnest, it will spring up in overwhelming protest and brush away these blockade obstructions and construct for us the supreme triumph of a new centenary highway of soberness and order! And put to the test during a series of years the econo-

mic saving from the complete overthrow would not in imagery, but in fact, provide the country with a system of good roads from Bay View to Bogalusa and from the foothills of the Alleghenies to the western slopes of the Sierras. In relation to the rigid administration of law, let me in substance, as far as I may, emphasize some pertinent observations. Success will be attained only when all prohibition organizations, including the church and the great mass of the people, make their influence and power not only felt but irresistible in that direction. Obedience to law must be preached from every pulpit, taught in every school room, thundered from every platform. The fight is now on. The over-arching danger now lies in the fact that the American people are not always disposed to continuing, sustained effort along any given line of reform. Partial success often disarms them for the hidden final crisis. Prohibition itself is no longer an issue between those formerly for and against it. It is the law! Every good citizen is for the law, whether he formerly favored or opposed the subject of the law. But since war emergency prohibition has been realized, and the amendment for national prohibition adopted, and Congress enacted measures for concurrent action, with the enforcement policies and laws of the state, this militant sentiment behind them and behind officials is the imperative demand of the hour. The fight now is on so-called fundamentals, back to the first elemental sophistry of the liquor trust. Their proposition is to nullify the national amendment and the laws supporting it, by their fundamental negative, that prohibition does not, will not prohibit. Our fundamental positive is that in a large measure it does, and by the eternal fitness of things, shall by the eternal fitness of things, shall prohibit. Otherwise all that we have achieved in a century of struggle and victory could be lost in the one decisive battle, that reduces a solemn mandate of the constitution to a dishonored, discredited "scrap of paper."

Enforcement is the capstone of the pyramid of state, of national prohibition, whose shadow is falling across the continents and whose pedestal shall be as broad as the earth. Without it codes and constitutions are mockeries. Dead sea fruit falling to ashes on the lips. It means to stop the trail of the serpent of the illicit still, the bastard-bootlegging, beastly-boozing brothels and make dry zones of them dry as the valley of dry bones in Ezekiel's vision, allowing, of course, for an occasional shower in the valley! Sound no uncertain note in the ears of officials of high and low degree, that white lightning and poison booze are going out of the community, albeit, out of the politics and public life of the community, and the state and the nation—the whole atmosphere purged of its pestilence. The final analysis of the situation is this: Treatment of the liquor problem as a local evil developed the fact that it was a state problem; and as a state, it was a national problem; and as a national it was a world problem. Then to have a dry community we must have a dry state, and a dry nation, and a dry world. And our motto is, dry communities, dry states, dry nations, a dry world, Dry or die! Our challenge to the enemy is unconditional surrender or extermination.

Outlawed by the states, by the nation, by the laws of God and men, those booze barons are still more than defiant, like the Huns unconquered because not literally crushed and destroyed—standing out in open rebellion and fortified by millions

against constituted authority and law. Nothing better establishes their guilt, the justice of their conviction and necessity for their execution. Victory beckons us to mete out to them the full measure of justice. Defeat for us hangs on neglect of our duty as trustees of an express and sacred trust. And there is one, just one and only one way, to get together and execute that trust—safeguard the fruits of victory. And that is by your active co-operation, steadfast devotion and support—by your means, your votes, your prayers—to meet the dark-lantern methods the liquor forces are throwing into this contest, their last mad battle and bull fight for life.

Wherefore the Anti-Saloon League of America did not ground arms under the flattery of the liquor interests, that the victory was won, but the war was over and nothing left for it to do. On the contrary, under a new reorganization plan and program, it has enlarged its sphere of action for real state, national and world prohibition. Its activities will be re-enforced by the enlarged part to be performed by the state Leagues, requiring a greater number of men with a greater volume of work than hitherto. The scale is set beyond any program before undertaken and on ground, according to the National League, more urgent than demanded originally and through the several states of the cause for national prohibition.

The plan is laid on two fundamentally practical lines; First, prohibition must be made complete, through the execution of law and education of all the people in the fundamental reasons for it—the necessity for putting the traffic in that class of offenses recognized by the public as crimes.

Second, in our own country prohibition must become missionary, to hold the people to the task, the work committed to their hands.

One example of the educational feature: Approximately a thousand or more towns and community centers, never before reached ought to be covered in each state, bringing their moral and financial support to the cause. Too, the foreign born and those of foreign parentage, about one-third of our population, and the negro contingent of about twelve millions, are included. Thus thousands of the rural communities and about the haunts of the illicit still should be recruited to the ranks brought into the fold.

It is a seeming paradox, that the several outstanding forces that mold public sentiment, were first against or evaded the issue; but finally came to it, backed, if not led, by the masses. But it is more education now for the rank and file to hold their own and withstand the desperate onslaught of the Antis at every vulnerable point.

Now the second or missionary feature. The problem of making the world dry, presupposes activity for the cause in every land. The world, the temperance forces of every other country, look to America to lead. Now is the time to enter upon the task. Great advantage will come of vigorous campaigns in strategic areas—certain nations for the moral effect victory for them will have on countries closely allied or connected in interest. The point too is to go quickly, strike now before the liquor leaders recover from the blow administered in America; and before they can grip new fields in their liquid enterprise, and toward which they are hurrying their activities. Foreign work by the national, will be conducted in co-operation with

SUCCEEDS WHERE DOCTORS FAIL

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Often Does That.—Read Mrs. Miner's Testimony

Churubusco, N. Y.—"I was under the doctor's care for over five years for backache and had no relief from his medicine. One day a neighbor told me about your Vegetable Compound and I took it. It helped me so much that I wish to advise all women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and backache. It is a



great help in carrying a child, as I have noticed a difference when I didn't take it. I thank you for this medicine and if I ever come to this point again I do not want to be without the Vegetable Compound. I give you permission to publish this letter so that all women can take my advice."—Mrs. FRED MINER; Box 102, Churubusco, N. Y.

It's the same story over again. Women suffer from ailments for years. They try doctors and different medicines, but feel no better. Finally they take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and you can see its value in the case of Mrs. Miner.

That's the truth of the matter. If you are suffering from any of the troubles women have, you ought to try this medicine. It can be taken in safety by young or old, as it contains no harmful drugs.

Rub-My-Tism, antiseptic and pain killer, for infected sores, tetter, sprains, neuralgia, rheumatism.

the world League against alcoholism, of which organization national Leagues are a part. But we must emphasize, and not forget the fact, that the liquor propaganda against our national League and our country is already active and aggressive in foreign fields. As they did to dangerous degree prejudice the cause for national prohibition in our own, by arraying the states against the invasion of the nation in local affairs, states right, etc., these international liquor forces are now ringing the changes on American invasion into the affairs of European states. But the real invasion to be apprehended by other countries, as will appear further on, is not the missionary program of our leaders, but the refugee and outlawed liquor invasion from America. But we have no disposition to meddle in the local concerns of other countries. The League proposes to witness what goes on; with the right, the duty to bring to the attention of the people of other lands, the fact of prohibition in our own, the conditions before and after the fact, the methods effective for the overthrow of the traffic, and other wholesome data and procedure, that may be helpful to the temperance forces struggling against the curse of liquor in their own countries.

But to emphasize or reflect the higher lights of the plan: Experience teaches it is not so difficult to do a great thing as something small. The divinity in human nature arises to a great challenge. The mobilization of the physical moral and spiritual forces of a race, is possible only in the execution of a great task. It cannot be anything less than heroic effort. The struggle now is not against a national organization alone which we fought in the past but an international foe, backed by an international organized and fortified traffic and immorality, from which the races of mankind have suffered, and to which, countless millions are in subjection. The success of the effort will add to the Americanization of our foreign born, and other social problems to which our great reform movements are committed; insure lasting prohibition for our own and an enduring policy with which the countries of the world must reckon—cement the friendly co-operative relationship among the nations, with all its means for universal pacification and brotherhood—evangelization of the world!

Now some facts. Food not force, bread not bullets, are now necessary to the peace of the world, to keep it from the condition of Russia like a mad serpent, biting into itself its own poison death. The one hundred millions Congress sent over to the naked and hungry of Europe is not one-twentieth of the former liquor

bill of the United States, not pocket change compared with that of Europe. Stop this waste here and there and it will cover every naked back and feed every hungry starving soul in the world. Again our allies owe us billions—turn this liquor waste into their savings accounts, and the shackles of bankruptcy will fall from their hands and a golden gulf stream set current to our shores and square accounts with us—with reparations no longer the nightmare of Europe. This is business, liquidation dollar for dollar, backed by the oracle of common sense and experience.

Their doors are open, and they are asking us to come over and help free them from the worst forms of liquor bondage and vice. And the worst of it is, as we exile these distillers and brewers from our shores, they raise their hydra heads and spit their poison venom in the faces of our allies over there. And more, with just a foothold on our frontiers, they smuggle it back on us, with lurid adventures in border riots and crime. Since war emergency prohibition, the clandestine tide has ebbed and flowed over dry-wet boundaries. The Bermudas, Bahamas, Cuba, islands of the St. Lawrence, and Mexico, with her boozing bandit bands, are smuggling centers of the most disturbing order. Blockade runners off the coast of Florida, we are led to believe, connect with auto trucks on shore at night, and before another sun cargoes of from twenty to fifty dollars per quart liquor are spirited inland miles away. America made booze at \$8.00 per case previously stored for the deferred purpose. And from France to her islands on the Atlantic, ideal bases for distribution, Breton fishermen cargo the stuff as ballast for their little smacks, with the serpentine coast of Maine, an easy convey for their criminal enterprise. Quebec, and other wet nurse provinces perhaps, of Canada, are in touch and saturate with their truant wares the seaboard of New York—opening another hellgate to her mart. And behold! Authorized traffic beyond the seacoast limit, and on ships flying the Stars and Stripes! One almost feels the time, to use Prentiss's great figure, has come to blot from the American flag the stars that glitter to the honor of the States and the Union, but to leave the stripes behind as a fit emblem of their degradation.

Our sailor and soldier boys were the embodiment of efficiency, sobriety, endurance and orderly bearing—a distinct triumph for prohibition to all Europe. Let us here and now highly resolve that our heroes of bottle shall not neutralize nor mar the victories of our heroes of battle. These distillers and brewers are sowing the seeds of their red death also in heathen lands, promoting now the most colossal of all beer and liquor plants in the heart of central China. Missionaries from these fields at the recent great world conferences in our midst, pleaded with choking voices for Christian America to protect the Orient from this new American scourge that stings like an adder and bites like a serpent.

One woman charged that this liquor from America in the last few years had been a greater obstruction to her work than heathenism itself. These helpless people understand at once the demoralizing and destroying effect of this outlaw invasion cannot reconcile the fact that the missionary of the Gospel and the missionary of Booze come to them from Christian America—that Christian America comes to them with Christ in one hand and the devil in the other! Nor can Christian America

with her responsibility now to the world and to God, reconcile this double phase of her life toward her heathen charges. Then, here and now, let us highly resolve that these heroes of bottles and barrels and distilleries and the devil, shall not destroy the victories of our heroes, our martyrs for Christ, in benighted lands.

