

ARKANSAS METHODIST

Official Organ of the Little Rock and North Arkansas Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South
"SPEAK THOU THE THINGS THAT BECOME SOUND DOCTRINE"

VOL. XLII.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1923.

No. 41.

HIGH PRICED DRIVEL.

Arthur Brisbane is supposed to be the highest paid newspaper writer in the world. His syndicated articles contain a few wise sayings, some other wise, and much mediocre stuff. Most of it, if written by a man without a reputation, would speedily find the editorial wastebasket. Two of his favorite themes are the League of Nations and Prohibition, and he has the cat's proverbial antipathy for water for each. On these subjects he often merely drivels inane nonsense.

Recently in the *Arkansas Democrat* he has a conniption fit over the case of a poor, abused Congressman who squeezed grape juice into bottles, let them stand, and was indicted for making wine. With the air of an oracle, Mr. Brisbane says: "Can a man be indicted for what happens inside of a bottle with no assistance of any kind from the man, should not nature be indicted or perhaps prayers offered for a miracle to prevent fermentation?"

Let us see, Mr. Brisbane. Suppose a man living in a city kills his own dog and leaves a perfectly good carcass lying in his front yard. Without the aid of the man it decomposes and stinks. It would, of course, be horrible injustice to punish the man for the stink in the neighborhood. It might be proper, according to Sir Oracle, to offer prayer for a miracle to prevent decomposition.

The people who pay Mr. Brisbane high prices for such rot ought to be bored for hollow horn or put under the care of a guardian.

FIND HIM.

The most important question now before the minds of our people is to get the right man for the head of the Agricultural Department of our University. It is important because agriculture is our principal occupation and the welfare of our State is dependent upon it more than upon any other one thing, or, for that matter, upon all other things put together. It is important because the old methods of agriculture will not meet modern needs, the farmers who farm like their fathers cannot live prosperously and happily today. It is important because many of our agricultural problems must be worked out with reference to our own soil, our own climate, our own crops, our own pests. The fundamental principles of agriculture may be learned at Ames, Iowa, or at Ft. Collins, Colorado; but their application to Arkansas and the variations from standards must be determined in Arkansas for Arkansas conditions. It is important, because the Department at Fayetteville should be correlated with the four District Agricultural Schools and the extension work. It is important because the "dirt" farmers who never go to the University need to be brought into full sympathy with the purpose of the Agricultural Department. It is important because the merchants and bankers and manufacturers who contribute much of the revenue need to be convinced that the Agricultural Department is solving our rural problems and opening the way to the best possible development. It is important because, if our voters are satisfied with the progress and purposes of the Agricultural Department, the Legislature will cheerfully vote the appropriations requisite to make ours a great university. It is important, because in the agricultural States, the standing of the State is largely determined by the prominence of its schools of Agriculture. It is important because the dean of the Agricultural Department must be able so to manage his department and so to deal with the people as to make that department meet all these demands.

In every great agricultural school in our land are good teachers, good chemists, good agronomists, good orchardists, good horticulturists, who can do magnificent class and research work. Doubtless, the men in the several chairs at Fayetteville are already doing good work. We do not need a dean who will simply settle down at Fayetteville and study soils and experiment with seed and stock. The professors and their assistants can do that. What we need is a dean who knows the technical side sufficiently to deal sympathetically with the internal problems, but who is big enough to overcome inertia and opposition and carry the gospel of modern agriculture to the remotest patch in the State.

If our people will demand this; if president and faculty and trustees will catch the vision of opportunity, we can have an Agricultural Department that will magnify the University, that will overcome all obstacles, and that will promote

REPROVE NOT A SCORNER, LEST HE HATE THEE; REBUKE A WISE MAN, AND HE WILL LOVE THEE. GIVE INSTRUCTION TO A WISE MAN, AND HE WILL BE YET WISER; TEACH A JUST MAN, AND HE WILL INCREASE IN LEARNING.—Prov. 9: 8—9.

every public interest. Let the trustees get the right man regardless of cost. The people will gladly pay the bills if they get results. In Dr. Bradford Knapp we had the man who was inaugurating a magnificent program. We could not hold him because greater opportunity beckoned. Let us learn the lesson. Let us make opportunity for a truly great agricultural leader. He will mean more by far to our welfare and ongoing than governor or senator. To the trustees we say, Find him.

THE ACTIVITIES OF BOLSHEVISM.

For the last four years we have been warning our readers against the efforts of Bolshevism, which is Marxian Socialism in action, to create difficulties in our country with a view ultimately to overthrow our form of government.

In an article in the October *North American Review*, Dr. A. L. P. Dennis, long professor of History in the University of Wisconsin and later a captain in the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff in the World War, shows the avowed purposes of Bolshevism, or Socialism, as expounded through the Third Internationale. He quotes Lenin, head of the Russian Soviet government, as saying: "This (victory in Russia) proved the invincible and inexhaustible source of our strength, permitting us to say that as soon as we accomplish Communism in our own country by means of the dictatorship of the proletariat and by means of a concentration of strength in the leading party, then we can expect world revolution." It is shown, beyond question, that by the liberal use of money strong efforts were made to introduce Bolshevism into Germany, and that these activities, more or less veiled, are operating today in Germany, England, and the United States.

We have again and again called attention to the influences of Socialism in the ranks of Union Labor; hence we are not surprised at the results of a searching investigation made by the United Mine Workers of America. It is officially announced that "the seizure of this Union is being attempted as the first step in the realization of a thoroughly organized program of the forces and agencies behind the Communistic Internationale at Moscow for the conquest of the American continent." The ultimate object of this movement is "the overthrow and destruction of this Government, with the establishment of an absolute and arbitrary dictatorship, and the elimination of all forms of popular voice in governmental affairs." "Millions of dollars are being spent in this conquest." We are told that this movement has been under way for five years, and three times Bolshevik leaders have attempted armed insurrection in the United States—in the steel strike in 1919, in the outlaw switchmen's strike of 1920, and in the coal strikes of 1922.

As we have often declared in these columns, we believe in the right of labor to organize and think it would be a calamity for Labor Unions to be broken up and abandoned, but, knowing that Union Labor was at times playing into the hands of Socialism, we have uttered protests and warnings; hence we are pleased now to find that the more conservative labor leaders have discovered their peril and are fighting the enemy that has been "boring from within."

Strikes and conflicts give Bolshevism such opportunity to promote its pernicious purposes that nothing but extreme conditions should be allowed to bring them on. If the parties to controversy are only patient and will confer and arbitrate justice will ultimately be obtained. The American people believe in "fair play," and the men who have a just cause and are willing to "play the game" will finally gain a popular verdict and substantial justice. With Bolshevism ready to inject poison into every open sore, it is no time for patriotic Americans, whether laborers or capitalists, to provoke quarrels and seek to force issues. It is also high time for Christian reformers to be more discrim-

inating and avoid aligning themselves unwittingly and hastily with the invisible and subtle forces that make for Bolshevism.

Organized labor and organized capital are both necessary for the immense undertakings of modern civilization, and they should be encouraged to make contracts mutually helpful and protective, and then be required by the courts to live up to their contracts or submit to proper penalties.

We confidently believe that we are about to enter upon a new era in which rational and just methods will be employed to settle all disputes. Until we can secure industrial peace among ourselves we might well be more modest in prescribing cures for war among nations.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Almost every one knows that there is a rich and benevolent corporation called the "General Education Board" and that it has contributed liberally to different phases of education in this country, and yet few people really understand the real purpose and methods of this Board, and, because "muckrakers" and demagogues have constantly attributed sinister motives to wealthy men and corporations, many good people have feared the power of the General Education Board and questioned its value to the public.

In order to give a correct idea of this great institution and its activities we have secured from Dr. J. H. Reynolds a brief yet comprehensive statement which is published on page 3. We commend it to the careful consideration of our readers and suggest that it is worthy of preservation for future reference.

We are living in an age when the application of inventive genius to material things produces marvelous results. Those who can combine and control inventions and natural resources acquire immense wealth. It is customary to criticize and often to condemn the methods of accumulating large fortunes, when, as a matter of fact the methods of unsuccessful merchants and manufacturers are often more reprehensible, and the critics are actuated rather by envy than by honesty. Busy with criticism of methods of acquisition, we have almost forgotten that the real test of character is rather in the use of wealth. Indeed it is the sight of foolish spending that often excites bitter feeling and causes us to question the honesty of those who reveal their natures in spending.

America is fortunate in the fact that many of the men who have had the genius to win great wealth have also had the sense to spend it wisely.

Throughout Arkansas Methodism we are recalling the inspired common sense of our own Captain Martin, who made money simply to spiritualize and immortalize it through colleges and churches. What Captain Martin did in a modest way Mr. Rockefeller through the General Education Board is doing on a larger scale. Without subjecting himself to serious criticism he might have established some institution named for himself and dictated the manner in which his funds should be used. It would be impossible to distribute hundreds of millions without disclosing the source, but Mr. Rockefeller has as nearly effaced himself and liberated his money as is possible without danger of unwise bestowal. It would be difficult to devise a plan better to preserve the self respect and freedom of the recipients and to perpetuate the usefulness of the gift.

The debt of the South to the General Education Board created by Mr. Rockefeller is unmeasurable. We were poor, but were rapidly growing wealthy; but had so long excused ourselves from endowing and equipping our schools on the score of our poverty that we were imperiling our very souls with self-deception. The conditional offers of donations by the General Education Board stimulated us to give as we had not believed possible. It is practically certain that without this stimulus we would still be pleading poverty and our colleges would languish. The help came not a day too soon. While our colleges were standing still, some of them even retrograding, and we were suffering under the deterioration of standards, the colleges of the North and West were moving forward with the tread of giants. Another decade of educational stagnation in the South would have resulted in forcing practically all our ambitious youth out of the South for higher education. It is needless to suggest the enormity of such a calamity. Even now, with speed accelerated by the stimulus of timely donations, we are relatively falling behind.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3.)

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CONFERENCE CALENDAR.

Bishop James Atkins, Presiding Bishop, Lake Junaluska, North Carolina.
N. Arkansas Conference, at Walnut Ridge, Nov. 21.
Little Rock Conference, 1st Church, Little Rock, Nov. 28.

PERSONAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

In the recent fire at Berkeley, Calif., Dr. C. D. Bulla, presiding elder of San Francisco District, lost his home and many books.

It is announced that Rev. C. W. Webdell, pastor of First Church, Memphis, has been appointed superintendent of the Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

The authorities of Goucher College, the Methodist college for women at Baltimore, have decided that their students shall not come to classes in automobiles.

Rev. Eli Myers of First Church, North Little Rock, called last week. He is much gratified with the large congregations that wait on his ministry of the Word.

A few copies of recent numbers of this paper are needed for the files. If friends will send copies of Aug. 16, Aug. 23, and Sept. 20, the favor will be appreciated.

Rev. E. S. Cook of Sheridan called last week and reported good progress in his charge in spite of unfavorable crop conditions. He feels that he is serving a good and appreciative people.

Rev. T. A. Malone, pastor of St. Francis Circuit, writes: "Just closed a great meeting at St. Francis. The town was awakened by the earnest gospel preached by Rev. W. C. Swope. There were 23 conversions and 18 additions to the church."

The alumnae of Wesleyan College for Women desire to get in touch with all former students to secure information concerning their present name, occupation, and address. Communicate with Mrs. Julia Allen McCain, executive secretary, Macon, Ga.

At the meeting of the Ministerial Alliance last week Dr. E. R. Steel, presiding elder of Little Rock District, made the principal address, discussing informally and sympathetically the religious conditions in the rural neighborhoods as they had come under his observation.

Rev. Moffett Rhodes, pastor of the Spurgeon Memorial Church, Santa Ana, writes, that Rev. Luther Beasley will help him in a meeting there beginning October the 7th, and continuing for two weeks. Everything is moving along splendidly in Santa Ana.—Pacific Methodist Advocate.

The General Athletic Board of the University of Southern California has ruled that in future students will not be permitted to take part in in-

ter-collegiate boxing matches. This step was taken to conform with the campaign being waged by Methodist Churches against prize fighting.—Bulletin.

A Citizenship Conference to consider "Law vs Lawlessness" will be held at Washington, D. C., Oct. 13-15. The enforcement of the Volstead Law will receive special attention, and the Conference is expected to emphasize the necessity for the same conscientious zeal for enforcement as was manifest for the enactment of the law.

Rev. J. N. Wilford, pastor of Perry and Bigelow, writes: "Have closed a great revival in Bigelow with thirty conversions and ten additions and more to follow. Rev. D. L. Yates and Rev. J. C. Weaver assisted the pastor in this meeting. The Perry-Bigelow charge is forging to the front. I expect a good report to carry to Conference."

Thirty-three States and several foreign countries are represented in the list of students who have enrolled at the University of Denver this year. The total is expected to be in excess of 3,800, the record set last year. The freshman class this year is the largest in the history of the University. This is the Methodist school for Colorado.

A feature of the opening of the new school year at Ohio Wesleyan University was the dedication of Austin Hall, the new \$400,000 dormitory for women. The new hall will house 243 girls while its dining room has a maximum seating capacity of 272. This building is the first unit in the \$8,000,000 development program started by the University. It has been named in honor of Dr. Cyrus Brooks Austin, vice-president of the University and dean of the conservatory of music. Dean Austin has been a member of the faculty for forty-five years.

The student association at Gooding College has unanimously voted not to take part in football contests this year. A program that will reach and include the interests of each and every student, without the scouting for players, the long trips, the absences from classes and the heavy financial burdens incurred by striving to emulate the practices of the larger institutions, and trying to meet heavy schedules, will take place of the gridiron and the pig skin. Basket-ball, track, tennis, inter-class football and physical culture contests will still have a place on the program of Gooding College.—Bulletin.

To the end that the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt's life shall be inculcated in the young, the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association has purchased the site of his birth in New York City. As the work of restoring the birthplace is finished, Roosevelt House will be opened on the sixty-fifth anniversary of his birth and will then be dedicated to the educational work among the children of America to which it is to be devoted. The Association is asking the clergymen throughout the country to preach a "Roosevelt" sermon on the Sunday preceding his birthday, Oct. 27, and sincerely hopes that it may have their co-operation in commemorating this historic event. Contributions should be sent to the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, 28 East 20th Street, New York City.

Although Mr. R. E. L. Saner, the new president of the American Bar Association, is now a citizen of Dallas, Texas, he was born near Washington, Ark., and educated in Searcy College and Vanderbilt University, but took his law course in the University of Texas. A Dallas paper says: "In the selection of R. E. L. Saner as its new president, the American Bar Association has conferred distinction not only upon Dallas and Texas, but upon itself as an organization. The distinction which falls upon Mr. Saner is merited. He is not only representative of the highest type of the legal profession, but in various capacities, more recently as the chairman of the Association's Citizenship Committee he has served the Association and the nation ably and successfully." In securing general consideration of the dignity of the Federal Constitution Mr. Saner has rendered the nation a service of incalculable value.

REVIVAL AT HENDRIX COLLEGE.

The report comes that the Hendrix revival is a marked success. It ran throughout last week and will continue through the first part of this week. Dr. Goddard, who is popular with the students, has preached with power. Scores who were indifferent church members have been renewed in faith and life. Several who were not Christians have accepted Christ.

Morning services at both the Academy and College have occupied the chapel hour and at night the meetings have been held in the open air on the campus. The attendance has been gratifying. Dr. Goddard says that he never had such a large college revival as he has had at these meetings. The people throughout the state have been deeply interested and their prayers are being answered.

THE BIGNESS AND WEALTH OF CANADA.

For two months my readers have been seeing Canada as I saw it. Now I want them to understand some things which I could see only in part, but which I now comprehend as never before.

Entering Canada south of Winnipeg, I made a circuit by traveling west over the Canadian National Railway through the northern part of the settled portion of the four Western Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, and, after my sea voyage along the Pacific Coast, returning over the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Southern part of these Provinces, leaving Canada near the northwest corner of North Dakota. This required a journey by land of 6,300 miles and by water of 800 miles.

After traversing such a vast territory, it is not easy for me to realize that, except as I reached Stewart, B. C., by steamer, I was never really in the north half of any of these Provinces. We brag about the bigness of Texas, but British Columbia is one and a half times the size of Texas, and each of the other three is approximately as big as Texas. If these Provinces were turned over on their southern boundary as an axis they would extend to Springfield, Mo., and they would cover most of the States from Chicago west and then extend 400 miles beyond San Francisco. Manitoba alone is nearly five times the size of Arkansas, and British Columbia is seven times the size of our good state. Then the Yukon Territory, which is north of British Columbia contains enough for four States like Arkansas, and the Northwest Territories are five times as large as Texas. I did not touch Ontario to the east, which is eight times the size of Arkansas, nor Quebec which is nearly twice the area of Ontario, or almost three times the size of Texas. It may now be possible for my readers to accept the fact that the Dominion of Canada is 111,992 square miles larger than the United States with Alaska. It is the largest, unit in the British Empire, and is twice the size of the Roman Empire at its maximum. A line running due south from Canada's extreme eastern point would be about 700 miles east of New York, and a line running due south from Canada's extreme western point would be about the same distance west of San Francisco. To illustrate still further, the Dominion of Canada is twice the size of British India, eighteen times the size of France, and thirty-three times the size of Italy. The land area, exclusive of the Territories and swamps, is 1,401,100,000 acres. Of this 440,000,000 acres are fit for cultivation, only 110,000,000 are occupied, and only 60,000,000 are under cultivation.

The agricultural possibilities may be faintly grasped when we know that the 60 million acres have produced in one year over one billion bushels of wheat, oats, and other grains. The yield per acre and per inhabitant exceeds that of any other country in the world. If all the tillable land were in cultivation Canada alone could furnish all the wheat used by the entire human race.