Those countries of the world reeking with disease, gross ignorance, drunkenness and vice, are no less our charges; for they are the sources of our most deadly epidemics. Bubonic plague has already a foothold, as well as leprosy, among us; and we are warned of typhus from Turkey, a more deadly contagion than the "flu" itself. We can no longer maintain a wall of exclusiveness for ourselves. We are exposed to outside infection, invasion, alliance or attack. Beyond our responsive attitude to the humanities involved, we are bound in self-defense, self-protection, to bear our share of the infirmities of the weaker brother, or to die of contact with this pollution, physical and moral.

And "these nations and people are no longer strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints of the household of God, Jesus Christ being the chief cornerstone."

About three years ago, I attended the National Convention and World Prohibition Conference, Liberty Hut, Washington City, where it is claimed fifty nations came together and through their representatives pledged themselves to the goal of world prohibition. No American prohibitionist who heard their appeals to America for counsel and help, to the same ends America was about to achieve for herself, could suppress a sense of pride in the fact that first an American, second he was a prohibitionist, doing a man's full part toward freeing his own and every other land, from the curse of rum. One speaker from Australia stated in his appeal that out of a population of five millions one million, including three hundred thousand women, were convicted criminals and slaves to drink. With this and many other startling disclosures from other countries, I caught a new inspiration for this overseas service and drive against the Huns' best big offensive and ally—the liquor traffic—that consuming red pestilence and peril, more fatal than bloody war, more terrible than an army with banners!

Then as the United States of America carried war across to overthrow autocracy and absolutism, the Anti-Saloon League of America is carrying war across to overthrow alcoholism, for the struggling temperance forces of our allies, to make as it is making us sober, strong and free. But above all, in the unfinished task of world soberness and peace, of world regeneration and redemption, the great central purpose to advance Christian civilization, to enoble human destiny, shines out through the material into the silent forces of the infinite; and from conscious striving and sowing in the clay of the perishable body, springs forth the unseen flower of the soul, whose fragrance chastens and sweetens the atmosphere of Heaven!

EUROPEAN LETTER.

From Brussels, we traveled by rail to Strassbourg on the Rhine, justly noted for its great beauty.

We traversed the entire length of Belgium and passed through Namur and Metz, both famous in the late war. We visited Malines, the home of Cardinal Mercier, who dared defy the Kaiser, when the German army invaded and despoiled Belgium in 1914.

We also visited Louvain, where

more than 2,000 houses were destroyed wantonly by the German soldiers, including the Louvain University and the great Library, which contained some of the world's richest treasures. The buildings are being rapidly replaced, Germany paying the bill. "Pay day" comes to every nation as well as to every individual.

Belgium is indeed a lovely country, and, except on the frontier bordering on France, there are but few scars remaining to tell of the tragedy through which the heroic little nation passed.

We also traversed the entire length of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg, whose parts in European history have been both glorious and tragic.

Strassbourg is the magnificent capital of Alsace, and was regained by France as the result of Germany's defeat. It is one of the oldest cities of Europe and its history is written in blood.

We spent some days at Munich, the second largest city of Germany and the beautiful and opulent capital of Bavaria. When we entered German territory we were subjected to exhaustive examination and our baggage was searched. In Munich we had to go to police headquarters, and undergo another scrutinous examination, and we had to pay 1.260 marks for the privilege of staying in Germany one week.

We were, however, in each instance treated with kindness and consideration and from no people have we received more courteous behavior.

We enjoyed going through the Royal Palace, which is one of the most magnificent of the Continent. It has been vacant since King Leopold lost his throne as the result of the abdication of the Kaiser, Nov. 9, 1918.

Bavaria is not loyal to the German Republic, and it would not surprise us if a revolution, or rebellion, breaks out before these lines reach the press. A cultured and influential German said to us, "We want our King back and we will have him back." King Leopold is dead, but his son, the Crown Prince, is living in Bavaria and is allowed to come and go at will. Another German said to us: "What Germany needs is another Bismarck, and God will raise us up another."

Germany is a nation as bitterly divided against itself as Ireland. Throughout the whole country, we are told, run the threads of a monarchist conspiracy, whose aims are civil war, the overthrow of the Republic and the restoration of a Kaiser—not the Kaiser, for William II disqualified himself forever when he scuttled over the border into Holland instead of going back to Berlin to face the German Revolution.

Sunday, July 23, we spent in Oberammergau, a beautiful and unique village nestling at the foot of the Alps and at the end of the narrow Ammer Valley. We attended the Passion Play for eight hours and reveled in its spiritual glories. It deserves to rank first among the sacred dramas.

666

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of the centuries. It is a survival of the medieval "Miracle Plays" and was first given in 1633, during the Thirty Years War, when the plague had broken out in Europe. As a protection from its ravages, the good people of Oberammergau promised God to repeat the Play every ten years. The day we witnessed the marvelous interpretation of Christ's Passion Week, the weather was glorious, and the auditorium which seats 5,000 was packed to the doors. It is estimated that 35,000 Americans alone will see the play this season. Anton Lang, who takes the part of the Christ, is a marvel. He is a man of noble character and beautiful life. He has thought of Christ, lived Christ, till one almost sees the Savior as he impersonates him. The entire play is a spiritual masterpiece and each actor is superb, but the Judas is a veritable artist—the best of all.

We crossed the Alps in an automobile and the scenery was magnificent beyond the power of words to express. Thousands of feet above us as we wound our way along the mountain passes, were the snow-capped peaks, and hundreds of feet below us were the blue waters of the Alpine lakes. It was an experience we shall never forget. Though we have crossed the American Rockies several times, we never beheld such mountain majesty as that of the Alps.

We spent some days at Innsbruck, Austria, one of the most ancient and important of the Alpine cities. Of all the nations of Europe, surely none, not even excepting Russia, is in as tragic a plight as Austria dismembered, disorganized, poverty-stricken, fallen, crushed and cut off from the sea. Her money is almost worthless. We had to pay for our room at the hotel 218,000 Kronen and a tip to a porter amounts to 5,000 Kronen. The people are sad and smileless. The former aristocracy now belong to the menial class. Our local guide at Innsbruck was, before the war, a man of wealth, owning a mansion in Austria and two big hotels in Italy. He now lives on rations. One seldom sees an automobile in Austria. Indeed a vehicle of any sort is a rarity.

When we got to Italy from Austria it was like getting into a new world. Prosperity and culture and beauty abound. Venice is indeed "The Queen of the Adriatic"—one of the most beautiful and unique cities of the world. It was once the most brilliant commercial city of the earth. It is built on 117 small islands and is intersected by 150 canals, which are crossed by 378 bridges, mostly of stone. The interior of the city consists of a labyrinth of narrow streets and lanes, some of these scarcely five feet wide. In St. Mark's Cathedral—magnificent beyond description—we stood at the tomb of St. Mark, the apostle. We were delighted to run across Mrs. Frank Tillar and Mrs. Lula Beal Dibrell, of First Church, Little Rock, in Venice. They are touring Europe with the party of Prof. Marinoni, of the University of Arkansas.

Italy is a country of great beauty. Its fruit is luscious, varied and abundant. It is the California of the Old World.

At Florence we reveled in the scenes connected with the lives of Dante, Galileo, Savonarola, Raphael, Michael Angelo and Leonard da Vinci. We saw where Savonarola was hanged in 1498, and then we saw the Arno upon the bosom of which his ashes were strewn after his body had been burned. The immortal old city affords a thousand joys and thrills to those who love to follow the footpath made by goodness and greatness.

For centuries Florence towered above all Italy in her intellectual life. We stood at the tombs of Angelo and Galileo. We spent hours in the Palace of the Medici. It was with reluctance that we left scenes so fascinating to the student of history.

And now we are "at Rome also," to use an expression of St. Paul. We stood today amid the ruins of the splendor of ancient Rome, which dates back to 754 B. C. We walked along "the highways of the Caesars"—Julius, Augustus, Pompey, Anthony, Tiberius, Aurelius, Constantine. We beheld the habitations of Cicero, Cato, Brutus, and others whose names are imperishable.

With feelings of reverence we "communed with the centuries," as we looked upon the remains of the Colosseum, the Forum, the Stadium, the Catacombs and the Palace of the Caesars. Rome, on her "Seven Hills" has indeed been a dominant figure in human annals, and presents today an unparalleled record of mighty events.

Today we walked along "The Appian Way," where trod the weary feet of St. Paul more than eighteen centuries ago, as he entered "Imperial Rome," a prisoner in chains, he having "appealed unto Caesar." This famous road was begun B. C. 312 by Appian Claudius. Later we visited the spot "outside of the walls," where the great Apostle died as a martyr during the reign of the monster Nero, who then lived in his "Golden House," the ruins of which we looked upon this morning. Nero finally died the death of a cowardly suicide, cursed and pursued by his infuriated subjects. Paul died a Christian hero, and by his life and writings changed the currents of the world's history.

We will visit St. Peter's and the Vatican tomorrow. We have six days in this most wonderful of all cities of the earth. Rome is now in the grip of a street car, taxicab and carriage strike, so that we are having no little inconvenience in getting about.

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We expect on Sunday to worship at "The Methodist Church of Rome," about which there is now considerable feeling on the part of Pope Pius XI. The political situation is now tense here and no little excitement prevails.—P. C. Fletcher.
Rome, Italy
August 3, 1921.

THE SLAV STUDENT BODY AT PRAGUE.

By Bishop W. B. Beauchamp.

Prague is one of the great European centers for students and these students gather here from all the Slav world. Today the University of Prague has 28,000 students. Our mission has been particularly interested in certain groups of Ukrainian and Russian students. We believe this to be the best place to reach certain groups of young men who will soon be leaders in their own nations; especially is this true of the Russian Group representing the Ukrainians.

The Methodist Church has a great opportunity for Christian service in Russia, and the demand for the Word of God is almost as great among the Ukrainians as it is in Czechoslovakia. We are making plans to enter immediately upon this phase of mission work—to distribute the word of God. Letters have come to our headquarters in Prague begging that we bring the Bible to the Ukrainians. This is the first step in the process of reaching a people and bringing to them the message of evangelical Protestantism.

The next step in this program of Christian service is more difficult, to have men who have learned the truth as it is in Christ to preach to the people in their own tongue. It seems to me that God is giving us this opportunity in Prague. Here we have these groups of foreign students to whom friendship and kindness means so much; we can appeal to them by our Christian work and message as we could not under other conditions. It will be a wonderful victory, if, under the guidance of God, we shall be able to lead a certain number of these young men into the truth as Methodism interprets the word of God, and have them ready to go as preachers of the gospel to their own people in Russia and in the Ukraine.

The Russian students show the deepest gratitude, and they look upon us, the Methodist Mission, as their best friend. In their address of thanks to me as representing the Methodist Church, the speaker said: "Our best, faithfulest friend is the Methodist Mission and we give to you and your brothers in America our heartfelt thanks." Speaking again in the same address these students say concerning our friendship to them: "And it is now, after our faith in God, our most precious treasure in life."

I believe God is giving us an open door to help redeem the Slav world. Will our Church have faith and courage adequate to enter in and possess it for God and our Christ?

WHAT THE GENERAL CONFERENCE DID ABOUT EDUCATION

At its recent session the General Conference took action which indicates that the great cause of Christian Education is coming to its rightful place in the thinking of the Church. In the first place it definitely silenced certain voices which have been heard here and there. Some had said that our institutions of learning were not really Christian; others, that the Christian Education Movement had been extravagant.