Consider Canada's vast forest resources. Russia has the largest forest area, the United States is next, and Canada stands third with an estimated supply of commercial timber of more than 500,000,000,000 feet and about a billion tons of pulp wood. It ranks second in the list of the world's lumber producing countries with an annual output of 4,000,000,000 feet, valued at \$312,000,000. The capital invested in lumber mills is \$347,000,000, and 78,500 men are employed. Canada is the second largest producer in the world of pulp and paper products, and has the greatest pulpwood reserves, capable by proper conservation of indefinite use. It claims the largest ground-wood mill, the largest single newsprint mill, the largest paper machines, and the fastest running newsprint machines. The productive capacity of Canada's newsprint mills is 1,186,000 tons per year.

The mineral resources of the Dominion are enormous. It is estimated that Canada has 1,360,535,000,000 tons of coal. The United States has no coal mines near the ocean, but in Nova Scotia on the Atlantic and in Vancouver Island on the Pacific are vast deposits, while in Saskatchewan and Alberta in the interior are magnificent fields. For a country with long winters this is a great advantage. However, on account of the short haul Ontario, the most populous Province, gets much of its coal from Pennsylvania. In 1921 the output of coal was 14,727,044 tons, of which Alberta produced 5,763,145 tons. The capital invested in coal mines is \$176,991,495, and 30,000 men are employed. The United States is the only country with more coal than Canada. Gold is abundant. In 1921 the production was \$21,327,000. With only five per cent of the world's population Canada produces 90 per cent of its cobalt, 88 per cent of its asbestos, 85 per cent of its nickel, 4 per cent of its gold, and 4 per cent of its copper. The pre-Cambrian area, which includes about one half of Canada, is the greatest single mineral exposure in the world. It is probable that in the vast unexplored regions in the Territories and the northern portions of the Provinces there are immense undiscovered mineral deposits.

Of the three great salt-water fishing areas in the world—North Atlantic, North Pacific, and North

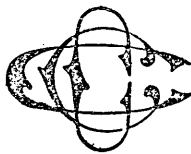


The Call of the Conference Claimants

EDITED BY LUTHER E. TODD, SECRETARY

Board of Finance, M. E. Church, South

510-513 Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.



A WAY CAN BE FOUND TO DO THAT WHICH OUGHT TO BE DONE.

At this writing six Annual Conferences of the fall of 1923 have been held. The plan of the special effort for superannuate endowment was duly presented at each one, and in every instance the great movement has been unanimously welcomed. I have yet to hear a single serious complaint against what is being projected in the interest of the "forgotten man." All are agreed that this thing should be done and have committed themselves unreservedly to the task of doing it. Of course it is expected that in some places serious difficulties will have to be overcome, but that part of the Church so far visited apparently has determined not to allow any obstacle to shunt the movement aside.

You Cannot Fail if You Believe You Can Do It.—Success is the fruit of confidence. He can who thinks he can. All obstacles get out of the way of the man who grips his task with a determination to win. Whoever sits down and ponders the number of things arising in the path of something that ought to be done is soundly licked before he begins. Such a one is usually rated as a failure by all who observe his methods, and none are willing to trust themselves in his hands. It has been well said: "When a man loses confidence in himself, he makes the vote unanimous." I do not know of anything that will so quickly bring fame and fortune to an individual as to find something that doubters say cannot be done and then do it. The special effort for superannuate endowment offers such an opportunity. Happy indeed should be the pastors of the Church having such a chance to have their names writ big on the immortal roll of those who do this thing.

A Teacup and Superannuate Endowment.—Very few things are possible in themselves. It is usually for want of application that men fail of success. If one strives intelligently, faithfully, and with singleness of devotion toward an object, one is sure to attain it in some measure. We are all inspired by the heroic efforts of Palissy to discover how to make the

beautiful chinaware which adorns our tables of today. He burned under his oven the props that supported the trees in his little garden, the floor in his humble cottage, and the rude table and chairs; his children tugged at his frock and begged for food; for days he did not eat or sleep; and his neighbors laughed at him and pronounced him crazy. One hour more of firing was needed, and into the furnace went the last remaining piece of furniture, the bed on which his family slept. Hours later, when the oven had sufficiently cooled, trembling with emotion, he opened the door and cried: "Victory." He had won.

If it is worth while to show such force and dogged perseverance to make a worth-while teacup, is it not also worth while to have such a spirit to win when providing a sustenance for the worn-out preachers of the Lord Jesus Christ? I will admit that the snow-white dishes and cups and saucers on the dinner table are pleasing to the eye, and I am glad that Palissy spent himself in such a manner to make it all possible. But I am also interested in an expression on the faces of our worn-out preachers indicative of the fact that they are not forgotten and neglected by the Church which they have served. A preacher of the gospel, even though he is worn out and unfit for any kind of work, should never bear in his body marks indicating that he is underfed and insufficiently clothed. Such a preacher having given his life for others should from others receive those things that will make him happy and comfortable all the days of his life. As for me, I will work as hard for this as Palissy worked making a decent teacup. Will you?

A Snap Switch in Our Thinking.—It is very natural in these times of numerous financial campaigns in the Church that pessimistic thoughts should seek control in the heads of those who are trying to think a way through to ten million dollars for superannuate endowment. It is a good plan to snap off pessimistic thoughts on this subject and snap on "optimistic" thinking. At least let us be open-minded on the subject. By the way, it is well to remember the saying: "The open-minded man is young,

no matter what year he was born." So if we keep out the thoughts that discourage us and let in the thoughts that encourage, we will suddenly find ourselves at the place of beginning with a determination to win. I was greatly impressed recently by a line which caught my eye in a secular newspaper, as follows: "The best angle from which to approach any problem is the try-angle." This is exactly what I am endeavoring to establish in the thinking of those who will have in hand the accomplishment of the special effort for superannuate endowment. Let us remember that "to improve the golden moment of opportunity and catch the good that is in our reach is the great art of life."

To Fail Now Would Be a Real Tragedy.—The opportunity to go ahead with a real effort to secure adequate superannuate endowment has not come by mere chance. The friends of the superannuates have been planning and working for this day over a period of more than twenty-five years. Several fitful efforts have been made during this period, each one failing in its turn on account of a lack of proper organization. But now it is different, for the Board of Finance has worked patiently and industriously for five years making the necessary preparation to project the special effort for endowment in a manner to save it from the failure that has characterized other spasmodic efforts for this purpose. If the Church does not now fit herself snugly into the harness provided by the Board of Finance and apply herself diligently to pull the load, she will forever bear upon her banner a stain of reproach which cannot be removed. The fact that the Church may be able successfully to do other things and do them well will not be sufficient to cover her ignominy for failing to do this one thing. The days are now upon us when the call for service to others is more pronounced. Never in the history of mankind has there been such a turning of the people toward a square deal for those who do the world's work. If secular corporations now admit that they cannot longer fail to give attention to the needs of their aged employees and keep the

good opinion of mankind, how will it be possible for a Church, having the welfare of men and women as her chief reason for being, expect to hold up her head while her worn-out servants are bowed in the dust of pitiful deprivations?

Yes, a call for justice is ringing in our ears. The General Conference has cleared the field for action. A plan of effort has been carefully prepared and is being given to the preachers and lay members of every Annual Conference. If in the face of all this the response is not quick and powerful, we will go on staining the pages of the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with words concerning her neglect of the old preachers that will shame succeeding generations. Such a tragedy can be avoided provided that every man, woman, and child of the whole connection will now do a worthy part in behalf of the special effort for superannuate endowment.

Something Preachers Should Not Forget.—A preacher should not try to remember harsh words that are spoken about him. He should forget his failures of yesterday. He should not cling to feelings of resentment against anybody in this wide world. But there are some things that a preacher should forever hold in mind, and one of them is this: "Every preacher in active service for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a 'forgotten man' in the making."

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

By J. H. Reynolds.

John D. Rockefeller is not only one of the world's richest men, but he is easily the world's greatest philanthropist. He has been eminently wise in his philanthropy. He has shown in his philanthropy the same sound judgment and vision that he has exhibited in such a large degree in his business. Rockefeller will be remembered for his philanthropy long after he has been forgotten as a business man. He has a profound sense of stewardship. From the beginning of his business career he gave liberally of his means. As he prospered his benevolences grew. For many years he confined his gifts to local charities and to the benevolences of his own church. When he became wealthy, however, he came to take world views and to think in terms of world betterment. From that time on his charities have known neither national nor denominational lines. Mr. Forbes says of him that he thinks in terms of humanity, that there is nothing provincial or sectarian in his makeup.

On his charities and benevolences, Mr. Rockefeller has brought to bear not only his better judgment, but also

Sea—Canada controls one half of the first two. With 12,500 miles of coast line and 200,000 square miles of interior waters, or more than half the fresh water of the globe, Canada has the greatest supply of fish of any country in the world. The value of fish production in 1921 was \$34,931,935, and 69,334 people were employed in fishing and in the 842 canning and curing establishments. The principal commercial fish are salmon, cod, halibut, herring, and white fish. The value of the lobster catch was \$5,143,403.

Canada is one of the greatest fur-producing countries in the world, and is likely to increase its fur output on account of the large area available for the culture of fur-bearing animals. In 1921 pelts to the number of 2,936,407 were taken and were valued at \$10,151,594. The Hudson's Bay Co., which has managed the fur business in that country for more than 250 years, still has large holdings and encourages hunting and trapping. There are 812 fur farms, mostly for fox, and the number is constantly increasing. At Wainwright, in Alberta, is the greatest herd of buffalo in America.

The water power of the Dominion is enormous. The streams of the Rocky Mountains and Coast Ranges, with their immense drops, and the rivers of the Prairie Provinces, cutting deep into the plains, together with the supply in the elevated lakes of Manitoba, can furnish almost unlimited cheap power. Then the Canadian Niagara and other falls of Ontario and Quebec will augment this immensely. Thus, with an abundance of fuel and hydro-electric power, Canada has almost unrivaled resources for manufacturing.

Of course, Canada is now and will long con-

tinue to be pre-eminently an agricultural country. It has multiplied millions of acres of land better adapted to the growing of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, and certain garden vegetables, berries and hay, than, perhaps, any other lands in the world. These lands can still be bought for a fraction of the price of similar lands in the United States, and have the advantage of stable government and transportation over Russia and Argentina. The Dominion Government, the Hudson's Bay Co., and the Canadian Pacific Railway have large bodies of this land which can be bought on terms so favorable that it amounts to little more than a fair rental. We think of the climate as unfavorable to agriculture, but the fertile soil, the absorption of moisture, and the long day-light period of the summer conspire to force vegetable growth for about three months, and the results are almost unbelievable. Then on the Pacific Coast the warm Japan current so moderates the climate that extremes around Vancouver are rare, and the fruits and forests are phenomenal.

Nature has done much, but man has done his part. The sturdy English and Scotch and Scotch-Irish have overcome all difficulties and laid the foundations of an empire. While the Canadians are primarily an agricultural people, they have built great cities. Witness Montreal with its growth in fifty years from 107,225 to over 700,000 today. Toronto with over a half million, Winnipeg, with only 215 inhabitants in 1870, and now including suburbs, 275,000. Vancouver, with 150,000, and Hamilton, Victoria, Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, and other substantial cities. But I must

defer to next week the description of other Canadian achievements.—A. C. M.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

(Continued from Page 1.)

While we have doubled resources and students, other sections have multiplied them many fold. In spite of our progress, unless we quickly and vigorously bestir ourselves, we shall be hopelessly distanced in the educational race, and that means, inevitably, defeat in every other sphere.

We must educate, we must educate, or miserably perish as a dominant people. To educate we must have vastly more funds. To secure these funds our people must learn to be more liberal. To be sure, we have few millionaires; but those we have need to realize the imminent danger to civilization itself when our youth lack the character that is developed through Christian education. But we cannot wait till our millionaires are ready to separate themselves from their superabundant funds. Poor men must sacrifice, if necessary, a part of their physical living in order to provide intellectual and spiritual life to the rising generation. Few of us can leave our children fickle fortunes. Most of us can, by thrift and economy, provide the means whereby these children may acquire permanent mental and moral wealth.

Appreciating what the General Education Board has already done for our Southland, let us now give ourselves unreservedly to the task of enlarging and strengthening our institutions for the perfecting of life.

Reader, are you doing your part? What will your children think of your efforts in their behalf?

the best minds of his day. About the close of the last century he engaged Dr. Wallace Buttrick, a statesman-like clergyman of the Baptist faith, to study both in Europe and America the various philanthropies and to report to Mr. Rockefeller in detail, giving his judgment as to their value. When this report was made, Mr. Rockefeller decided that his first big line of philanthropy should be Education, and after a few conferences with able men he created the General Education Board, chartered by a special act of Congress in 1903. The charter stated that the main object of the Board was to promote "Education within the United States of America, without distinction of race, sect, or creed." From time to time since that date he has made contributions to the Board totaling considerably over one hundred million dollars. Among the members of the Board have been such outstanding men as Wallace Buttrick, Frederick T. Gates, George Peabody, J. L. M. Curry, Walter Hines Page, Edwin A. Alderman, Charles W. Elliott, Wycliff Rose, George E. Vincent, Raymond Fosdick, and James H. Dillard. Through these men Mr. Rockefeller had the services of the best brain of America in the administration of his great educational philanthropy. His purposes were absolutely unselfish, and his object was as broad as humanity. He neither placed limitations nor restrictions on the Board. He did not serve even as a member of the Board.

The General Education Board has been true to the letter and the spirit of the charter. There is scarcely any phase of American Education that this Board has not fostered. The South should feel especially under obligations to Mr. Rockefeller, because the Board has not only always had some eminent Southern members, but it has expended a proportionately larger per cent on the South than on any other section.

Colleges and Universities.—In his letter to the Board announcing a magnificent gift, Mr. Rockefeller said that the Board was to aid "Such institutions of learning as the Board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States." When the Board entered the field of higher education, the South was almost in a state of educational anarchy. There were several times more colleges than the demands justified. There was a dearth of high schools, and neither colleges nor high schools were standardized. Many of the colleges were not doing first-grade high school work and were competing with the high schools. Only a few colleges and universities enforced real college standards, and articulated definitely with secondary schools. Local interests, denominational pride, and vanity supported many tottering, feeble and superfluous colleges.

Policy of the Board.—After thoroughly studying the field, the Board decided to be guided by the suggestions growing out of local conditions and offers made by local leaders in the South. In the first place, the Board frankly declared that they had no authority over any institutions and did not propose to exercise any authority. "It was there-

fore resolved to put no pressure, direct or indirect, upon any college or university with a view to influencing its course of action; it was resolved that in making appropriations the Board would in no wise interfere with the management of an institution and would incur absolutely no responsibility for its conduct in any respect. . . . The General Education Board has left to the discretion of every institution with which it has in any way had relations complete power to shape its own course, externally and internally." This is a statement of the policy of the Board made in the formal report of the Board covering the first twelve years of its history.

The Board strictly adheres to this principle. While it has put many millions of dollars into American colleges it has not in any wise attempted to control either the financial policy of the institution or to suggest in the remotest way the educational policy. I may say on this point: "While Hendrix College has for twelve years been a beneficiary of the fund of the General Education Board amounting to over three hundred thousand dollars, the Board has never at any time asked a single question formal or informal regarding the educational policy of the institution nor what the college was teaching. Indeed, the Board has never made but one inspection of the institution and that was before the grant of aid was made. The Board seems to act upon the principle that a college worthy of its aid is competent to direct its own affairs."

In granting aid to colleges, without question, the Board has had in mind to raise the standard of college education in the South as well as in the North. While that is true, it has never indicated in any way in the granting of aid what standard it expected the college to establish and maintain. The Board has been quite discriminating in the extension of aid. It has known that the country did not need half of the colleges that it had and that it could render a larger service to education by selecting a few institutions and centering its aid on them. Location is one of the big factors in the mind of the Board in determining the success of an institution. It must be well located as respects its constituency, and it must have such a constituency as with proper development will give the institution adequate patronage and support. It therefore favors an institution located near the center of its constituency, preferably in or near a city of considerable population. It reached that conclusion as result of studies made of educational institutions. It found that the strongest institutions, for the most part, have the advantage of such location.

The church colleges constitute an integral part of the higher educational system of America, and cooperation with the denominations in the development of their colleges is a cardinal principle of educational statesmanship. Accordingly the General Education Board has given liberally, though not exclusively to church colleges.

Still another principle which has influenced the Board is that what higher education needed at the time the Board began its work was emphasis on endowments. The Board felt, very properly, that unless a college had adequate, permanent income it could not discharge its obligations to higher education in society. For that reason, almost all of the capital sum given by the Board has been directed to endowments rather than to buildings and grounds.

Still another principle is that of self-help. The Board informally made its contributions conditioned on the friends of the institution raising specified sums. The Board felt that they could make their money produce much larger results by this policy, that a college whose constituency did not have sufficient vitality to raise sums to meet the gift of the New York Board, was not an institution worthy of being saved, and that colleges given to people outright by

agencies would neither be appreciated nor could they serve the people properly.

In December, 1919, Mr. Rockefeller placed at the disposal of the General Education Board fifty million dollars worth of securities to be used by the Board to assist in raising the salaries of college professors in America. It will be remembered that prices at that time were extremely high, but that college incomes had not been proportionately increased. There was therefore an acute situation which was causing thousands of competent professors to resign and go into other occupations. They found that their salaries, small to begin with, had been reduced in purchasing power to less than half what they had been. The Board met this situation by two plans. The first was to grant temporary aid to the salary budgets of a select group of institutions, so as to enable the colleges concerned to increase salaries. The other measure was to offer to judiciously selected institutions gifts to their endowments, conditioned on their raising about twice as much as the General Education Board offered. The first plan gave temporary relief, and the second permanent relief. The Board is now in the midst of administering this assistance, and it has been of untold value to higher education in America. Mr. Rockefeller is of the view that incompetent, immature professors in American colleges and universities would be a national calamity that would show itself in a decade or so in incompetent leadership in all lines.

Farm Demonstration.—One of the big moves made by the General Education Board in the interest of education in the South is the fostering of farm demonstration work. At an early date the Board became thoroughly convinced that the Southern people were vitally interested in education, but that they were seriously handicapped by poor economic conditions. The Board came to the conclusion that a more vital system of education could not be developed until better economic conditions were established. The Board, of course, knew that the small sum at their disposal could not establish and maintain a system of public schools in the South, and that the people themselves were too poor to support an adequate system.

The Board therefore gave considerable thought to the question of how to improve Southern economic conditions. About this time the boll weevil had come into Texas and the Department of Agriculture had sent Dr. Seaman A. Knapp there to fight it. Dr. Buttrick and Dr. Knapp happened to meet at the A. and M. College of Texas. Dr. Knapp explained to Dr. Buttrick his demonstration plan in dealing with the boll weevil. Dr. Buttrick, great statesman that he was, saw in this plan of Dr. Knapp a key to the economic problem of the South. Accordingly he arranged a series of conferences between Dr. Knapp and other representatives of the General Education Board, and out of these conferences grew the plan of agricultural demonstration work. The Federal Government at that time felt that legally it could support the work only as an interstate proposition in boll weevil infested areas. Accordingly, April 20, 1906, a contract was formally entered into between the General Education Board and the Department of Agriculture at Washington, whereby the Department of Agriculture would support demonstration agents in infested areas and the General Education Board would support agricultural demonstration agents in other sections of the South. It was made a part of the agreement that the Department of Agriculture would appoint and supervise all agents and that the General Education Board would neither appoint nor supervise agents. In this way for many years the General Education Board paid out many million dollars in fostering the development of better agriculture in the South. They did it deliberately believing that through agricultural demonstration work they were educating the whole South and

were laying the foundation in better agriculture for an efficient system of public education. Moreover, the General Education Board in going into the movement did so with the expectation that the experiment would prove so popular that in a comparatively short time State and Federal Governments would take over the entire financial burden of supporting farm demonstration. The Board therefore was doing pioneer work with a new idea. It was real statesmanship. The Board was wise in its judgment that the government would take over the entire work of financial support. For many years now demonstration work has been entirely financed by the government, the General Education Board having withdrawn when the movement was well founded.

Public Education.—When the General Education Board began its work, secondary education in the South was poorly developed. There had been prior to the war between the States many private academies, and after the war many of these academies were re-established. The public high school was found only in the cities. Many elementary schools were attempting to do a little high school work. There was a hiatus therefore between the colleges on the one hand and the elementary schools on the other. A few universities were abolishing their preparatory departments and articulating themselves with existing secondary schools, and in every way possible fostering genuine high schools and academies. These universities were doing what they could by having members of their faculty, where possible, visit secondary schools and encourage their development.

After a survey of Southern conditions the General Education Board took its cue from this self-activity by some of the far-visioned educators of the South and offered to pay the salary and traveling expenses of a professor of secondary education in each state university of the South whose duty it would be, working in connection with the Department of Public Instruction at the state capital, to visit high school communities and do everything they could to encourage local communities in erecting model high school buildings and in providing adequate funds for the maintenance of genuine high schools. He was to work with superintendents and high school principals in collaborating a suitable course of study for high schools, to articulate these schools with the state university and to furnish a list of all such accredited schools to each college within the

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Insurance is a guarantee against the snares and quicksands of a day.

Wives may object to insurance, but widows and orphans never.

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state. State after state accepted this generous offer on the part of the General Education Board, and at this time every state in the South has this professor of secondary education, related both to the state university and to the Department of Public Instruction. They have rendered an invaluable service in stimulating a sound public high school policy and in standardizing secondary and college education. In this step, as well as in all others, the Board was careful not to enter a state where it was not invited. Even after the department was established, the General Education Board did not select the professor of secondary education, but left that selection with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Moreover the General Education Board declined to supervise the work of this professor; it declined to give him instructions. It trusted to the good judgment of the State Department of Education to give supervision and proper directions along the lines suggested by local conditions within the state.

In a similar way the General Education Board supported rural educational agents in connection with the Department of Public Instruction of the several Southern states. The office was established in the same way as was that of the professor of secondary education, and it is appointed and supervised in the same way. This agent in each state assists in making rural surveys, and under the supervision of the State Superintendent and State Board of Education works out an adequate rural elementary educational program for the state. Through this agent the several states have improved elementary educational conditions, have stimulated consolidation of rural schools, the establishment of county superintendency and have encouraged sane local and state taxation for the support of rural schools, and provision for the training of rural teachers.

Negro Education.—The General Education Board has also helped the negro to help himself in the process of education. It has provided funds for negro colleges and universities in the South. In aiding institutions of higher education for negroes, the General Education Board has not followed uniformly the principles that governed in aiding institutions of higher learning for whites. It has given more to the current income of negro colleges and to buildings. It has also encouraged the endowment of some negro colleges and universities. In its work among the negroes it has been guided by the best counsel in the South, and has especially encouraged industrial education among the negroes.

In public education for the negro, the Board has been no less active. It has supported a supervisor of negro rural schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction of the several states. This agent has been appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and has been supported by the General Education Board. In every case he has been a Southern white man acquainted with the negro as well as with the white people. In this matter, as in others, the General Education Board declined to give any instructions. It left the work of this office to be directed locally by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. These agents go among the negroes, representing the Department of Education of the state. They say nothing whatever of the General Education Board at New York. They interest the negro in improving their schools. They secure the cooperation of both white and colored people. They secure funds from both races for improving school houses and in securing better teachers.

The General Education Board also helps to finance summer institutes for negro teachers in the several

states. These institutes are held with a view to improving the qualifications of negro teachers. In 1921 there were 135 of these summer schools with 14,473 teachers.

Medical Education.—The General Education Board has also aided in the development of a medical educational policy in the nation. When the General Education Board began its operation medical education was almost without standards. It was largely commercialized. The doctors of a given city would associate themselves together, establish a medical college and conduct it as a commercial proposition while they carried on their private practice. The American Medical Association took hold of the question and made a definite movement toward standardizing medical education in the country. The General Education Board in more recent years has appropriated large sums of money in aid of medical education. It has developed great medical colleges in connection with Vanderbilt, Yale, Washington University at St. Louis, and other universities. As a result of its aid and the policy of the American Medical Association the commercialized medical schools have almost disappeared and full-time professors in medical schools have taken the place of part-time lecturers. Medical education is rapidly becoming standardized, and in a few universities medical research has been subsidized and powerfully stimulated.

The General Education Board has not thought of its work as permanent. It has rather taken the view that it should do pioneer work in different fields until the value of such work would become so apparent to the public that they would take it over and support it. When that time is reached in any line of work undertaken by the General Education Board it withdraws from the field.

WHAT ARE THE "FUNDAMENTALS" IN CHRISTIAN FAITH?

Once more I come with this popular question.

In the Methodist of Sept. 20, Bro. Geo. W. Droke expresses very strong disapproval of some things I said in my former discussion of it. Of course, I did not expect that my views, after what he had said through these pages on the subject, would suit him at all.

But I knew that he was in error; and I know that it is a very widespread, popular error, too.

I was not prepared, however, for his groundless charge that "The hand of a Unitarian or a Christian Scientist is in evidence throughout" my article. Very well, let those who think that the views I have expressed justify the charge class me with the heretics. But I believe a big majority of the readers of the Methodist will not so class me. I believe they will say that Bro. Droke's orthodoxy is more unreasonable and unscriptural than my heresy.

He seems to think that I should have answered the question at the head of my article; although my main purpose was to remind him and his readers that it could not be answered. The Methodist position, I think, has always been identical with that of St. Paul, "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

Again, he is not fair in his assumptions, charging me thus: "With one fell stroke.... the author would strike from the Holy Scriptures every vestige of the supernatural."

Nothing I said can fairly be construed to warrant such a charge.

He likens my position to the "irrational iconoclasm" with which the Greek philosophers charged St. Paul. It appears to me that the comparison is a bit unfortunate for Bro. Droke's side of this discussion. For the average reader can surely see that his is the irrational side. And as to my being an iconoclast—well, I must say I thank Bro. Droke for the compliment. If I have broken down some sham, imposition, or doctrinal idol, such as he seeks to defend, for any seeker after truth, then I can but rejoice.

In his "1," Bro. Droke says, in ef-

fect, that the Wesleys, Dr. T. N. Ralston, Dr. T. O. Summers, along with Moses and Solomon, believed just what he believes about the doctrine of the atonement. Some of them perhaps did. But need we conclude from that fact that they have scaled the mountain peaks of ultimate truth? Jesus contradicted some of the doctrines of Moses. He insisted that His disciples needed only to continue in His word, His teaching—to arrive at the truth. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

He was talking about living truth as exemplified in Himself. "I am the truth." "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." "When He the Spirit of truth is come He will guide you into all truth." Never mind about the opinions of men if you know they contradict the teachings of Jesus.

I think the last quoted and most precious promise of Jesus applies primarily to men as individuals. Religious truth is not simply a bundle of abstractions that can be all gathered into a system of categorical terms.

I wonder what Bro. Droke thinks John Wesley's answers would have been to the following questions:

1. Do you believe it is right for every one to do what God wills that he should do?

2. Do you believe that God ever willed, planned, or determined that any man should commit sin?

3. Do you believe that the Jewish leaders and Pilate committed any sin when they condemned and crucified Jesus?

4. Then, do you believe that it was according to the Divine plan, will, or purpose that they should crucify Him, or that there was any necessity, either human or divine, for their putting Him to death?

If I understand Bro. Droke he would give an affirmative answer to the 4th question; and so would Wesley and the others, according to him. But that would necessitate, by every law of human reason, a negative answer to the 1st question. It would necessitate an affirmative answer to the 2nd question. It would necessitate a negative answer to the 3rd question; otherwise there is glaring contradiction.

The court of human reason is man's highest court of appeals in determining questions of truth and fact. God respects its decrees. But I can believe the facts which God reveals and the truths He tells me, though I may not understand either. He reveals many facts in the natural world that no man can explain or understand. It is equally true in the spiritual realm. Yet, it never has been established at the court of human reason that any two truths contradict each other in any realm.

Surely I believe in the fact of miracles just as truly as Bro. Droke does. But his charge that there are Christian scholars in the church, or men who pose as scholars, who deny both the existence of God and the personality of the devil is news to me.

I do not care to know about that class of ministers. I hope Bro. Droke cannot humiliate Methodist people by proving that our church tolerates such preachers or teachers.—J. M. Cannon, Wesson, Ark.

OUR METHODISM FACING A NEW EPOCH.

Chas. C. Jarrell, D. D.

Methodism is the moral wonder of the modern world. To know the world of today is to know something of the origin and outcome of the Methodist movement. It must be seen standing on the past, like Wesley on his father's tomb-stone; it must be seen against the background of its own age; and it must be seen among the forces of today.

If Methodism is an Apostolic Church (as we surely believe she is) she must do the full work for which the New Testament Church was chartered. In the evolution of her faculties and functions she comes to the hour when hospitalization and

healing constitute a new era in her interpretation of the Gospel message and in her execution of her mission as a Church. She stands just now tiptoe on the threshold of a golden hour. She is unfolding the fourth great function or form of service enjoined on the Church by the Lord. We are facing an epoch in Southern Methodist history. She must cease to say, "Let us sing, etc.," where and when Jesus says, "Heal."

The Church has founded the Golden Cross Society as her faculty through which she can function in giving her healing service to the unfortunate. The Golden Cross is simply the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the uniform of a trained nurse or in the character of the Good Samaritan. Once a year, between Thanksgiving and Christmas she calls the roll of her children; and they answer, "All here, crusaders of the Golden Cross, for Christ and Humanity."

Ten Plain Reasons for Putting over the Golden Cross:

The possibilities of the Golden Cross can scarcely be over-stated. Some of the definite results may be stated as follows:

1. It will crystallize the dormant sympathy which now exists in the hearts of our own people for this movement in actual deeds and gifts.

2. It has a large advertising and educational value. If properly used, it will carry to the last man, woman and child in our great membership the appeal for a definite service to this great cause. We can and must make it the fashion for every man, woman and child to go home from Sunday School and Church on the designated Sunday with a Golden Cross button on. What a tremendous program of hospitalization that would inaugurate!

3. It will determine that Southern Methodism shall qualify as apostolic by doing the full work of a New Testament Church—Missions, Evangelism, Christian Education, and the Ministry of Healing.

4. It will lift a long-standing reproach from our evangelical shoulders. Jesus said "Go" and the Church answered with her magnificent missionary enterprises. He said "Preach" and the Church answered with a thousand flaming tongues. He said "Teach" and the Church answered with her Sunday Schools, Colleges and Universities. He said "Heal" and we Protestants have been slow to hear much less obey.

5. It will encourage the building of hospitals because it will prove that the Church can maintain them. This will bring quick relief where large endowments have not had time to accumulate.

6. It will enable the Church to act the part of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:30-35) to the wounded traveler on the road of life. The Church by this means can put through a vast program of constructive charity.

7. It will present the Church as hostess to the sick. The sick man needs His Church. She enters his life at a critical hour. She offers surgery for his urgent distress, medicine for his malady, serenity for his melancholy, faith for his forebodings and whispers in the ear of the man appointed to die, "Don't be anxious about the wife and kiddies; we'll look after them."

8. It will introduce the Church to the world in a program of practical Christianity, giving the whole Gospel to the world as Jesus did.

9. It will not substitute humanitarianism for religion, but it will glorify religion with humanity.

10. It will put the Church to following the example of Him who took neither sword nor sceptre nor throne nor crown but took a towel and a basin of water and washed the disciples' feet. The Church which washes the feet of today will have the Heart of tomorrow.

For further information, write: Dr. C. C. Jarrell, General Secretary, General Hospital Board, 416 Wesley Memorial Building, Atlanta, Ga.

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Christian Education Movement.

REV. R. W. McKAY, Secretary Little Rock Conference, 497 Exchange National Bank Building, Little Rock.
REV. R. C. MOREHEAD, Secretary North Arkansas Conference, Conway, Ark.

THE APPEAL OF THE STUDENT WORLD.

Every year there come to the President's office at Galloway College many appeals for help. These come from regular homes where lack of funds make a college education impossible. They come from ministers' homes where the salary is too small for family needs and college too, and then many come from homes where widowed mothers struggle to give their children an even chance in the race.

Hungry.—These young women know the pangs of hunger for an education, and yet how small are the means which we have of giving them help of a kind whereby they can actually and really earn? They are volunteer soldiers. They just ask for training and equipment for the fight, and if this assistance were only given they would be returned equipped for service to the home, the church, and the state.

Beneficial.—There are in College here sixteen daughters of ministers; fifteen young women with paid scholarships; nine assisted with student help; and six to whom loans are made.

Life Service.—In the Life Service Band there are fifteen young women training for some specific type of religious service, but, besides these, most of those who pass our way serve society as mothers of the race. An educated mother becomes the heaven for the home and the community. Perhaps herein is today one of the world's greatest needs.

Letter Extracts—From the follow-

ing may be seen types of appeals which come to the College for assistance:

"I want to come to Galloway, and I will do anything you offer me to help me pay my expenses. My mother is a widow and has to work hard for a living, so I cannot expect her to furnish very much of my expenses. If you can help me in any way please let me know at once."

"I am a student volunteer, but I cannot come to school unless I can get some work, or borrow the money needed to pay my expenses. Is there any way by which help can be given?"

"I am an honest girl and I want to fit myself for life. I have poor advantages beyond my high school course here at home. I am hungry for an education, and hope you can assist me to realize my ambitions. Can you give me some work to do so I can earn my way? Please let me hear from you at once."

"I am willing to do anything that is honorable to get means for an education. I can sweep, work in the dining room, or do anything most about the home. Can't you please help me?"

The Great Command.—The Master left the order for us to lay up treasures in Heaven. It can not be done except these treasures first be invested in human life. A full collection of the Educational Pledges will enable our colleges to help many a boy and girl to an education. Here is the call of a hungry student world for the bread of life. How will you answer it?

Woman's Missionary Department

Edited by

MRS. W. H. PEMBERTON, 302 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, 1301 Schiller Ave., Little Rock.
Communications should reach us Friday for publication next week.

BUILDERS: OF A KINGDOM
By Coralee Gannaway Williams. LOOK! The History is out. Order in large quantities from Mrs. F. M. Williams, 403 Prospect Ave., Hot Springs National Park., Ark. Price \$1.25.

OUR HISTORY.
Our history—known as "Builders: Of a Kingdom" is ready for shipment. Unless you place your orders early we will lose a great deal of money in postage. Let every auxiliary through its president or Book woman place an order at once with Mrs. F. M. Williams 403 Prospect Ave., Hot Springs, for the largest possible number of books that you think you might sell in your church. Seek the cooperation of your pastor and church Bulletin and canvass your church membership closely. Do a big thing for your auxiliary and church and do it NOW.

NORTH ARK. CONFERENCE.
Mrs. Jno. W. Bell, Conference Supt. of study and publicity writes: "The reports for the third quarter are coming in rapidly and this promises to be the best third quarter we have had. With the reports come encouraging letters which show interest and progress in the study classes. I mention here a few.
Siloam Springs, Mrs. E. F. Smith, Supt. of study and publicity, writes: "The interest in our study class, seems to be growing. There is much comment and discussion which I think shows a lively interest. Our new book, The Child and America's Future, will begin in Oct. We hope to finish it in the next quarter. Siloam Springs is one Society that never fails in their reports, and always talks encouragingly."

North Little Rock, with Mrs. G. D. Eason as Supt., has never yet failed with a splendid report. They always do their required study work, and send in their report accurately and on time. They are now planning an all day meeting to study Building with India. I am sure this will be a great day for them, were it possible I would be with them.

Gardner Memorial, at North Little Rock, with Mrs. J. T. Goss as Supt., also comes in for honorable mention. Her reports are always on time with the good news that the study class is doing fine and keeping step with the very top society. Two of my beautiful diplomas will go to North Little Rock.