The General Conference said that both were wrong. "We are glad to believe," declared all the Bishops, "that the sense of religious obligation is stronger and more active in our institutions of higher learning than it was even a few years ago. They seem to hold, and we think correctly so, that after the formation of Christian character, the chief objective in the conduct of Church colleges and universities is the preparation of leaders, both preachers and laymen, for the direction of the larger work which the church has to do in this and succeeding generations." Nor was that all. The General Conference itself, acting on the report of its Committee on Education, said: "It is gratifying that our educational institutions, despite adverse criticism, are loyal to the idea of teaching the Bible as the authorized Word of God, and that they are in sympathy with Methodism's interpretation of that Word."

As for the other count in the indictment; namely, extravagance, it met the same fate. The General Conference on the very first day instructed committees "to inquire into the cost of administration, traveling expenses, publication and distribution of literature, and all other matters of overhead expense and make special report in each case to this General Conference." A special committee made the investigation and rendered the special report, which was adopted. And this is what was found: "That the expenditures of the Board at headquarters and in the various Conferences are, in our judgment, entirely reasonable and consistent with administrative costs under prevailing conditions."

In the second place, the General Conference was most enthusiastic in its endorsement and approval of the achievements of the Christian Education Movement; and it declared that this Movement should be pushed to completion. A new constitution was granted to the Board of Education with scarcely a dissenting vote. The assessment for Education was increased. The Bishops expressed the hope that large sums would yet be given to the total of the Christian Education Movement. And the Conference lauded the Movement as "a magnificent victory." "The educational institutions," declared the Conference, "have been drawn closer together; the Church has been brought to appreciate the profound importance of education that is genuinely Christian. "The moral and spiritual life of the Church has been deepened and enriched by the Movement. Our people have been led to a higher plane of living relative to the great truth of the trusteeship of life and property."

As for furthering and conserving the results of the Christian Education Movement, the General Conference left no doubt as to its attitude, designating the Board of Education as the proper agency for the prosecution of this work.

It was further stressed "that the subscriptions already taken should be collected as nearly as possible when they are due."

The General Conference sent the great cause of Christian Education into this new quadrennium with all official emphasis behind it. The achievements of the past two years were recognized as being but the beginning of a new and larger day in this fundamental activity of the Church. It must be so. With the loyalty of all our people remaining steadfast, the spirit of Christian Education, the spirit which cradled Methodism and made us what we are, must grow from more to more until it becomes controlling. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished. That it will come we need not doubt. —General Conference Board of Education.

AMERICA'S BACK YARD.

The Salvation Army has chosen a vantage-ground that no organization has ever disputed with it—the vantage-ground of the back yard of the nation, the back yard of humanity, the back yard of life.

There are always people for the pleasure tasks of the front yard but behind the blank walls of the house, away from the eyes of the passers-by, lies the back yard of life, cluttered with humanity, crowded with destitution, sickness and death, sour with sorrow and misery and sin. Where these things are, there is need, and where there is need, there is The Salvation Army.

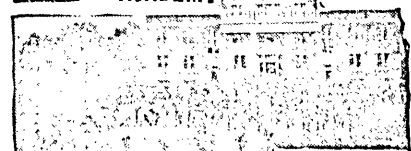
There is a word from those in the backyard to you in the front yard. It comes in a many tongued language, shrill with cries of the little children. It asks you to remember that the back yard is there. It may not be as picturesque and dramatic as far off things more often seem; but it is there. It is hungry and cold, it is sad and needy, and it is ours, our own back yard.

Everybody The Salvation Army aids does not live in the back yard. Some are merely there for a short time. There are the people who cannot be classed as strictly "down-and-outers," the back only claims them during an unemployment crisis, or when sickness and sorrow have added their weight to the burden they carry, they are the emergency cases.

Recuperation—there is not so much in the ordinary vacation as there is in a single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which refreshes the tired blood, sharpens the dulled appetite, restores the lost courage. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla this summer.

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EDUCATION



It is no disgrace to be poor; it is sometimes a disgrace to be rich; it is always a disgrace to be ignorant. Ignorance implies lack of ambition, not lack of opportunity. An education is a guarantee of one's willingness to work and his ability to accomplish. Every step of the way to learning must be won by hard labor; there is no royal road. An education, however, is worth every effort that it takes—not alone because of the financial return, but for the ability that it gives one to secure and enjoy those things in life that are worth while. Let us help you.

J. M. WORKMAN,
Arkadelphia, Ark.

Henderson-Brown College
Catalog on request

Woman's Missionary Department

Edited by

MRS. W. H. PEMBERTON.....303 E. Sixth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
SUPERINTENDENTS OF STUDY AND PUBLICITY
North Arkansas Conference.....Mrs. John W. Bell, Greenwood, Ark.
L. R. Conference.....Mrs. E. R. Steel, 214 W. 6th St., Pine Bluff
Communications should reach us Friday for publication next week.

"Pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest, that he will send forth laborers into His harvest."—Matt. 9:38.
"Our hope is that to not a few, the vision of opportunity will become the call to service."—Dr. R. Fletcher Moorehead.

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE NOTICE

Mrs. H. E. Neblett of Luxora will fill the vacancy made by Mrs. Floyd Elliott's resignation, as Secretary of the Jonesboro District. We appreciate the good work Mrs. Elliott has done as a District Secretary, and we know the district will not be neglected with Mrs. Neblett filling the office, but will continue with their efficient work.—Mrs. Bell.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

A Circuit Missionary Society? Yes, it can be done, and forty splendid, cultured women on the Viney Grove Circuit are demonstrating the fact that it can and is being done. These women came in carload lots to the Group Meetings, and from the way they are reaching out after information along all lines they are going to make some of the older auxiliaries work mighty hard to keep in sight of them. Our three Group Meetings were well attended and Mrs. Dowdy rendered splendid service.

Recently a new Junior and a new Young Peoples' Auxiliary were organized, both at Lincoln and with the helpful Adult Society back of them we are sure they will do good work.

The Young Peoples' Auxiliary at Gentry have sent a beautiful quilt to Vashti and received a very appreciative letter for the same. Mrs. C. H. Sherman is our Dist. Supt. of Supplies, and from the way she is entering into her new duties, we think all needy people and places will soon be supplied.

The Juniors at Prairie Grove have just been re-organized and are starting off with a boom. Also have a band of promising new Juniors organized in Bentonville. Our own Miss Minnie Webb has been a welcome visitor in the district this summer, bringing sunshine and joy, and the good news that the new building at San Antonio Wesley House is about completed. With the prospect for a splendid fruit crop and the faithful women of the district we are looking for a good report at the close of the year and a long line of happy women in the Poster Parade at our next Annual Meeting.—Mrs. W. L. Oliver, Dist. Sec.

NORTH ARK. CONFERENCE

Friends:—

It is with pleasure that I tell you the second quarter's report shows the Conferences leading in Mission Study as reported by enrollment cards are North Arkansas, Little Rock and South Ga. It is gratifying to know that our women have gone forward with our work in this particular point. We have insisted upon and urged the filling out of the enrollment cards with each new book studied, and the Superintendents of study and publicity have responded to our appeal so faithfully, the result being we are named among two others as leading the Conferences. I am sure each member of the Mis-

sionary Society in our Conference will rejoice with us in this forward step we have made. I have the names of the auxiliaries and Superintendents that by their faithfulness helped to gain this point, but our limited space forbids my publishing the list. Friends, this proves we can do our work efficiently. The work in this department is pleasant and profitable and we can do it for the Lord is with us. He is leading and guiding His own. "The watchman that watches over Israel neither slumber nor sleeps." With this encouragement may we bring up our other "Do's" to a high standard. The four things we request you to do this year are as follows:

"Do have a Study Class.

Do fill the enrollment card and mail.

Do send news items to your Conference Superintendents."

Ever keeping in mind our "Motto" for this Conference.

"Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward."—Exod. 14:15.

THE U. S. A.

This summer there will be a number of missionaries returning from the fields on furlough—Miss Katherine Hatcher and Miss Mabel Whitehead from Japan; Miss Marie Raffo, Miss Leila Tuttle, and Miss Mildred Bomar from China; Miss Laura V. Edwards and Miss Hallie Buie of Korea. Royal welcome to those who have rendered such valiant service! Miss Sallie Lou McKinnin, from China, has already arrived a little in advance owing to her father's health.

McTYEIRE DORMITORY COMPLETED

The beautiful new dormitory so long needed at McTyre School, Shanghai, China, has been completed, having been turned over by the architects on July 1. It will be fully ready for the students in the fall. The China Press is lavish in its praise of this undertaking of the Woman's Missionary Council at the cost of \$165,000. The building is called the Lambuth-Clopton Hall and is the fulfillment of the dreams of Miss Laura Haygood and Dr. Young J. Allen and Helen Richardson. It has been over a year in building and enough cannot be said in praise of Miss Martha E. Pyle, who has so faithfully watched over every step of the building enterprise.

BLUE RIDGE IN THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS.

Mrs. W. H. Pemberton.

Of the many places of interest within easy distance of Black Mountain are Ridgecrest, the assembly grounds of Southern Baptists; Montreat, the summer stronghold of Southern Presbyterians, and Blue Ridge, the picturesque place where the Y. M. and the Y. W. C. Associations of the South hold their annual Conferences. Each one of these places has rare charm in location but Blue Ridge is the most picturesque as it seems almost hidden away on the side of the high range, and is encircled with lofty mountains which form a never-ending panorama of loveliness and distinction. I always think of these as

Sunday School Department

REV. C. N. BAKER.....Field Secretary, Little Rock Conference
406 Exchange National Bank Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.

REV. H. E. WHEELER....Field Secretary, North Arkansas Conference
Conway, Arkansas

BOONEVILLE TRAINING SCHOOL

Friday night, August 11, was a great event in the history of Booneville Methodism. The second session of our District Standard Training School completed its work. Credits were awarded to forty-four students out of a total enrollment of sixty-four. Each one of the five instructors did splendid work, bringing the much needed instructions and along with it inspiration. The inspirational addresses of Brother Wheeler were inspirational and informational. The great facts brought to us in these addresses stirred our hearts profoundly. I have never known anything to transform and revolutionize the work of a church as this training program has the church of Booneville. Twenty months ago we did not have a single credit and now we have over one hundred and fifty. The attendance in our Sunday School has been more than doubled. The increase in the grade of work is immeasurable. Our large corps of officers and teachers is a band of efficient personal workers that know how to lead their pupils to Christ and on into a larger life of Christian activity. By the first of September we will qualify as a Standard School of the "B" type. This forward movement has not only

permeated the School but the whole church. The attendance and interest has grown steadily. The interest has deepened and efficiency is manifesting itself in every department. We have had 175 additions to the church the past twenty months. There has been a substantial increase in the budget. The reports show that the finances are in better shape than formerly at this time of the year. This is a great church with loyal, efficient people and outstanding leaders in the various departments.—R. H. Lewelling, P. C.

STONY POINT SUNDAY SCHOOL

It has been quite awhile since our S. S. was reported, but we are still on the map. Class membership has increased until it has become necessary to have more room and a movement is now on foot to provide this. We observed Childrens Day and had an overflowing house to enjoy the splendid talks rendered in the morning and the children's exercise in the afternoon. One feature especially effective was the pageant "Rights of the Child." This seemed to bring the necessity of religious education in the home straight to the hearts of the people. Our revival which has just closed did much for our school. Almost twenty of our members were

the smiling mountains, lacking the frowning aspect of the bold and bald Rockies although occasionally storm-clouds show them in angry mood and heavy rains change musical rivulets into torrential mountain streams which carry destruction in their rush.