Leachville, with Mrs. B. S. Cornwell as Supt., writes: "I always enjoy reading the news on the Missionary Page in the Methodist. Since reading your letter, 'Just to remind you,' in the Methodist, I am writing to get your help on our studies for next year. We feel that we have been greatly blessed during the year. Although the weather was very warm, the Missionary spirit was so great our attendance was splendid. God has been with us and has helped to keep our Society a four wheel one. The Leachville Missionary Society is ever ready to help forward the work, promoting the most needed. And we stand ever ready to assist our Conference officers." Follow officers does not this sound good?

Mulberry, Mrs. R. L. Rogers as Supt., is another Society that is climbing ever upward. This is a part of her good letter: "I received your letter recommending the new mission studies. All sound as though they would be interesting. We have selected The Debt Eternal for our next study and

have ordered the book. We finished Building With India by dividing it and giving each a chapter, then spending seven hours reciting and we really enjoyed it. The prayers were very helpful. We realized but for the love of Jesus Christ we would have been like unto the women of India. All caught the spirit of love that comes from Him and resolved He should be the 'gripping force' in our lives. Rev. J. W. Moore having just closed a revival of religion and many having been added to the church, the dinner we had planned for ourselves was changed into a reception in thanksgiving for the Church of India and for the new converts of our own town.

We are planning to have a bazaar in November to show the artistic hand-work the ladies are doing, and incidentally make a little money.

We have finished the book of St. John and know we were benefited. We have begun the study of the Book of Acts, but since receiving your suggestions for Bible study expect we will send for Meaning of Service.

We thank you, Mrs. Bell, for your courtesy and your courage. You seem to be ever the same. I shall try not to be tardy again."

Booneville, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Supt., writes as follows: "We have held three study classes, had one notice in paper. Gave away 111 membership leaflets. We finished the How and Why of Foreign Missions and now between seasons are using the negro book, In the Vanguard of a Race. This will make four books for this little Society this year. How many other Societies in the Conference can say at the close of the third quarter they are on the fourth book?" I say, SPLENDID. SPLENDID, Booneville! I wish I had space to give a few lines from other Societies who are faithful with their reports and are doing fine work. Such are Batesville, Jonesboro, Marianna, Ft. Smith, Russellville, Osceola, Conway, and others that I would like to mention but for lack of space in the Missionary columns. But I can say that I am expecting to give one hundred or more Diplomas, at the close of the year. The Diplomas are beautiful and I am sure each Society will be proud to receive one. Just keep on keeping on.

KENSETT SOCIETY.

The Kensett Missionary Society has kept up their regular meetings through the hot months. Under the leadership of Mrs. Dr. Allbright, President, we have done splendid work. We have just finished The Book of Acts, and are now taking up Women and Missions.

The interest in the study class is very good. Our Social Service Supt. has succeeded in organizing the negro women. She has awarded two prizes to them for the best kept premises. Mrs. Golden, Supt. of Local Work, and her committees put on a play recently which netted them \$85. This will be used to help furnish the new

CHAMBERLAIN'S STOMACH AND LIVER TABLETS

Stimulate the action of the liver and intestines, averting biliousness, sick headaches, and other evils arising from constipation and sluggish bowel movements.

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brick church which is now being built.—Mrs. J. E. Fondren, Supt. of Study and Publicity.

DODSON AVENUE, FT. SMITH.

Although there was considerable sickness among our members and a number were away from home during the hot days, our efficient president, Mrs. Williamson, planned so that we did not miss a single program and each meeting was interesting.

We have a meeting for devotional services, one for business purposes, and two study periods each month. The class has finished a book on India and is now studying The Book of Acts. Each member of the Study Class is a Sunday School student and several have taken the Teacher Training course at Van Buren, this week.—Mrs. E. L. Brown, Study Supt.

GENTRY AUXILIARY.

We are glad to report Mrs. C. H. Sherman, our pastor's wife, as nicely improving from her recent operation. It is good to see her sweet face at all our religious meetings again.

Our society will have a rummage sale in October and give a dinner on Thanksgiving day.

Our Church is taking part in the Union Revival which began the 26th, with evangelist O. L. Martin and his singers, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Barcafer as leaders. Pray that it may be a spiritual success.

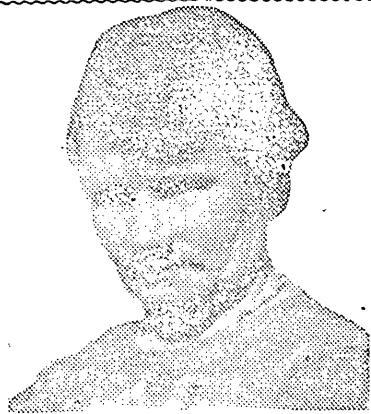
CENTRAL CHURCH, HOT SPRINGS AND THE DOUBLING CAMPAIGN.

A very unique little program was given last week to introduce the Doubling Campaign in Central Church.

Mr. F. M. Williams our gifted Historian had written a little play called "The Story of the Years—Our Need Today." The scene opens in Warren, Ark., with Mrs. Price and Mrs. McKinnon discussing the plans for our first work. In just the most brief way the succession of steps of our History are visualized and lead up to the time when the President of the present auxiliary enters and presents the need of more workers and the plans to Double our membership. It is interesting, brief and easily staged. Any auxiliary wishing to use it may get a copy from Mrs. F. M. Williams, 408 Prospect Ave. Hot Springs.

DUMAS AUXILIARY.

Urged by questionnaires sent out by the new Supt. of Publicity the Dumas auxiliary wishes to let the Methodist readers know we are still on duty. Probably most of our work and thoughts this year have centered on the new Church into which we have just entered and have helped to furnish with our local funds.



MRS. C. AUSTIN.

**Are Your Days a Pleasure?
Perfect Health Will
Make Them So.**

Grainola, Okla.—"I am now absolutely free from the feminine trouble from which I suffered, together with annoying nervousness, and I certainly owe my recovery to Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I have taken only three bottles, but am sound and well and have gained 19 pounds."—Mrs. Minnie Austin.

If you're nervous or troubled like Mrs. Austin, go to your druggist at once and obtain this Prescription of Dr. Pierce's, in tablets or liquid. Write Dr. Pierce in Buffalo, N. Y., for free, confidential medical advice. Send 10c if you desire a trial package tablets.

We have not neglected our regular work, however, and this summer we have had one of the most beneficial and helpful study classes under the instruction of our pastor, Bro. Fawcett, "The Worker and His Bible" being the course taught.

We are looking forward to welcoming Mrs. Darby, our new secretary, and our sister auxiliaries of the Monticello District the latter part of October in the first District Conference ever held here. We hope to get such inspiration as shall send us far toward the goal to which we all aspire.—Supt. of Pub. and Study.

DEQUEEN AUXILIARY.

We have our box of linens ready to send to Holding Institute, Loredo, Texas, to be distributed among the orphan children. At the last meeting of our Missionary Society each member brought or sent something to be put in this box. Table cloths, napkins, sheets, pillow cases, cooking aprons, sewing aprons, face towels and dish towels were the things to be sent. Our Young People's Missionary Society gave some of the smaller articles.

The Book of Acts was finished as our Mission Study at our last meeting. This has been very interesting and beneficial to our members under our efficient leader, Miss Hanson. We are going to begin with the Church School of Missions as soon as we can get the literature and the teachers prepared to take charge. All of our Missionary members think this will be interesting, as well as helpful to our Church.

The "Doubling Campaign" is going to be put on by our Society at the next meeting. We are anxious to get new missionary members. Most of our members are working at it faithfully, and we hope to get good results.

We do not mean only to raise our quota, but to go over our Belle H. Bennett Memorial Pledge. It is such an important thing, not only for the good it will do but it is given in memory of one whom we should think of as a noble and inspiring character.—Mrs. J. R. Campbell, Jr., Supt. of Publicity of DeQueen, Ark.

PINE BLUFF DIST. MEETING.

October third and fourth were great days in Rison. Mrs. Frank Meyers the wide-awake District Secretary was on hand early; a good crowd of delegates arrived on Wednesday afternoon and Wednesday night the church was filled at the time of the opening program. Mrs. Meyers' message was concrete and to the point. She reviewed the goal for the District as set at the Annual Meeting and then checked up on the points already attained and made a good appeal for the work still to be done.

Mrs. Elza gave a great message on the Belle Bennett Memorial and made every one feel a desire to do her best for a greater and a better Scarritt. Much good music was given by the local choir.

Thursday morning a great crowd arrived in automobiles from Pine Bluff and other near by towns. The program was up to high water mark in every number. A great dinner was served on the lawn of the church at noon and the school children and the men of the town all joined the Conference in a great hour of fellowship and a feast of good things.

At the night service the Young People gave a good program and Mrs. Elza spoke. I have seldom had the privilege of attending a better or more spiritual and helpful District Meeting.—Mrs. Steel.

THE WOMEN'S CONF. AND SET-UP MEETING AT NASHVILLE.

Mrs. C. F. Elza.

Do not think this is just some technical discussion that doesn't interest you and your auxiliary. It does concern you. You have a part in the meeting, and the Methodist women down in the auxiliaries were in our minds as we tried to represent you at this meeting. So come with us mentally and let us review the Nashville trip for you. Think with us through these several phases of it.

The Call to Nashville.

An invitation from W. G. Cram, Centenary director, and Mrs. J. W. Perry, acting secretary of Home Cultivation, brought together at Nashville, Tennessee, on September 28, Council members representing twenty-four Conferences to consider plans for the promotion of the Centenary. December and January have been allotted to the Centenary for a cultivation program, to culminate in a "pay-out week," in January.

The Great Pageant, "The Apostles of Light."

The executive committee of the Council having voted that the missionary societies should sponsor the putting on of the great Centenary pageant, "The Apostles of Light," the visiting Conference representatives were invited to see this pageant, which was beautifully given by Nashville Methodism, at the Ryman Auditorium on the evening of September 28. We believe the presentation of this pageant in our cities, and the giving of the demonstrations now being prepared for the smaller cities and towns, will create renewed interest in the victorious culmination of our Centenary movement. Later, through this column, we shall discuss the pageant in greater detail.

The Scarritt Committee Meeting.

On the morning of the 28th, the visiting representatives were invited to sit with the Scarritt Committee as visitors. The work was very interesting, as the committee was dealing with vital questions of reorganization and relocation.

Seeing Nashville.

In the afternoon the opportunity was given to see the fruits of the Centenary in Nashville. The Board of Missions headquarters, known as the Lambuth Building, was first to be reviewed. The fifth and sixth floors are used for the office work of the Board, and it was a joy to see our beloved secretaries in comfortable and efficient offices. The Assembly Hall, with the portraits of Bishop Lambuth and Belle H. Bennett and other great leaders, was our place of meeting. The prayer-hour of our missionaries here each day at noon hallows it.

At the new Bethlehem Center, our negro settlement work, we met Miss Martha Nutt. As she conducted us over the new plant, she told us of the success of her summer school for negro leaders. This colored community center ministers to a population of thirty thousand and insures a great forward step in the development of negro leadership, in social and economic fields.

At Centenary Methodist Institute, Miss Cooper, the head resident, conducted us through the plant, giving us many interesting bits of her work and experience. This settlement home is very popular and the pretty living room has been the scene of some twenty-five weddings. Nineteen Clubs and classes, a daily vacation Bible school, a domestic science department and a delightfully equipped kindergarten were some of the features of the work.

Our drive out past the colleges, Vanderbilt, Peabody and Ward-Belmont gave an opportunity to review the sites under consideration for the Scarritt College for Christian workers. With the addition of Scarritt to its list of institutions, Nashville will be, indeed, a great educational center.

The Set-Up Meeting.

The second day was given over to a morning program on the Centenary work. Mrs. J. W. Perry, our Council vice-president, Dr. Cram, and several of the secretaries brought again to our minds the necessary curtailment of missionary work if we should fail at this hour of great need. Miss Case and Mrs. Downs spoke feelingly on "The Tragedy of the Unpaid Pledge." The noon hour brought the assembling of the entire official and office force and Miss Howell's meditation from this passage in Hebrews: "In your struggle against sin, you have not resisted so much as to endanger your own lives," made us feel that our contribution to the Missionary program was insufficient.

A discussion of the pageant and explanations of the plans for the "Pay-out" Campaign, filled the afternoon.

Our Part in This.

We append the report of the Findings Committee, which suggests both the action taken by the body and what we plan to do in a cooperative way in our conferences and auxiliaries.

REPORT OF FINDINGS COMMITTEE Woman's Conf. "Set Up Meeting" Centenary Commission, Nashville, Tennessee, Sept. 28, 1923.

We, your Findings Committee, submit the following statement and recommendations:

1. We desire to express to the Centenary Commission of the Church our appreciation of the courtesy extended us in the calling of this Conference that we may consider the participation of the Woman's Missionary Societies in the "Pay-Out Campaign," soon to be enterprised by the Commission.

2. After seeing the wonderful Pageant, "The Apostles of Light," presented by Nashville Methodism as a demonstration of what can be done in emphasizing the call of the Centenary at this time, and, after hearing the inspirational addresses and suggested plans for the participation of the Woman's Missionary Societies throughout the Church given by Dr. W. G. Cram and others in the morning session, we herewith record our conviction that the women of our churches everywhere will count it a privilege to cooperate in this final effort for a successful culmination of this most notable undertaking of our Church.

3. We hereby express our approval of the action of the Executive Committee of the Council in pledging us to sponsor the Pageants and Demonstrations, and also our full cooperation in the all-day missionary meetings and in the "Week of Prayer" to be set up by the Centenary Commission.

We therefore recommend:

1. That the Pageant, "The Apostles of Light," as presented in Nashville, or in a modified form, be presented in as many large cities as possible. And, further, if the size of the city does not justify the large Pageant, that some one or more of the eight demonstrations now being prepared by the Centenary Commission be used.

2. That the women of the Missionary Societies, sponsoring the Pageant or demonstration in cities and towns, enlist the Young People of the Missionary Society, the Epworth League and the Sunday School in the presentation of these Pageants.

3. That we pledge our hearty cooperation in the all-day Missionary Meeting in each charge or church, by arousing interest, securing attendance, and aiding in the programs sent out for such meetings.

4. That we heartily endorse the observance of the Week of Prayer by the whole Church January 13-20, 1924, to the end that the spirit of Christ, which dominated our efforts in launching the movement in its initial stages, shall overshadow the Church in this crucial hour of the movement, that all our men and women may recognize their obligation to God and pay their vow unto Him.

We further urge that our women so cooperate with the other agencies of the Church in effort and prayer during this special week that, when the history of this movement in our great Church shall be written and passed on to generations still unborn, no blemish of broken promise or cancelled pledge may darken the page, and no unfinished task on the mission fields shall greet us in the great beyond.—Mrs. C. F. Elza, Mrs. Luke Johnson, Mrs. H. A. Dunham, Miss Mabel Porter, Mrs. E. P. Williams, Mrs. T. J. Copeland, Mrs. H. L. Hobdy, Committee.

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REV. H. E. WHEELER North Arkansas Conference Superintendent,
406 Exchange National Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark.
REV. D. H. COLQUETTE, Superintendent of Supplies,
714 1-2 Main St., Little Rock, Arkansas.

ROUND-UP CAMPAIGN BEGINS NEXT SUNDAY.

Everything is ready for the Round-Up Campaign which begins next Sunday, October 14, and closes Sunday, the 28. 185 trained workers are ready to visit every one of the one-thousand Methodist Sunday Schools in Arkansas. When it is over Arkansas Methodists will know what we have done and what is before us in our Sunday School work. All together now. Let us put it over. If this campaign succeeds every man must do his part. We are counting on our presiding elders, pastors, superintendents, teachers, district officers, group leaders and those called to the assistance of the district officers. This is a great body. And they will do a great piece of work. Watch them.—Clem Baker.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY OFFERINGS LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Since my last report the following Sunday School Day offerings have been received:

Highland, Little Rock, (Ad'l)	\$15.00
Austin, Austin Ct.	2.90
New Edinburg, New Edinburg Circuit	5.00
Wagon, New Edinburg Ct. ...	5.00
Hebron, New Edinburg Ct.	3.30
Bussey, Taylor Ct.	5.00
Philadelphia, Taylor Ct.	5.00
Delight, Delight Ct.	15.47

Total \$56.67

Standing by Districts.	
Little Rock District	\$882.61
Camden District	801.97
Texarkana District	786.87
Prescott District	691.77
Arkadelphia District	590.49
Monticello District	579.19
Pine Bluff District	496.25

Total for Conference ..\$4,829.18
(NOTE: A slight variation will be seen in the above report as compared with previous reports. This is due to a rechecking of all accounts and some little errors being corrected. The above statement is correct.)
—C E Hayes, Chairman.

MRS. BUTLER'S AGES AND PAINS

Vanished After Using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

W. Philadelphia, Pa. — "When I cleaned house last April I must have overlifted, for after that I had pains and aches all the time and was so discouraged. I could hardly do my own housework, and I could not carry a basket of groceries from the store nor walk even four or five squares without getting terrible pains in my back and abdomen and lower limbs.



I went to visit a friend in Mt. Holly, N. J., and she said, 'Mrs. Butler, why don't you take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' My husband said that if it did her so much good for the same trouble, I should try it. So I have taken it and it is doing me good. Whenever I feel heavy or bad, it puts me right on my feet again. I am able to do my work with pleasure and am getting strong and stout. I still take the Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and am using Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash." — Mrs. CHARLES BUTLER, 1233 S. Hanson St., W. Phila., Pa.
Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text Book upon "Ailments of Women."

PRESIDING ELDER L. E. N. HUNDLEY SENDS IN FIRST REPORTS.

The first report from "Round-Up Week" comes from the Cedar Glades charge, sent in by Presiding Elder Hundley. Good for Hundley. He has gone at this with his usual thoroughness and will win.—C. N. B.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE HONOR ROLL.

Since our last report the following charges have completed their Sunday School Day apportionments and thus added the names of their pastors to our Conference Honor Roll: Taylor Circuit, Rev. Guy C. Ames, Pastor; Hatfield Circuit, Rev. D. T. Rowe, Pastor. Now is the time for all charges to close up this matter and win a place on our beautiful Roll to be displayed at the coming conference. Let us have 150 names on this roll this year.—Clem Baker.