All was serene and beautiful at Blue Ridge last Sunday, and we heard a fine sermon from Dr. O. E. Brown, Dean of Vanderbilt University, whose theme was the parable of the Sower. He aptly described the three bad soils and the three good soils which represent the souls of men as they reject, or accept the word of God.

This was the first Sunday of the Southern Summer School for Social Service and Christian Workers which will last through August. The opening address, on Thursday from Dr. F. Emory Lyon, of Chicago, was on "Diamonds in the Rough," in which he made a complete presentation of the problems of the management of prisons and reformatories, which now rightly claim much attention.

Rev. Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond, Va., will lecture on "Social and Economic Reconstruction in the South."

Dr. O. E. Brown's subject will be "Christianity and World Relations," and Rev. Dr. J. S. Kesler, Professor of Religious Education in Southern College of Y. M. C. A., will deliver a series of lectures on "The Social Teachings of Jesus." Besides these daily lectures there will be addresses from Rev. Dr. Gardner of the Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Miss Bessie Allen of Wesley Settlement in Nashville, Tenn., Hon. Josephus Daniels, and other eminent Christian workers.

The Robert E. Lee Hall nestling on the side of a mountain, an imposing structure with tall Corinthian columns, is well constructed for these

Conferences, having a large assembly hall and a series of class rooms on the first floor and many sleeping apartments above them. There are a number of pretty cottages built by people who spend the summers in this delightfully cool and quiet retreat. The largest of these residences is Martha Washington Cottage provided exclusively for girls. Meals are served in the dining hall under the direction of a scientific lady who knows all about the calories etc., needed to make a perfect diet for men, women and children. We didn't stay for a wonderfully well balanced dinner, but I drank water brought in pipes from springs high up in the mountains and a more sparkling and delicious beverage I have never tasted.

On every side there were fine and constantly changing views, shifting scenes of beauty caused by sunshine and the shadows of clouds which hovered over the everlasting hills. We recognized the charming "Seven Sisters" old "Greybeard" "Scraggy," with broken lineaments, and "Hightop" who looked out on the alluring range outlined against the blue heavens, and capped with shimmering white clouds. The cloud pictures in this region are marvelous and a never-ending source of delight. An occasional cluster of belated Rhododendron blossoms made me know that the forests are indescribably beautiful in June when the mountains are aflame with the dainty colorings of this and other shrubbery.

From my window I see a pair of cardinal birds in glad array, and they twitter joyously as they fly off in search of food for their nestlings. And in the distance I see majestic mountains that tell the story of God's all-mightiness. Evidences of His love and majesty are all about us—may we go forth with the faith and joyousness of the birds!

converted and brought into the church with still others to join at our pastor's next appointment. Some will soon be leaving for school but we send them away Christian boys and girls.—Mattie Mae Thomas.

PARAGOULD DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL.

All plans for the Paragould District Standard Training School have been completed, and there is a fine prospect for the school. At this writing we cannot announce definitely the Instructor for the course on Junior Lesson Material, but the matter is in the care of the General Board.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

We are in the midst of a most fruitful series of Institutes in this District, and it is most gratifying to see how generously and enthusiastically the different schools are responding to the new Program of Work. In every Institute, at Springtown, Cincinnati, and Lincoln a full representation of workers has been present, and we are on our way to other points.

The prospects are exceedingly good for a great Training School at Bentonville. We shall give a schedule of courses in next week's issue.

The Training School at Booneville was a success. Not as largely attended from the District as we should have been glad to report, but a most satisfactory work was done, and the faculty was in high favor. Besides a number of special and office credits made possible by the school 43 certificates were awarded at the close. The graduating exercises under the direction of the Dean, Prof. C. O. Moore were very impressive.—H. E. Wheeler.

THE JONESBORO STANDARD TRAINING SCHOOL.

The third session of the Jonesboro Standard Training School, which closed Friday, the nineteenth, was the best ever. 127 students, representing eight Sunday schools, attended. This does not include those who dropped in incidentally from time to time. Sixty-two did work for credit, though five of the number were denied credit because they were under age. The rule of the office at Nashville turns a number of young people away, but these five persisted in doing the work with the knowledge that they would receive no credit.

The specialization courses were in the hands of a group of trained workers from neighboring Conferences. Mrs. W. W. Adams of Memphis had charge of the work in Beginner Lesson Material; Mrs. T. M. Salter, "the Salt(er) end of the Pepper Sunday School" of Memphis directed the work of the Primary group; Miss Pauline Suddath, of the general office at Nashville, gave the work in Story Telling (Junior Department); while Mrs. J. W. Nance, of Texas, taught Intermediate-Senior Organization. Nothing but words of approval was heard from the enthusiastic workers who studied under these excellent teachers.

One feature of the school was the presence of the Womack brothers in the faculty. J. P. was dean of the school and teacher of The Church and Its Work, while R. E. had a large class in The Principles of Teaching. It is the first time these well-known educators have worked together in sixteen years. There is a suspicion that they went on their toes in their efforts to out-teach each other. At any rate each was at his best, and

each had his loyal backers as the better of the two.

The school closed with a brief but spicy testimony meeting in which a number spoke of the good done by the school. And truly good was done. Numbers of earnest workers went back home determined to do better work than ever before and with a new faith in their ability to do better work.

Among those receiving credit were R. E. L. Bearden, P. E.; J. M. Hughes, pastor First Church; C. T. Wilson, pastor Huntington Ave. Church; A. B. Haltom, pastor Fisher Street Church; T. A. Bowen, pastor at Trumann; W. A. Lindsey, pastor at Osceola; R. A. Teeter, pastor at Tyronza; F. M. Sweet, pastor at Manilla, and R. B. Craig, pastor at Nettleton.—C. J. Chapin.

A TRIP BY AUTO.

Having a ten days' trip to make through the north end of the Texarkana District and knowing the uncertainty of railroad connections now, the Field Secretary borrowed his wife's Ford and left Little Rock at 5:00 a. m., Monday morning. I am writing this note at Lockesburg on Saturday morning and so far I have visited Mt. Ida, Mena, Hatfield, Williamson's School House, Walnut Springs, DeQueen, and Lockesburg. I go this afternoon to Dierks for Saturday and Sunday; to Ashdown for Monday; to Foreman Tuesday, and expect to get home Wednesday night. So far it has been a wonderful trip and I have been able to do about twice as much work as if I had been traveling on the train this week. I wish every preacher in the conference could have made this trip with me.

Mt. Ida.—My first stop was at Mt. Ida in the interest of the Prescott District Training School. Found Brother Hamilton at home and his good superintendent in his printer's shop. We will have at least three and possibly four delegates from Mt. Ida at Prescott the first week in September. Brother Hamilton is much in demand to assist in meetings this summer and he always delivers the goods. He spoke in highest terms of "Ted" Armstrong's good preaching at Oden recently.

At Mena. I made it from Little Rock to Mt. Ida, one hundred miles, in five hours, but did not have good luck from there on to Mena. Just out of Black Springs I "fouled a spark plug" and then it began to rain and so I spent about two hours limping along through the rain and mud trying to reach Big Fork and a new plug. I reached Mena about sun-down and found a whole bunch of Methodist preachers vacationing there. There was the Cline family, the Simmons family, the Hammons family, in addition to the Owens, who are pastoring up there this year. I attended the Mena Quarterly Meeting that night and enjoyed it so much I forgot I was tired. Tuesday the whole preacher bunch, with several good laymen, went out to Standing Rock on Board Camp Creek for a Methodist picnic and Baptist swim. This was a great day long to be remembered by all who were there. It will be remembered that Dr. Sexton and "Bo" McMillan have the training camp for the Centenary Football team here at Standing Rock. Tuesday night we had a meeting of the Mena Sunday School workers and presented the Texarkana Training School together with the new Standard of Efficiency. Brother Olney and Brother Owen have a good Sunday school at Mena that we always enjoy visiting.

At Hatfield. Wednesday morning

we hitched up the jitney and Forded over the wonderful new pike twelve miles down to Hatfield. We found Mrs. F. T. Fowler in the midst of a great training week with twenty attending the classes. Brother Fombey was away assisting elsewhere in a meeting, but he was careful to have everything organized for the Training school before he left home. Mrs. Fowler seemed to think this was one of the best schools she had had this year and the Superintendent and workers at Hatfield seem delighted with her work. Much good will come from this school. Hatfield has already secured her new Standard of Efficiency and is working for the rank of a Progressive School. This charge will have representatives in the District school to be held in Texarkana the first week in October.

On the Horatio Charge. Wednesday afternoon I drove on down to Williamsons' School House on the Horatio charge where Brother Campbell is in a meeting this week assisted by Brother Fombey of Hatfield. I preached that night to a houseful of fine country people and stayed over to hear Brother Fombey deliver a good sermon on Faith the next morning. Thursday afternoon Brother Campbell and I drove over to the Walnut Springs community and visited all the homes of the Sunday school teachers there. This was my first visit to this church and I found the best arranged Sunday school building that I have visited in the country in many a day. Brother Fowler is to be there for Sunday School Institute tonight and all the workers promised to be there for the meeting. Just last Sunday Brother Campbell assisted by Brother Melard closed a two weeks' meeting at Walnut Springs with 45 accessions to the church. A previous meeting held by the pastor this year had added fifteen, making a total increase of sixty for this one country church for the year. The Horatio charge will be well represented in the Texarkana school.

At DeQueen. Thursday night we met with the workers at DeQueen and presented the "B" type Standard. Brother Parker is in the midst of a meeting at Lockesburg but Jim Moore had his workers out and we had a good time checking up this fine school. A recent emphasis has been at DeQueen up to where it is possibly the best attended school for the summer time in the District. DeQueen only lacks building equipment to take high rank on the new Standard. And some day DeQueen will have that new building she so much needs. DeQueen will have her school well represented at Texarkana when the

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J. M. Williams, President.

Training school opens.

At Lockesburg. Coming on to Lockesburg Friday morning I found Brother Ridling in a great community meeting under a tent assisted by Rev. J. A. Parker and Brother Watts of our Fairview church, Texarkana. This promises to be a meeting that will stir the whole community with old time revival fires. We held our Institute here Friday afternoon and had a good attendance from over the charge. Brother Dillihunty and his workers have their school already up to the Progressive Standard on the "C" type Program of Work and ought to be a one-hundred per cent school soon. This charge will also be represented at Texarkana. From here we go to Dierks for Saturday and Sunday and to Ashdown for a meeting of the District Officers Monday. Frank Simmons is a great elder and the Texarkana District is moving along all lines.—Clem Baker, Sec.

KEEPING THE RECORDS.

Sunday school records may be kept in three ways:
As if they were of no importance;

Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrh, Deafness, Relaxed or Stenched Ears, Trisected Ears, Hearing and Hearing Sounds, Deafness, Wholly or Partially Deafened Ears, Discharge from Ears, etc.

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YOUR SCHOOL NEEDS

As if they were of supreme importance; and

In the right way—a happy medium. Sunday school records should be kept so as to give all needed statistics and other information, without becoming a burden, or taking up too much of the time of the class. While it is desirable, yea necessary, to have records, and well kept records, it must be remembered that the only justification for the Sunday school is to teach (I am not going to enter into a discussion here of what to teach) and if the keeping of the records interferes to a great extent with the teaching, or if keeping the records employs too many who might otherwise be teaching or learning, then the record system is a failure no matter how much it may tabulate the statistical details of the school.