TEXARKANA DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Texarkana District Training School began its fourth session at First Church Monday night October 1. There were 108 in classes the first night. We have not yet received an account of the number of certificates granted but it doubtless went beyond last year. The instructors were: Dr. Thomas Carter, Rev. J. F. Simmons, Rev. W. C. Owen, Mrs. T. M. Salter, Mrs. W. F. Cann, and Miss Willette Allen. Preachers attending the school were: Rev. J. D. Hammons, Rev. J. R. Dickerson, Rev. B. F. Roebuck, Rev. J. D. Rogers, Rev. Frank Musser, Rev. S. K. Burnett, Rev. J. H. Hall, and Rev. J. O. Gold. Rev. J. F. Simmons was dean of the School and taught a class besides. The Texarkana Missionary Societies served the lunch each evening. Dr. Carter delivered afternoon talks on "Training a Leadership for the Church." This was a good school and we are going to make it better another year.—Clem Baker.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR THE CONFERENCE SUPERINTENDENT.

Between the class sessions at the Texarkana School last Wednesday night the Conference superintendent was treated to a surprise birthday party. The classes assembled. Frank Simmons called the superintendent to the front and after a great talk (None of which he remembers—but something about a baby born way back in the 19th century) introduced "Bill" Owen to tell something about what the Central Office people think of our work in the Little Rock Conference. Then came J. W. House with a big birthday cake all covered with burning candles—just how many nobody knows—and after a cute little speech about the "House bringing a Cake to the Baker" presented it to the hungry superintendent while the congregation sang "Happy Birthday to You." And along with it all came a roll of bills sufficient to purchase a beautiful traveling bag for the superintendent to use in getting out of town. It was the first birthday party the superintendent ever had and he had a mighty good time. You cannot beat the Little Rock Conference Sunday School people in love and loyalty.—Clem Baker.

HOT SPRINGS SCHOOL, OCT. 15-19.

Let every body in the Arkadelphia District remember that the Arkadelphia District Standard Training School is to be held at Central Church, Hot Springs, the week of October 15-19. All out-of-town delegates should arrive in Hot Springs in time for the first class sessions 6:00 P. M. Monday.—Clem Baker.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Mr. F. T. Fowler has just completed a 32 days tour of the Prescott District during which time he reached 15 charges, held 37 meetings, placed 17 Wall Charts, and had 39 Sunday Schools represented in his meetings. This has been a very busy year for Mr. Fowler having to date visited 100 pastoral charges, 202 Sunday Schools, held 248 meetings and placed 159 Wall Charts.

Rev. R. E. Fawcett has recently prepared a beautiful Installation Service for Sunday School officers and teachers that is worthy of general use.

Rev. O. L. Walker conducted at Gurdon a Class in Sunday School Organization last week. Charley Goodlett writes that he did a magnificent work.

Rev. W. R. Boyd deserves special mention for the great Sunday School day record he has made on the New Edinburg Charge this year. He lacks only \$1.70 of reaching the goal and will do so before conference.

Rev. C. M. Reves and C. E. Hayes have recently organized a Church Training Night at Winfield with five classes meeting each Wednesday night under competent teachers studying General Units in the Standard Training Course. The "School" will run for twelve weeks.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ADVANCING AT HELENA.

Our Sunday School at Helena continues to press forward toward the attainment of B. standard. All the Elementary Departments are now having separate sessions for worship and work, and have been re-

cently equipped with new pianos. They planned a most elaborate and splendid RALLY DAY, and their superintendent is certainly awake, always on the look-out for anything good for his school.—H. E. Wheeler.

DISTRICT WORKERS TO MEET AT OLA.

The workers selected for the Round Up Campaign in October for the Booneville District, will meet in a special session for study and council at Ola on Monday October 8. There is such a determined purpose to accomplish all the promises of the Round-Up Plans that they are taking this special opportunity for qualifying all the workers engaged. The presiding elder writes most hopefully of the prospects in his District.—H. E. Wheeler.

BLYTHEVILLE STANDARD TRAINING SCHOOL.

The second session of the Blytheville Training School closed last Friday night with an interesting program and the awarding of 28 certificates. Some 12 Sunday Schools took part in this School, among them, Osceola, Wilson, Luxora, the two Blytheville Sunday Schools, Promised Land, Lepanto, Nettleton, Marion, Marked Tree, Truman, and Tyrone. While the classes were small, very excellent work was done, and the school maintained a very high per cent in attendance.

Classes in Pupil Study, Primary Organization, Junior Pupil, Intermediate-Senior Lesson Materials, Rural Sunday School Management, and the Life and Letters of Paul were of-

"Wise Dairymen Should Feed Liberally"

This Winter, the Wel-Fed Cow is Going to be a Money-Maker!

AS FAR AS Dairy Products are concerned, it seems safe to predict profitable prices for the remainder of the present year and into next season, says the Pacific Dairy Review. And in connection with present and prospective prices, there is also a large amount of raw material—feed—to convert into milk. Prices are extremely low for these, in comparison with the prices of the finished products. So wise dairymen should feed liberally.

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"Country Queen" Dairy Feed

—Is pure, wholesome, and perfectly balanced. Dairymen throughout the state testify readily to the fact that it brings results! It's guaranteed to produce more milk!

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ferred. In the Bible Class taught by Dr. Howard of Emory University a very fine grade of work was done, some pupils in the class making an exceptional record.

The class in Rural School Management met every morning for an hour and a half or more in continued study of the work, and had perfect attendance record for the entire week.

Many courtesies were shown the faculty and pupils enrolled. Most delightful luncheons were served at the Church every evening, and Circle No. 5 of the Womans Missionary Society excelled in the final "farewell" banquet which showed what classy women there are in this great Church.—H. E. Wheeler.

JONESBORO DISTRICT READY FOR THE OCTOBER ROUND UP.

Every member of the force called for service in the Round-Up campaign in October, reported for work on last Friday, and there were two lively sessions of the council, at which were many preachers and visitors.

All the details of this important work were thoroughly discussed, and the organization completed in every detail. The genial Presiding Elder and his District Staff were most encouraging and enthusiastic, and it was an opportunity also for presenting fully the plans for observance of Children's Week and the Elementary Goals of the District. Mrs. Fowler, Conference Elementary Superintendent, was very happy in her cultivation of this work, and the efficient District elementary superintendent intends to bring the District to "C" standard in Elementary work by Conference.—H. E. Wheeler.

S. S. DAY OFFERINGS IN N. ARK. CONF. FOR TWO WEEKS ENDING OCT. 6, 1923.

Batesville District.	
Flat Rock S. S., Cave City	\$ 5.00
Fayetteville District.	
War Eagle S. S.	2.25
Ft. Smith District.	
First Church Van Buren (Bal. of \$125.00)	42.19
Midland Heights, Ft. Smith	16.00
Cecil S. S., Cecil Ct.	6.00
Helena District.	
Hughes S. S.,	15.00
Vanndale	10.00
Parkin	25.00
Paragould District	
Hoxie S. S.,	25.00

Total \$146.44

Standing By Districts.

Conway District	\$648.18
Helena District	633.45
Batesville District	579.15
Ft. Smith District	574.41
Fayetteville District	524.74
Paragould District	522.00
Jonesboro District	504.47
Searcy District	344.57
Booneville District	276.06

Total \$4,607.06

—C. D. Metcalf, Treasurer, N. Ark. Conf. S. S. Board, Batesville, Ark.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BETTER DAY.

By George McGlumphy, Ph. D.

The Sunday School movement in Arkansas Methodism is in full and triumphant swing everywhere throughout our two Conferences. Great things are being done, and the tomorrow is radiant with the assurance of much larger achievement. All this gladdens the heart of the writer who has been interested in the Sunday School work of our church for many years.

Looking back is not always an evil, but is a positive good if done from right motive and in proper spirit. The present-day program of Arkansas Methodists began in 1902 when the first, so far as the writer is informed, Sunday School institute for our church in the state was held at Van Buren, March 17-19. I have before me a copy of the program of that training school. Two specialists, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Hamill, of Nashville, Tenn., were present and rendered service not second, though somewhat different, to any of the present day. Other names appear in the program as James A. Anderson, O. E. Goddard, P. C. Fletcher, Stonewall Anderson, M. N. Waldrip, J. B. Stevenson, J. M. Hughey, G. W. Hill, W. W. Jennings, M. J. Russell, and others. The institute was largely attended and produced a profound and lasting impression. It gave to the leaders of the old Arkansas Conference, both clerical and lay, the vision of the larger day soon to dawn. From that time the Sunday School ceased to be of second-rate importance in their thinking and plans. This first institute was held under the auspices of the Arkansas Conference Sunday School Board; S. F. Goddard being its chairman and the writer its secretary. Let me say in passing that this was one of the first

training schools held in Southern Methodism.

In 1904, nineteen years ago, a movement was set on foot to put a S. S. Secretary in the field for the three Arkansas Conferences. This was actually done in 1905 when the writer was appointed and gave a whole year to "breaking new ground" for this new work of the church. If I am not mistaken I was the second field secretary of Southern Methodism to devote his whole time to the work. What was accomplished is not for me to say. The difficulty of financing the support of the secretary caused the Conferences to drop the work for time being. This would not have been necessary if the money that our church was contributing to the International had been given to our own work. Today we are doing this, not selfishly but sensibly, and the results both to ourselves and to others are very large.

It has been the writer's privilege to be connected for many years with the forward movements of the Sunday School Board of our Conference, much of the time as chairman. He greatly rejoices that, though he is no longer in the active service either as a pastor or a member of the Board, the work goes on with constantly widening scope and increasing efficiency.

The training school of the Ft. Smith District has just closed. It was a great success in every way. First Church, Van Buren, is finely equipped to take care of a school. The faculty was first-class. I can speak from personal knowledge of Dr. W. A. Shelton's series of lectures on the Old Testament. He is master of his subject and a teacher of highest skill. He completely captured his class and audience by his learning and personal charm. The Doctor is neither a radical nor a reactionary, but a man whose supreme passion is the truth, whether new or old. Having actually walked in the footsteps of the patriarchs, psalmists, lawgivers, prophets, and wise men, and having caught their vision, he "speaks as one with authority." His most striking characteristic is the deep spirituality that pervades every word. Training School managers looking for a teacher of the Bible could not do better anywhere than to secure Dr. Shelton's series of lectures on the Old Testament.

EPWORTH LEAGUE DEPT.

ORGANIZED AT RUSSELLVILLE.

Sunday, September 23, an Intermediate Epworth League was organized, at Russellville, Arkansas, with eleven members.

Miss Effie Jones, Supt. of the Intermediate League of the North Arkansas Conference was with us and presided. The following officers were elected: Ruth Ellis, president; Evelyn Hickman, vice-president; Janie Gardner, secretary; Mary Alice Gardner, Treasurer; Margaret Sue Nugent, agent for Intermediate Epworthian. —Janie Gardner, Secretary.

NEW PLEDGES!

League Chapters are still making pledges to our Conference budget and Africa Special. This week three have been received: Hackett, \$15.00; Mulberry, \$15.00; and Paragould, \$50.00 additional. This is fine and we hope more will come in. Paragould is setting a fine example by raising the pledge made at Searcy.

CORNING LEAGUE.

The Corning League is well started on its third year of work. Many of our leading Leaguers have gone away to college this fall and we miss them. Nevertheless we are carrying on in the same old way.

During the month of August while our pastor, Rev. Lester Weaver and his wife were attending the conference at Lake Junaluska, the League conducted the Sunday evening church service with great credit to themselves.

They have kept flowers in the church during the summer. Many comments have been made on the beautiful decorations.

Last Sunday in connection with the Sunday morning service the Social Service Dept., under the able direction of Miss Bess Outlaw, invited the old people of the town to church and went for them in cars. The service was adapted to old people, and was greatly appreciated by them. In an appropriate speech Miss Outlaw told them the Leaguers loved them and wanted to show their appreciation for what they had done before them. The sermon and music were appropriate for the occasion. Rev. Mr. Weaver, the pastor, preached on "Our Need for Friends." "What A Friend we have in Jesus" was the closing hymn.

The League plans a Community Survey in the near future. A social given for the teachers of the public school was held last week.

Our League has paid its first installment of Conference dues and is still on the 100 per cent efficiency basis.—Reporter.

JONESBORO DISTRICT INSTITUTE

After many obstacles Jonesboro District has at last held an Institute.

A very good and inspiring Institute was held in Marked Tree, September 27 and 28.

Many problems were discussed and all the Leaguers represented received from the many discussions, some very good information.

We had a good attendance, considering that a number of the Leaguers are High School Students and were unable to get away at that time.

Rev. Noel S. Chaney, field secretary, was unable to be with us because of more urgent business elsewhere.

We were indeed fortunate in having Rev. Byron Harwell, Conf. president, with us. He delivered a very inspiring address.

The Marked Tree people were certainly hospitable and everything possible was done for the pleasure of the visiting Leaguers. Much "pep" and enthusiasm were aroused at the Institute. All the Leaguers left, knowing that there had to be something more than good devotional programs to keep a League active and wide awake.

A splendid policy was presented and accepted.

Just a word to the other Districts of North Arkansas Conference, if you do not know a Motto, or even if you do, may I suggest that you add this

CHILDREN'S WEEK

October

14-21

1923

3
Things
to Do:

Homes Visited
Parents' Meeting
Forward Step

Plan to Observe It!

LEAFLETS MAY BE OBTAINED BY APPLICATION TO CONFERENCE SUNDAY SCHOOL HEAD-QUARTERS OR TO THE GENERAL ELEMENTARY SUPERINTENDENT, 810 BROADWAY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

word to it, "Preparedness." When Jonesboro District is heard of at the Assembly, she will come not like the night, but with a flourish of all the trumpets in Leaguedom, and she comes to conquer.—Juanita Bower, Jonesboro District Secretary.

MISSION PLEDGES. Arkadelphia District.

The list below is from the L. R. Conference Treasurer showing the amount paid on the Mission Pledge. Each week one District will be published. Stop! Look! and Loosen! Chapter

	Pledged	Paid
Third Street, H. S.	\$ 25.00	\$5.00
Holly Springs	10.00	
Keith Mem. Malvern	25.00	
New Salem	12.00	
Arkadelphia	125.00	
Leola	20.00	
Central Ave., H. S.	50.00	
Park Ave., H. S.	25.00	
Traskwood	10.00	2.00
Total	\$402.00	\$7.00

WINFIELD INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE.

The Recreation Committee of the Winfield Intermediate League entertained the Leaguers last Friday evening with a Gypsy party. The Leaguers all met at the church in costume and followed the Gypsy trail to the camp in a grove on the outskirts of the city. Invitations were sent to pupils in the Intermediate Department of the Sunday School, besides to the League members. This method has brought them several new recruits for the League. The way to an Intermediate's deepest interest is through his fun.—Lillian Peasley.

RAY MONK WILL SPEAK AT CITY LEAGUE UNION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Little Rock City League Union will be held at Highland Methodist Church, 12th and Cedar Streets, Monday night, October 22. Mr. Ray C. Monk, from Pine Bluff, vice-president of the Little Rock League Conference will deliver the address. A good program has been prepared.

SPIRITED SINGING.

The Standard Hymnal should be the book of song in the Epworth League devotional meetings, because its music is easily adapted to young people's meetings, and its quality is without a serious rival; because the poetry and the sense of the hymns are incomparably superior to those of the songs commonly used in our societies; because the Hymnal is the book of song in the great congregation. With the same practice of our standard hymns as is expended upon the jiglike tunes of cheap revival collections our Leaguers will become proficient in the use of the Hymnal.—Handbook.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

Basket Ball Tournament.—Everybody is very much excited today. The second annual Middle School Basket Ball Tournament began in the gymnasium of the University yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. Three

games were played between three and six o'clock. Two games were played last night between seven-thirty and nine-thirty. Today there will be three games between nine and twelve and the finals between two and four. Entering the tournament there are four teams from Shanghai schools and one each from Soochow, Nanking and Kashing. The game yesterday between Soochow University Middle School No. 2 (Shanghai) and Yates Academy (Baptist Middle School) was very interesting. The score was 26 to 28 in favor of Soochow University Middle School.

Pagodas and Bridges in Soochow.

I have been "specializing" in visiting the pagodas of Soochow recently and have thoroughly enjoyed the experience. From whatever direction Soochow is approached, one's eyes are immediately engaged by the towering, picturesque and impressive pagodas which stand guard over the destinies of the city. Four stand within the city and three more are on the nearby hills. One of several for which is claimed the greatest antiquity in the land is the South Gate Pagoda, said to have been originally built in 248 A. D. One of the most famous in all China is the Great Pagoda which is said to have been erected in 1131 A. D. The temple which stood in front of the pagoda was demolished by the Taipings, but the pagoda was left unharmed. The structure stands nine stories, 250 feet high with a diameter of 60 feet at the base and 45 feet at the top. It is a marvel of proportion, each story is proportionately shorter, each balcony narrower, each window and door smaller. The whole is of massive construction and has carried well its age of eight centuries. The "leaning tower" of Soochow is the name given to the Tiger Hill Pagoda, which was first built in 601 A. D., but after being burned down in 1428 was rebuilt ten years later. The Twin or Two Pen Pagodas, near which is the Ink Pagoda is the subject of an interesting story. The fame which was brought to Soochow by her sons, so many of whom were successful in the examinations for office, is attributed to the favorable influence which these pagodas collectively exerted. Tradition has it that the Two Pen Pagodas were built by an old scholar who was solicitous for his home city's fame in scholarship. The erection of the Twin Pagodas to represent two pens was believed to insure the bringing of such influences as were necessary to achieving high scholarship. When the completion of these structures not only did not enhance Soochow's scholarship but appeared to increase the failure of her candidates, the Soochow scholar became disappointed and puzzled, and sought the help of the geomancers. These pointed out the absurdity of having two pens without ink. So the Ink Pagoda was hastily constructed to repair the mistake of the omission. Soochow's scholar thenceforth succeeded in the examinations, honor and renown came to their city, thanks to the geomancers! I do wish you could be with me to see the beautiful sunsets from the little bridge over the canal near the Twin Pagodas. They are about eight blocks from the University.

"Fifty-Three Arch Bridge."—The story is told that years and years ago a wealthy Chinese gentleman stood on the banks of this lake and thought how convenient it would be if it were possible to build a bridge so that the people could walk across instead of having to get a boat and row, but he knew the great dragon in this body of water did not want a bridge and that all attempts in the past had been in vain. He (the Chinese gentleman), after due consideration, decided that he would make a great sacrifice, so he threw his priceless jewels, which was set with fifty-three jewels, into the water. The story goes that immediately this handsome stone bridge arose from the water and each stone that the man had sacrificed by casting his belt into the water was represented by an arch. Another interesting thing about this bridge is that they say when it rains the large

CHILDREN'S PAGE

PAPER DOLLS.

Two little girls with paper dolls,—Elizabeth and Pauline:
One has a bride in bridal robe,
With traveling suit of green.

The other has a maiden from
The island of Japan,
With brightly flowered kimono and
A parasol and fan.

They have a lovely mother-doll;
A baby and a chair;
A school-girl with a party dress,
And ribbons on her hair.

These little girls so happily
At play I've often seen:
Two little girls with paper dolls,—
Elizabeth and Pauline.—Rebecca Helman.

MUSK OXEN—THEIR METHODS OF DEFENSE.

The musk oxen can unquestionably claim the blue ribbon among wild animals for courage and defense of family. Except by a few Arctic explorers, their wonderful defensive tactics are not generally known.

Nature has provided these Arctic creatures with a remarkable and effective defensive equipment. These formidable head weapons are their sharp down-and-up-curved horns. When full grown the whole top of the head is covered by a pair of horns enormously flattened at the base and

stone lions that sit at each end of the bridge, race back and forth across the bridge until the rain ceases. However, I have not yet had an opportunity to be on their bridge during a rain storm, so cannot vouch for the truth of this statement. I do know, however, that the bridge is there and that it has fifty-three arches. Also, that it is a favorite place for picnic parties. Soon after my arrival in Soochow, I went to this bridge on a little picnic and we were thoughtless enough to be so late getting back that we were locked outside the city wall. However, one member of the party was fortunate enough to have her calling card with her, so she presented this to the gate keeper in a very business-like way and he, after some hesitation, let us pass through the gate.

Beggars.

I will not attempt to describe the beggars here, but every time I go out on the streets I see numbers of them. Many of them are blind and covered with ulcers, many have both arms and lower limbs off and are just rolling along on the ground. I have been reading a little about the beggars and one writer says that most of the beggars who are crippled in this way have had their legs, or arms, or both, as the case may be, taken off by a professional beggar-surgeon; his plan being to tie a piece of thin string round the middle of the calf if the lower limb is to be removed, drawing it closer day by day till mortification ensues. After a while the bone is exposed, sawn through, the wound closed up, and the beggars sent forth amidst the congratulations of their friends, as in a fair way to obtain a beggar's fortune. He says that numbers, however, sink under the tortures of the tedious operation.

Sunday School Class

I believe I told you about my Sunday School class. I try to teach boys who are students of the Second Provincial Government School. I meet the class each Sunday morning at the Y. M. C. A. The Y. M. C. A. is four blocks from Kong Hong Institutional Church, so about a month ago I persuaded my class to go to church with me. Since the new church is finished they have room for me to meet them there, but the boys prefer to meet at the Y. M. C. A.

I also have an interesting class in the night school at Kong Hong. I am teaching shorthand and typewriting. Miss Longdon and I go together. We teach two hours each on Tuesday and Thursday nights.—Sue L. Medlock.

meeting each other in the center line of the forehead. From the meeting point they sweep downward over the edge of the cranium, close to the cheeks, but finally curve upward before coming to a point.

When beset upon and harassed by savage dogs and wolves a herd of musk oxen will form a remarkable defensive and well high impenetrable circle. They form in a corral, while the calves retreat under their mothers, inside this living ring defense. The big adult bull leaders stand outside of the group, with heads down, ready to meet the charge of the dogs or wolves in any direction. This ring of lowered heads and menacing sharp horns forms a dog and wolf-proof barricade which these hungry foes cannot break through. At the close approach of a wolf a bull will rush out of line to get him, but no more than twenty feet, and then will quickly back again into his original position. This dangerous circle of the musk oxen is so well recognized by the wolves that it is said often a pack will pass by a herd at close range and make no effort to risk an attack.

The full-size adult male stands four feet and a half in height, weighing in the neighborhood of 1,200 pounds. The horns of the males are much thicker and larger than those of the females. The horns of the latter are not only shorter and more slender, but lack the enormous breadth at the base of those in the male. The weight of the adult male is also about one-third greater than that of the adult female.

The meat of the musk ox is juicy and good as beef. All Arctic expeditions have had to depend largely on this animal to furnish food. The late Rear Admiral Peary says: "Too often in black gome by the sighting of those black forms has meant to me the difference between death and life."

The musk oxen travel and feed in herds from five to one dozen or more, and their capture is not difficult. Owing probably to their freedom from molestation in their Arctic haunts, they are comparatively tame. The killing of these animals for trophies and skins, however, can be considered only as pure slaughter and cannot be regarded as sport.—Herbert Beardsley, in Our Dumb Animals.

"OLD KATE"—47-YEAR-OLD MULE.

Although "Clover," a horse more than 50 years old, belonging to a Baptist minister near Catawissa, Pa., holds the world's record for age, "Old Kate," the 47-year-old mule that was driven over the streets of Tus-

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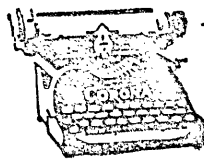
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NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

GALLOWAY COLLEGE.

The College opened on September 18 with a goodly number of academy students and a splendid group of college students, one of the largest in its history.

The buildings and grounds were in fine condition; there were some new walks and many beautiful flowers. Everything spoke a welcome.

The Galloway Club of Searcy and the Chamber of Commerce extended a welcome on the 21st. There was a short program in the chapel where the Hon. Stephen H. Brundidge spoke on behalf of the town and the Rev. Charles Franklin for the Methodist Church; then there were an automobile drive over the town and north pike and refreshments at the Headlee store.

The Y. W. C. A. gave the annual "mixer" on the evening of the 22nd, when games, an impromptu program and cool refreshments were much enjoyed.

The Lanier Literary Society entertained the new students with a luncheon which was followed by a clever program on the 25th, and the Irving Society was hostess at an informal party on the 25th and at a wiener roast and outdoor breakfast at the Cedars on the 29th.

The Senior Class have kept open house during every recreation period at Dew Drop Inn and are planning a memorial to challenge all those of the past and future. They are to sponsor some high-class motion pictures and use our own machine, the gift of the class of 1922, soon.

The Student Government is functioning well with Miss Mary Cline of Soochow, China, as president, and

caloosa, Ala., more than thirty years ago, is a close second and is in a class by herself.

While Old Kate's figure droops with age, and while her hair is streaked with gray, and there are deep hollows about her kindly eyes, yet she raises her head with a bit more pride these days than was her wont in the past, for despite her infirmities, was she not given a trip to Montgomery, where, as mascot, she was to take a prominent place in the inaugural parade of her once dear driver, Governor Brandon of Alabama?

But withal, the memories of a past, crowded with romantic happenings, linger with her. Freshest in her memory is a vision of a shock-headed boy dressed in worn overalls who handled the reins as she pulled the horse-cars that carried the students from the University to Tuscaloosa, traveling back and forth over the dusty streets between the Druid City and Holt, Ala., more than thirty years ago. She was younger and stronger then, and the horse-car skipper was, too. But one August day in 1890 something went wrong; perhaps it was a broken wheel, a squeaky axle, slippery tracks, maybe insufficient pay! Anyway, the horse-car skipper popped his brow and vigorously exclaimed, as he threw down the reins:

"I'm going to quit this job. I'll drive this ramshackle no longer. I'm going to be governor of the state, Kate!"

Today more than thirty-three years later, that same man is none other than William W. Brandon, governor of Alabama.

His ever faithful "Old Kate" has lived to see his prophecy fulfilled, and although she was taken to Montgomery for the inauguration, much difficulty was experienced in getting her from the baggage car, because, despite her age, she showed plenty of pep, resulting in an accident which prevented her from participation. And today, as she quietly browses in peace in the back yard of her owner at Tuscaloosa, she faintly recalls the days when she traveled alongside the horse-car skipper, the pathway that led him to be skipper of the Ship of State. And a big bump of pride swells within her old heart.—May Teressa Holder, in Our Dumb Animals.

Miss Carrie Lee Bond of Bentonville as vice-president.

The Y. W. C. A. has had two programs, one on Association standards and the other on God in nature.

The note of sadness of these opening days came on the 27th in the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Horton, the mother of Mrs. Williams and Miss Angie Horton, the principal of the Academy. Mrs. Horton was a native of Virginia and a product of the Old South with the manners of distinction of that period, but was keenly alive to every problem of the present and to every movement for good in her adopted state. She moved to Arkansas more than fifty years ago and has lived near Fordyce in Dallas county until recently when she moved to Searcy and lived in a cottage next to the campus. Her frail health prevented her being often in the college halls, but her gentle manner and elevating influence will be missed by all of us who knew her. She was a woman of profound Christian faith and beautiful life. The final services and interment were in Arkadelphia.

Among the new teachers and additions to the faculty are the following: In the department of English, Miss Cornelia E. Cooper, A. B., Agnes Scott College and A. M., Columbia University, and Miss Nelle D. Freek, A. M., University of Nebraska; and in the department of Modern Languages Miss Margaret Pittman, A. B., Hendrix College; in the music conservatory Mrs. Julia McGowan Brackett of the Peoria Conservatory and of masters in Rome, Paris, and London, is the voice director, and Miss Jennie E. Marselus of the American Conservatory is assistant; Mrs. R. A. Ward of the Cincinnati Conservatory has the violin pupils and Miss Winifred Thomas a graduate of Galloway and a post-graduate in New York, has the harmony pupils. Miss Floyd Childs of Brenann College is physical director. This scant paragraph cannot introduce these teachers; it merely lists them, for the writer has been detained in the West until today and could not know them personally.—Eleanor Neill.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT ON CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS OF THE NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

Batesville District—	
Calico Rock	\$ 15.75
Booneville District—	
Plainview	100.00
Conway District—	
Beebe	13.85
Conway	1250.00
Morrilton	400.00
	\$1663.85
Fayetteville District—	
Bentonville Circuit	53.00
Elm Springs	30.00
Eureka Springs	37.00
Farmington	36.50
Fayetteville	400.00
Goshen & Zion	15.00
Prairie Grove	300.00
Rogers (in full)	884.00
Springdale	319.00
Springtown	3.00
War Eagle	27.00
	\$2104.50
Fort Smith District—	
Charleston	35.00
Clarksville	200.00
Dodson Avenue	100.00
Greenwood	300.00
Mulberry	100.00
Van Buren, First Church	77.50
	\$812.50
Jonesboro District—	
Marked Tree	322.00
Paragould District—	
Hoxie	70.00
Mammoth Spring	20.50
Paragould, East Side	49.00
Rector	100.00
	\$239.50
Searcy District—	
Bald Knob and Bradford	27.50
McCrory	168.00
	\$195.50
Total paid to date	\$5453.60

Special Offering From The Fayetteville District For The Japan Relief Fund.

Bentonville	\$ 5.08
Bentonville Circuit	3.50
Berryville	5.00
Berryville Circuit	20.00
Elm Springs	3.20
Eureka Springs	4.00
Farmington	4.00
Fayetteville	51.09
Goshen and Zion	11.00
Green Forest	12.41
Pea Ridge and Brightwater ..	8.75
Springdale	22.50
Viney Grove	3.25
Wedington	2.56
	\$156.25

Remarks on Report.

Up to October 5 we have paid \$5453.60 on an assessment of \$142, 346.30.

I am sure that all the other Districts made special offerings for the Japan Relief Fund, but that they sent the money direct to the Board of Missions.—George McGlumphy, Treas.

BLEVINS CHARGE.

Blevins Charge, with its three churches, has been making progress this year. This is the first year Blevins has received full time with preaching twice every Sunday. The other two churches, Friendship and Ebenezer, have preaching two Sunday afternoons each, every month. Almost all of our church activities are strong and vigorous. Especially is this true of our Epworth Leagues and Sunday Schools.

Our revival season was very satisfactory. Friendship church with a

membership of about 90 has had 36 new members added to the roll. There were also ten infants baptized. Rev. W. F. Campbell was very efficient help in the meeting there. Friendship is now one of our best country churches. Their Sunday School is taking on new proportions and making new advancements under a reorganization of its departments.

From Ebenezer church we gain another Life Service Volunteer, Elmer Sewell, who is now in Henderson-Brown College, preparing for missionary work.

At Blevins a union meeting was held with the Baptists and a real Christian spirit was manifest throughout the meeting, but we did not have a great revival here. The people on our charge as a rule are religious, loyal, and faithful in their church work. I think that when our Sunday Schools in this District are checked it will be revealed that Blevins has the best school for its enrollment in the District.

The people are considerate of the pastor and family and it is indeed a pleasure to minister to such good people.—Jesse Galloway, P. C.

REVIVAL AT OAK GROVE.

Our meeting at Oak Grove closed Sept. 26 at night. Rev. G. R. Ellis of the Walnut Ridge Circuit did the preaching. It seemed that every word he said fit in the right place. I think Bro. Ellis is far ahead of many evangelists. We had 10 conversions and reclamations. I don't think I ever saw a church revived as much in one meeting as this one was.

The boys bought the pastor the nicest hat he ever owned and made arrangement for the nicest pair of shoes in town for him. The church

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paid Bro. Ellis \$37.50.

We received five members into the church and hope others will soon follow. To God be the glory and the honor and the praise.—L. L. Langston, P. C.

APPRECIATION.

To Our Friends: We wish to assure our friends that the many messages of love and sympathy and the assurance of prayers to and for us in our sorrow on account of the loss of our father and husband are appreciated, and while there is nothing that human beings can do that will take away the pain in our hearts these messages have dulled the pain and made it easier to bear. We had hoped to send a personal letter to each one from whom we had received messages, but find it too great a task since there are so many other responsibilities thrust upon us at this time.

We ask for a continuation of your prayers. We realize, as never before that only the Grace of God sustains.—E. B. O'Bryant, Eunice O'Bryant, Mrs. J. K. Fraser, Mrs. R. B. Craig, and Mrs. J. H. O'Bryant.

REVIVAL AT RICHWOODS.

Rev. J. D. Edwards, a great evangelist, and wife of Waggoner, Okla., have just closed a ten days meeting at Richwoods, by which everybody was greatly benefited in a spiritual way. Never before did people listen to greater messages sent by God's servants than was delivered here by Bro. Edwards. He put folks to thinking seriously. There were forty-two conversions and among them, fathers, who were very nearly hopeless, were converted. There were twenty-one additions to the Church and more yet to come in. Never was greater interest shown among the people here, than during this meeting. The Church was greatly strengthened. We have a better Sunday School and prayer meeting since the revival, and may God help us to continue our interest and do our duty as Christian workers in order to keep Richwoods Church growing. May we stand by our pastor, Bro. Ellis, more in the future than we have in the past. Let us boost and encourage him while he is doing his best to bring to us the truth of God's word. We cannot express in words our thanks and gratitude toward Bro. Edwards and wife, also Bro. Ellis and others for their great help in building up our Church. May God's richest blessing be with them wherever they may go, is my prayer.—Mrs. Eugene Hart.

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REV. GROVER CLEVELAND, Evangelist.



REV. J. B. CULPEPPER, Jr., Singing Evangelist.

HOLDS COOPERATIVE MEETING.

The Grover Cleveland Evangelistic Party closed a three weeks' campaign Sunday, Sept. 30, in Lake Village. This was a cooperative meeting with all the churches of the town, and the spirit between the churches was wonderful throughout the campaign. All the churches put their best into the work and gave us real support.

Lake Village is one of the most beautiful towns in the State, and is a wonderful place for the hot weather, because you get a fine breeze off Lake Chicot. On the Lake front is located the Lake Shore Hotel where the evangelistic party was entertained. This is a splendid hotel with very comfortable rooms and good board, and is owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wilson who are most wonderful people.

The people of Lake Village are very remarkable in many ways. This was shown by the way they stood by us during the entire campaign. This support was from both church people and non-church people. All of the business houses and offices closed each morning from ten to eleven o'clock for services and came to the tabernacle. We had good crowds at all services, and especially at the evening services when the large tabernacle was filled

The pastors of the churches gave us very fine support and did their part to make the meeting a success. Bro. Watts, a young man from Camden, Arkansas, is pastor of the Baptist church and is appreciated very much. Bro. King, pastor of the Episcopal church, is also appreciated by all. Brother Rogers, pastor of the Methodist Church is in good standing with his people as well as the other people of the town. He was the only pastor in Lake Village when the plans were made for the campaign and hence was the leader in many respects. The work Bro. Rogers has done speaks for itself to anyone who will visit Lake Village. He has done a very splendid year's work, and will be able to go to conference with a good report. The membership of the Methodist church has increased over 100 per cent since he has been pastor. He is a great pastor and prepares the way for a real revival.

The revival resulted in a great awakening of the town and community. The churches were wonderfully revived, and promised to do better work for the Master's cause.

Above three-hundred were converted and reclaimed during the meeting, and above two-hundred applied for membership in the various churches of the town. Thirty-one family altars

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WARNING ORDER.

No. 31145
In the Pulaski Chancery Court
STATE OF ARKANSAS
County of Pulaski ss

Ira C. Myers, Plaintiff.

vs.
Stephen J. and Martha Casper, Defendants.

The Defendants, Stephen J. and Martha Casper, are warned to appear in this court within thirty days and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, Ira C. Myers.