In short the record system must be simple, easily understood, and quickly operated, yet give concisely all the information it is desired to know.

I have worked out and have in successful operation in our school (First Church, North Little Rock) a system consisting of only two forms, excepting the permanent minute and record book of the entire school, which has been found to suit us quite well.

The first form consists of a card 3x5, on one side of which is filled in as an enrollment card, giving pupil's name, address, age and other data, the other side is his record for each Sunday in the year. These cards are assorted by classes, and each class kept in an envelope for that purpose, on the outside of which is written teacher's name, class No., etc. Teachers are considered as pupils, and their cards are put in the class envelopes the same as the pupils', and their records kept in the same manner. At the end of the year these cards are filed away in alphabetical order, and new cards filled out. "New Rolls" are never made up. Pupils are dropped only for good cause, the classes being expected to look up absentees and find out why they are not coming before dropping their names from the rolls. Then the cards are taken out of the envelope and filed. We have as our motto, "Once a member, always a member," that is, as long as it is possible for us to keep them.

When a pupil leaves town we do not have to "scratch his name off" the book; we merely take his card out. He can have it if he wants it, to take to his new home. If a pupil is promoted or changed to another class, for any cause, it is only necessary to shift his card to another envelope, and the continuity of his record is not broken.

The other form is a class report blank, 2x4, giving class No., date, enrollment, present, on time, new, visitors, at church, collection, and birthday offering. The teacher or class secretary checks up the individual records, fills in the result on the total slip and all back in the envelope and puts in a convenient place for the department secretary. The department secretary gathers up the envelopes, totals the results (using the same total slip form, which is just as good for departmental as class reports) and sends to the school secretary, retaining the class envelopes. The school secretary totals the department slips and copies into the minute book, turns the money over to the treasurer, and the records are completed, the information is available for checking or comparison and it has all been done before the school is dismissed, with no confusion, and little time lost from lessons.—David Townsend.

Epworth League Department

MRS. CHARLES DAVID CADE, Dalark, Ark......Editor
HOWARD JOHNSTON, Treas., N. Arkansas Conf......Conway
H. GRADY SMITH, Treasurer, L. R. Conf......Arkadelphia

All communications should be addressed to Epworth League Editor, at Dalark, Ark., and should reach her not later than Saturday before date of publication.

A CORRECTION.

Some mistakes will creep into a publication even though much care is used trying to avoid them.

Under the heading, "Our Retiring Officers" in the Epworth League Annual just off the press, for some unusual reason the sketch of Miss Eda Cade was left out. No more faithful member of the Cabinet of last year could be found than Miss Cade. And the only reason we consented to release her this year is that she is going to Scarritt Bible and Training School and would be too far away to work with us effectively. Our prayers go with her and we shall always remember her efficient work in the cabinet.

The statistical table of the Little Rock District was not carefully edited and several errors are noticeable. The city Churches in Little Rock are not on the Little Rock Circuit. Neither is Lonoke on the Tomberlin Circuit. But the greatest error is that the report of Hunter Memorial was printed opposite the name Pulaski Heights. For some unknown reason Pulaski Heights sent no report. Make the corrections and use the Annual to get the work of the Conference before your young people.

If you failed to get copies of the Annual write me and I will see that they are furnished you.—S. T. Baugh, England, Ark.

RALLY AT STUTTGART.

Stuttgart Leaguers staged a big Rally Sunday evening Aug. 13th in which one hundred and fifty visiting Leaguers took part, representing Brummit, Humphrey, Carlisle, England, Pine Bluff, Halley's Chapel, and others. With the local Chapter and friends of the League it made a house full.

A delightful lunch of sandwiches, iced tea, fruit salad and cake was served by the ladies of the Church and all enjoyed the eats and the fellowship of the hour, on the lawn by the Church and parsonage.

The program began at 8 o'clock with a play by the Stuttgart League, "The Joy Makers," which was short and enjoyed by all. This was followed by the following speakers: Mr. Ray Monk, Rev. Neill Hart, Mr. Leslie Helvie of Pine Bluff, and Miss Eda Cade of Pearcy, each of whom brought us a helpful and interesting message. Miss Cade closed the program with a consecration meeting asking that all life service volunteers come to the front and there were twelve of us around the altar. After sentence prayers Rev. A. B. Barry of Carlisle closed the prayer.

This was in every way a great meeting. There were more young people present than we had at the Assembly in 1921, and as the writer presided, he could see with what rapt attention the entire audience followed the speakers in the delivery of their message. It was an inspiration to be there. What the city League Union is doing for the Leagues in cities these meetings are doing for smaller towns and villages. It is a means of getting acquainted with other young people and learning of the good work they are doing, and hearing inspirational messages from our leaders that puts life and

enthusiasm into us and makes us rejoice that we have a part in this great work.

Brother Goddard and his good wife are looking after the young people of Stuttgart and all seem happy together. We shall long remember our visit to them and their beautiful little city.—S. T. Baugh.

LET'S GO!

The record of the Summer Assemblies has become history. This year witnessed perhaps the most selected groups of our young people ever gathered together. There were practically ten thousand young people in all of the Assemblies.

Increased pledges for missions, voluntary pledges and gifts for Conference work, where needed, characterized their financial undertakings. In addition this year every Annual Conference, excepting several missionary Conferences, has made appropriations for Epworth League work approximating \$40,000.

The number of volunteers for Christian life continues to grow. The Summer Assembly is coming to be recognized in many young people's minds as the place that they must face up to the investment of their lives. A large number of choice young men and women signed declaration cards purposing to prepare for definite Christian work.

The new year is beginning. Fine plans were made at Conference; it is time now to put them into effect. "Let's Go!"

The pledges for missions were splendid; but the last man in the last chapter must be given a chance to pledge. "Let's Go!"

Each League Conference must be organized in a practical financial way. Those financial obligations must be observed. "Let's Go!"

Many volunteers will need financial assistance to attend college this year. Shall we help them? "Let's Go!"

Every volunteer who has signed a declaration card must prayerfully face his life's service daily. "Let's Go!"

Every Leaguer is challenged to help his local Chapter realize its best year's work. "Let's Go!"

Are we ready for the best year's service of our lives? "Let's Go!"—Garfield Evans, Nashville, Tenn.

CORNING EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The Senior Epworth League of Corning Methodist Church was organized in February by the pastor. The church had not had a League for several years. From its organization the League has been forging ahead, doing most excellent work. Six delegates attended the Summer Assembly at Searcy in June and came back bubbling over with enthusiasm and with definite plans for a Gold Seal Standard League this year. All four departments are organized and at work.

The Devotional Department.—Under the direction of Miss Lottie Nance this department is well organized and efficient. The Devotional meetings are the best attended, not even the socials being able to get out as good attendance. It is understood (and has never been violated) that every leader will lead in prayer, that no clippings from the Era appear to be read in the meeting. The leaders vie with

each other in presenting a well worked out program. Every person on the program knows a week ahead of his assignment. Fully two-thirds of the members of the League attend the Church services morning and evening. Two have volunteered for Life Service, one for Missions and one for the Ministry.

Social Service Department.—Miss Alma Ledbetter, 2nd Department Supt., has her work well organized and under her leadership the 2nd Department is doing some splendid work. The League is holding services at a school house in the rural community on Sunday afternoons, and assisting the young people there to organize a League. The League recently gave Bro. and Mrs. N. E. Skinner a pounding. Bro. Skinner is a superannuated preacher, and is called "The Saint John" of North Arkansas Conference.

The Recreational Department.—Miss Edwina Ratcliffe is Supt. of Recreation and is providing a series of good times for the League. A lake party was enjoyed in July and a watermelon feast and hay ride in August. The Supt. of this department has a program of good times for the entire year.

The Missionary Department.—Miss Loraine Lindsey, the Supt. of the 4th Dept., is pushing her work. The League will study "A Noble Army," beginning in September for six weeks. A good pledge was made to the African Special at Searcy. Missionary programs are presented every fourth Sunday.

The League has adopted the budget system of raising funds, and this is meeting every need.

Rev. Lester Weaver is pastor of this fine group of young people.—French Ratcliffe, Press Agt.

GIRLS! LEMONS

WHITEN SKIN AND

BLEACH FRECKLES

No. 129

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, which any drug store will supply for a few cents, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of harmless and delightful lemon bleach. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day, then shortly note the beauty and whiteness of your skin.

Famous stage beauties use this lemon lotion to bleach and bring that soft, clear, rosy-white complexion, also as a freckle, sunburn, and tan bleach because it doesn't irritate.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

OVERSPEEDING.

"Twas mighty lucky the other night
The fairy police were out of sight!

For a young and reckless firefly,
Taking every knoll on "high,"
Tore a hundred miles an hour
By tree and knoll, by bush and flower.

And ran, with only a tail light, crash
Into the trunk of a mountain ash,
And with a terrible bang and hurtle
Stood on his nose and then turned turtle!

"Twas mighty lucky the other night
The fairy police were out of sight.
—Anna Johnson Robinson, in The Youth's Companion.

DOORS AND DOORS.

Marion Ayres Green

Uncle Charlie stepped quietly in side the doorway of the room where little Clare, with closed eyes, lay on the couch. There were surely traces of recent tears on her cheeks. The restless drumming of her fingers on the edge of the couch showed him that she was not asleep, so he called out cheerily,

"Ready to take another nature walk with me, Lightfoot?"

The closed eyes popped open, and Clare's face brightened at once.

"Oh, Uncle Charlie, I'm glad it's you!" Then her face fell again as she added, "But I am afraid it will be a long time before you'll think that name 'Lightfoot' fits me again," and she glanced down ruefully at her bandaged ankle.

Uncle Charlie sat down beside the couch. "So you went and stumbled in spite of my warning the other day," he said, smiling at her.

"Oh, but I didn't!" Clare exclaimed quickly. "That's just exactly what I didn't do, Uncle Charlie. It was just a common old every day hole and not Mr. Woodchuck's dooryard at all."

"How do you know it wasn't?" Uncle Charlie asked.

"Why, I was taking Virginia through that same field where you and I walked last Sunday, and I told her I'd show her where Mr. Woodchuck's front door was, but we mustn't go too near it. So I stood quite a little way off and pointed it out to her. She could see the big pile of sand that you told me was all thrown out by Mr. Woodchuck when he dug out his home in spring. Then we turned and ran away, and all at once I stepped in this horrid little hole and down I went!"

"And that was Mr. Woodchuck's dooryard," said Uncle Charlie.

"But how could it be?" cried Clare.

"It was nowhere near the place!"

Uncle Charlie chuckled. "I didn't say his front door. It was Mr. Woodchuck's back door."

Clare's eyes opened wide. "Why Uncle Charlie, how funny! I didn't know woodchucks had front doors and back doors just like folks."

"They do if they are smart woodchucks," he answered. "And if they are extra smart woodchucks, they usually have two back doors. They are really like fire escapes, to use simply in time of danger when their front door is attacked. Then they have two ways of escape, one for Mr. Woodchuck and one for Mrs. Woodchuck."

"Oh, isn't that too funny!" laughed Clare. "But there was no pile of sand there, Uncle Charlie, as there was at his front door."

"No," he answered, "because this back door is his secret door and a sand pile would give it away to Mr. Fox, who loves to take a woodchuck home for supper."

Clare looked puzzled. "How does he make a hole without taking something out first?" she asked.

Uncle Charlie chuckled again. "Well he does have to play the magician a bit to do it. He starts in at the front door you see, and goes on kicking it all back of him until he finally pokes his head outside at his newly made back door."

"No wonder there was such a big pile of sand at his front door then!" said Clare.

"Yes Lightfoot, that's what made me suspect there was at least one back door to his house. When your ankle gets well, we'll go out there some day and find out if I've guessed rightly. You'll probably find that doorway you stumbled into hidden in a clump of tall grass or low bushes."

Clare sat up with an excited look in her eyes. "Yes, it was tall grass, Uncle Charlie! I remember I got a big grass stain on my dress too. Oh, will you go out there just as soon as we can?"

"Just as soon as your ankle is strong enough for rough walking again, little Lightfoot. I shouldn't want you to walk into Mrs. Woodchuck's back door with the other foot, you know. Your mother would hardly forgive me."

"Oh, yes she would have too," laughed Clare, "because you're her brother, you know."

Uncle Charlie took Clare's little hand between his big ones. "I'm not so sure," he said soberly, "that I could forgive myself. But you hustle up and get strong again and we'll see—what we shall see!"

THE ROBBER WEEDS

Up in the sky the sun blazed hot, and its rays reached all the way down to a certain back garden where a little boy and girl, Robbie and Roberta, were both just on the verge of tears. They had been pulling weeds until they were both very hot and tired, and there were still a great many left. Mama had gone uptown that afternoon, and before leaving had asked the twins to weed the back yard.

Both children felt sure that mama had no idea how many weeds there were or she wouldn't have asked them to pull them all in one afternoon. But mama was gone and both Robbie and Roberta felt they should finish the task before going to play.

"Oh, isn't it hot!" complained Robbie, mopping his brow.

"Yes, 'tis. Don't you just hate these old weeds?" asked Roberta, pulling at a particularly stubborn one.

Just then Aunt Helen called from the back porch:

"Haden't you children better come rest on the steps and let me tell you something about those robbers?"

"Robbers!" cried Robbie.

"Robbers!" echoed Roberta.

"Yes, robbers," repeated Aunt Helen.

"Those are called robber weeds," she continued as the children settled comfortably on the steps by her side; "and one time a few years ago the seeds of them were left here by a circus that camped just outside of town. These circus owners had to carry a certain kind of prairie hay for the elephants and this weed with the bright yellow bloom happened to be in with the prairie hay. The next year after the big circus camped here great quantities of this weed sprang up on the camping-ground—"

"But why do they call it the robber weed?" asked Robbie eagerly.

"I was just coming to that," smiled Aunt Helen. "They call it that because it chokes out all other things that start to grow near it. It sends out long roots near the surface of the

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

HORATIO CHARGE.

We have just closed a great meeting at Walnut Springs on the Horatio Charge. Rev. J. J. Mellard of Arkadelphia did the preaching and it was ably done—no better. The church was greatly revived; forty five new members were received. Baptized thirteen infants, organized a Senior League with twenty-one members. Will organize a Junior League next Sunday. This was our second meeting at Walnut Springs. We held a meeting last winter and received fifteen members. We have added sixty members to the church at Walnut Springs this year. Horatio church has had twenty-five additions. Horatio Sunday School observed very beautifully Sunday School day and sent \$30.00 to Bro. Hays. Walnut Springs observed the day with a splendid program and an offering of \$5.00. We are in a meeting now at Williamson's Chapel which starts well. J. D. Fomby of Hatfield is doing the preaching. We have collected \$45.00 for the Arkansas Methodist and we are still on the job thank the Lord.—W. F. Campbell, P. C.

AUSTIN CHARGE.

Mt. Tabor.—The preliminaries began on July 6th and the meeting started in full on the following Sunday. Our efforts centered around a church revival and to accomplish this end the congregation was divided into three groups for the vesper service, Bro. Sam Lasiter leading the men and women; Bro. Luther Powell the young people; and Mrs. Christie the children. The result was a splendid meeting. There was a rebaptism of the Holy Spirit upon the church; fifteen reclaimed for better living and service in the kingdom and four accessions on profession of faith. We have a fine congregation at Tabor. Our young people so fell in love with the evening vesper that they are continuing and the parents are keeping their side going too. It is enriching the League, and the Sunday S. under the superintendence of Bro. Will Smith is gaining all along the line.

Old Austin.—The third week in July was spent in this historic community. There are some dear people at Austin who manifested a great interest and seemingly enjoyed the services. We certainly enjoyed being with them and serving them. We can hardly estimate the good done. The Sunday School under the leadership of Bro. William Little is holding our young life and the work the

ground and drinks up all the nourishment, and the grass soon dies around where this weed grows. It robs the other plants of all the moisture—just drinks it all up until they wither, and"—

"Oh the horrid thing!" cried Robbie; "it shan't rob our nice grass—just watch me!"

"And me, too," said Roberta. And before Aunt Helen could finish her story the twins were making sport of pulling robber weeds.

"Watch me pull the big robber!" cried Robbie.

"Watch me pull this one," laughed Roberta.

"I think you will have all the robbers driven away within a half-hour at the rate you are going now," called Aunt Helen; "and when you have finished and washed your hands and faces nicely, you will find me on the front porch—and I think there will be a plate of cakes and a pitcher of iced lemonade—so hurry, dears.—Beth Slater Whitson, in The Watchman-Examiner.

school is doing can be seen by the interest in their work.

South Bend.—A little place in point of membership, but great in point of spirit and church pride. Our meeting convened there during the fourth week in July. All seemed to be refreshed and many gave testimonies of the blessings they had received. We had no gain in membership but the people were lifted upon a higher plane.

Smyrna.—This is another "Promised Land" of Austin charge. We have a community there that is crying to go. Our Circuit Sunday School Institute met there the fifth Sunday in July. Had a very helpful program setting forth the Sunday School interest, but a great feature and treat of the day was the sermon and afternoon address of Bro. Clem Baker. He seemed to enjoy the day and I am not only voicing the sentiment of a person but of all there when I say we were delighted not only with him but Mrs. Baker and daughter Dorothy. The meeting followed during the week. R. B. Wilkes of Lonoke did the preaching. Not only was there an encouraging interest in the church but there was an earnest working spirit among our young people. The group meetings in the evening were one of the helpful features of the meeting. Dr. Wilkes who came to us imbued with power from on high led us out into bigger fields. When the meeting closed on Saturday night there were fifteen or twenty reclaimed souls and the pastor received a class of twenty into the church seventeen of which were on profession of faith. None can do better than has Dr. Wilkes in his evangelistic campaigns. Bro. T. Y. Ramsey the evangelist singer associated with the Rev. Mr. Ham was with us some, we appreciated his help very much.—A. J. Christie, P. C.

PRAIRIE VIEW.

We have just closed an eight day meeting at Prairie View. In many respects it was a great meeting. The attendance was good. At night services oft times the church was crowded to its capacity and the best attendance at the eleven o'clock services I have seen for several years. The power of God filled both pulpit and pew. Rev. J. F. Jernigan did the preaching. Bro. Jernigan though having reached his three score and ten years is as active as a boy of twenty-one. His sermons were well thought out and linked together, plain, simple, strong gospel sermons. Bro. Jernigan is indeed a great preacher, a good man. We all felt blessed by having had him with us and pray God's blessings upon him and his field of labor. The results of the meeting were nineteen conversions and twenty additions to the church, seventeen on profession of faith and three by letter. Out of these seventeen converts received, fifteen were baptized by sprinkling, only two by immersion. We all feel that the meeting was a great spiritual help, and are looking forward to the closing out of a good year.—J. C. Cofer, P. C.

The Health Value of Blood Medicine

By "blood medicine" we mean, for instance, Hood's Sarsaparilla, for nearly 50 years the standard remedy for blood disorders.

Working through the blood, the great distributing agency of the body, it carries purity, health, strength, vitality to every organ.

The general health quickly responds to the powerful influences of this good blood medicine. One old friend wrote us: "I seem to feel a thrill of new life just as soon as I begin my annual course of Hood's."

STONY POINT.

Stony Point has just closed one of the most successful revivals in the history of the church. The campaign lasted for three weeks under the leadership of the pastor Rev. Grover Cleveland, with Mr. Claude Green as choir leader. Too much cannot be said of Bro. Cleveland, an untiring worker, a fearless preacher, and the best of revivalists. The large tabernacle was filled to its capacity every night and the choir of 60 voices could be heard several miles away. There were about fifty conversions and reclamations, forty-seven were added to Stony Point church, others will join the Baptists. Stony Point membership is now three times as large as it was at the beginning of the meeting. We cannot estimate the good done, for this community has been made anew. Truly this revival was a God-send and we hope to keep the fires bright until all have joined the ranks of righteousness.—Mattie Mae Thomas.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE CHURCH?

Bros. Kelly, Weaver and Cofer will tell about the meetings. I want to write about something else. Rev. W. P. Whaley wrote a book on this subject, to-wit: "What is the Matter With The Church?" I have never read it, so I do not know whether the good brother told what the matter was or not. But it does not take a wise man to tell what one of the matters is in our rural charges. It is not ignorance, not for lack of common sense, it is not the lack of ability, but the lack of "awillity." It is the financial wheel that is mired in the rural charges. It has been mired for 48 years that I know of. 'Tis true the pastors are paid better salaries than were paid 30 or 40 years ago, but the salaries are not adequate yet, "by a heap." One of these preachers has had to plow and hoe this year to keep his family supplies going. He has two appointments that could, if they would, pay him \$500 each. And it is nothing but miserly stinginess that keep the people from paying this and more. Men with good farms, good homes, out of debt with a nice bank account, can do more for the cause of God than these men are doing. I was in two good communities, sections, where the stewards had old corn in the crib, good fat bacon "streak o' lean and streak o' fat," old lard in the can, and one of these communities had paid its pastor a little over \$100, and that pastor is a good preacher, and a man worthy of better support. What is the matter? Don't you see? A man with one eye can see it. The book says, "the workman is worthy of his hire." These men, some of them, are living where they were born and reared. Never had to make a move, never had a burn out, and yet the pastor has had the growing expense of move after move, waste after waste, and it seems like because, perchance the preacher and his hard worked wife and children can appear neat, and clean when they go to a new charge "They don't need anything—got better clothes than I have," Huh! Shucks! Well you could have better clothes, but for your stinginess. Lie still, I tell you, and take your medicine. You will die if you don't. There is another thing the matter. There are more "bench warming" members in the country "than Carter had oats and he had so many oats he had to haul them off the ground they grew on to shock them." Not room you see. The comparison is not overdrawn. Real workers, soul-winners, good old-fashioned altar worker, dependable work on a cold collar, on

dry faith. Here is another mired wheel.

These meetings resulted in about 40 converts, whereas there ought to have been 250 or 300, had the church people worked and co-operated with the preachers, God and the opportunity. When will our people learn to work in faith for God like they work in faith for every thing else? When? Then will Zion bring forth sons and daughters, and men will not see how little they can pay and do for God but how much they can pay and how much they can do. Until this lesson is learned we stand where we are, waiting where plenty is, and with such sacrifices God is not well pleased.—Jas. F. Jernigan.