(SEAL) H. S. Nixon, Clerk.
W. E. Greene D. C.
John P. Streepey, Solicitor for Plaintiff
E. B. Downie, Attorney ad Litem

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. It will gradually darken streaked, faded or gray hair and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED

Write me today and I will send you a free trial of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will prove it. Stops the itching and heals permanently. Send no money—just write me—that is all you have to do. Address: Dr. Cannaday, 1900 Park Square, Sealdin, Mo.

Try Renwar For Rheumatism.

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

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were erected, and forty young people volunteered for Life Service.

The Grover Cleveland Evangelistic Party is composed of Grover Cleveland, evangelist; J. B. Culpepper, Jr., singing evangelist; Mrs. J. B. Culpepper, Jr., pianist; Mrs. Grover Cleveland soloist.

The Party is now preparing the slate for next year's work. Those wishing the services of this Party may correspond with Grover Cleveland, P. O. Box No. 6, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.—Grover Cleveland, Evangelist.

GIFT TO BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

About the year 1876, Mrs. Marmaduke Morton, the stepmother of Dr. David Morton, first secretary of the Board of Church Extension, presented to him an interesting picture entitled, "Eminent Methodist Divines." This picture was the first one to adorn the first office of the Board of Church Extension and hung over the mantel of the single room which constituted the space then occupied by the Board and was a prominent feature of every office occupied by the Board of Church Extension during the lifetime of its first secretary, Dr. David Morton.

On September 11, 1923, Mrs. H. W. Morton, the wife of Dr. David Morton, now living with her son, Dr. Daniel Morton, at St. Joseph, Missouri, presented this picture to the Board of Church Extension. In sending the picture for his mother, Dr. Daniel Morton wrote us as follows:

"We believe that it is peculiarly fitting that this picture should have its final resting place in the office of the Board of Church Extension. It was made many years ago, about the year 1876, for my father, David Morton, by his stepmother, Mrs. Marmaduke Morton, who was in every way a true mother to him, David Morton's own mother having died when he was only a few months old. The picture was made by cutting out of the religious periodicals of the day the steel engravings of noted Methodist men and preachers. The idea of grouping them in one picture was original with Mrs. Morton and she carried it out after having spent several years collecting the necessary likenesses that cannot now be found and for that reason is especially valuable. All of the faces are not known. In the book entitled, "David Morton, a Biography," there will be found a reproduction of this picture, together with an index as far as known of all the likenesses which it contains. This index will serve a very interesting purpose if it could be placed conveniently near the picture for use by those who want to know the names of each face there reproduced."

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held September 15, 1923, the picture was formally accepted and the secretary requested to express to Mrs. Morton our sincere thanks for this valued souvenir of the days that are gone, and that it be given a conspicuous place in the office of the Board. A miniature of this picture, together with the key to it, are found in "David Morton, a Biography," by Bishop Hoss. We have the key framed and placed beside the picture.

The Board of Church Extension is gathering together an interesting number of pictures of eminent Methodists and other relics of early Methodism. We have life-size pictures of Bishop Francis Asbury, Bishop Jos-

hua Soule, Bishop H. H. Kavanaugh, Bishop H. B. Bascom; the Ordination of Francis Asbury, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1858, and the Deacon Orders of Drury Flowers, signed by Bishop Francis Asbury, January 21, 1816; a table that was used by Bishop Francis Asbury and Bishop William McKendree in presiding over the Tennessee Conference held at Kennerly's Chapel, Logan County, Kentucky, September 29, October 6, 1814, and placed in the office of the Board of Church Extension by the courtesy of the Lewisburg Congregation which is the successor of the old Kennerly's Chapel.—T. D. Ellis, Secretary.

APPROVED LIST OF PREACHERS' INSTITUTES.

By R. H. Bennett.

The General Conference directs that undergraduate preachers shall take their Conference studies either through one of the correspondence schools at Emory University and at Southern Methodist University, or at a Preachers' Institute which is approved by the General Conference Board of Education. In accordance with this ruling, the Preachers' Institutes have reported their work to the Board of Education and acting through the Executive Committee, the Board has authorized me to publish the following as the list of Institutes approved by the Board of Education, and whose work is therefore, to be accepted by the annual conference examining committees:

Alabama, La. & Miss.—Seashore Divinity School, Biloxi, Miss.
Central Texas, Texas.—Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.
North Texas, West Texas—Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.
Florida—Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.
East & West Oklahoma—Oklahoma City, Okla.
Holston—Emory & Henry College, Emory, Va.
Missouri, Southwest Missouri, St. Louis—Central College, Fayette, Mo.
North Carolina, Western North Carolina—Trinity College, Durham, N. C.
Tennessee & Memphis—Clarksville, Tenn.
South & Upper S. Carolina—Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.
Western Virginia—Barboursville, W. Va.

We are informed by those in charge that no record was kept of the work of the Institute held at Birmingham-Southern College. The Board is therefore, unable to make any report on this Institute, as no statement of this work has been received.

It is a source of gratification to announce that most of the Institutes have done good work. A small number of the Institutes did not come up to the requirements on all points. In view of the newness of the situation and in order to give the new regulations time for adjustment, the Board has decided to announce the above as the list of approved Institutes. This does not mean, however, that the Board approves all the work of all the Institutes, but that for the present year this list stands as announced, with the understanding that those few imperfect Institutes are all to be brought up to the standard next year.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The State W. C. T. U. Convention will meet in Russellville Oct. 19-22. For forty-five years this band of faithful women have met in annual convention in this State. Nearly a half century of earnest endeavor! Many of the members have just returned from the National Convention which met in Columbia, Ohio, celebrating, as they did the 50th anniversary of what was called by some observers "The Whirlwind of the Lord," and known by all as "The Woman's Conference Crusade."

Wonderful meeting, with Dr. McSurley, the man who prayed with the women as they started to the saloon to pray in Hillsboro, Ohio, leading the host of more than seventy original crusaders who occupied the platform, Dr. McSurley, who is in his 89th year, leading the opening prayer.

We learn that a March of Allegiance with fifteen beautiful floats and 5,000 white-robed women afoot was given on Saturday afternoon; that all traffic on the busy streets stopped for the women to pass. Quite a contrast to the days when men put pepper on the stoves in their saloons to try to drive out the women as well as by other equally offensive ways.

The National took a new hold for another 50 years of progress, and Arkansas follows that way.

The convention this year promises to be of unusual interest. The State President, Mrs. Minnie U. Fuller of Magazine, has had in a call for years for Dr. Mary Harris Aveuer, a world-wide worker, but a daughter of the Southland, Eastman, Ga. This remarkable woman who has been dubbed the Georgia Cyclone, because in her own State she swept everything in the dry column, and when she became a National worker, she helped do the same thing, and now since she is often called abroad she makes so much sentiment for prohibition that they are calling for her return—this woman will be the guest of the convention, and for three evenings and for the 11 o'clock service on Sunday her voice will be heard pleading the nation's and the world's cause for the complete annihilation of the liquor traffic—the bootlegging in our own nation, and prohibition for all the world. There will be luncheons where fine speakers will be heard on kindred topics, and receptions where all will "get acquainted!"—Mrs. John M. Pittman.

EAST SIDE PARAGOULD.

We have held two revivals, as has been our custom for the two past years. Early in the year we took a survey and found several Methodists who should belong to the church here. We held a meeting of eight days in the early spring, Bro. C. E. Hollifield of Marmaduke did the preaching. His preaching was forceful and there were eight conversions and eighteen were added to the Church.

We began our second revival Sunday, September 9, which closed the night of September 30. The Greer Evangelistic party assisted in this meeting. Mr. G. L. Gillispie conducted the singing for the first two weeks and did some splendid work. Mr. W. L. Blackard, our local choir leader, took charge and led the choir through the rest of the meeting. I do not believe in flattery, but I have never heard a stronger series of revival sermons than those delivered by Bro. Greer; those at night on "Present and Future State of Man," in the morning on "Scriptural Holiness." In spite of the fact that there was much rain and cool weather during the meeting, large crowds continued to attend up to the last service. The tabernacle was full Sunday afternoon, the 23rd, to hear the message on "The Double Standard," to men only. By special request and upon the standing vote of a large evening audience Bro. Greer delivered this same lecture to a mixed audience the last night of the meeting. The tabernacle was full and many turned away who were not able to get close enough to hear. There were twenty-seven conversions and twenty-five additions to the church, and one joined the Baptist

Church. Our people at East Side would be very glad to have Brother Greer again next year if his services can be secured.

We are expecting to go up to Conference with a good report, with finances all in hand and the Church in a splendid spiritual condition.—J. M. Harrison, P. C.

RECTOR.

In one of his books, Thomas Carlisle says: "The world gives too much attention to the things that are misdone or undone and too little to the things that are done." Accepting this statement as absolutely true, I shall ask space to tell your readers, briefly, of the splendid year's work done by our pastor, Rev. S. G. Watson, this year. This is his first year with us and we ardently hope that he will be returned to us again by the Annual Conference authorities. His record is this:

Number of conversions, 65; number of accessions, 42; increase in the Sunday School, 60; salary of pastor and presiding elder, paid in full; Conference claims, well under control and probably in full; A definite plan has been formed to pay in full the indebtedness on the church amounting to \$1,650.

These figures certainly indicate a most wholesome condition in the church. To say all that I would like to say, in simple justice to Brother Watson, would seem to border on flattery which both he and I abhor.

Young, studious, enthusiastic, full of love for his work and for God and His cause, logical in discourse and able in delivery, attentive to every call of the church and humanity, deeply consecrated, positive in his convictions, but considerate of the opinions and feelings of others, the church has grown steadily in every way. The congregations have more than doubled in numbers and the work is developing every day. For one who has so entrenched himself in the love and affection of his people in so short a time, we feel that his removal to any other field of activity at this time would be nothing short of a calamity. Simply that your readers may know more of the work of this splendid young pastor, I ask that you give space to this communication.—John H. Hinemon.

FULSOM TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Smithville Epworth League is growing steadily. During September sixteen names have been added to the roll.

A large per cent of the Fulsom students are Christians and belong to either the Methodist or Baptist church of Smithville.—Reporter.

YELLVILLE CHARGE.

This is our third year at Yellville. Our lines have fallen in pleasant places. We are among our friends. Hard work has faced us this year but that is what we are for. No man in Marion County has a more honorable place than the Methodist preacher. This work presents one of the greatest opportunities I have ever seen. The work revolves around the county seat, which is about the only town

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Ask your Druggist (whom you know) what he knows about PAZO OINTMENT as a Remedy for Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. 60c.

of any importance in the county.

I have had some good help in my meetings this summer. Brother G. C. Johnson of Cabot, who is a native of this county, rendered valuable help at Pleasant Ridge. We had a good meeting, Brother Johnson doing very fine preaching from the first.

Brother D. U. Cline of Little Rock did the preaching at Ware's Chapel. Brother Cline is very agreeable help and the sermons he preached were of a very high type.

Brother R. E. L. Bearden, the presiding elder of the Jonesboro District, was a fit in our meeting at Yellville. This is his home county and an old pastorate, so he brought his family along and paid his parents a visit and did the preaching in our meeting. For twelve days he did the preaching and it was done well. Great crowds gathered to hear him, day and night. Deep and abiding work was done. It has left the church in very fine shape. His preacher son, Eugene, made a very fine impression on the people. As matters stand we expect to close out in good shape.—I. L. Claud, P. C.

CECIL CHARGE.

We have closed our meetings. Have held four. Have had good success. I held two of the meetings alone, and had help with two. Bro. Head of Altus assisted in the meeting at Webb City. Had some old-time Gospel preaching. Had 25 conversions. Our last meeting was at Grand Prairie. Only had one week. Bro. A. L. Riggs of Lavaca did the preaching, delivering some real old-time gospel messages that went to the heart. Had eight conversions and reclamations. Three joined the church.

Total number of conversions and reclamations, 35, and 5 additions to the church.—J. E. Peters, P. C.

REVIVAL AT TYLER.

The revival at Tyler, Ark., was a success from every angle. The pastor, Rev. Hoy M. Lewis, did the preaching. We had 13 converts, several reclamations, and quite a few joining the church. A prayer meeting was organized and also a Sunday School. Salary will be paid in full along with the claims. Pangburn Ct. has had 104 converts and 77 have joined the church.—A Co-Worker.

HUNTER MEMORIAL.

We are rounding up our work for annual conference. We have taken in eighty-three members this year, twenty-five of these on profession of faith. The increase in church attendance has been considerable. All departments of the church are flourishing. The Sunday School has over two-hundred members with twenty-six officers and teachers; all departments below Young People organized, two new Wesley Bible classes, and a teacher training class organized with sixteen new members. Eighteen credits have been taken by teach-

ers of the Sunday School in Sunday School work. The Intermediate League is one of the liveliest in the Conference. It has twenty-five active members who carry on missionary, social service, and recreational activities regularly. Two of the numbers are life-service volunteers. In May Rev. A. H. DuLaney assisted by A. M. Hutton, singer, conducted a three weeks' revival service which greatly benefited us, and we received into the church twenty-eight members. Our choir under the direction of Mrs. Pearl Heycus is rendering some especially fine music. The cantata "Esther" is being rehearsed to be given at a later date. The Junior League under the efficient supervision of Miss Eula Smith lacked only a few points of securing a gold-seal certificate at the annual assembly. We have a fine group of young people who are loyal, consecrated and enthusiastic and have been of great service to the pastor in his work this year. The Lord has richly blessed us and the church has grown steadily in grace and numbers.—L. A. Smith, P. C.

TEXARKANA DISTRICT LAYMEN'S MEETING.

The charge lay leaders and several other leading laymen of the District, together with eleven of the pastors, met at First Church, Texarkana, Oct. 4. They were in session from nine o'clock in the morning to four-thirty in the afternoon. A delightful dinner was served in the basement of the church by Circle No. 9 of the W. M. S. of First Church, Mrs. J. D. Hammons, chairman. So the whole day was spent in two helpful sessions and pleasant associations. Many of these laymen had never met each other before. With one exception the program was carried out as previously published. We feel that great good will come to the Church from this meeting. These laymen spoke fearlessly, yet earnestly about their responsibility to the Church. Mr. W. R. Boney, the District lay leader, impressed his brethren that he was taking his job of leadership seriously. The charge lay leaders believe he is able and willing and even determined to lead them somewhere. The following laymen were on the program and led the discussion on the various topics: Seth C. Reynolds, Kelsie H. Skinner, W. S. Johnson, J. L. Wadley, and C. L. Cabe. Strong resolutions concerning the payment of assessments were passed. They went home determined to do all they could to get every church and charge to pay all assessments in full. May God bless the good laymen of the Texarkana District.—J. F. Simmons, P. E.

LET'S ADOPT A CONSTRUCTIVE FORESTRY POLICY.

The following verse by Joyce Kilmer expresses effectively a poet's sentimental attachment for trees. Many men and women unable to express themselves in verse love trees. But unfortunately their high regard for trees has not produced any direct effort or any great interest in the solution of our forestry problem.

"I think that I shall never see
A poem as lovely as a tree;
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree."

Granting that many of us appreciate the beauty and the utility of the individual tree, the extent of the average man's efforts in the solution of the forestry problem, which considers aggregates of trees, is pretty well illustrated in an incident that is supposed to have happened in Texas. A man who was enthusiastically interested in forest conservation stopped once in the middle of a speech on that subject. Shaking an accusing finger

at his hearers, he shouted, "I venture to say there is not a man in this audience who has ever lifted a hand to prevent the destruction of our forests. If there is an exception, let him stand up."

A thin, earnest-looking man stood up. He carefully laid a paper on his chair and nervously fingered a corn-cob pipe. Looking directly at the speaker and with a slight tremble in his voice, he said, "I've shot woodpeckers, and I think that ought to help some."

We have confined our efforts at forest preservation to the "shooting of woodpeckers" until the forestry problem has reached the acute stage. At one time the New England States were pre-eminent in timber production. Then the lead passed to the Lake states, and a number of years later to the South with her magnificent forests of pine. Each of these sections was or is being forced to relinquish its important place in the timber producing world because they failed to adopt an effective forestry policy.

Recently, the largest association of pine manufacturers in the South stated that an annual output of Southern pine amounting to 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 board feet, which is sufficient to save the situation, could be counted upon indefinitely. But well informed foresters state that a sustained cut of that amount can be depended upon only if we adopt a policy that will allow reforestation. With the passing of the South as a timber producing section, it will be necessary to bring timber supplies from the Pacific Coast, and in addition to the price of the timber, we will be forced to pay a heavy freight charge to cover the long haul.

It is customary to put the blame for the exhaustion of our timber supply on the lumberman. It is true that he has cut timber ruthlessly under conditions that did not permit natural reforestation, but from the business standpoint, he could hardly do otherwise. There has been little incentive for the lumberman or any one else to practice forestry in the true sense of the word. The idea has been one of taking off the virgin timber and then putting the land in cultivation. Our tax laws are so framed that it is uneconomical to do otherwise. The natural reforestation of a piece of land is a slow process at best, and with taxes to be paid every year, there is little inducement for the owner to wait for the timber to become of merchantable size.

Some states in their desire for rapid development, tax cut-over lands as they do land in the highest state of cultivation. This condition makes it imperative that we change our basis of taxing timber lands. The tax should fall due at periods somewhat in conformity to timber crop turnover. The annual property tax on a stand of growing timber operates in much the same way as a semi-weekly tax on a crop of corn or cotton, and unless an equitable system of taxing timber lands is devised and put into operation, reforestation of our cut-over and second growth lands will be impracticable.

In addition to more liberal taxation on timber lands, there is a need for a strong effective forestry department in each Southern state. This will come when our appropriations for forestry are made larger, for with the limited funds available for the work, these departments are now doing remarkably well. The destruction of timber by forest fires is another of our biggest forestry problems and it is only through an active, liberally supported forestry department that the proper patrol work essential to fire protection can be given.—Progressive Farmer.

A CREED FOR THE MOTHERS OF TODAY WITH THE DIVINE GIFT OF A CHILD.

I believe in the eternal importance of the home as the fundamental institution of society.

I believe in the immeasurable possibilities of every boy and girl.