SHILOH.

I closed my meeting at Shiloh Sunday night August 6, with fifty-two additions to the church. Bro. O. L. Cole of Clarendon who did the preaching, is spending his vacation helping in meetings. He has gone to Harrisburg Circuit for a meeting and then to Elaine. I am sure we all appreciate his help and it ought to help us to pass it on. I will begin my meeting at Marvell August 20, Rev. J. J. Galloway will help me there.—E. Dyer, P. C.

REVIVAL AT WING.

For the past two weeks Bro. C. H. Bumpers, an evangelist of Wetumka, Oklahoma, assisted by our able pastor, Bro. J. W. Harger, has conducted one of the greatest revivals ever known in any small church in this county. Bro. Bumpers proved himself one of the best pulpit orators we have ever heard. His soul-stirring appeals to mortal man to turn away from sin and give a life of service to his Creator were almost irresistible. About 50 persons were converted and the religious atmosphere of the community is now better than it has been for years. Bro. Bumpers is a powerful instrument in the hands of God, and the prayer of the Christian people at Wing is that many others may have the opportunity of hearing him and thereby be led into a higher and nobler life, and that God will continue to strengthen him for future years of service in his vineyard.—A Member.

PORUM REVIVAL.

On August 6, 1922, Rev. E. A. Reed, our pastor at Stigler, Oklahoma, and Bro. O. W. Stevens of Checotah, Oklahoma a singer evangelist, came to our aid with batteries turned on sin in all of its forms as it affects civic life in or out of the church.

Bro. Stevens' rousing song services and Bro. Reed's logical sermons filled our house to overflowing with interested hearers from the beginning—a thing, they tell me, that never had happened before in Porum. Bro. Reed's plain practical spiritual and convincing sermons resulted in many conversions and thirty accessions to our church, in eight days time, not just children only, but men and women from some of the best homes in Porum.

Bro. Reed might not be called an evangelist, but evidently he is a revivalist beyond any question.

Any preacher might consider himself fortunate if he should secure his services in a meeting.

Bro. Stevens the singer evangelist of Checotah, Oklahoma organized our song forces for the revival by first organizing the children into a junior choir and a Bible-reading organization which resulted in our children singing in all our services.

The contest in Bible-reading resulted in the children reading and having the grown-ups read for them more than 5500 chapters in the Bible Sunday night.

The music organization attracted the town orchestra to our forces, which was a very valuable aid to our music and it was very much appreciated.

In the Bible-reading the side called "Reds" who read the most chapters will be entertained together with the side called "Golds" at Mrs. Tom Plunkett's in the near future.

We hope to make this reading society a permanent organization.

Bro. Reed and Bro. Stevens make a full team. Bro. Reed preaches with power and demonstration of the Spirit and Bro. Stevens sings in the spirit and demonstration of power.

The meeting has been a great uplift to our town in civic righteousness and higher ideals of life.

To finish up our meeting, Miss Eunice Yankee of Muskogee, the district secretary of the Muskogee District Epworth League, came down Sunday, August 20, and delivered a very interesting address at 11 o'clock, which was highly appreciated by a well filled house, and organized a League in the afternoon with twenty-one members, Miss Margaret Hall being elected president and Miss Fola Rhodes secretary.

To God be all the glory, Amen.—J. L. Porter, P. C.

CARR MEMORIAL, PINE BLUFF.

Eight months have passed since we were appointed to Carr Memorial and these months seem to have slipped away very rapidly. This is a great little church with a wonderful opportunity. It is the only Methodist Church east of Main street in this city and is located in the heart of the East End.

We have a membership of three hundred and twenty-five, having received fifty-three this year. Our Sunday school has outgrown the capacity of the building and we have erected a large annex for Sunday school and Epworth League purposes.

This is not a transient people, as some have thought, even though it is a railroad center and a majority of our members are railroad folks. I have not written a church certificate since coming here and none of our members have moved away. Neither are railroad people ignorant. I believe there is as much intelligence in this community as you find in any ordinary community, and a great deal more reading is done among this class of people. Refinement and culture are here in abundance. There is a spirit of equality, unity and co-operation here that is not found everywhere. The Union man has learned what co-operation means in business and also learned that what is good for business is good for the church, and it is so ordered. During this strike, which is testing every man connected with it and is almost enough to destroy the faith of some, the finances of the church are being kept up and plans are under headway to build a new parsonage. If any reader is tempted to criticize the striker, let him learn the circumstances of both sides before he gets too hard. They religiously feel that,

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Proposition which will enable any branch of the Church to make extra money. For our plan, address J. R. Case, Manager, Ret-aw-on Mfg. Co., Batesville, Arkansas.

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"conquer we must, when our cause it is just."

Our Epworth League is one of the best I have ever been associated with. Two units in Teacher Training have been finished this year and we are planning to have a large class at the District Institute this fall.

Our opportunity for one of the strongest Methodist churches of Arkansas is right here and we need your prayers.—J. L. Dedman, P. C.

OLD MT. IDA.

This place, six miles from DeQueen, has been spiritually dead seemingly for a long time. I began there with Brother Rowland on Monday and we soon found the weather was too warm to try to hold our services in the little building so we moved out under the large trees and hauled sawdust and covered the ground and built platforms for the speaker and singers, and we fought a very hard battle against sin for ten days. The result of the

meeting was about twenty-five professions besides those who were reclaimed. It is mostly a Baptist community, but they all joined in with us and we soon found that where there is union there is strength. We took into our church 17 members, most all of whom are young men and young ladies, among the best in that community. I never saw people work together with more harmony. As fast as the young ladies and young men got saved they went right into the altar and worked with penitents until they got through. Best of all, as a proof of their salvation, was that all testified to what the Lord had done for them at each testimony meeting. We organized a fine Sunday school and prayer meeting, something like 35 or 40 to begin with.

Brother Rowland seems to be in high spirits over the success of the meeting. It was so much beyond his expectation. The good Baptist folks threw open their doors to us and we

greatly enjoyed their hospitality. And they worked faithfully in the meeting from the beginning to the close. They also were very liberal in the finances.

I just closed a meeting at old Buckrange, with Brother Mann. I did not get to him until Tuesday and had to leave Saturday, but we had a very satisfactory meeting. He had been running the meeting since Sunday. We had the largest crowd I ever saw at Buckrange, and I have assisted in five meetings at that place during the past 10 years. The church building would not begin to hold the crowds, especially during the night services. There were at least 400 or more at the night services. I go this week to begin a meeting with Brother Dunn at Wade's Chapel. We hope to have a great meeting there.—J. A. Hall.

JOHN WESLEY ON "RICHES"

How unspeakable is the advantage in point of common sense, which mid-

dling people have over the rich! There is so much paint and affectation, so many unmeaning words and senseless custom among people of rank, as fully to justify remark made several thousand years ago, 'For in such an elevated condition of life common sense is generally very rare.' (July 1, 1758, p. 276, Vol. 4, Journal.)

"I cannot but wonder at the infatuation of men that really love and fear God, and yet leave great part of, if not all, their substance to men that neither love nor fear Him! Surely if I did little good with my money while I lived, I would at least do good with it when I could live no longer." (April 5, 1779, p. 227, Vol. 6, Journal.)

"As many of our members increase in worldly goods, the great danger I apprehend now is their relapsing into the spirit of the world; and then their religion is but a dream." (Oct. 21, 1760, p. 417, Vol. 4, Journal.)

"Riches increased; which not only led you, step by step, into more conformity to the world, but insensibly instilled selfimportance, unwillingness to be contradicted and an overbearing temper.....Can you be too sensible how hardly they that have riches enter into the Kingdom of Heaven? Yea, or into the Kingdom of an inward Heaven? Into the whole spirit of the gospel? How hard not to conform to the world! How hard not to be a little overbearing, especially to inferiors!" (Letter, June 26, 1769, p. 323, Journal.)

"The society at Anghrim is well nigh shrunk into nothing! Such is the baleful influence of riches. The same effect we find in every place. The more men increase in goods, (very few excepted) the more they decrease in grace." (April 25, 1785, p. 71, Vol. 7, Journal.)

"Sir—you are on the borders of the grave as well as I.....I reverence you as a magistrate....but I fear you are covetous, that you love the world....Suppose that some make an ill use of what you give, the loss falls on their own head; you will not lose your reward for their fault....you are not the proprietor of anything, no, not one shilling in the world. You are only a steward of what another entrusts you with, to be laid out, not according to your will but his. And what would you think of a steward who laid out what is called your money according to his own will and pleasure....I beseech you, examine yourself whether you do not love money. If so, you cannot love God." (Oct. 26, 1754, letter, Journal.)

At the age of eighty-four: "Provide for family needs but beyond that do not increase your substance. As it comes, so let it go, otherwise you lay up treasures upon earth; and this our Lord as flatly forbids as murder or adultery. Every pound you put into earthly bank it sunk; it brings no interest above. But every pound you give to the poor is put into the bank of heaven and it will bring glorious interest." (P. 519, Vol. 3, Tyerman's "Life and Times of John Wesley.")

At the age of eighty-six: to rich men—"O how pitiable is your condition! Few dare speak as plain to you as they would to your servants. You have helped me, when I stood in need. I would leave one word with you before I go hence....O let your heart be whole with God!....Sit as loose to all things here below, as if you were a poor beggar. Be a good steward." (P. 594, Vol. 3, Tyerman.)

"Does it not seem (and yet this cannot be) that true Christianity has a tendency, in process of time, to undermine and destroy itself? For wherever it spreads it must cause diligence and frugality, which, in the natural course of things, beget riches. And riches naturally beget pride, love

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"O ye lovers of money, hear the word of the Lord! Suppose ye that money, though multiplied as the sands of the sea, can give you happiness?.. Have those the largest share of content who love the largest possessions? Is not the very reverse true? In seeking happiness from riches you are only striving to drink out of empty cups." (P. 348, Vol. 3, Tyerman.)

The Christian standpoint in industrial relations, as well as in all other human relations, was expressed by the founder of Christianity in a single sentence: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. The worldwide industrial unrest which exists in the present reconstruction period following the war is at bottom a blind, groping effort to substitute the law of warm-blooded love for the law of cold-blooded justice in the relations between employer and employed.

Love demands not only that you refrain from injuring your fellowmen, but that you actively promote their welfare in every way in your power.

—Oscar Newfang, in the Christian Herald.

STEWART.—John Hancock Stewart was born October 21, 1854. At the age of fifteen he professed faith in Christ and joined the Missionary Baptist Church in which he lived a loyal and faithful member for six years. Then he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Jamestown near Mountain View Arkansas. For forty six years Bro. Stewart has been a faithful member, devoted to his Christ. Most of this time he served as a steward in the churches where he lived, at St. James, McHue, and at Rosie. He loved all the people of God and never ceased to pray for the unsaved. He delighted to have his pass-
sage in his home and pray with him and sought the company of Christian people. He received people in his home gladly, remembering the passage of scripture which says, "He that receiveth a prophet in a prophet's name shall receive a prophet's reward." Bro. Stewart was married to Miss Mahony Collon November 27, 1879. There were born to this union seven children, five of whom are still living and were at the bedside of their father when he died. His death occurred on April

26, 1922, after an illness of six weeks. Bro. Stewart was very much devoted to his family and above everything a Christian, and was ready to go when the end came. It was my privilege to be with Bro. Stewart several times during the end of his life and he wanted to talk about spiritual things, and with tears of joy in his eyes he would talk about his conversion, the conversion of many of the old citizens, and that of the remaining children. Often with shouts of joy he would repeat, "In my Fathers house are many mansions—I go to prepare a place for you—" etc. Funeral services were held at the Endman Cemetery near Jamestown by his pastor in the presence of a large congregation. His body was laid to rest in the Endman Cemetery by the side of his two children who have gone on before.—His pastor, Porter Weaver.