I believe in the imagination, the

trust, the hopes and the ideals which dwell in the hearts of all children.

I believe in the beauty of nature, of art, of books and of friendship.

I believe in the satisfactions of duty faithfully done.

I believe in the little homely joys of every-day life.

I believe in the goodness of the great design which lies behind our complex world.

I believe in the will of God as the one and only law of human life in all its relations.

I believe in training my children to be faithful children of God and loyal disciples of Jesus Christ.—From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP.

It was a happy privilege to spend the week-end with rare, scholarly Dr. W. M. Hayes, pastor of our church at Des Arc. In the afternoon (Sunday) we drove out to New Bethel Church, where I preached at 3 o'clock. We had a splendid service. At the evening hour I filled the pulpit at Des Arc, preaching to a most excellent congregation. I acknowledge, with graciousness, the courtesies of Brother Hinson, who in company with his splendid wife and youngest son drove Dr. Hayes and me out to New Bethel, and Brother Burke, in whose delightful home I spent Sunday night.

Watch for the Des Arc number! Judge Sims offered me a seat in his car Monday afternoon to go to Hazen. I readily accepted, so we reached this interesting town about five o'clock. While there I had the very great pleasure of meeting Prof. D. N. Misenheimer, successful principal of Des Arc school, John D. Hammond, choice layman and steward of our church there, and his brother, R. H. Hammond, one of the excellent teachers in the S. S. I regretted that I failed to see Bro. Thos. Armstrong, pastor. He was out of town. He is very popular there.—J. C. G.

WEAK, TREMBLY, NERVES SHATTERED

Lady Says She Was in a Desperate Condition, But "Now In Splendid Health" After Taking Cardui.

Dale Ind.—"About three years ago," says Mrs. Flora Roberts, of this place, "I had the 'flu,' which left me in a desperate condition. I had a bad cough. I went down in weight to little over one hundred pounds. I took different medicines—did everything, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I hurt so badly in the chest at times I would have to go to the door to get my breath.

"I would have the headache and... was so weak I felt like I would just have to sink down and stay there.

"My nerves were shattered. I looked for something awful to happen—I would tremble and shake at a noise.

"My mother said 'Do try Cardui,' and my husband insisted till I began its use. I used two bottles of Cardui... and noted a big improvement in my condition. I kept up the Cardui and weigh 180 pounds. I am now in splendid health—sure am a firm believer in Cardui for I'm satisfied it did the work."

After-effects of debilitating illness often are as alarming as the illness itself. For women, Cardui, as a tonic, is especially indicated. Thousands of women who have taken it after serious illness have found Cardui beneficial in toning up certain functions so essential to bodily reconstruction and good, sound health.



A WANT AD IN THE METHODIST WILL

Sell your Farm
Sell your Timber
Sell your Typewriter
Sell your Poultry
Secure you a Position
Secure you a School
Secure you a Teacher
In fact, it will do most anything in the way of putting the Advertiser in touch with someone interested in whatever is "advertised."
Send, Bring or Mail your "Want" ads to the

Arkansas Methodist

METHODISM'S PROGRESS IN ATKINS.

The Rev. A. F. Skinner, a sterling character, consecrated gentleman, and an excellent pastor, is rounding out a quadrennium of constructive, successful work at Atkins. Having served as pastor for a number of years, holding some of the leading churches in the Conference, Brother Skinner is eminently qualified by experience, as well as by spiritual and intellectual strength, to perform his pastoral and pulpit work most efficiently. In addition to his long, successful record as pastor, Brother Skinner served Methodism for eight years as presiding elder of Batesville and Searcy Districts. In this important office he proved himself to be worthy and most capable.

Knowing Brother Skinner's successful work of former years, we naturally expect great things of him at Atkins. He has maintained his high average in leadership, pastoral work and preaching. He is one of our most loyal, devout ministers, and zealously labors to make his church a character-building, uplifting, deeply spiritual institution.

Yes, Atkins Methodism has grown under Brother Skinner's administration. And it continues to grow. The Sunday School is live lacking only in physical equipment, particularly as regards class rooms. L. L. Evans, Atkins' mayor, is Supt. R. S. Hughey, leading druggist, is Sec. The enrollment is 250, with an annual average attendance exceeding 170. They have had two Teacher Training classes this year. The S. S. choir is good. Miss Vida Turner is the pianist and a chice young lady too. The following relative to Sunday School is taken from the local paper:

"Last Sunday we had eight new pupils, several visitors and an attendance of 171 at Sunday school. Congregation at eleven o'clock was above the average, and a splendid audience heard Bro. Shelby preach one of his characteristic sermons at night. Our Epworth League is growing in interest and Friday night of this week will have the privilege of entertaining the other four Leagues of Pope County. Next Sunday the pastor will preach morning and night. The Sunday school and Epworth League will meet at the usual time, with special music at both."

Miss Ethel Hammock is president of the Epworth League, which is now doing active work. The roll of membership exceeds 30, and the attendance is splendid.

Mrs. Frank Griffin is president of W. M. S., which is doing fine work. The members recently furnished a room to be called, "Atkins Room," in the dormitory of our Valley Springs Training School.

Atkins can boast of having one of the finest young people's choirs in the North Ark. Conference. Miss Leila Darr, an accomplished musician, is pianist.

The official board is made up in part of splendid laymen like R. S. Hughey, Reese Alewine, and W. J. Broach, who are treasurer, secretary and president respectively. The membership is now 265. The spirit of harmony prevails in the church.

Brother and Sister Skinner are such loyal, whole-souled folk, all visitors feel perfectly at home in their beautiful parsonage home. My wife, one of our boys, and I had the very great pleasure of spending a few hours with this choice couple last Wednesday afternoon.

I wish to acknowledge the courtesy of Editor Tyson of the Atkins Chronicle, a splendid weekly newspaper, in furnishing cuts for this section.—J. C. G.

ATKINS, POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

"One of the prettiest towns in Arkansas," is what the traveling men say of Atkins. With a population of over 2,000, it affords dry goods stores, 2 excellent banks, drug stores, 1 newspaper, 2 hotels, besides many activities on a smaller scale. There are 6 Protestant churches and the people of the town have always been active in religious and fraternal af-

fairs and all have a very high conception of the moral integrity of a town. The little city is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific, has 8 trains daily, and maximum telegraph and telephone service. It is also on the Jefferson highway which will soon be completed out of Little Rock, affording excellent auto opportunities to reach the capital city about 60 miles away. Atkins is in the heart of the Arkansas valley and from these alluvial acres the city moves and has its being. Stretching like a huge meadow, this valley nestles between the lofty ranges of the Magazines on the South and the purple Boston Hills on the North. From an elevated hill near the city one can catch a glimpse of a rim of blue hills with a sky line of more than 100 miles in length rounding out into a beautiful crescent whose scenery rivals the Rockies."

Excellent Public School.

The following quoted from Atkins Chronicle, Sept. 14, shows the fine spirit and cooperation of Atkins citizens in school activities.

"The 600 pupils and patrons who attended the opening exercises of the Atkins public school Monday morning were impressed with the business like manner in which Supt. Barnett and his corps of teachers handled the situation and got down to work. The seating capacity of the auditorium was overtaxed and standing room was at a premium.

"Supt. Barnett announced that 12 business men and firms were offering a bonus of \$2.50 in gold to every room making a monthly average of 95 per cent in attendance and punctuality. Each firm offers the bonus for a certain grade throughout the term, making it possible for each grade to earn \$22.50 during the nine months term. The money will be used to buy fixtures for the rooms.

"An unusually strong faculty headed by Superintendent U. C. Barnett, will be in charge this term. Other members of the faculty are: High school, Mrs. Roy Wilson and Will Hull; Junior high, H. A. Rushing and Miss Lois Ellison; grade five, Miss Maude Speer; grade four, Mrs. U. C. Barnett; grade three, Miss Erma Sanders; grade two, Mrs. Viola Gillette; grade one, Miss Ila Richmond; ward school, Miss Alma Matthews."

ATKINS BOOSTERS!

The banking institutions and mercantile firms of Atkins, the "Gem of the Arkansas Valley," are consistent persistent, and live-wire boosters of their city and the surrounding territory. They labor unitedly in the interest of all the citizens. The great word among them is "co-operation," co-operation that will result in ultimate benefit. The merchant, banker, professional man and farmer must live and labor together. This commercial age demands that all unify efforts in many ways. In Atkins, the bankers co-operate with the merchants, the merchants with the farmer, the farmer with the ginner. And each group in town works with the collective classes.

The banks and merchants of Atkins stand ready to co-operate with the farmer in every possible way. These institutions are loyal, to the city of Atkins, county of Pope, and every citizen thereof.

The Bank of Atkins, Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, and W. J. Broach, leading merchant, are among the more progressive institutions and commercial firms. They boost their progressive city. See what this thriving city has to offer you, on page 16.

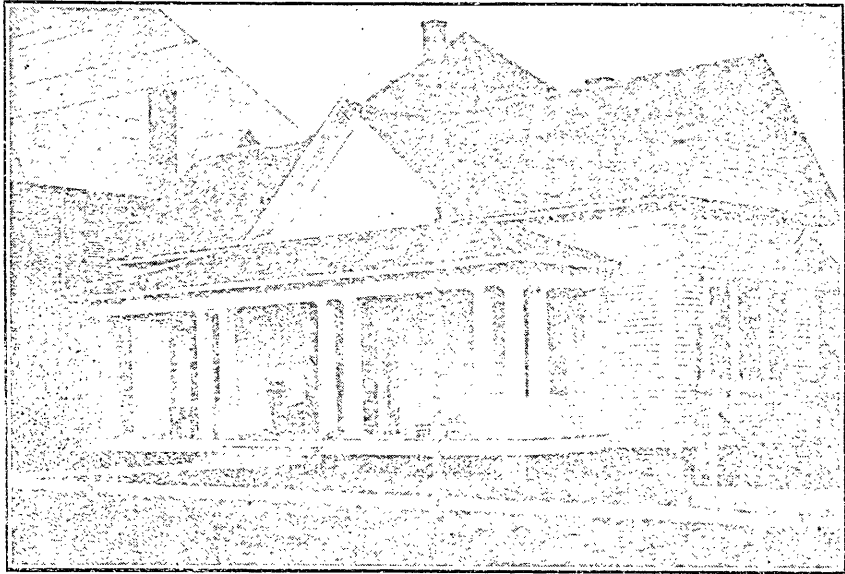
The Bank of Atkins is a safe, strong and friendly banking institution, aggregating \$100,000. This bank is 28 years old, having been organized in 1895. The president, Mr. J. M. Barker, is a prominent Methodist. He is one of our church's most liberal and loyal supporters. The official personnel of this bank consists of: J. M. Barker, Pres.; J. M. Barker, Jr., 1st Asst. Cashier; Ira Darr, Vice-Pres.; D. L. Barker and C. A. Barker, Asst. Cashiers.

The Merchants and Farmers Bank, with a capital, surplus and undivid-

ed profits of over \$133,000 is filling a distinct field in commercial banking. This conservative, sound bank serves its patrons well, offering every modern banking facility consistent with safe banking. Hon. A. J. McCollum, lawyer, planter and financier, is president. His son, O. H. McCollum, a splendid gentleman, is cashier, and Dr. W. A. Montgomery, one of Atkins' prominent physicians, is vice

president.

W. J. Broach, merchant, carries one of the most complete lines in the city. His motto is: "Quality, Courtesy and Satisfaction." This large mercantile establishment enjoys a most gratifying patronage. W. J. Broach is a most influential member of our church at Atkins. He is a choice character and splendid Christian man.—Reporter.



PARSONAGE AT ATKINS.



METHODIST CHURCH AT ATKINS.

Read the Date!

We are Now on a Cash-in-Advance Basis.
Be sure to Watch the Date On Your Label, and
Keep your Subscription Paid Ahead.

Watch This Space Next Week

Keep your eyes on this space.
An announcement of large import
will be made.

ATKINS, POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

"THE GEM OF THE ARKANSAS VALLEY"

SITUATED ON THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY SIXTY-FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF LITTLE ROCK,

**Where Exceptional Educational, Church and Civic
Pride Prevail.**

IDEAL ENVIRONMENT FOR REARING A FAMILY

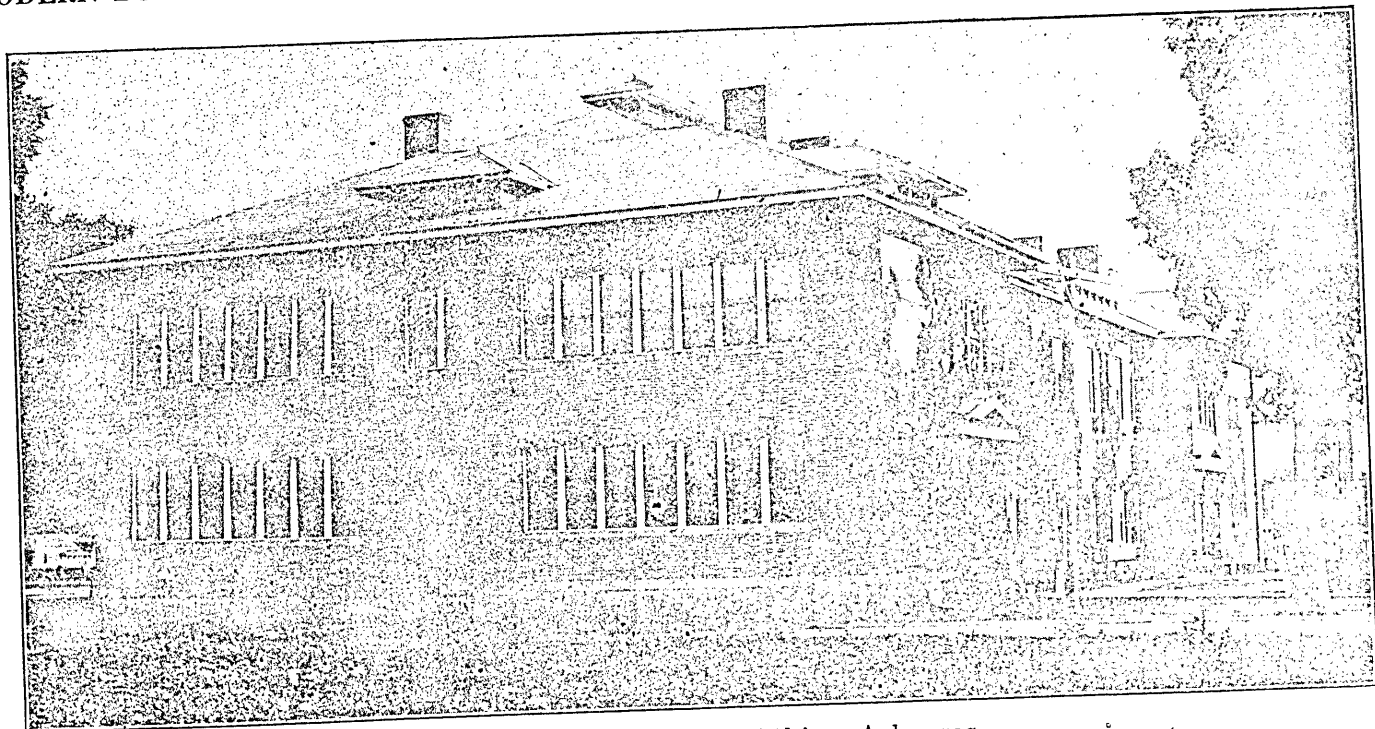
ON THE JEFFERSON HIGHWAY, AND HARD SURFACE ROADS THAT RUN NORTH AND SOUTH.
BACKED BY A FERTILE RIVER BOTTOM LAND ON THE SOUTH, AND FINE UPLAND FARMS ON THE
NORTH, WELL ADAPTED TO FRUIT GROWING, STOCK FARMING, AND TRUCK GROWING.

ATKINS HAS:

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT

TWO STRONG, COURTEOUS BANKING INSTITUTIONS, WITH MORE THAN \$130,000 CAPITAL AND SUR-
PLUS.

MODERN BUSINESS SECTION. AND HANDSOME HOMES.



Public School Building, Atkins, Arkansas

The above picture does not do justice to our school building. It really is modern in every respect. The building is situated on a 4-acre block, part of which contains the base-ball court and grandstand, and another part will be equipped with juvenile play-ground apparatus. There are 12 class rooms, 4 toilet rooms, laboratory, library room, 2 dressing rooms, 2 living rooms where the custodian and janitor lives, an auditorium that equals any in the best high schools, 3,100 feet of hall space equipped with water works, steam heat and electric lights. It is, indeed, a school building that reflects the progress of the town.

NATURE HAS LAVISHED HER WEALTH UPON THIS SECTION OF ARKANSAS. A FEW HOURS DRIVE WILL TAKE ONE TO DARDANELLE ROCK, MOUNT NEBO, SHOAL CREEK, AND OTHER BEAUTY SPOTS AND ON THE NORTH THE MANY DELIGHTS OF THE OZARK PLAYGROUND REGION MAY BE REACHED BY AUTO. IN SUCH AN ENVIRONMENT OUR STUDENTS ARE MADE TO FORGET THEIR TASKS FOR A BRIEF SEASON AND THE ARTISTIC SPIRIT HOLDS SWAY. IN THE ART GALLERIES OF NATURE THE TENDER MIND BEHOLDS A BLENDING OF COLORS THAT MELLOWS CHARACTER AND INSPIRES A BOY TO SUPREME ENDEAVOR.

Atkins Has:

Modern High School Building, as shown above.

A Live, Progressive Weekly Newspaper, the Atkins Chronicle.

Roller Flour Mill; Stave Mill.

Six Splendid Churches, representing the leading Religious Denominations.

Has a population of (1923 Census) 2,056 contented, prosperous citizens.

A Clean, Moral town where character is of more value than dollars; where every man is a booster.

If you are looking for a place where opportunities present themselves readily, come to Atkins to live.

OPPORTUNITY SAYS: "COME TO ATKINS TO LIVE."