FINCH.—After ten days illness, Cicero Finch answered the summons to come home. He was born in Clinton County Tennessee November 10, 1866 and died near Concord Church, Lonoke county, Arkansas April 27, 1922. In 1900 he was married to Miss Pearl Hammonds at Concord Church and they were born Benton and Grace. The place of a worthy and honorable citizen has been made vacant. On the part of the school board of this district, I want to express a feeling of deepest sorrow and regret that a faithful member and a wise counsellor has been taken from their number. For twenty odd years he has been a faithful member of our church at Concord and for several years has been an efficient member of the Board of Stewards of Austin Charge as a faithful father and husband, citizen and Christian layman. Words fail to depict his real value as a man of God; for to the mind of those who have known him so long, but few have attained unto those heights of Christian experience, as did our departed friend and brother. Those with whom he lived in close fellowship, be blessed. May the blessing of our heavenly Father be upon the wife, children and brother left to mourn.—His pastor, Andrew Christie.

POPE.—On April 27, after a lingering illness of several months the death Angel claimed Mrs. Nancy Pope. Uncounted friends grieve with a bereaved husband and family. But we know that in the mansions over yonder she rests, her suffering forever ended, smiling again in that gentle indefinable way; speaking again with soft musical tones, that even on earth caused friends to feel the touch of Gossamer and hear the whisper of Angels as she passed. Ever a faithful Christian, she bowed obediently when God in his infinite wisdom called her home. The deceased was born December 10, 1858, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anne Potts, both of whom have preceded her to the other shore. At an early age she was converted and joined the Methodist Church. She was married to H. G. Pope February 9, 1882. To this union were born eight children, one has preceded her to a better home. Her sainted soul expanded like the petals of a rose in blossoming spring. Let these feeble words, like the floral wreaths that lay upon her casket, pay silent tribute to her beautiful memory. She was a Christian wife and mother. Mrs. Pope was laid to rest in the Eoff Cemetery. Some sweet day we shall see her again.—Biffie Ragland.

HICKS.—A messenger from Heaven came into the happy home of Bro. and Sister John Hicks and took from their arms Jewell Emma Gene, their infant daughter, born September 30, 1921, died March 29, 1922. To the bereaved family we extend our love and sympathy.—Andrew Christle Pastor.

SIMPSON.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Simpson, nee Johnson, was born in North Carolina, December 11, 1839, and died suddenly May 18, 1922 at the home of her son, J. M. Simpson, Cave City, Arkansas. She came to this state with her parents in 1855. She was married to Thos. F. Simpson, May 26, 1858. To this union were born twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, six of whom still survive to mourn her loss. Mrs. Ann Mittin, Cave City, Arkansas, M. I. Simpson, Maxville, Arkansas, Jno. J. Simpson, Plainview, Texas, Jas. M. Simpson Cave City, Arkansas, Thos. A. Simpson Batesville, Arkansas, and Mrs. Elizabeth Line Plainview, Texas. Mrs Simpson professed faith in Christ in her early youth, and united with the M. E. Church, South at Watson's Chapel, Maxville, Arkansas. She moved her membership to Flat Rock church, Cave City, in 1915. She was a faithful member, and supporter of the church. A devoted mother and friend and beloved of those who knew her best. A short service was held by the writer at the home of her son J. M. Simpson in which Rev. Dena and Rev. Gilbert spoke fitting words of tribute to her memory. The funeral service, also conducted by the writer, was held in the grave at Maxville, where a host of friends had gathered. We placed her body beside that of her companion to await the call of her beloved Lord, in the resurrection morning. God's blessings upon all who loved her.—J. M. Johnston, Pastor.

Sears.—Little Thomas Hart Sears son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sears, born at Winfield, La., December 23, 1918 died at the home of his parents in Stamps, Arkansas May 13, 1922. Thomas was a bright happy little boy, full of sunshine and joy, he was the pet of his home and loved by all who knew him. He took an interest in his home like a grown person, loved the birds and flowers. He suffered much, but was patient in all his pain. He goes from his earthly home to his Heavenly home to be with the Angels to watch and wait for the coming of the loved ones left behind.—J. A. Biggs.

BOONEVILLE DISTRICT.

(Fourth Round).
Ola and Centerville, at Ola, Oct. 1-2.
Dardanelle Ct., at Field's Chapel, Oct.
2-3.
Adona, at Appelo, Oct. 7-8.
Perry and Bigelow, at Perry, Oct. 8-9.
Branch Ct., at Branch, Oct. 11-12.
Paris, Oct. 13.
Prairie View and McKendree, at P. V.,
Oct. 14-15.
Scranton, at Scranton, Oct. 15-16.
Dardanelle, Oct. 18.
Rover, at Wing, Oct. 19-20.
Gravelly and Bluffton, at Bluffton,
Oct. 21-22.
Plainview, Oct. 22-23.
Danville, Oct. 23.
Bellevue and Havana, Oct. 28-29.
Magazine, at Magazine, Oct. 29-30.
Parks, Oct. 30-31.
Waldron, Nov. 1.
Waldron Ct., at Mt. Pleasant, Nov. 4-5.
Mansfield, Nov. 5-6.
Hartford, Nov. 6.
Huntington, Nov. 7.
Walnut Tree Ct., at Walnut Tree, Nov.
11-12.
Booneville Ct., Nov. 14.
Booneville, Nov. 15.
Let the trustees have their reports.
Pastors please assist the trustees and
let us have the titles cleared. Please
have reports left over from the Third
Conference on hand this time.—B. L.
Wilford, P. E.

Gentry, Aug. 26-27.
Decatur, Aug. 27-28.
Rogers, Sept. 2-3.
Sulphur City, Sept. 9-10.
Elm Springs, Sept. 16-17.
Green Forest, Sept. 23-24.
Denver, Sept. 24-25.
Bright Water, Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Fayetteville, Oct. 7-8.
Zion, Oct. 8-9.
Farmington, Oct. 14-15.
Lincoln, Oct. 16-17.
Eureka Springs, Oct. 21-22.
Berryville Ct., Oct. 22.
Berryville, Oct. 22-23.
Savoy, Oct. 28-29.
Prairie Grove, Oct. 29-30.
Springdale, Nov. 4-5.
Huntsville, Nov. 5-6.
Wedington Ct., Nov. 11-12.
Siloam Springs, Nov. 12-13.
Springtown, Nov. 18-19.
W. L. Oliver, P. E.

(Fourth Round.)
Wynne, First Church, August 27.
Widener Madison at Madison, Sept. 2-3.
Hughes-Hulbert at Hughes, 7:30 p. m.,
Sept. 3.
West Helena, Sept. 10.
Hunter Circuit at New Home, Sept.
16-17.
Brinkley, 7:30 p. m., Sept. 17.
Colt Circuit at Colt, Sept. 23-24
Wheatley-Palestine at Wheatley, 7:30
p. m., Sept. 24.
Aubrey, Circuit at Aubrey Sept. 30
Oct. 1.
Poplar Grove Circuit, 7:30 p. m., Oct.

1. Holly Grove-Marvell at Holly Grove
Oct. 7-8.
Clarendon, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 8.
Haynes-Lexa at Lexa, Oct. 15.
Marianna, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 15.
Vandale Circuit at Marvin, Oct. 21-22.
Harrisburg, First Church, 7:30 p. m.,
Oct. 22.
Harrisburg Circuit at Bay Village, Oct.
28-29.
Parkin, Oct. 29.
Elaine, Circuit at Elaine, Nov. 4-5.
Helena, First Church, 7:30 p. m., Nov.
5.
Earle, Nov. 12.
Crawfordsville, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 12.
Forrest City, Nov. 19.
Wm. Sherman, P. E.

(Fourth Round.)

Blevins and McCaskill, at Ebenezer,
Sep. 2, 3.
Prescott Ct., at New Salem, Sep. 9, 10.
Bingen and Highland at Pump Springs,
Sep. 16, 17.
Mineral Springs, Sep. 17, 3 p. m.
Center Point at Center, Sep. 23, 24.
Nashville, Sep. 24, 4 p. m.
Washington and Ozan at Liberty,
Sep. 30-Oct. 1.
Columbus at Columbus, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Emmett at Hopewell, Oct. 7, 8.
Amity and Rosboro at Findley, Oct.
15, 2 p. m.
Glenwood and Womble, at County Line,
Oct. 22, 2 p. m.
Delight at Delight, Oct. 28, 29.
Gurdon, Nov. 5, 8 p. m.
Mt. Ida and Oden at Mt. Ida, Nov. 12,
3 p. m.
Murfreesboro, at Murfreesboro, Nov.
19, 3 p. m.
Hope, Nov. 26, 3 p. m.
Prescott, Nov. 27, 8 p. m.
Trustees will please be prepared to
make reports; also Woman's Mission-
ary Society.—J. H. Cummins, P. E.

(Fourth)

McCrocy Station, August 27-28. Sept.
Welden & Tupelo at Welden, Sept.
1-2
McRae Ct. at Copperas Springs, Sept.
9-10.
West Searcy & Higginson at Higgin-
son, Sept. 10-11.
Kensett Station, Sept. 16-17.
Searcy Station, Sept. 17-18.
Griffithville Ct. at Rideout, Sept.
23-24.
Pagburn Ct. at Oak Grove, Sept. 30
to Oct. 1.
Heber Springs Station, Oct. 1-2.
Devie & Revels at Revels, Oct. 7-8.
Augusta Station, Oct. 8-9.
McClelland & Gregory at Gregory
Oct. 14-15.
Cotton Plant Station, Oct. 15-16.
Bald Knob & Bradford at Fredonia,
Oct. 21-22.
Judsonia Station, Oct. 22-23.
Scotland Ct. at Walnut Grove, Oct.
28-29.
Clinton & Shirley at Clinton, Oct. 29-30.
Bellefonte Ct. at Bellefonte, Nov. 4-5.
Harrison Station, Nov. 5-6.
Marshall Station, Nov. 11-12.
Leslie Station, Nov. 12-13.

Pastors will see that Trustees have
written report as to conditions of
all church and parsonage property.
Many pastors have reported nothing
so far on Conference Collections. On
this round we will expect all pastors
to report the exact conditions as to
these important claims. We will not
be able to make a fifth round. All
business should be completed this
round except the questions on finance.
Be ready brethren to complete all
other matters—A. E. Holloway, P. E.

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Thinks Well of Henderson-Brown.

Dr. J. M. Workman,
Pres. Henderson-Brown College,
Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
My Dear Sir:

My Dear Sir:

Just a little late, but after considering that I have been offered me, and especially remembering how well my daughters were cared for in your institution for three years, induces me, beyond a question of doubt, that the Henderson-Brown College is the place for my boy, therefore I am enclosing check for \$10.00 to cover room reservation. I will be with him on the opening day, and arrange other pay-

I shall come with him on the opening day, and arrange other payments.

Signed,

Signed,
By Boys' Father.

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